

**Eighth Series, Vol. XXII, No. 13**

**Thursday, November 20, 1986**  
**Kartika 29, 1908 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Seventh Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



**सत्यमेव जयते**

*(Vol. XXII Contains No. 11 to 20)*

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

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

— — —  
*Thursday, November 20, 1986/ Kartika 29,*  
1908 (*Saka*)

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Opposition benches seem to be deserted today. What has happened to that section ?

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : The majority party is absent from the House.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : It does not seem to be so. You are exaggerating a little.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

**Ownership of the Ship M.V. Jagat Maheshwari**

\*245. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have yet to decide about the ship M.V. Jagat Maheshwari, built by the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam order for which was originally placed by M/s Dempo Steamship Ltd., who have failed to take the delivery of the same; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : The answer is very good.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : M/s Dempo Steamship Ltd. have placed an order on HSL, Visakhapatnam for construction of two ships. Two of them were also constructed. They have to take them. Ultimately, the Government has given delivery to a different company. Is it not a fact that M/s Dempo have failed to take delivery of the ships for which they have placed orders ? What were the reasons for so doing ? What is the loss incurred by HSL on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : It is a fact that M/s Dempo have placed orders for two ships viz. M.V. Jagat Maheshwari and Jagat Rajeshwari in 1980. Agreement was signed in 1981. The system in HSL is that 5 per cent of the cost is paid by the Company.

95 per cent is paid through SDFC on loan term. After signing the agreement, there are stages for payment. Initially they paid some money. From beginning of 1983 onwards, they started writing to the Ministry, to HSL that they would like to take their orders later on. Their intention was that they were not so keen for these two ships. But because an agreement was signed, we forfeited up to that stage i.e. what they had paid. The total of what they paid for both these ships is about Rs. 7 lakhs. They defaulted at the stage of 50% steel erection. The Government has already spent some money through SDFC side. Also, HSL told that the ship is about to be completed. They have unduly delayed to take delivery of the ships because they did not want to go further with the agreement. So, we went to the Finance Ministry and the law Ministry and checked up the procedures. Ultimately, we thought of these ships to be given to the SDFC to be operated through the Public Sector Company—at that time it was Mughul Lines and now it is SCI—because of the amount of government money and public money which was already invested in these ships. On these considerations, one ship was delivered in March 1986 to MLL now SCI. The second ship is likely to be delivered in March 1987. They have deposited a sum of approximately Rs. 7 lakhs. Since they have defaulted all the terms, that has been forfeited. Further action for defaulting the agreement is being processed.

**SARI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:**  
Sir, for these ships—M.V. Jagat Maheshwari and Jagat Rajeshwari—ultimately the Minister has succeeded in finding a bridegroom in the Shipping Development Corporation of India and handed over it to them. Is it not a fact that was again handed over to the Shipping Corporation of India? What is the total loss incurred by the Government in the entire transaction in the process? For how long the completion has remained idle? What is the loss incurred by the Shipping Corporation?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** I do not know in which terms the hon. Member wants to know because instead of Dempo buying it, we have bought for the SCI through SDFC. As far as the loss for HSL is concerned, that is, because of some delay the cost of

construction had gone up—because if they had gone according to the agreement, it would have been delivered according to the agreement time and the cost of the ship would have been slightly less—, it was delayed because of ascertaining some legal procedure and it is a fact that some period intervened in the correspondence with the firm and others concerned, there was delay and the ship construction was delayed. The price when it was ordered, was previously Rs. 12.25 crores, but later on it was finally fixed as about Rs. 18 crores. This loss, the SCI was not ready to accept, but we have said that this difference between the price and the cost of production will be borne by the HSL to whom the Government will try to subsidise.

#### Illiteracy in Adivasi Areas

**\*246. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:**  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Adivasi areas in the country, particularly in Gujarat State are one of the most illiterate areas in the country;

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken to provide education facility in those areas;

(c) the percentage of such population which has been educated so far ;

(d) the salient features of the plan to provide maximum education facilities in those areas to bring those people at par with the people of other areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(e) the special steps being taken for the education facilities for girls ?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SRRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) to (e) A statement is given below.

**Statement**

(a) Annexure—I showing literacy rates among the Scheduled Tribes according to 1981 Census is attached.

(b) The following measures have been taken to encourage literacy among Scheduled Tribes particularly in Rural and Tribal Areas :

- (i) Priority is given to the opening of Adult education centres predominantly in rural and Adivasi areas having literacy rate below the national average.
- (ii) The State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been requested to enrol at least 16 per cent Scheduled Tribe learners in the adult education centres.
- (iii) The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to locate Adult Education Centres in the Bastees of Scheduled Tribes as far as possible.
- (iv) Special emphasis is attached to post-literacy and follow-up programme to ensure that neo-literates do not re-lapse into illiteracy.

(v) Special funds have been earmarked under the scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects for Scheduled Tribes.

(vi) Special facilities have been provided for SC/ST girls in matters of exemption of examination fee in some areas.

(vii) Pre-matric scholarships, remedial and special coaching are provided at various levels of education and free text books, stationery and free uniforms are provided to S.T. students at other levels.

(viii) Scholarships, mid-day meals and Ashram schools and hostel facilities have been provided to tribal children in certain areas.

(c) The increase in literacy rates and in the enrolment ratio at elementary education stage is given in the Annexure—II below.

(d) and (e) Special strategies have been envisaged in the National Policy on Education—1986 and Programme of Action which were laid in both the Houses of the Parliament on 2nd of May 1986 and 8th of August, 1986 respectively.

**Annexure-I**

*Literacy Rates among the Scheduled Tribes According to 1981 Census :*

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA*	16.35	24.52	8.04
	STATES :			
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.82	12.02	3.46
2.	Bihar	16.99	26.17	7.75
3.	Gujarat	21.14	30.41	11.64
4.	Himachal Pradesh	25.93	38.75	12.82
5.	Karnataka	20.14	29.96	10.03

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kerala	31.79	37.52	26.02
7.	Madhya Pradesh	10.68	17.74	3.60
8.	Maharashtra	22.29	32.38	11.94
9.	Manipur	39.74	48.88	30.35
10.	Meghalaya	31.55	34.19	28.91
11.	Nagaland	40.32	47.32	32.99
12.	Orissa	13.96	23.27	4.76
13.	Rajasthan	10.27	18.86	1.20
14.	Sikkim	33.13	43.10	22.37
15.	Tamil Nadu	20.46	26.71	14.00
16.	Tripura	23.07	33.46	12.27
17.	Uttar Pradesh	20.45	31.22	8.69
18.	West Bengal	13.21	21.16	5.01
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	31.11	38.43	23.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.04	20.79	7.31
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.86	25.46	8.42
4.	Goa, Daman and Diu	26.48	33.65	18.89
5.	Lakshadweep	53.13	63.34	42.92
6.	Mizoram	59.63	64.12	55.12

## Notes :

- (1) \* Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed condition prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census
- (2) No tribes were scheduled by the President of India for Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.
- (3) The percentages of literates have been calculated on the total scheduled tribes population inclusive of the population in the age group 0-4.

**SOURCE :** Census of India 1981, series I (India), Part II B (iii) Primary Census Abstract scheduled Tribes.

## Annexure-II

## Literacy Rate and Enrolment Ratio of Scheduled Tribes 1971 and 1981

State/Union Territory	Literacy rates of Scheduled Tribes				Enrolment ratios of Scheduled Tribes			
	1971		1981		1971		1981	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Class I-V	Class VI-VIII	Class I-V	Class VI-VIII
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.34	2.13	7.82	3.46	33.9	4.2	82.1	9.7
2. Assam	26.03	17.16	N.A.	N.A.	100.9	41.4	64.4	38.4
3. Bihar	11.64	4.85	16.99	7.75	58.7	16.7	75.0	17.2
4. Gujarat	14.12	6.15	21.14	11.64	54.6	12.8	94.9	22.6
5. Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	15.89	5.53	25.93	12.82	42.4	21.0	81.0	39.5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	14.85	7.67	20.14	10.03	59.2	23.2	159.7	71.1
9. Kerala	25.72	19.14	31.79	26.02	77.7	30.4	95.2	47.8
10. Madhya Pradesh	7.62	2.18	10.68	3.60	29.9	7.6	39.8	11.7
11. Maharashtra	11.74	4.21	22.29	11.94	47.9	12.1	82.6	17.0
12. Manipur	28.71	18.87	39.74	30.35	158.2	37.1	128.0	53.2
13. Meghalaya	26.45	22.79	31.55	28.91	120.6	30.0	119.9	46.4
14. Nagaland	24.01	517.68	40.32	32.99	154.0	56.6	160.5	118.3
15. Orissa	9.40	2.58	13.96	4.76	41.6	6.8	67.7	13.4
16. Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Rajasthan	6.47	0.49	10.27	1.20	27.8	8.0	47.4	15.8
18. Sikkim	—	—	33.13	22.37	—	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	9.02	4.48	20.46	14.00	36.1	8.7	41.0	13.5
20. Tripura	15.03	6.04	23.37	12.27	47.0	12.0	68.5	18.5
21. Uttar Pradesh	14.59	5.58	20.45	8.69	36.9	16.1	81.6	33.4
22. West Bengal	8.92	3.09	13.21	5.01	40.0	11.0	49.6	8.3
23. A. & N. Islands	17.85	11.17	31.11	23.24	57.0	20.1	81.4	40.1
24. Arunachal Pradesh	5.20	1.70	14.04	7.31	40.4	13.4	80.9	23.2
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.90	2.59	16.80	8.42	71.7	11.1	110.4	16.5
27. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	12.73	5.08	26.48	18.89	60.2	11.5	119.4	24.6
29. Lakshadweep	41.37	28.94	53.13	40.92	121.4	46.3	166.1	102.8
30. Mizoram	*	*	59.63	55.12	*	*	N.A.	N.A.
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>16.35</b>	<b>8.04</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>

\* Included in Assam,

N.A. : Figures not available.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Sir, the hon. Minister has replied to my question in detail and whatever information I wanted, that he has provided. I had asked for information about the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in regard to education and I have got the same in full. In order to ensure timely and actual utilisation of the assistance provided by the Government to the rural and Adivasi areas, it is necessary to spread education to more areas and also to effect reforms. There is need to provide more facilities and material to the Adult Education Scheme being run in the Adivasi and the rural areas. The salaries of the employees working under the Adult Education Scheme are very less. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any arrangements have been made by the Government to oversee the work going on under the Adult Education Scheme?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Sir, in the Statement I have given complete details of the steps that have been taken and that are likely to be taken in view of the new policy. If the hon. Member wants to suggest something more, I am ready to consider that, but I am of the view that so far as our new policy and the programmes based on it concerned, these are foolproof, nothing has been left to chance. We are leaving nothing to chance. I feel that the points that we have already discussed in this House should be implemented now and we are engaged on this job.

**SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Sir, my second submission is that the Ashram Schools and hostels for imparting education under the Adivasi Rural Extension Areas Scheme have proved a boon for the children of the poor because the poor Adivasi children are unable to study mainly because they do not get food to sustain themselves. Now as in the hostels and Ashram schools they get meals and also these being residential schools provide accommodation for them, they devote entire time in the school premises and as such are able to pay attention to their studies. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Ashram schools and hostels? Along with it, if

technical subjects are introduced in the rural schools after class V it will be helpful in bringing down the large number of the educated unemployed. Are you going to introduce this system?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** It has been intimated that the number of Ashram schools will be increased. It has also been informed that more hostels will be opened. The programme relating to opening-schedule and places where these schools and hostels will be opened is under formulation and action will be taken accordingly.

Our programme about vocationalisation is also before you which is an important part of our entire programme. We have made it a little flexible as to from which class vocationalisation should start. It can start from class VIII, it may also be started from class XI and, if need be, this can be started from class V or VI also at some places. There is a flexibility in this programme. Now we have to see which vocation will be suitable to the Adivasis. The programme will be prepared according to their needs.

[*English*]

**SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :** Under the guise and excuse of castes, tribal systems and religion still a very large number of women are denied education so that they might not become independent. Looking to the extensive answer given by the Minister, this point has been overlooked. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what sort of steps or thinking has been done on this line to overcome this difficulty.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** I don't think anything has been overlooked, Perhaps, the answer has been tailored to the question. I would like to assure the Hon. Member that our new education policy is absolutely clear on the great emphasis that has to be laid on women's education in general and in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes special steps are being envisaged and special funds are being envisaged. We are giving special scholarships and also facilities for not changing any

fees and so many other things. In pursuance of the above, scheme for re-imbursing the tuition fees charged from girls is also being formulated.

**SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :**  
When families do not send their girls to the schools how will you overcome that difficulty ?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :**  
That can be done only by educating the parents. There is no other way. There is no way of forcing them. This is all a kind of comprehensive programme wherein the parents also are properly motivated to send their children to schools. This is being done. In the case of Gujarat I am glad to say that it is well above the national average so that one can feel a little satisfied. Even in the adivasi areas of Gujarat the programme is taking shape and it is giving results.

**SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU :**  
Regarding the funds allotted for wiping out illiteracy in adivasi areas, there is adequate amount. But we find that the teachers who are supposed to be allotted to these schools are not staying in schools and they want to get transferred elsewhere. Will the Government consider having a separate cadre of teachers to be posted first in the tribal areas, work there for about five years and then come to other areas, so that these programmes are properly implemented ?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :**  
This particular difficulty has been gone into in great detail while formulating the new education policy. There is going to be a massive recruitment of adivasi teachers, so that those who are from that society and area would at least be motivated more than others to go and work in these areas. This is one programme.

The other programme is, even then if we find that the adivasi teacher himself wants to go to non-adivasi area and does not go to his own area, we would pick up some youths who are moderately educated in the adivasi area itself from the villages, give them training, get them ready to take up teaching responsibilities in their own areas, motivate them and put them there. Because they

themselves are in the villages, they have not gone to the cities, they have not got a regular job of teacher. Such youths also will be encouraged. All these matters have been very clearly brought out in the programme of action and before that, in the education policy.

[*Translation*]

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** First of all I think you for giving me a chance to speak after I had raised my hand for many days.

**MR. SPEAKER :** All the hon. Members cannot be given chance to speak simultaneously.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :** She said that after raising her hand for quite a long time, she could get a chance.

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** I said after many days.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I thank you for your peaceful nature.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** This question is important because Vidyaji herself is raising a question on vidya, i.e. education.

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that in Gujarat the rate of literacy is very low in the Adivasi areas. I would like to know the rate of literacy in other Adivasi areas in each State as compared to the rate of literacy in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Secondly, in the hostels that you are going to open will the teachers be given special facilities or some special financial benefits and some other incentives which may motivate them to stay there to impart education in those Adivasi areas ? The second part of the question is that the in general are women also like the Adivasi and Harijan women in so far as education and other aspects are concerned. For Adivasi girls.....



**SHRI RANA VIR SINGH :** Who are these women in general, I fail to understand?

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** I am thankful to you for pointing it out. I am making improvement in it. Caste women, Harijan and Adivasi women of other categories are like the Adivasi and Harijan women in all respects, be it education or social awareness. I am grateful to him for giving me a chance to improve my earlier statement. I want to know the new scheme proposed to be started to motivate the Adivasi girls to pursue education?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Sir, I was stating that it is apparent from the figures of all the States that Gujarat does not occupy a low position rather it is quite above the average literacy rate of the country. If I have to tell as to which are the States which are quite backward in this matter, then I may say it is either Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan. There is no doubt that this credit of low rate of literacy will go to the State of Shrimati Vidyavati. I want to submit that there are many points in our programmes which aim at making girls, specially the girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Schedule Tribes, literate by bringing them to the schools and if they cannot be brought to the schools, then through non-formal education. Whatever stress we lay in these programmes, is aimed at imparting education to the backward and down-trodden classes, specially people living in the Adivasi areas and belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. You must have observed during the discussion that we have repeatedly stated—and this has been appreciated also—that our thrust is mainly on the education of those communities who have been deprived of the benefit of education to date. Several programmes are being chalked out and keeping in view the local needs, changes will be made in them. A programme suitable for one place may not prove suitable for another place. I cannot go into the full details at this moment but I would like to say that as per our policy, our full thrust is on these communities and areas.

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Why are you not saying anything for the boys? Are they of no use? The hon. Minister is telling about the programmes which relate to the girls only.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** We have programmes for boys as well as for adults.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Hon. Minister, is there anything for Shri Tulsiram also?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** We know that he is very well educated.

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** I have not got the reply to my question.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** In the earlier supplementary I had given the answer. I have already stated that we shall appoint Adivasi teachers in the Adivasi areas and they would be appointed in large number.

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** You cannot get teachers from the Adivasi areas. Will you bring teachers from non-Adivasi areas and give them higher salaries or other facilities like accommodation, etc.?

**MR. SPEAKER :** They are doing this. That is why I am afraid to allow you to ask questions. You go on asking questions.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall accept the suggestions of Shrimati Vidyavati Chaturvedi because the matter relates of Madhya Pradesh which is at the bottom. Whatever suggestion she gives we will improve the situation an inch more than that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has given you the measurement also.

[*English*]

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** There is need for higher scales of pay and housing facilities for these people.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Yes, Sir.

**Legal Notices to Shipping Companies for Recovery of Loan**

\*247. **SHRI H.M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) has issued legal notices to shipping companies for the recovery of loan ;

(b) if so, the Shipping Companies that have been served with legal notices and the amount due from them ; and

(c) whether the Shipping Companies have repaid the loan till date ?

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

(b) The names of shipping companies that have been served with legal notices and the amounts due from them are as follows :

1. Indoceanic Shipping Co. Ltd.	Rs. 4.85 crores
2. Seven Sees Transportation Ltd.	Rs. 10.90 crores
3. Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	Rs. 25.86 crores
4. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	Rs. 40.97 crores

(c) No, Sir.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL :** It is well known that the shipping industry has been passing through very difficult times for several years and most of these companies have their working capital, liquid capital, seriously eroded and they are in serious difficulties. That is why the Finance Minister made a statement in the House, but that relates to the acquisition of new ships; thrust this seems to be mainly on that, and a new financial agency is being set up for that. But has

the Government formulated any policy for assisting these companies to whom notices were issued ? I do not know whether you want to take any further action against them or whether you propose to assist them in order to revive them and make it possible for them to start working again, and likewise the industry as a whole. Do you propose to frame any policy to give financial assistance in the shape of working capital apart from the money required for acquiring fresh ships ?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** The hon. Member is very right ; the shipping industry has been in recession. Government is fully aware of the situation. That is why we decided that instead of limiting ourselves to Government resources, we should also open other ways, so that we can have some financial resources to keep the shipping industry alive. All over the world recession is there in the shipping industry. With a great hard work and with investment from the public exchequer to extent possible in this industry, we want to keep this industry floating. And that is why this new institution under the Finance Ministry has been thought of, so that other measures can be augmented to help the shipping industry.

The four shipping companies mentioned in the answer were served with a notice after considering a lot of factors. There are some companies who work hard to sustain, but there are some companies whose financial viability has been going down. These are the four companies, which are in a bad shape, and they did not make any effort to improve. That is why the Department took a decision to serve them with a notice. The hon. Finance Minister took an open house meeting a few days ago and there he has assured all the shipping companies that now that the new institution has come up, we will reconsider their cases and take a final decision. As for the financial package for the shipping industry, considering all these factors, Government is seriously thinking as to which way they can help the shipping industry and shipping companies, but only those companies which are financially viable and have honest intentions about the industry and to keep this industry alive but not those companies which have misused it.

The hon. member would agree with me that there are occasions where some of these people have not even tried to make any efforts to commercialise their industry and to return the exchequers money. We are still considering the matter and a final package will come soon.

**SHRI H.M. PATEL :** I am glad that the Minister for Transport has stated that they intend to assist the industry. I presume that the Government have accepted that this industry is very vital for the country's economy. I also accept that your assistance can only be to those units which are viable and which are capable of surviving. I hope that he will also realise that this matter is of great urgency and I want to know whether action will be taken within a matter of days, rather than weeks or months.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** Government is fully aware that the shipping industry is also a second line defence and frankly speaking, for the developing countries it is all the more so. Our Government's planning and foresight have brought the shipping industry to a stage where they are competing in the international market. Compared with other countries, our shipping industry is known as one of the reputed shipping industries. On this basis, Government have sincere intentions to help this industry. We are trying our best. I can assure that the Finance Ministry has given a commitment and within eight or nine weeks, we will certainly settle the issue. If the hon. member does not like my saying 'two months', I would put it as nine weeks.

**SHRI H.M. PATEL :** The matter is even more urgent, Mr. Minister.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** Yes. We will put in more efforts.

**DR. SUDHIR ROY :** Sir, Ratnakar Shipping Company, owned by the Birlas is a habitual defaulter in making payments to seamen. I would like to know from the Minister whether they would take any steps against this firm.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** They had been defaulters and that is why we issued them legal notice. It is public exchequer's money

and we are not concerned who owns the company. About the seamen's payments, I would require a separate notice to give details as to what payments have not been made by the company.

*[Translation]*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Yes, Mr. Vyas, will you talk about the ship of the desert or ship of the water ?

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** I will talk about the ship of the water. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit to the hon. Minister that the shipping companies also, about whom we are discussing, have made the shipping industry sick by siphoning off their assets. Shipping is an important industry for the country and it should be properly managed. Keeping in view the fraudulent acts with which they make their industry sick and transfer the assets elsewhere and do not pay even the dues of the employees, will the Government nationalise the industry and make the Shipping Corporation a Government of India undertaking so that the trade of the country may be increased more and more ?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the suggestion of the hon. Minister is correct.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** The suggestion of the hon. Member and not of the hon. Minister.

*(Interruption)*

*[English]*

Any way, I wish, he becomes a Minister. I always have respect for him because he is elder to me.

*[Translation]*

**MR. SPEAKER :** It can be a forecast also.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the companies have, of course, misutilised the funds and we had enacted a Company Act.....

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, that hon. Member is leaving. It is becoming difficult to recognise him. Similarly, the hon. Minister also sometimes comes with a turban and sometimes without it. It becomes difficult to recognise him also.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** What is the necessity for you to recognise me.....  
...(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Tulsiram, you should not have any objection. It is Shri Bairagi who should have the objection.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the companies have misutilised this facility. According to the provisions of the Act, we used to mortgage the ship itself when we advanced loans to the company. There was a lacuna in the Act itself and as a result some ships were not mortgaged. Now the Government is endeavouring that by amending the Act, a provision should be made that ship purchasing company's ship as well as its property should be mortgaged so that it may realise that the Government will not be responsible if it leaves the ship. That company's property will also be mortgaged. The suggestions given by the hon. Members are before us and we are trying to see that how, keeping in view the importance of the ship industry, it can be developed. Presently this industry is passing through the worst recession all over the world.

[English]

**SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :** We know that the shipping companies are passing through a recession for the last four years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what steps are being thought of to end this recession so that this problem, i.e. the money which is blocked and all these things can be got over ?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** Sir, recession certainly is not in the Government's hands, but we are putting out best efforts to help the shipping industries so that they can sustain the recession, i.e. recession in the international companies and in the shipping markets. But we from Government side are

trying to sustain the shipping industries by giving whatever financial support or cargo support that are required by them.

#### Deaths due to Coronary Diseases

\*248. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the incidence of deaths in India every year due to coronary diseases including high blood pressure ;

(b) the main causes thereof ;

(c) whether Union Government have invited suggestions from experts in medicine or any Committee has been set up to study and report to Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) :** (a) There is no reliable national statistic available about mortality due to coronary and hypertensive diseases.

(b) The identified risk factors for Coronary Heart Diseases are Hypertension, Smoking and abnormalities of Carbohydrate, Lipid and Uric Acid Metabolism. Positive family history of Coronary heart diseases is also a risk factor.

(c) and (d) No specific Committee has been set up by the Government to make recommendations in this respect. However, the Working Group on Non-Communicable Diseases which had been constituted by the Planning Commission prior to the finalisation of the Seventh Five Year Plan had recommended an intervention strategy based on health education, training of peripheral level health workers for early detection and easy availability of drugs.

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was regarding the incidents of death in India every year due to coronary diseases. In reply to my Part 'A' of the question, it was said that "there is no

reliable national statistics available". I know that nearly 17,000 Indians die every year due to heart diseases and nearly 17,000 children are borne in the country every year with such type of diseases. This is the magnitude of the trouble. Only curative facilities are available in the major hospitals, city hospitals and also the hospitals which are situated in the Capital. In the rural hospitals, there are no such facilities available.

May I know from the hon. Minister, how do the Government purpose to prevent and help in taking care of this disease in the rural areas and whether any proposal is before the Government to control and check these diseases by making available cheap medicines for the commonmen in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, heart diseases do not come under the category of notifiable diseases. So, one guess, is as good as another and if the hon. Member puts it as 17,000, I have no way of contradicting it, although, I have no way of confirming it either. So, that is the position in regard to heart diseases. We hear that a person is sitting comfortably in a chair, suddenly he collapses is it a heart disease ? Is it a heart attack ? Is it not a heart attack ? It is not possible for any one to say definitely, what it is. Therefore, this is something which has to depend on statistics, which need to be gathered from hospitals. Even then, there are so many cases which do not go to hospitals and, therefore, it is impossible to say that so many cases occurred in the whole of India, of heart diseases, and deaths due to heart diseases. So, that is about the statistical portion.

Now, the answer tries to say what are the risk factors, what are the causes. The idea is ; if you remove the causes, the incidence of heart diseases will get reduced automatically. It may not be eliminated, nothing can be eliminated, no disease can be totally eliminated. But we can certainly bring down the incidence. This committee of the Planning Commission which went into this, came to the conclusion that there is no fool-proof curative method. What can

be done is the preventive method being intensified, being made available to large and larger areas, larger and larger sections of people and that is the only way of bringing down the incidence. So, they have said that the preventive activities and facilities must be inter-woven around the primary health care facilities which are being developed in the rural and urban areas.

We all know that if there is a heart attack, immediately if assistance is given, there is some relief; but if there is delay, then the risk of death becomes all the more. Therefore, what we have to do is : at the village level, at the primary health centre level, we have to detect it as quickly as possible, for which training needs to be given to the worker there. So, these are some of the measures suggested by the committee of the Planning Commission, and I think that is all that can be done at the moment.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister : They have identified the risk factors. What steps have been taken by the Health Ministry to create awareness among the people regarding risk factors like smoking, thereby minimizing the incidence of coronary heart diseases ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : So far as smoking is concerned, there are some methods adopted, to dissuade people from smoking; but, unfortunately, it is only growing. So, people seem to be willingly taking the risk of a heart attack by smoking more and more; but we cannot say definitely that the education of people which is being undertaken in regard to smoking, and the harmful effects of smoking is completely ineffective. It is effective to some extent ; but human nature being what it is, and addiction being what it is, it may not be fully effective. That is being done, nevertheless,

As far as possible, immediate, early detection and immediate first assistance: this is what is being organized at the primary health centres, by giving training. First, one has to understand what are the symptoms, the appearance of which could perhaps mean a heart attack, or a heart condition. These are the things which have to be told, not

only to our health staff, but to people themselves. For instance, if it is a question of hypertension, in many countries medical facilities have become so costly these days, that the method of self-testing is becoming more and more popular. You can buy a gadget, you can immediately find out the blood pressure and the blood sugar also, every day, whenever you want. So, this is the kind of self-testing and self-therapy which is developing in the developed countries; and there is no reason why we also should not think of these things being developed here. Slowly it is coming to our country also; but I hope in course of time, all these methods put together, will be able effectively to meet the challenge of the coronary diseases.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** In the United States and all other countries, it is proved that excessive smoking at an young age is a major cause for heart diseases, because it constricts the coronary arteries. I am putting a categorical question to the Minister : we cannot ban it; I am not for it, because that is poor man's consumer item. At least the publicity given in the TV, radio and even at the Indian Airlines' offices showing fine pictures of smoking, at least the government can impose restriction on them or they can bring in a legislation or some rules so that at least in government advertisements smoking pictures will not be advertised. Another question is that in villages there is intensive coronary, but there is no provision for that. It is not a question of diagnosis, but there are other things also. But either in Bombay or in Delhi, these things are there. But all over villages, there are a number of patients, and to look after them for six weeks, their blood pressure, etc. the facilities are not there with the government at the centres. Kindly reply to these questions.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** About the advertisements, I am not aware of the government media having ever indulged in advertisement about of smoking cigarette and so on. About others, we will have to see whether anything is possible by way of legislation. Probably, I have no definite information on that. I could find out from the Law Ministry and tell the hon. member. Now about specialist facilities or specialised facilities are to be made available or available

in the hospitals in the villages or primary health centres or the hospitals that are going to come up, 30-bed hospitals that are going to come up hereafter, we will have to wait for the situation where you have the facilities available one by one; may be ECG machine has to be made available, radioist would have to be made available, staff would have to be made available, it will have to be on the basis of a phased programme. But the point is well taken that ultimately what is available in Bombay and Delhi, to some extent, would have to be made available in the rural areas also, not in every village, not in every primary health centre but at a distance which can be travelled within a reasonable time by the persons who gets an attack. This is all we can aim at the moment. The sky is the limit, if you have money for it and the resources. Since that is not available, we will have to rest content with whatever we can do within the resources available.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Bairagi has not asked any question in this session.

**SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :** He is without a heart.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Do not worry, we shall not let you suffer a heart attack; this much we guarantee.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that so far no Specialists' Committee has been formed. But he is aware of the seriousness of this disease and is also apprising the House of it. Keeping this in view, do you propose in the near future to form a Specialists' Committee? Secondly, at present ECG facilities are not available at the village level. Do the Government of India propose to make available ECG machines immediately there also so that preventive measure could be taken at all levels for controlling this horrible disease?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Whenever a mention is made of some particular disease, we concentrate all our attention on that whereas there are other serious

diseases also in our country which effect millions of people and prove fatal. For example, every year a large number of children die of malaria in our country. In such a situation, question of priority comes before us. While purchasing a machine, we have to see the cost and the number of children likely to benefit from it. We shall have to keep in mind the cost effectiveness factor. In this programme also, we shall have to see the cost of the machines. I do not refute the claim that the facilities available in cities should gradually be made available in the villages also but that will take time. For that we shall have to chalk out a programme. I feel that the number of machines available at the district headquarters level at present were not available some 10 years ago. May be very soon we may be able to provide these facilities upto the Taluka level also. There are other places also where donors have made these facilities available or the local people have arranged them. Therefore, we have to make available these machines and facilities in the villages gradually, but for that we shall have to formulate a programme. Secondly, we will have to fix priority also as to which are the diseases which are affecting more people and which of them should be given priority and for which, more funds should be made available. We shall have to chalk out our programme accordingly.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that the intellectual Minister who is the Minister of Health and Family Welfare now, is also the Minister of Human Resource Development and he is a Pandit and a master of all trades. From him I want to know one thing.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not a Jack-of-all-trades ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The coronary disease is not prevalent in sophisticated towns only, it is prevalent throughout the country. Previously it was a disease of the rich, but now it is also a disease of the poor people. What are the reasons for this ? Has his department done any survey or any statistical demographic studies why these

diseases are prevalent throughout the country ? For this reason, E.C.G. is not the only thing which can help the diagnosis. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take it up with the Planning Commission to eradicate it by 2000 AD because now the demographic studies indicate that 1.5 per cent of the people are suffering from coronary diseases. Out of them, not all the three arteries are blocked, but only 50 per cent have been blocked in most cases, and only such cases will need this by pass operation. Will the Minister take it up to ensure with that facilities for these by pass operations will be available at least in the district headquarters hospitals ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : In the country there are already prestigious hospitals which are doing very successfully the by pass operations. Now, it is only a question of time before these facilities and this expertise reach the district headquarters. And I am sure that it is going to reach them earlier than later,

Now the only thing is what more precisely Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi wants me to do. I will find it out from him and examine it.

**Assistance for Construction of Break Waters at Beypore Port**

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\*249. SHRI T. BASHEER :

DR. K.G. ADIYODI :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has approached Union Government for assistance to construct the two break-waters at Beypore ;

(b) whether Government are aware that with the construction of the break-waters, Beypore could be made an all weather port; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Union Government to assist the project ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Beypore is a minor port whose development falls within the sphere of State Government's responsibility. The State Government can make use of technical expertise available with the Ministry of Surface Transport for drawing up plans for development of the port.

**SHRI T. BASHEER :** The hon. Minister in his reply states that the responsibility falls with the State Governments. But as my information goes, the ports, other than major ports, that is the minor ports and intermediate ports are placed in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. So, I think that the Central Government also has a responsibility for them.

In Kerala large potentialities exist for the development of some of the important ports like Beypore, Vazhyam, Neendakara, Alleppey and Azhiankkal. These minor and intermediate ports play an important role in the development of the State as they create the infrastructure for the development of the State. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government will consider the request of the State Government for financial assistance in this context. And also, whether the Government have allocated any amount for the development of these ports during the Seventh Five Year Plan, and if so, what are the outlays thereof.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** In 1968 the National Development Council recommended that central assistance must be given to the minor ports, whatever central planning can do. We started the scheme. But in 1978 again the National Development Council decided that this should be stopped and it should be left to the State Governments. In the last Lok Sabha the Estimates Committee in their 32nd report had recommended that Government should review this situation and the Central Government must come forward to develop these minor ports. It is a fact that some of the States' economy will improve and employment will be generated. It is on this basis that Government in 7th Plan has made a provision of Rs. 20 crores to help these minor ports. The working group has studied the plan and it has made some recommendations. As far as Kerala

State is concerned, Kerala had put up a proposal in 1984 for development of 13 minor ports. They have demanded roughly Rs. 11.50 crores for Beypore port. In 1986-87 we have made a provision of Rs. 1 crore. For ports like Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh where the traffic is more—Beypore does not fall in that category where the traffic is more—the working group is finalising a plan and we will certainly come forward with concrete proposals where Rs.20 crores could be utilised. To help the minor ports, the Inland Water Transport Authority has already been set up. They are also carrying out their surveys and some schemes will be formulated soon.

**SHRI T. BASHEER :** Is it a fact that Government has been granting financial assistance for the port development scheme by way of long term loans? Now, the hon. Minister has stated that the National Development Council have decided to stop such schemes. I would like to know whether Government has any proposal to review such a decision. Is it a fact that the National Harbour Board has taken up this issue with the Planning Commission and the Government? If so, with what result?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** I have mentioned in my previous answer that Government has revised the decision after the Estimates Committee in its 32nd Report has recommended about it. That is why, we have made a provision of Rs. 20 crores in the Seventh Plan and Rs. 1 crore in the annual plan of 1987-88, Government has revised the decision after considering all these reports and the necessity to develop all minor ports. We do feel that in these sectors minor ports must be developed to improve the economy of those States.

**DR. K. G. ADIYODI :** Beypore/Calicut Port is in the world map since the landing of Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese sailor. It was a busy port which used to transport timber, tiles and spices to Gulf countries. Due to its negligence, thousands of workers are starving. Will the Government approve the proposal of the Kerala Government and give financial sanction without further delay?



**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** As I said, Government has, in principle, decided to help selected minor ports. We cannot come out to help all the 139 minor ports at a stretch, because the resources are limited. With Rs. 21 crores available in the Seventh Five Year Plan, we are going to come out to help selected minor ports. As far as Beypore is concerned, it is hardly 140 kms from Cochin and Cochin is a major port. Economically and commercially also we have a major port very close to Beypore.

[*Translation*]

**SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that Kandla is a major port. It was developed at the instance of late Pt. Nehru and Sardar Patel. When you visited that port you had promised the 7th jetty. Some progress has been made in this direction. Nearby there is the Tuna port. Will you make some provision for dredging in that port ?

[*English*]

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** I am happy that the Member has jumped from minor port to major port. I have gone there on my visit to Kandla Port. I really feel that seventh jetty is required. We have projected this requirement to the Planning Commission. And the Department is trying hard to adjust within the resources to help the Kandla Port.

[*Translation*]

**Water Logging Due to Seepage from  
Sharda Tributary Canal**

\*254. **SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :**  
Will the Minister of SURFACE  
RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the interests of farmers, any scheme has been formulated to make arrangements for draining out the seepage water for Sharda tributary canal so that there is no damage done due to water logging in future ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF WATER  
RESOURCES (SHRI B SHANKARA-  
NAND) :** (a) For the Sharada Sahayak  
Project, Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made for construction of 12600 kms. of drainage system for drainage of 28 lakh hectares of Command Area of the Project.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, because of the water seepage from Sharada Sahayak Project is affecting the farmers' land. The hon. Minister in this connection has replied that a provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made for construction of 12600 kms of drainage system for drainage of 20 lakh hectares of Command Area of the Project. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when will this scheme be completed ? Because unless proper drainage system is constructed, farmers' land will not become cultivable, with the result that there will be no production of foodgrains which will create a problem for the country.

I would request the hon. Minister to get the work started and completed at an early date because the orders given by the Government become of little importance by the time they reach the lowest echelons. I would request that the hon. Minister may kindly pay more attention towards the Sharada Sahayak Canal and should tell as to when will this work start and when will it be completed ?

[*English*]

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** Sir, the hon. Member had earlier written a letter to me in respect of this very subject and I have replied to him in the month of September giving him the details of the project as far as possible. He wanted to know as to when it will be completed. At the moment I can say and inform the House that the project is likely to be completed by 1990-91. The work on Ghaghra and Sarda Barrages, link canal, and Sarda Sahayak Feeder have since been completed, except lining of certain

selected reaches in Sarda Sahayak Feeder. The work of branches and distribution system is in progress. So, the hon. Member need not have any doubt about it because the major percentage of the work on the project has been completed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had written a letter to the hon. Minister in which I had mentioned particularly about the Phulpur Parliamentary Constituency which is so badly affected due to seepage of canal water that several villages have been inundated and the water in the wells has been polluted creating drinking water problem. Will the hon. Minister get this surveyed and will he arrange for drainage system in the areas which are prone to water logging ?

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, the soil survey work undertaken by the Central Ground Water Board has shown—if I give the particular figures in respect of this constituency—that only about 111 hectares of land is prone to water-logging. Soil survey work has also been done in an area of 21.41 lakh hectares in the Sarda Sahayak Command and it has been seen that about 1.59 lakh hectares of area is prone to water-logging from the soil point of view. We have taken steps to see that seepage is stopped by lining the canal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that in addition to the seepage from the canal water, rain water also causes large scale inundation of the areas which results in damage to the crops ? In Uttar Pradesh, the banks of Ram Ganga Command Canals are flooded due to rain water. Will the Hon. Minister conduct a survey for checking this menace ?

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### Jakhapura-Banspani Railway Line

\*250. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not taking up the construction of the second phase of Jakhapura-Banspani Rail line in Orissa; and

(b) when the work is proposed to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Non-materialisation of anticipated traffic on Jakhapura-Daitari section, which has already been constructed and opened for traffic.

(b) The Railways have no such proposal at present.

### Setting up of IIT in Assam

\*251. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to establish an Indian Institute of Technology in Assam ;

(b) whether the proposed Institute would set up at Dhubri or Goalpara in Assam ;

(c) if not, the place where it is proposed to be set up; and

(d) the action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) to (d) The final decision about the place for locating the Indian Institute of Technology in Assam is yet to be taken. A

site Selection Committee has visited a number of sites in Assam. The necessary data is being collected. The final decision is likely to be taken in the near future.

#### Development of Railway Lines/Services in Bihar

\*252. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the various proposals sent by Government of Bihar regarding the expansion and improvement of railway lines/services in Bihar ;

(b) the action taken by his Ministry thereon ; and

(c) the nature and extent of co-operation offered by Government of Bihar, if any, in regard to development of Railways in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Government of Bihar in their Memorandum submitted to the Railway Convention Committee 1980 had mentioned the following Railway Projects. Action taken on these items has been indicated against each item.

#### A. NEW LINES

S. No.	Name of the Project	Action taken/remarks
1.	Mandar Hill to Sainthia via Dumka	Line surveyed. Project has been found unremunerative.
2.	Pipradih to Bhavnathpur and its extension to connect Garhwa Road-Chopan	Line not yet surveyed.
3.	Nirmali to Saraigarh	Line surveyed. Unremunerative.
4.	Rajgir to Gaya	- do -
5.	Ranchi to Korba via Lohardaga	- do -
6.	Parallel BG line between Hajipur and Bachwara.	Line surveyed. Alternative route being developed.
7.	Forbesganj-Thakurganj via Bahadurganj.	Survey has not been carried out.
8.	Ranchi to Giridih via Hazaribagh	Line surveyed. Project has been found unremunerative.
9.	Deoghar to Dumka	- do -
10.	Darbhanga-Muzaffarpur	- do -
11.	Gaya to Tori via Dobi-Chatra-Malumath	Line not yet surveyed.
12.	Mehsbi to Saharsa	Line surveyed. Project has been found unremunerative.
13.	Dauram-Madhepura to Singheshwarasthan	- do -
14.	Muzaffarpur to Sitamarhi	- do -
15.	Banmankhi to Narpatganj	Line not yet surveyed.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Action taken/remarks
16.	Sultanganj to Deoghar	- do -
17.	Pirpainty to Dumka via Godda.	- do -
18.	Biharganj to Kursela	Line not yet surveyed.
19.	Laukaha to Sitamarhi via Jainagar	- do -
20.	Laitgram to Birpur	Line surveyed. Project has been found unremunerative.
21.	Simri-Baktiarpur to Biharganj.	- do -
<b>B. GAUGE CONVERSIONS</b>		
1.	Darbhanga-Nirmali	Darbhanga-Jayanagar line surveyed. Project has been found unremunerative.
2.	Darbhanga-Jayanagar	- do -
3.	Katihar-Jogbani	Line surveyed. Project has been found unremunerative.
4.	Saharsa-Jogbani	Line not yet surveyed.
5.	Bettiah-Muzaffarpur via Motihari.	Line surveyed. Project has been found unremunerative.
6.	Bahnaha-Birpur	- do -
7.	Arrah-Sasaram	- do -
8.	Ranchi-Lohardaga	Survey has been approved.

It has not been possible to approve construction of the above-said new lines and gauge conversion projects as most of the projects have been found to be financially unremunerative. Furthermore, the Railways are facing severe constraint of resources for even the on-going projects and have very heavy commitments already in hand. Their consideration will, therefore, have to await better times when position of resources improves.

### C. DOUBLINGS

- |    |                         |   |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Patna-Gaya              | Survey for augmentation of throughout capacity in Patna area including Patna-Gaya section is in progress. Further action will be taken on completion of the survey. |
| 2. | Kiul-Shibganj-Barharwa. | Patch doubling of Kiul-Bhagalpur section has been approved. 15 kms. have been commissioned for goods traffic.   |

### D. REPLACEMENT OF OLD LINES

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Sahibganj Loop Line and Howrah-Mughalsarai | Structure is good and track is being maintained satisfactorily. |
| 2. | Mansi-Saharsa                              |   |

(c) Government of Bihar had offered land for construction of Sakri-Hasanpur MG line at the time of its approval.

**Import of Small Planes for Air Taxi Services****\*253. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :****SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :**

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to import small planes for use as air taxis is under the consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been cleared by the Ministry of Finance ;

(c) whether the non-resident Indians would be permitted to import these small planes ; and

(d) if so, the number of non-resident Indians who have expressed willingness to import these planes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) A suggestion to import small planes for use as air taxis is under consideration of Government.

(c) Under the existing guidelines import of aircraft is not permitted.

(d) Does not arise.

**Command Area Development Programme****\*255. SHRI YASWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :****SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :**

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a revised pattern of assistance for Command Area Development Programme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how would this affect the development of drought prone and backwards regions ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) A revised pattern has been introduced from the current financial year. Under this pattern, the cost of construction of water courses and field channels from the outlet to the 5-8 ha. block will be shared equally by the centre and the State. Central assistance is also provided for construction of field drains, setting up communication system in Command area and for organising farmers' participation etc. Drought-prone and backward regions falling in the commands of these projects would also be benefitted to that extent.

**Leakage in Kallada Dam****\*256. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :**  
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the Kallada Dam is heavily leaking resulting in panic in two adjoining districts of Kerala ;

(b) whether Union Government have taken any steps to give adequate assistance to the State of Kerala ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Leakage through the Kallada Dam had been brought to the notice of the Central Government. Experts from Central Water Commission and members of the Dam Review Panel, after visiting the dam during July-August, 1985, concluded that the seepage was not such as to cause any anxiety. After the implementation of the suggested remedial measures, it is reported that the seepage has now been considerably reduced.

**Conversion of Cuddalore Port-Salem Town Railway Line****\*257. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN :**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to take up the work of conversion of metre-gauge railway lines into broad-gauge ones between Cuddalore Port and Salem Town via Neyveli; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and by which time this work will be taken up?

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

(b) Railways are facing severe constraint of resources and have heavy commitments on hand for Gauge Conversions.

#### Yeleru Reservoir Project

\*258. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has received a report on the Yeleru Reservoir Project from the State Government;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the reasons for delay in clearance by the Central Water Commission?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) The project report initially received in May, 1980 could not be cleared for want of clarifications on certain aspects such as hydrology and irrigation planning. A revised Phase-I project has been received in August, 1986 and it is now under examination.

#### National Cultural Festival in Delhi

\*259. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

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

(a) whether a National Festival on culture is being held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the expenditure involved in it;

(c) whether this programme would be celebrated every year in Delhi; and

(d) whether such festivals are also proposed to be held in different parts of the country?

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

(b) The broad outlines of the National Cultural Festival which is being held from 8th November to 26th November are as follows:—

(i) The main thrust of the Festival is the involvement of the masses in the celebration of the Festival by providing an opportunity to them to see the rich and varied cultural heritage of the country. It will also enhance cross-cultural communication and inter-action by bringing together artistes from all over India.

(ii) Seven Mukhya Maidans in densely populated areas in Delhi are the venues for celebration of the Festival. The cultural troupes from each of the seven Zonal Cultural Centres set up in the country recently have been putting up performances at each of the seven Maidans for two days. These Centres have brought about 500 participants each and are holding exhibitions of their handicrafts, music, dance, theatre and organising workshops, group discussions etc. The other participating components are the schools and colleges.

(iii) Specific days have been allotted for special manifestation to be reflected in the programmes of all Zonal Camps as well as sites specially chosen for the occasion. 14th

November being Jawaharlal Nehru birth anniversary has been devoted to children. 19th November being birth anniversary of Mrs. Indira Gandhi has been declared as the Environmental Day.

- (iv) Special events known as 'Goonjte Patthar' are being organised in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India in different parts of Delhi. In order to delineate the four major streams in our cultural heritage the Festival has also created the concept of 'The Four Khas Baghs' known as Kavya Bagh, Mritya Bagh, Natya Bagh and Sangeet Bagh. Here in these Baghs well known maestros have been rehearsing, discussing and performing among themselves and their viewers.

As regards expenditure the amount allocated for the Festival is Rs. 4.90 crore.

- (c) The intention is to make this Festival an annual feature in Delhi.

- (d) The intention is to have such festivals in others parts of the country but definite proposals have yet to be worked out.

**Revised Pay Scales for Selection Grade Teachers of U. Ts./K. Vidyalayas etc-**

\*260 SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

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

- (a) whether Government have announced last month revised pay scales for selection grade Teachers of Union Territories/Kendriya Vidyalayas on the basis of recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission ;

- (b) whether Government have appointed any high powered Committee to study and reported on the recommendations made by Chattopadhyaya Commission ;

- (c) if so, whether Government have taken into account the views of high-powered Committee while announcing the revised pay scales ;

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

- (e) whether Government had discussed this matter with the representatives of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association also ;

- (f) whether the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has threatened to go on strike on this matters; and

- (g) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NARASIMHA RAO) :**

(a) to (g) On the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission, Government of India have notified, in September, 1986, revised pay scales for teaching staff in schools including selection grades. These are applicable to the teachers in Union Territories excepting Chandigarh. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan can also adopt these scales.

2. Government of India has appointed an Empowered Committee, which is examining the recommendations made by the National Commission on Teachers headed by Professor D.P. Chattopadhyaya including the recommendations relating to the pay scales for the school teachers in the context of the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission. The Empowered Committee has not yet finalised its views.

3. The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association is only a *de facto* recognised Association which has not been granted *de jure* recognition as it does not fulfil the required conditions. Government have not discussed the question of revision of pay scales of teachers with any employees' association of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

4. All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association in their letter dated the 3 October, 1986, addressed to the

Minister of Human Resource Development have, *inter alia*, stated that "if pay scales of teachers are not decided upon in accordance with recommendations of Chattopadhyaya Commission and in consultation with teachers bodies including AIKVTA, it will be compelled to resort to peaceful agitation."

5. The revised scales of pay for the different grades of teachers, etc., are based only on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. The Report of the National Commission on Teachers headed by Prof. Chattopadhyaya is now under the consideration of the Government and decisions thereon are yet to be taken. These decisions will be taken as early as possible.

#### Railway Projects of West Bengal

\*262. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :  
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the railway projects sent by State Government of West Bengal to Union Government for implementation ;

(b) the time when each of these projects was sent ;

(c) the current position of each project; and

(d) the details regarding budget provision made for the projects which have got the necessary clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) In  
the letters of Chief Minister, West Bengal  
dated 15.10.82 and 10.1.85 following pro-  
jects approved and under consideration of  
the Central Government have been  
mentioned :

S. No.	Name of Project	Present position	Outlay in 1986-87 (Rs. lakhs)
<b>NEW LINES</b>			
1.	Malda-Balurghat-Hilli	Malda-Eklakhi-Balurghat line approved and in progress.	50
2.	Tamluk-Digha	Work approved	100
3.	Budge Budge-Namkhana	Lakshmikantapur-Namkhana is approved. Survey is in progress.	0.01
4.	Howrah-Amta/Champadanga	Work approved. 24 kms. opened in 1984.	0.01
5.	Howrah (Dankuni)-Sheakhala	Work approved ; but not taken up	0.01
6.	Raniganj-Mejia-Bankura	Work not approved	Nil.
<b>OTHER WORKS</b>			
1.	Circular Railway, Calcutta	Phase-I approved. 10 kms. commissioned. Work in progress	5.0
2.	Dum Dum-Bongaon doubling	Dum Dum-Barasat commissioned. Barasat-Bongaon not approved.	60
3.	New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri BG/MG line via Rangapani to avoid traffic congestion.	Work not approved	Nil.
4.	Modernisation (Electrification) of Bandel-katwa line	Electrification not approved.	Nil.



**Mother's Health and Infant Mortality Rate**

\*263. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that infant mortality has direct co-relation with mother's health; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the health of mothers so that the rate of infant mortality decreases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Low birth weight of the baby, which is one of the major contributory factors towards infant mortality, has a direct co-relation with the health and nutritional status of the mother.

(b) To improve the health of the mother and, thereby to bring down the infant mortality, among other things, schemes on health and nutrition education, immunization of pregnant women, prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and supplementary nutrition under I.C.D.S. are being implemented by the Government.

**Competition between IA and Vayudoot**

\*264. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that Indian Airlines and Vayudoot Services are competing with each other to commence new air routes ;

(b) if so, whether the competition will benefit both the services ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines repair workshops are delaying the repairing Vayudoot's aircrafts; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Indian

Airlines and Vayudoot do not compete but supplement each other's operations with a view to benefitting the travelling public. Some common sectors are operated by the two airlines for operational reasons and also due to location of their bases.

(c) No complaints have been received in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

**Opening of Railway Claim Cell**

2477. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Zonal Railways have created the Railway Claim Cell to expedite the public claim settlement up to Rs. 5000/- under the supervision of ACS (Claims) on All Zonal Railways;

(b) whether Northern Railway Kanpur Claims Office is opening the cases of claims involving more than Rs. 5000/- if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that only Northern Railway provide this facility, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some of these are under the charge of an Assistant Officer whose power of settlement is up to Rs. 5,000, and some are under the charge of a Senior Scale Officer whose power of settlement is up to Rs. 10,000.

(b) Yes, Sir. Claims up to the powers of Assistant Officer are settled by him and claims of higher value are sent by him to the main office for disposal by the competent authority. This helps in registration of all claims at the place where claim has arisen.

(c) No, Sir. This facility exists on some other Zonal Railways also.

**Manuscripts Found in Lepaksh Temple,  
Ananthapur (A.P.)**

2478. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Archaeological Survey of India has found some manuscripts in the famous Lepakshi Temple in Ananthapur, Andhra Pradesh; and

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

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

(b) The manuscripts comprise seven palm leaves, written in Kannada script and language. The contents of the writing indicate that they are mainly donatory in nature and some of them bear signature, may be of the scribe or donor. They are datable to late 17th-early 18th century A.D.

The palm leaves are in the custody of the Archaeological Survey of India and steps are being taken to preserve them.

**Export and Import of Books by Educational  
Institutions**

2479. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether books on various subjects for use of the students in academic institutions are allowed to be exported and imported;

(b) whether academic institutions as such are allowed to export books and import books of academic nature ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether any ceiling has been fixed for such export and imports of books and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Books on educational, scientific and technical subjects can be imported under Open General Licence. Upto 1000 copies of a single title during a financial year can be imported without the prior written clearance of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This restriction does not apply to the books published under English Language Book Society (ELBS) and Joint Indo-Soviet Textbook Programme.

Recognised schools, colleges and libraries can also apply for licences for import of books not covered under Open General Licence. In their case, licences will be granted upto a value of Rs. 25,000/- per year per institution. There is no restriction on export of books.

**Financial Assistance to University and  
College Teachers of Delhi**

2480. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has been made for financial assistance to University and College Teachers of Delhi for the construction of houses by them during the first two years of the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise ; and

(c) whether the allocation would be suitably enhanced for the remaining years of the plan in view of the long felt need to provide housing facilities to these teachers ?

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

for grant of House Building Advances to the Delhi University and College Teachers and others for construction of houses has already been raised from Rs. 67.33 lakhs during the Sixth Plan to Rs. 10 crore annually with effect from 1985-86 onwards.

**Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Welfare of the Children**

2481. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have launched any centrally sponsored scheme in the States for the Welfare of the children ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such Schemes have been launched ;

(c) whether such schemes have been launched in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, the details of the central assistance for the welfare measures taken in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (d) Several schemes for child welfare have been launched in the country and are now in operation in States/Union Territories including Andhra Pradesh.

Details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by several Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for the welfare and development of children are indicated below :

**(A) MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

The following centrally sponsored child welfare schemes are implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in all the States and Union Territories of the country including Andhra Pradesh.

(i) Immunisation of pregnant women with TT for prevention of neonatal tetanus among children.

(ii) Immunisation of children with DPT, Polio, Typhoid, D.T., T.T. and B.C.G.

(iii) Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children.

(iv) Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency among children.

**(B) MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**(I) Department of Education**

The centrally sponsored scheme of non-formal education for 9—14 age group children was initiated in the year 1979-80. To start with, the assistance was given on 50 : 50 Centre-State sharing basis for implementation of the Scheme in 9 educationally backward States, namely : Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the year 1983-84, for increasing the enrolment of girls, the Scheme was liberalised under which the assistance to these States is also being provided on 90 : 10 sharing basis for non-formal education centres exclusively for girls.

**(II) Department of Women and Child Development**

(i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been taken up in all States and Union Territories of the country. Andhra Pradesh is one of the States where this centrally sponsored scheme has already been launched.

(ii) A Centrally Sponsored Wheat-based Supplementary Nutrition Programme for pre-school children and nursing/expectant mothers has been launched

from 1 January, 1986. The scheme covers several States including Andhra Pradesh.

is in operation in 22 States and 5 Union Territories including Andhra Pradesh.

**(C) MINISTRY OF WELFARE**

**Scheme for the welfare of children in need of care and protection**

This scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Welfare. The scheme

Central assistance to Andhra Pradesh for the Child Welfare Programmes is as under :—

(A) Supplies of vaccines under immunisation programme, iron and folic acid tablets, liquid and Vitamin 'A' solution under the prophylaxis scheme made to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last 3 years are as below :

March 1983 to February 1984	Rs. 7220861/-
March 1983 to February 1985	Rs. 95,12,105/-
March 1985 to February 1986	Rs. 95,02,121/-

(B) (i) The assistance given under the Centrally sponsored scheme of non-formal education for 9-14 age group children to Andhra Pradesh during the last 3 years on Central/State sharing basis is as under :

Year	50 : 50 pattern (Rs.)	90 : 10 pattern (Rs.)	
1983-84	1,15,87,996/-	6,52,360/-	for non-formal education centres exclusively for girls.
1984-85	68,33,825/-	10,46,282/-	
1985-86	2,36,80,067/-	16,49,686/-	

(ii)

(a) Under centrally sponsored ICDS scheme, the assistance given to Andhra Pradesh for the last 3 years is as under :

Year	In Cash	in kind (Supply of medicine kits for use of in Anganwadies)
1983-84	Rs. 2,07,40,980/-	—
1984-85	Rs. 1,69,92,331/-	—
1985-86	Rs. 4,29,30,00/-	Rs. 22,23,626/-

(b) The grant-in-aid including of cost of wheat/subsidy for pre-school children and nursing and expectant mothers given to Andhra Pradesh during the last 3 years is as under :

This scheme has been launched from 1st January, 1986.

1983-84	— Nil
1984-85	— Nil
1985-86	— Rs. 10,92,000/-
( 1986-87	— Rs. 4,64,76,000/-)

(C) Under the scheme for the Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection, central assistance given to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is as under :—

1983-84	Rs. 17,65,713/-
1984-85	Rs. 11,71,550/-
1985-86	Rs. 25,63,348/-

**Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar and West Bengal**

2482. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar and West Bengal, district-wise ;

(b) additional locations under consideration for the current year and for the year 1987-88 ; and

(c) the quantitative criteria for selection of location for establishing new schools ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) District-wise lists of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar and West Bengal are given in statements I and II, respectively, below.

(b) The following 4 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar and 6 in West Bengal have been sanctioned during the current year :

**BIHAR**

1. Bokaro Thermal Power Station, Bokaro
2. Muzaffarpur
3. Katihar
4. Patna

**WEST BENGAL**

1. A. F. Station, Salua
2. Libong, Darjeeling
3. Ordinance Factory, Dum Dum
4. Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haldia
5. Kharagpur
6. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan

No other proposal is under consideration for these States for the current year. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the number of schools with locations to be opened during 1987-88.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalayas are generally speaking, opened where there is a concentration of at least 1,000 employees of Defence Services or of Central Government or of the Government of India Undertakings individually or jointly and when there are at least 200 children (500 children in the case of big cities) willing to be enrolled in different classes to begin with. A minimum number of 200 children should be available for enrolment in schools in new Cantonements and Defence Establishments.

Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas are considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan upon receipt of requests from sponsoring agencies such as Ministries/Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Public Sector Undertakings and organisations of Central Government employees, employees of Defence Services or employees of the Government of India Undertakings, etc.

**Statement-I**

*Particulars and Locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar, Distt. wise*

**BIHAR (41)**

**1. Distt. Dhanbad. (7)**

- (i) BHAL, Koyla Nagar
- (ii) Old DVS, Building Dhanbad
- (iii) Bokaro No. 1, Bokaro Steel City.
- (iv) Bokaro No. 2, Bokaro Steel City.
- (v) Gobindpur Area
- (vi) Phuli Township
- (vii) Maithon Dam, Damodar Valley Corpn.

**2. Distt. Begusarai (2)**

- (i) Barauni No. 1, Fertilizer Corpn. of India, Barauni.
- (ii) Barauni No. 2, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Barauni Refinery Township.

3. **Distt. Giridih (4)**
- (i) Bhandaridah
  - (ii) Central Coal Fields Ltd. Karo Special Project, P.O. Sunday Bazar, Distt. Giridih.
  - (iii) Chandrapura Thermal Power Station Chandrapura.
  - (iv) Bokaro Thermal Power Station, Giridih Distt.
4. **Distt. Hazari Bagh (6)**
- (i) Bhurkunda
  - (ii) Patratu
  - (iii) BSF Training Centre of School, Maru Cantt., Hazaribagh.
  - (iv) Ramgarh Cantt.
  - (v) Kedla Nagar South Colliery, P.O. Kedla Undergrounds.
  - (vi) Argada Area, Gidi 'A' Colliery Central Coalfields Ltd.
5. **Distt. Gaya (2)**
- (i) Begeswari Road, Gaya No. 1.
  - (ii) Gaya No. 2, ASC Centre (North), Paharpur, Gaya.
6. **Distt. Rohtas (1)**
- (i) Pyarites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., Amjhor
7. **Distt. Samastipur (1)**
- (i) Samastipur
8. **Distt. Singhbhum (3)**
- (i) Chakradharpur
  - (ii) Hindustan Copper Ltd., P.O. Ghatasila, Singhbhum
  - (iii) Meghabatuburu
9. **Distt. Monghyr (1)**
- (i) Jamaipur
10. **Distt. Sitamarhi (1)**
- (i) Jawahar Nagar P.O. Sutihara
11. **Distt. Patna (4)**
- (i) Kankarbagh Patna
  - (ii) Gp. Centre, ORPF Campus, Mekamehghat
  - (iii) Danapur Cantt.
  - (iv) Patna
12. **Distt. Ranchi (6)**
- (i) Dipatoli P.O., Ranchi
  - (ii) Heavy Engineering, Corporation No. I, Jagannath Nagar, Ranchi
  - (iii) Heavy Engineering Corporation No. II, Dhurwa, Ranchi
  - (iv) P.O. Hinoo, Ranchi
  - (v) Central Coalfields Ltd., Dakra Bukbuka, North Karampura Area, P.O. Khalari
  - (vi) Central Coalfield Ltd., Ranchi
13. **Distt. Muzaffarpur (1)**
- (i) Muzaffarpur
14. **Distt. Katihar (1)**
- (i) Katihar
15. **Distt. Dumka (1)**
- (i) AFS Singharshi

**Statement II**

*Particulars and Locations of Kendriya Vidyalyayas in West Bengal, District-wise.*

**WEST BENGAL (35)**

1. **Distt. 24 Parganas (5)**
- (i) Palta, AFS, Barrackpore
  - (ii) Barrackpore (Army)

- (iii) Nawabganj, Ishapore  
 (iv) Kancharapara, P.O. Kampa  
 (v) Kankinara, P.O. Machinery
2. Distt. Burdwan (5)  
 (i) CRPF Durgapur  
 (ii) CMERI, Durgapur.  
 (iii) Panagarh  
 (iv) Krishna Nagar Colliery, Kunustoria Area, P.O. Toposi.  
 (v) Chitaranjan Locomotive Works
3. Distt. Darjeeling (6)  
 (i) Bagdogra  
 (ii) Bengdulai  
 (iii) Khaprail, P.O. New Ghumta (Sukha)  
 (iv) Sevoko Road  
 (v) Kalimpong (Durpin)  
 (vi) Lebong
4. Distt. Jalpaiguri (3)  
 (i) Binaguri Cantt. No. 1  
 (ii) Binaguri Cantt. No. 2  
 (iii) Hassimara
5. Distt. Calcutta (7)  
 (i) Fortwilliam  
 (ii) Ballygunge Maidan Camp  
 (iii) 'LB' Block, Salt Lake Area  
 (iv) IIT, Joke Diamond, Alipore, Calcutta  
 (v) Dum Dum Road, Calcutta  
 (vi) Command Hospital Complex, Alipore, Calcutta.  
 (vii) Dum Dum Calcutta
6. Distt. Midnapore (5)  
 (i) IIT, Kharagpur  
 (ii) AFS Kalaikunda No. 1  
 (iii) AFS Kalaikunda No. 2

(iv) AFS Salua

(v) Kharagpur

## 7. Distt. Purulia (1)

(i) Adra

## 8. Distt. Cooch Behar (1)

(i) Kharimala Khagrabari, Cooch Behar.

## 9. Distt. Murshidabad (1)

(i) NTPC, Farrakha Super Thermal Power Project, Farrakha.

## 10. Distt. Malda (1)

(i) NHPC, Malda.

**Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh**

2483. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for construction of railway lines in Andhra Pradesh during Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the amount allocated for this purpose to be spent during the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Amount allocated for new rail lines partly or fully in Andhra Pradesh in the 1st, 2nd years of the Seventh Plan and balance to complete are as under ;—

Sl. No.	New Line	(Rs. in crores)			Remarks
		Outlay 85-86	Outlay 86-87	Balance to complete.	
1.	Bhadrachallam-Road- Manuguru	0.80	0.25	2.21	Commissioned.
2.	Bibinagar-Nadikude	4.00	2.00	10.63	110-kms. commissioned. Balance 39 kms. will be completed in VII Plan.
3.	Motumari-Jaggayapet	2.00	5.00	1.02	Planned for commissioning in 1987.
4.	Telapur-Patancheru	0.30	1.40	2.99	—
5.	Adilabad-Pimpalkutti	0.95	1.00	11.67	—
6.	Rayadurg-Chitradurg	0.10	0.70	16.71	—

Balance funds for these projects in the next two years will depend on actual allotment of funds for New Lines in the remaining years of the Plan.

[*Translation*]

**Opening of Ayurvedic Hospital at Shahid  
Bhagat Singh Marg, New Delhi**

2484. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the owner of plot No. 37, Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg, New Delhi had donated the plot to NDMC for the construction of Ayurvedic dispensary/hospital ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a building has been constructed there for this purpose ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not opening the hospital there so far and the time by which it will be opened ; and

(d) the reasons for delay in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ  
KHAPARDE) : (a) to (d) The information  
is being collected from NDMC and will be  
laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

**Per Capital Allocation for Education  
During 1984-87**

2485. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita outlay on education by Union Government (through its budget) during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ; and

(b) the per capita outlay on education by each State (through budgetary provisions) during the above mentioned period ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA  
RAO) : (a) The per capita outlay on  
education by the Education Department of  
the Government of India during the years  
1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 works out to  
Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 9 respectively.

(b) A statement giving per capita outlay on education by the Education Department of each State/Union Territory during the last three years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, for which data is available, is given below :



## Statement

( in rupees )

State/Union Territory	Per capita outlay on education		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1. Andhra Pradesh	78	79	96
2. Assam	74	81	143
3. Bihar	63	60	60
4. Gujarat	67	82	134
5. Haryana	75	84	104
6. Himachal Pradesh	126	143	160
7. Jammu and Kashmir	97	109	126
8. Karnataka	68	79	94
9. Kerala	116	117	138
10. Madhya Pradesh	92	52	63
11. Maharashtra	77	88	100
12. Manipur	147	177	233
13. Meghalaya	91	115	164
14. Nagaland	248	245	346
15. Orissa	56	57	71
16. Punjab	100	106	129
17. Rajasthan	71	75	92
18. Sikkim	165	271	353
19. Tamil Nadu	71	79	89
20. Tripura	129	147	183
21. Uttar Pradesh	43	46	57
22. West Bengal	74	85	88
23. A and N Islands	304	354	570
24. Arunachal Pradesh	184	224	308
25. Chandigarh	310	258	416
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108	135	188
27. Delhi	163	189	224
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	156	176	242
29. Lakshadweep	399	527	617
30. Mizoram	171	205	301
31. Pondicherry	151	185	230

**EMU Coaches' Service Between Panskura-Howrah and Kharagpur-Howrah**

2486. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of EMU coaches plying between Panskura-Howrah and Kharagpur-Howrah ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of EMU coaches for the above two sections; and

(c) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be materialised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There are 24 EMU trains in the Up direction and 22 in the Down direction between Panskura-Howrah; and 13 trains in each direction between Kharagpur-Howrah.

(b) and (c) Work for provision of automatic signalling is in progress between Panskura and Kharagpur. Increase in the suburban EMU services can be considered only after this work is completed.

**Measures to Protect Vaccines Used for Universal Immunisation Programme**

2487. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Universal Immunization Programme and the Extended Programme of Immunization face a serious challenge due to breaking of "cold chains" which is so essential for the effective immunisation of children ;

(b) whether adequate protective measures are taken to see that these vaccines are taken to the far flung remote areas at the prescribed temperatures so that their efficacy is not lost ; and

(c) if not, what steps Government are taking to see that the potency of these vaccines, so essential for the immunization of our children, is not lost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) Maintenance of "Cold Chains" is a serious challenge to the effective implementation of the Immunisation Programmes. And, therefore, adequate protective measures are taken to transport vaccines at recommended temperatures to far flung areas, by supplying vaccine carriers and cold boxes. Further, large number of cold storage and transportation equipments have also been provided to strengthen the cold chain for vaccines. Training courses are also organised for the better management and monitoring of the cold chain. The entire operation is carried out through the State Governments.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Central Assistance for Health Centres in Konkan Region**

2488. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large parts of rural areas of the backward region of Konkan in Maharashtra are neglected in the matter of opening health centres ; and

(b) if so, whether adequate Central financial assistance is proposed to be given for starting health centres in the Konkan region in view of its backwardness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) No Sir. According to the information provided by State Government of Maharashtra the required number of Primary Health Centres on the basis of the norm of rural population has already been sanctioned for Konkan Region. The district-wise number of PHCs

sanctioned as per 1981 census in rural areas of Konkan region is as under :—

Thane	—71
Raigad	—49
Ratnagiri	—64
Sindhudurg	—36

The question of sanctioning more Primary Health Centres on the basis of mid-1987 population is under consideration of the State Government. The establishment of PHCs comes under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme, funds for which are allocated in the State Plans.

#### Railway Bridge at Dabirpura and Halapet

2489. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have given clearance to construct railway bridges at Dabirpura and Halapet in Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh); and.

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The proposal for construction of two road over bridges at Dabirpura and at Lalapet in lieu of the existing level crossings is under consideration of the Ministry of Railways.

#### Assistance to States to Remove Adult Illiteracy

2490. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total financial assistance given State-wise by Union Government to assist the States in their drive against adult illiteracy during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

#### Assistance to States to Remove Adult Illiteracy

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (upto October, 1986)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	256.73	283.23	26.81
2.	Assam	164.75	120.29	14.12
3.	Bihar	280.09	420.90	50.30
4.	Gujarat	226.58	236.11	28.07
5.	Haryana	120.33	91.43	17.64
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19.78	33.23	8.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	47.61	32.81	10.00
8.	Karnataka	198.49	266.67	32.19
9.	Kerala	59.78	90.48	15.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	383.99	167.79	61.91
11.	Maharashtra	298.96	373.38	55.61
12.	Manipur	48.74	42.39	6.99
13.	Meghalaya	30.77	38.79	5.00

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Nagaland	25.74	22.62	5.00
15.	Orissa	150.13	165.13	26.05
16.	Punjab	75.31	45.95	12.83
17.	Rajasthan	296.00	333.88	30.54
18.	Sikkim	25.63	4.48	4.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	232.55	349.17	45.78
20.	Tripura	29.00	30.86	9.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	572.67	563.23	70.19
22.	West Bengal	149.83	151.90	42.99
23.	A & N Islands	6.25	5.66	1.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	12.08	1.50
25.	Chandigarh	5.41	2.89	0.50
26.	D & N Haveli	2.84	1.06	0.50
27.	Delhi	24.96	20.10	1.78
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9.81	0.91	—
29.	Lakshadweep	2.12	1.38	0.50
30.	Mizoram	10.63	12.15	1.50
31.	Pondicherry	14.32	7.81	1.35
TOTAL :		3789.89	3928.76	586.65

#### Film on New Delhi Asiad

2491. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while a film on the Seoul Games is almost ready for public exhibition, the one on the New Delhi games is not yet ready even four years after the games and about Rs. 20 lakhs have already been spent on making of this film ;

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

(c) The action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The film on the New Delhi Games has already been released in five parts as News Magazines. The first News Magazine was released on 24.11.82 and the

last one was released on 10.12.1982. The full-length film on Asiad '82 (15 reels) was released on 20.12.85 through M/s Urmi Distributions, Bombay ;

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

#### State-wise Hospitals in the Country and Their Bed Strength

2492. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of hospitals at present in the country run by Central Government/State Governments and by other charitable institutions, State-wise ; and

(b) what is the number of beds in these hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below ;

## Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Government		Private & Vol. Orgn.	
		Hospital	Beds	Hospital	Beds
1.	Andhra Pradesh	342	24762	266	11103
2.	Assam	96	9576	29	2958
3.	Bihar	100	14078	125	8447
4.	Gujarat	141	15009	1030	19941
5.	Haryana	69	4961	18	2566
6.	Himachal Pradesh	55	3793	8	447
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	5914	2	—
8.	Karnataka	165	23902	44	6702
9.	Kerala	155	29224	173	14309
10.	Madhya Pradesh	289	19891	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	205	41361	1120	35296
12.	Manipur	17	1237	3	65
13.	Meghalaya	9	1449	4	616
14.	Nagaland	35	1177	2	32
15.	Orissa	276	10843	31	1227
16.	Punjab	219	11601	35	2913
17.	Rajasthan	204	17456	38	2034
18.	Sikkim	5	477	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	330	34347	64	9437
20.	Tripura	17	1277	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	534	34267	159	12026
22.	West Bengal	262	45868	125	6430
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	902	4	352
24.	A and N Islands	10	718	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	3	1309	—	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	50	—	—
27.	Delhi	29	8741	19	2898
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	16	1781	79	1223
29.	Lakshadweep	2	70	—	—
30.	Mizoram	9	643	1	10
31.	Pondicherry	8	2237	2	150
Total :		3667	368881	3381	141182

**Mancheswar Railway Workshop**

2493. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to recruit local candidates both skilled and unskilled in Mancheswar railway workshop ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Recruitment of skilled artisans staff (Group C) is made locally by advertisements through local media to the extent of 50% of vacancies. The balance are filled from amongst serving staff of other divisions/workshops who exercise option for transfer to Mancheswar workshops.

Group D vacancies are filled by screening of casual labourers/substitutes of the construction unit of Mancheswar workshops and of Khurda Division in the jurisdiction of which the Mancheswar workshop lies. These recruitments are generally confined only to local people. 162 persons have so far been recruited in this manner.

Recruitment to Group D posts is also made from wards of persons displaced on account of acquisition of land for setting up of the project on Railways, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. This recruitment also is generally confined to local people. On this basis, 87 candidates have been considered for appointment out of which 52 have already been appointed; for the rest verification of antecedents is in progress.

**Electrification of Mangalore-Shoranur and Trivandrum-Palghat Railway Lines**

2494. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any feasibility survey for the electrification of any railway line under the Palghat and Trivandrum Railway Divisions ;

(t) whether Government intend to electrify the Mangalore-Shoranur line and the Palghat-Trivandrum line or any part thereof ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Feasibility survey for electrification of Palghat-Trivandrum line has been carried out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Need of Trained Medical Administrators**

2495. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Workshop on hospital management and hospital administration and related issues was organised by All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Indian Society of Health Administration ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government to meet the growing need of trained medical administrators to run the hospitals ?

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

(b) The recommendations made at the Workshop of hospital Management and hospital administration held from the 8th to the 13th September, 1986 related to professionalisation of hospital management so as to optimise the utilisation of resources, training of hospital administrators of various categories, development of regional health care institutions and infrastructure and having a system of continuing education of medical and paramedical workers. Government consider all these recommendations to be useful.

**Railway overbridge at Nidadavola and  
Kavali**

2496. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct railway overbridges at Nidadavole and Kavali in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount sanctioned therefor ?

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

(b) The works of construction of road over bridges at Nidadavole and Kavali in lieu of existing level crossings have been sanctioned in the Railways' Budget of 1986-87 on cost sharing basis with the State Government. The sanctioned cost of the works is as under :—

Nidadavole—Rs. 139.70 lakhs (Railways' share Rs. 62.61 lakhs.

Kavali—Rs. 113.26 lakhs (Railways' share Rs. 54.95 lakhs.

**Development of Allahabad-Haldia Stretch  
of National Waterway**

2497. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the development of the Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the National Waterway No. 1 ;

(b) the capital outlay provided for this project during the Seventh Plan in the Central and State Sectors, separately ;

(c) the infrastructure built so far along the waterway and the stations designated for loading and unloading of cargo in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal ; and

(d) the time likely to be taken to execute and complete the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d) An outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores has been provided under Central Sector in the 7th Five-Year Plan for development of river Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly National Waterway covering Allahabad-Haldia stretch. Three schemes costing Rs. 15.58 crores have been sanctioned for development of this waterway. These schemes relate to river conservancy, navigational aids and terminal facilities required for safe and efficient shipping and navigation. The stations identified of Inland Water Transport Services on this waterway are Haldia, Calcutta, Berhampur, Nabadwip, Farakka, Rajmahal, Kahalgaon, Karagola, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Mokaman, Patna, Chapra, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Chunar, Mirzapur and Allahabad.

Landing facilities at Berhampur, Farakka, Kahalgaon, and Karagola have been completed and are in use. Terminal facilities at Haldia and Calcutta are under construction. 8 surplus vessels of the Railways have been taken over for using them as floating terminals at some of the stations mentioned above.

(d) The schemes are likely to be completed in two years' time.

**Foreign Opinion about effect of emissions  
from Mathura Refinery on Taj**

2498. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign opinion has been sought on the effect the emissions is having on Taj from Mathura Refinery ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Indian Oil Corporation Commissioned the Italian Firm TECNECO 1976 to study the effects of gaseous emissions from Mathura Refinery on the Taj Mahal. The findings were that the level of pollution from the emission from the Mathura Refinery is well below the prescribed level and that the foreseen pollution levels at Agra would not form one of the main cause of deterioration of the monuments.

**Inconvenience to Air Passengers due to over Booking by International Airlines**

2499. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the month of August-September this year, scores of passengers were turned back almost daily by International Airlines from Indira Gandhi International Airport ;

(b) if so, the reasons for over booking and consequent off loading of the passengers with confirmed tickets at the last moment ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken this direction to avoid such hardships to the passengers in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. A total of 128 passengers could not travel on the flights, due to overbooking, and were provided alternate flights to their destinations.

(b) It is an established airline industry practice all-over the world to overbook the flights based on certain methodology to avoid loss of revenue due to last minute cancellation and no show of passengers. Since no penalty can be imposed on such passengers under TATA regulation.

(c) To avoid hardships to off-loaded passengers in the event of over bookings, the hotel accommodation, and meals etc. are provided at the cost of airline.

**Diversion of International Flights Through Calcutta**

2500. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what steps have been taken to divert some international flights through Calcutta Airport so as utilise its infrastructure and its capacity to handle traffic fully ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : International scheduled flight by foreign airlines to or through India are governed by their entitlements under the respective bilateral air services agreements. Calcutta is offered invariably in every bilateral agreement as one of the points for operation to India. As a result of this, Singapore Airlines has started operating to Calcutta and JAT (Yugoslavia Airlines) has been allowed to operate to India on the condition that it touches to Calcutta first.

**Unapproved Courses Run by Professors of Delhi University**

2501. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of running of some courses, which were not approved by the Delhi University, by some professors and other members ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the courses and report of the enquiry, if any, conducted by the higher authorities and whether the fees/charges were justified :

(c) what action has been taken against the delinquent officials of the University for this work which they were not allowed to ; and

(d) in which of the Universities in the country such practice has been noticed ?



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

(b) and (c) According to Delhi University some colleges are conducting courses which have not been approved by them.

The University has appointed a Fact Finding Committee to enquire into and to determine the course of action to be taken in the matter. Meanwhile, the University has directed the Principals of the concerned colleges to discontinue such unauthorised courses and has also issued a statement in the Newspapers on 20.9.1986, clarifying the position in this regard.

(d) The information is not available.

#### **Sahid Matangini Halt Station**

**2502. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present position of the opening of the 'Sahid Matangini' Halt Station in the Panskura-Haldia section of South Eastern Railway ;

(b) when the construction work will be completed ;

(c) the reasons for delay ; and

(d) when the said Halt Station is likely to be opened ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) Engineering Work is in progress.

(b) Effort is being made to complete construction by April, 87.

(c) Opening of the halt was sanctioned in March, 1986 subject to the earthwork being done through Shramdan by local people. But as Shramdan did not materialise, South Eastern Railway was instructed

in June, 1986 to go ahead with the construction of the halt even without Shramdan.

(d) The halt will be opened as soon as minimum facilities have been provided.

#### **Steps to Combat Drought Conditions in Southern Region**

**2503. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that total rain fall in the country as a whole and particularly in southern region is coming down every year and it results in drought conditions ;

(b) if so, whether linking of various rivers will help in better storage, conservation and utilisation of water ;

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

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) According to India Meteorological Department, no decreasing trend in rainfall is observed in any part of India including the Southern region.

(b) and (c) Storages and linking of rivers, wherever feasible, Will help conservation and better utilisation of water. Under a National Water Perspective, the National Water Development Agency is studying the feasibility of the Peninsular component.

#### **Central Assistance to States for Promotions of Sports**

**2504. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the central assistance given to the States for promotion of sports during the last three years ;

(b) the criterions for sanction of funds to the States ; and

(c) whether Government would consider to substantially increase the financial assistance for promotion of sports in view of disappointing performance of India in the recently concluded Seoul Asiad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The following assistance has been rendered during the last three financial years under the scheme of grants to state sports councils etc. for development of Sports & Games :—

1983-84	—	Rs. 69.88 lakhs
1984-85	—	Rs. 146.91 lakhs
1985-86	—	Rs. 222.03 lakhs

(b) Subject to availability of funds, grants are sanctioned and a consideration of the proposals received from the States Governments and Union Territory Administrations on merits of each case and for specific purposes.

(c) A substantially enhanced budget provision amounting to Rs. 1180.90 lakhs already exists for this Scheme for the year 1986-87.

#### Efforts to Trace Remnants of Ashoka Stupa

2505. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts are on to trace the remnants of Ashoka Stupa from the Indo-Nepal border ; and

(b) if so, which are the agencies involved in this research programme ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Frequent delays in I. A. Flights

2506. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are monitoring the frequently delays in Indian Airlines flights ;

(b) if so, whether any new system has been devised to fix responsibility for delays ;

(c) if so, whether any new system set to improve punctuality in Indian Airlines flights ;

(d) if so, what guidelines have been issued for courteous passengers service/ground services ; and

(e) whether any study has been made of Far Eastern Airlines to see the reasons of their popularity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) All cases of delays are individually investigated by Indian Airlines, causes of delay established, and responsibility fixed in case of any negligence.

(c) and (d) While it is not possible to set targets, the overall on-time performance of Indian Airlines has improved in 1986 (77.45%) when compared to 1984 (76.10%) and 1985 (75.77%). It is the constant endeavour of Indian Airlines to improve punctuality in their flights and to provide courteous service to their passengers, guidelines for which are issued by Indian Airlines from time to time.

(e) No, Sir.

#### Ticketless Travelling

2507. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any drive was launched by the Ticket Chacking and Anti-Fraud Organisation of Northern Railway for ticketless travelling ;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested; and

(c) the total amount realised from defaulters ?

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

(b) A total of 10,984 persons were prosecuted during the period 1.4.1986 to 30.9.1986.

(c) A sum of Rs. 3.73 lakhs was realised as judicial fine from them.

**Proposal/Offer for Delivery of New Ships  
Pending with Shipping Corporation  
of India**

2508. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India, Bombay has received number of proposals from foreign shipyards during the last three years offering new ships with credit facilities ;

(b) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has been on the look for adding new fleet to increase its capacity and to meet new demands with the changed situation ;

(c) if so, the details of the offers received alongwith the names of shipyards, their countries of origin capacity of ships to be built up by them each, price quoted and the credit offered ;

(d) the number of offers which are pending from West Germany based shipyards ;

(e) whether the Bremer Vulkan of West German had submitted any such proposal ;

(f) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon or orders have been placed on any shipyard for acquisition of new ships ; and

(g) if so, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) Shipping Corporation of India invited global tenders for different types of ships like Container vessels, Phosphoric Acid Carriers, Edible Oil Carriers etc. as part of their tonnage expansion programme of the VIth Plan during the last 3—5 years and in response thereof received proposals from different shipyards. Shipyards whose offers meet Shipping Corporation of India's technical requirements were from countries viz., Germany, France, Poland, Spain, Japan and Korea. All the shipyards offered credit facility with payment not exceeding 20% of the price prior to delivery of the ship and the balance 80—100% as deferred credit/ loan repayable in 8 to 15 years and bearing a rate of interest varying from 3% to 9% p. a.

(d) In one case of acquisition of cellular vessels by the Shipping Corporation of India, an offer from a West German shipyard is pending.

(e) Bremer Vulkan Shipyard of West Germany was not shortlisted for any of the projects of Shipping Corporation of India.

(f) and (g) Do not arise. Orders for acquisition of Phosphoric Acid Carriers, Edible Oil Carriers and Cellular Container ships are yet to be placed.

**Reservation of Seats in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

2509. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether seats have been reserved in Kendriya Vidyalayas to be filled by nominated by Government ; and

(b) if so, the basison which these seats are filled ?

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

(b) 20 seats are reserved for the children of transferable Central Government employees working in the Indian Embassies abroad on their transfer back to India. Nominations for these seats are received from the Ministry of External Affairs. 60 seats in class VI in Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Ghaziabad are reserved for children from border districts. Nominations for these seats are received from the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned and the Government of Bhutan.

#### World Bank Assistance for Bihar's Tubewell Scheme

2510. SHRI G. S. RAJHANS :  
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank recently decided to provide financial assistance for Bihar's tubewell scheme costing about Rs. 130 crores as reported in the Economic Times dated 9, September, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance that will be provided by the World Bank for the said purpose ; and

(c) by when the said task will be completed and to what extent acute shortage of water in Bihar will be solved ?

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

(b) The World Bank have approved a credit of US \$ 68 million.

(c) The proposed project would finance a seven year programme beginning from 1986-87. When completed, a command area of 4,47,000 ha. would be irrigated.

#### Menace of Siltage

2511. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :  
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of deforestation on mountain tops, the river beds have become shallow on account of siltage which flows with water from mountain tops to river beds ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on account of huge concentration of siltage in river-beds, the water coming from mountain-tops in rainy season spreads on the banks of rivers and thereby giving constant threat of flood to surrounding areas ; and

(c) if so, what is the solution to this growing menace of siltage ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Indiscriminate deforestation in the watersheds increases the rate of soil erosion resulting in excessive inflow of silt into the rivers. This sometimes raises the bed levels and flood levels of the rivers with consequent inundation of surrounding low lying areas.

(c) Scientific watershed management.

#### Flouride Tooth Paste Injurious to Health and Bones

2512. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to investigate if flouride tooth paste is injurious to health and bones ; and

(b) if so, whether the Drug Controllre has submitted his findings and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) The process of investigating safe flouride level in tooth-paste which is non-injurious to health and bones is continuing with the Drugs Controller (India).

**Implementation of Nutrition Programme  
in ICDS Blocks of Karnataka**

2513. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether nutrition programme has been implemented in some Integrate Child Development Services blocks in Karnataka during 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, the number of ICDS blocks in Karnataka covered under the nutrition programme in the above year ;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to extend the nutrition programme to all the ICDS blocks in Karnataka ;

(d) if so, what progress has been made in this regard in 1986-87 ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORT AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, which provides *inter-alia* supplementary nutrition to children up to the age of 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers, 86 projects had been Sanctioned in Karnataka up-to 1985-86. These projects included Sports sanctioned in 1985-86.

(c) It is proposed that the ICDS programme should be expanded throughout the country, including Karnataka, in a phased manner,

(d) and (e) In 1986-87, 8 ICDS projects been sanctioned for Karnataka, bringing the total number of such projects in the State to 94 (64 Centrally Sponsored and 30 State Sector ICDS Projects).

**Proposal for Indo-Swedish Collaboration  
on Transport**

2514. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for Indo-Swedish collaboration in the field of transport ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Health Centres Opened in Chambal Division  
of Madhya Pradesh**

2515. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATVA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of Health Centres opened in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh during the period from 1983 to 1985 and the names of the places where these were opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Water Going Waste Into Sea**

2517. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) how much of water out of its total quantity available in all the rivers is being used for irrigation and the quantity going waste into the sea ;

(b) the amount of money needed to use all the water in the rivers for irrigation ; and

(c) whether it would be possible to use all the water in the rivers for irrigation by end of this century ?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SARI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) Owing to hydrological, topographic, environmental and other limitations, only a part of the total available water resources can be put to use. Approximately half of the utilisable water resources is being used for irrigation. No estimate of the water flowing down to the sea is available.

(b) and (c) It is not practicable to use all the river waters for irrigation purposes since water is also required for other purposes. The cost of utilisation of waters for irrigation purposes will depend upon the availability of resources and priority accorded for taking up water resources and priority accorded for taking up water resources development projects.

#### **Pachartal-Agartala Railway Line**

2518. **SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of survey report for construction of railway line from Pachartal to Agartala ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to include the scheme for construction of the said railway line in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :** (a) Construc-

tion of Metre Gauge railway line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat is an approved on-going work. Updating of Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for further extension of the line from Kumarghat to Agartala has been done. Estimated cost of construction of the 130 kms. long line is Rs. 283 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to severe constraint of resources.

#### **Distribution of Ambulances to States**

2519. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of ambulances allotted to various States during the last three years ;

(b) whether the number of ambulances allotted to Uttar Pradesh is quite inadequate in view of the population of the State ;

(c) if so, whether Government have received any representation from the State Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action being taken thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) :** There is no scheme to supply ambulances to States.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

#### **Guidelines for Construction of Safe Bridges**

2520. **DR. CHINTA MOHAN :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether guidelines for construction of safe bridges are being ignored leading to collapse of bridges such as Nehru Bridge over Mandovi river in Goa ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) Bridges are designed in accordance with the Codes of Practice formulated by the Indian Roads Congress and constructed according to the specifications of the Ministry of Surface Transport which are revised from time to time keeping in view the technological advances.

**Appropriate Technology and Rural Development Institute in Madhya Pradesh**

2521. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish an appropriate Technology and Rural Development Institute in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether the working Group on Technical Education will visit Madhya Pradesh to find suitable location for setting it up ; and

(c) whether keeping in view the fact that Jabalpur is Geographical Centre of India and has the necessary infrastructure would be the most probable location for this Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes Sir. A request for the establishment of an institute of appropriate technology and rural development has been received by the Government. \*

(b) and (c) The overall scheme for the Special Institutes is at present in the process of being finalised. The individual proposals will be considered after the same has been finally cleared.

**Airport Earning Maximum Profit**

2552. SHRI VAKKOM

PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the name of the airport in India which is making the maximum profit for Air India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Air-India earns maximum revenue from Bombay airport.

**Inconvenience to air passengers at Bombay Reservation Office**

2523. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ?

(a) whether Government are aware of the mounting inconvenience to passengers in booking air reservations in Indian Airlines office at Bombay because of frequent failures of computers especially during morning hours when there is great rush for reservations ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to avoid inconveniences and delays and to ensure smooth functioning of computers and for posting of duty officers who are courteous to passengers in their plight ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Inconvenience was caused to passengers in booking air reservations in the Indian Airlines office at Bombay during the period 16.10.86 to 10.11.86 when the computer down-time increased mainly due to the erratic behaviour of the high speed data circuits arising out of the agitation of Junior Engineers of the Tele-communications Department. Since the agitation is now over there is definite improvement in the system. It is the endeavour of Indian Airlines to provide courteous service to its passengers.

**Upgradation of Airports in Eastern and Western Sectors**

2524. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) which of the airports in Eastern and Western Sectors need immediate up gradation to meet the growing need of the traffic and particularly to promote the tourists traffic ;

(b) which of the airports in Eastern and Western Region have not been provided with the facility of doctors to meet the immediate care of the passengers ; and

(c) whether any proposal for upgradation of the airports and provision of doctors in the aforesaid region is likely to be implemented during Seventh Plan, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Upgradation of airports being a continuous process, is undertaken depending upon the requirements of the airlines and availability of resources. Facilities available at aerodromes in Eastern and Western Sectors that are presently being operated are adequate to meet the immediate requirements of traffic.

(b) Doctors are not provided at any of the aerodromes because such a practice is not mandatory. However, a panel of doctors whose services can be utilised in case of an emergency, is available at most of the aerodromes.

(c) Various proposals regarding upgradation of airports etc., that are presently under consideration can be taken up for execution in keeping with the availability of reasources during the remaining period of the current Plan.

**Railway Bonds**

2525. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have decided to issue Railway Bonds with a view to collecting funds for rolling stock etc ;

(b) if so, when announcement in this regard will be made ; and

(c) the salient features of the proposed scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) It is proposed to set up a Company to be known as Indian Railway Finance Corporation under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 with an authorised capital of Rs. 200 crores and a paid-up capital of Rs. 50 crores. The proposed Corporation would undertake public borrowings by floating bonds. From the funds so raised, the Corporation will procure Rolling Stock and other equipment and lease them to the Railways. Decisions regrading details relating to announcement for issue of bonds, rate of interest etc. have not been taken.

**Consultancy Services Provided to other Countries by I. A. A. I.**

2526. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries where International Airport Authority of India has provided consultancy services in airport development works during the last three years ; and

(b) the names of the countries where major projects are being undertaken by I.A.A.I. and the details of these schemes/ projects and the amount involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) During the last three years, consultancy service was provided by I.A.A.I. in the design and planning of Setif and Batna Airports in Algeria.

(b) At present, no major project is under execution by I.A.A.I. in foreign countries.



[*Translation*]

**Compensation to the Victims of 162 DN  
Tata-Amritsar Express Accident**

2527. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of families of those killed and the persons injured in the accident on 6 August, 1986 to the 162 Down Tata Amritsar Express, who have been paid compensation and the amount of compensation paid to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : In spite of reminders the Bihar Government has not recommended an ad-hoc Claims Commissioner so far, due to which no compensation has been paid. However, an amount of Rs. 1,84,750/- has been paid as ex-gratia.

**Conference of Education Ministers of five  
States and Union Territories**

2528. SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH  
TUR :  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA :  
SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decisions taken in the Conference of Education Ministers of five States and Union Territories held recently ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Conference ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the Conference stress was laid on allocation of more funds to States for implementation of education programmes ;

(d) if so, the details and facts in this regard ; and

(e) the details of the action taken by Government ?

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

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

- i) The subject of Education should be transferred from the Concurrent list to the State list ;
- ii) There should be no deviation from the policy of promoting excellence in education only through mother-tongue as medium of instruction and to develop all the regional languages on an equal basis ;
- iii) The proposal of constituting Indian Education Service should be discontinued ;
- iv) The Central Government should give cent per cent assistance for the development of sports, N.S.S., N.C.C., library services etc. ;
- v) The Central Government should spend 10% of its budget on education ; and
- vi) Regional branches of the UGC should be opened in various Zones of the country.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The National Policy on Education—1986 lays down that while actual requirements will be computed from time to time on the basis of monitoring and review, the outlay on education will be stepped up to the extent essential for policy implementation in the Seventh plan. It will be ensured that from the Eighth Five Year Plan onwards it will uniformly exceed to 6 percent of the National income.

[*English*]

**Reservation Quota for Tandur Town in  
Andhra Pradesh**

2529. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have received requests from the public of Tandur town, Ranga Reddy district in Andhra Pradesh, requesting for increasing the reservation quota of seats/berths in various trains passing through that station ;

(b) whether a similar request for an extended stoppage of Karnataka Express at that station has also been received ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to accede to the requests of the public the town and surrounding areas to make available these facilities ?

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

(b) The reservation quotas already provided at Tandur station are not being fully utilised, except in the case of 102 Secunderabad—Bombay Minar Express. The reservation quotas allotted to other stations by this train are fully utilised and, therefore, there is no scope for making any adjustment for increasing the quota at Tandur Station. Provision of stoppage to Karnataka Express, which is a long distance superfast train, at Tandur has not been found justified.

#### Marketing of Combination of Drugs

2530. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the main consideration on which combination of drugs is permitted for marketing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : The main considerations adopted by the Central Government for allowing combination of drugs are as follows :—

(i) When there is synergism i.e. when there is dose sparing effects ;

(ii) When there is potentiation i.e. when the effect is enhanced in comparison to the effects of drugs given individually ;

(iii) when one lessens the side effects of another ;

(iv) when the drugs are acting by different mechanism of action for a desired therapeutic effect ;

(v) for broad spectrum action ; and

(vi) for compliance.

#### Proposal to Start Mobile Dispensaries

2531. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start mobile dispensaries in the country so that the people living in the villages may be benefited ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) The policy and programme in this respect is to provide health services in rural areas by setting up a network of sub-centres primary health centres and community health centres to serve the rural population adequately. However, Mobile ophthalmic care units have been provided under the National Programme for Control of Blindness. Medical colleges have also been provided mobile units for reorientation of medical education and these mobile vans are utilised for serving rural areas under primary health centres linked to medical colleges.

#### Survey for Rail Link Between Karwar and Hubli

2532. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey work for the railway link between Karwar and Hubli has been completed ;

(b) if not, by what time it is expected to be completed and the money spent so far on the survey work ;

(c) by what time the work of the railway line would start ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) Survey is expected to be completed in 1987. Expenditure upto March, 1986 is Rs. 12.24 lakhs and outlay in 86-87 is Rs. 21.66 lakhs.

(c) and (d) Further action will be considered on completion of Survey depending on availability of resources. Length of likely to be 191 kms. approximately.

#### Development of Vadodara Railway Station

2533. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an urgent need for development of Vadodara station and round about areas and providing amenities to passengers, due to increase in passenger traffic ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Steps taken and proposed to be taken are as under :—

- i) Proposals for widening of platform No. 1 and extension of cover over platform Nos. 2 and 3 are under process ;

ii) The working hours of Reservation office have been increased by 2 hours ;

iii) A City Booking Office with reservation facility has been provided ;

iv) An Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for handling increased traffic in that area has been approved.

#### Setting up of Sample Testing Laboratory in Capital

2534. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is growing incidence of adulteration in food articles and essential medicines in the Capital as there is no testing laboratory for immediate analysis of the samples seized and if so, details thereof and reasons therefor ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a laboratory in the Capital with all the modern equipment to effectively check this menace of adulteration in food and chemicals used by masses ; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation has not received any information from the Delhi Drugs Control administration regarding increase in the number of cases of drugs adulteration in the Capital due to lack of testing laboratory for immediate analysis of the samples seized.

(b) and (c) : Delhi Administration has already taken steps to set up a Food and Drugs Laboratory in Delhi. According to the information received, land has been purchased, plans have been approved and funds have been allocated for the construction of the building, on completion of which the laboratory will start functioning.

**Railway line between Amravati-Pandurna  
(Narkher) and Delhi**

2535. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a long standing demand from West Vidarbha Amravati Division to introduce a new direct railway route between Amravati Pandurna (Narkher) and Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the outline of the scheme and details in this regard ?

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

(b) Length of the suggested rail line would be about 130 kms.

[*Translation*]

**Recommendations of Justice B.N. Kripal  
Commission**

2536. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDAY :  
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the broad recommendations of justice B. N. Kripal Inquiry Commission which are being implemented by Government; and

(b) whether it is proposed to place the report of the Inquiry Commission on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI  
JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) A list of recommendations is given below in the Statement below.

(b) No, Sir. The report of the Inquiry Commission has been placed in the Parliament Library vide Index No. 629. 13255R. M5.

**Statement**

*Recommendations*

1. ICAO, IATA and the States should :—

(a) undertake an ongoing review of established aviation security standards to prevent the placement of explosive substances on board commercial aircraft ;

(b) establish a programme of monitoring the implementation of security measures in airports around the world, in cooperation with the Governments concerned. For each airport studied, it should report its findings and recommend any improvements that may be required ;

(c) consider establishing a group of civil aviation experts to investigate serious breaches of security. The purpose of these investigations would be to determine the facts of an incident so that necessary measures could be developed and implemented world wide to prevent similar breaches in the future.

Note : As it may take some time for ICAO and IATA to implement these recommendations, at least those countries which have international air traffic should take up effective measures without delay.

2. ICAO should :—

(a) develop a model clause on security that could be used in the bilateral air agreements that govern the exchange of air traffic rights between countries ;

(b) consider establishing standards for the training of security personnel.

3. IATA should develop practical procedures for reconciliation of interlined passengers and their baggage at intermediate airports.

4. Interlining of checked-in baggage should not be done if a passenger does not have a confirmed reservation on the onward carrier flight.
5. The baggage of interlined passengers should be matched with passengers by the onward carriers before loading the baggage on the aircraft.
6. Whenever a Government becomes aware of particular high risk security threat it should notify not only the airline at risk, but also all connecting airlines in order that extra precaution can be taken at potential points of introduction of inter-line baggage into the system.
7. When an Airline is aware of a high security threat it should communicate the same to the host state as well as, if possible and prudent, to the other airlines operating there.
8. Passenger count should be done at boarding gate and in case of 'no gate show' of a passenger, his baggage must be off-loaded.
9. All checked-in baggage, whether it has been screened by X-ray machine or not, should be personally matched and identified with the passengers boarding an aircraft. Any baggage which is not so identified should be off-loaded. This is advisable as examination of the baggage with the help of an X-ray machine has its own limitations and is not fool proof. Some explosives hidden in Radios, Cameras etc. may not be readily detected by such a machine. In fact an explosive not placed in a metallic container will not be detectable by an X-ray machine. Similarly, a plastic explosive can be given an innocuous shape or form so as to avoid detection by an X-Ray. Reliance on an X-Ray machine alone may in fact provide a false sense of security.
10. Effectiveness of the instrument known as PD-4 is highly questionable. It is not advisable to rely on it.
11. All unaccompanied baggage should be placed on the aircraft after their contents have been physically checked. In the alternative, it should be loaded only after it has been placed in a decompression chamber and the host state is satisfied that the baggage is clean and the shipper has been identified.
12. Airlines should have effective backup security equipment or procedures available in case of mechanical breakdown of security equipment.
13. All hand baggage, including that of the crew, should be opened and the contents physically checked even if the said baggage has been X-rayed. This will no doubt be a bit time consuming and laboring but if security is to be meaningful, then slight inconvenience has to be endured in order to ensure a safer flight.
14. The manufacturers of aircraft should take effective steps for protecting sensitive parts of the aircraft from explosive damage.
15. Studies should be undertaken to determine the feasibility of physically separating the avionics bay and emergency oxygen systems from the cargo area in aircraft so that these sensitive and essential areas of the aircraft cannot be damaged or destroyed by a relatively small explosive device concealed in luggage.
16. The seats should have safety belts which can act as restraint for the upper part of the body e.g. like a shoulder harness with inertial restraint.
17. The seats in the aircraft should be so designed so as to incorporate shock absorbing systems within the seat and they should be manufactured by using material which does not break easily.
18. In addition to the cockpit voice recorder, there should be in the cockpit a video/scanning camera which would record the movements and the audio sounds in the cockpit. This will not only assist in ascertaining as to how the pilots act during an emergency but, in the case of hijacking, would also assist in the identification of the hijackers.

19. The CVR should record all the conservation and sounds in the cockpit for the entire duration of the flight, and not merely for the last 30 minutes.
20. The CVR and the DFDR should be powered from two alternative sources of energy.
21. The oxygen for the flight crew should be supplied from two different sources i.e. in the event of an emergency the pilot and the co-pilot must don the oxygen mask and the oxygen must be supplied from different source.
22. Suitable provisions should be incorporated in Annex 13 which would give power to an Investigator to record evidence outside the country of investigation and also to summon witness from abroad. It should also be mandatory on the contracting States to give information sought for by an Investigator.

[English]

**Daily Running of Tamil Nadu Express and Reduction of Stoppages of G.T. Express**

2537. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to run Tamil Nadu Express daily between New Delhi and Madras in view of the Government's orders disallowing LTC claims by motor vehicle journey and consequent increase in the number of people wishing to travel by this train to South India ; and

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the number of stoppages of the G.T. Express in the intermediary stations so that the journey time is brought down to some extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) No, Sir.

**Setting up of Rural Universities**

2538. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :  
DR. A.K. PATEL :

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

(a) whether Government have worked out the details for establishing the Rural Universities and other Rural Institutions of 'deemed university' status ;

(b) if so, in what respect these would be distinct from the universities ;

(c) the place where each one would be located and by when ;

(d) the estimated expenditure such universities and the financial provisions made in this regard ; and

(e) whether these would be related to informal centers of education ?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Taking up New International Routes by Air India**

2539. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the new international routes which Air India proposes to take up in the year 1987 ;

(b) whether direct flights of Air India to Chicago, Los Angeles and Dallas are proposed to be operated from the year 1987 ;

(c) what is the percentage of concession given to Air India passengers who purchase tickets in dollars vis-a-vis in rupees ; and

(d) what is the contribution of Air India in earning foreign exchange in the years 1985 and 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Air India have plans to introduce twice weekly A-310 services to Stockholm in January, 1987 as an extension of their current service to Moscow, subject to clearance by Scandanavian authorities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No concession is given by Air India to passengers for purchasing tickets in dollars instead of in rupees.

(d) Air India earned foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 176.73 crores during 1985-86.

[*Translation*]

**Progress of Sagarmal and Birbal Branch Canals of Indira Gandhi Canal Project**

2540. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programmes made so far in respect of the projects of Sagarmal and Birbal branch canals of Indira Gandhi Canal ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress of this project has got set back due to its delayed clearance by Central Water Commission and Planning Commission ;

(c) the time by which the work of extending the Sagarmal Gopa Branch Canal to Gadra road is proposed to be completed ;

(d) the amount likely to be spent on this work ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the pace of work of the above project is slow for want of sufficient assistance from the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The progress of earthwork in water supply channel of Sagarmal Branch and Shēhid Birbal Branch is 62% and 97% respectively. Also, 429 lakh cu. ft. of earthwork has been done in the Sagarmal Gopa Branch canal system. The programme for 1986-87 is 51 lakh cu. ft. earthwork and 10 km lining on Sagarmal Gopa Branch and 200 lakh cu. ft. of earthwork and 0.50 km lining on Birbal branch canal. Programme for subsequent years will be drawn up depending on availability of funds.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) By 1994-95, subject to availability of funds.

(d) As per the revised estimate of Stage II (1984), the cost is Rs. 185.17 crores for Sagarmal Gopa system and Rs. 65.89 crores for Gadra road sub branch system.

(e) Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants and is not tied to any Project. The question of slow progress due to want of Central assistance, therefore, does not arise.

[*English*]

**Safer Code for use of Medical Diagnostic X-Ray Units**

2541. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any safety code has been framed for the use of medical diagnostic X-ray units in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

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

(b) The Indian Standards Institution has prepared specificatiion for diagnostic medical X-ray equipment : (i) Part I General and

safety requirements (first revision of IS : 7620)—(Under print) (ii) IS : 7064—1973 Specification for radiation protection in medical X-ray equipment operating at 10 kv to 400 kv. Besides this the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has drafted a safety code for medical Diagnostic X-ray equipment and installations.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Steps Taken to Improve Conditions of India Seamen

2542. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the conditions of Indian Seamen after the Nanda Committee report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) Yes. As per the recommendation of the Nanda Committee, a tripartite Committee to review the progress made in implementation of the recommendations of Nanda Committee report, has been constituted.

Among various steps that are being contemplated for alleviating the unemployment situation of Indian seamen, the question of allowing Indian seamen to get their registration kept in abeyance for a minimum period of 3 years to give them opportunity to seek employment on foreign

flag vessels on contract basis under non-Indian Articles of employment was considered in detail at various forums. This matter came up for detailed examination at the meeting of the Seamen's Employment Board, Bombay on 8.1.1984 and it was generally agreed that it would be a desirable step under the circumstances.

To start with, guidelines were prepared for selection of Indian registered seamen for employment on foreign flag vessels on contract basis. There are 7 agents who have been permitted to engage such seamen. So far 1149 registered seamen have been engaged on foreign flag vessels.

#### Diversion of Traffic to other Ports

2543. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some major ports are working beyond capacity ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to divert part of the traffic to other ports ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) The following Ports have reported that they have been working beyond their rated capacity in respect of certain cargoes during 1985-86 and 86-87 (upto Oct. '86). The details are shown below :—

Name of the Port	Cargo	% utilisation	
		(85-86)	(86-87) (upto Oct.)
Kandla	General Cargo	134.10	139.05
Bombay	General Cargo	125.90	133.24
New Mangalore	General Cargo	128.80	122.14
Tuticorin	Thermal Coal	102.90	108.64
Paradip	General Cargo	166.35	243.00
Haldia	POL	115.56	—



(c) and (d) General Cargo is imported mainly on private account whose consignees/consignors take decision regarding diversion of vessels. Regarding general cargo/dry bulk imported on Government account the broad allocation of traffic amongst ports is made by the Ministry in consultation with the user agencies every quarter at meetings of the Standing Committee on Rationalised Distribution of Cargo on which user Ministries and Ports are represented.

**Distribution of International Units of vitamin 'A' for Children Statewise**

2544. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in para 3.1.1 of Annual Report for 1985-86 of the Ministry it has been mentioned that two lakh international units of Vitamin 'A' are given to children between 1-5 years age group every 6 months as a preventive measure to curb blindness amongst children ;

(b) if so, what is the distribution of international units of Vitamin 'A' for all States and Union Territories during the year 1985-86 with target and achievement fixed for each State and Union Territory ;

(c) whether the distribution of international units of Vitamin 'A' is done according to requirement of States and Union Territories ; and

(d) if so, what was the requirement of Sikkim State and its achievements with percentage thereof ?

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

(b) States and Union Territorywise distribution of Vitamin 'A' during 1985-86, their targets and achievements are given in the Statement below :

(c) Supplies have been made as per requirement of States/UTs for achieving their targets, as far as possible, based on availability of the drug.

(d) The requirement of Sikkim was 0.4 lakh doses of Vitamin 'A' and the achievement and percentage thereof are 0.23 lakh beneficiaries and 57.5 respectively.

**Statement**

*Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency*

( Fig. in lakhs )

S. No	States/U.Ts.	Qty. of Vit. 'A' supplied during 1985-86	Stock on 1.4.85	Targets 1985-86	Achievements 1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.8	0.0	25.0	18.22
2.	Assam	6.0	2.25	4.0	3.27
3.	Bihar	14.8	0.98	8.8	5.25
4.	Gujarat	36.0	9.25	18.0	15.97
5.	Haryana	12.0	1.9	6.0	8.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.0	0.7	3.0	5.01 *
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.0	0.0	3.0	2.25 *
8.	Karnataka	4.3	43.7	23.0	37.17 *
9.	Kerala	14.8	10.9	15.0	24.40 *
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17.0	0.357	17.0	22.70
11.	Maharashtra	23.0	20.0	23.0	20.54
12.	Manipur	4.0	0.8	1.0	0.08
13.	Meghalaya	1.88	0.6	1.0	0.95 *
14.	Nagaland	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.09
15.	Orissa	20.0	6.2	16.0	13.71
16.	Punjab	10.0	0.7	5.0	13.11 *
17.	Rajaasthan	20.0	12.0	10.0	10.34 *
18.	Sikkim	1.3	1.06	0.2	0.23 *
19.	Tamil Nadu	22.6	72.51	22.0	31.87
20.	Tripura	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.16
21.	Uttar Pradesh	45.99	36.2	23.0	45.47 *
22.	West Bengal	37.5	7.83	17.0	8.20
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.2	0.05	0.05
24.	A and N Islands	0.1	0.5	0.05	0.36 *
25.	Chandigarh	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.10
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.10	0.004	0.05	0.04
27.	Delhi	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.86
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1.0	0.06	0.5	0.77 *
29.	Lakshadweep	0.1	0.3	0.05	0.05
30.	Mizoram	0.13	0.04	0.1	1.06 *
31.	Pondicherry	0.65	Nil	0.2	0.04

\*Total doses given to the beneficiaries ; first time initiated, continuing and completed.

**Building of Old Surendra Nagar Junction**

2545. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) since how many years have the buildings of the old Surendra-Nagar Junction been lying in disuse ;

(b) the extent of deterioration of the buildings ; and

(c) whether Government have turned down the proposal to allow setting up a school in these premises, if so, for which purpose these buildings would be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The old Surendra Nagar Junction building is not in use since June, 1980.

(b) There is some slight deterioration.

(c) Yes, Sir No decision has yet been taken about the utilisation of these buildings.

[*Translation*]

**Disellisation and AC two Tier Coach to Jaipur-Sriganganagar Express**

2546. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways propose to dieselise the Jaipur-Sriganganagar Express ;

(b) whether Government propose to attach two-tier AC coach to this train ;

(c) whether there is any proposal for attachment of two-tier AC coaches to Delhi-Bikaner and Bikaner-Jaipur trains also ; and

(d) if so, the time by which these proposals are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) to (d) There is a plan to provide A.C. Sleeper coaches on selected long distance and important Matre-Gauge trains after such coaches come out from the production shops. No time schedule can be given just now.

[*English*]

**Railway Over-Bridge at Alwar**

2547. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 108 on 24 July, 1986 regarding construction of overbridge near Railway Station, Alwar and state :

(a) whether the construction of railway over-bridge at Alwar is technically feasible and the Ministry would include the project in works programme ;

(b) whether the Urban Improvement Trust, Alwar had agreed to finance its share for the project and could raise the funds of the share of Rajasthan State also by raising loan for it from the financial agencies ; and

(c) if so, by what time the construction work of the project would start at the site ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) Construction of a road over bridge at Alwar is technically feasible' Railways and the State Government are jointly examining the proposal.

(b) Yes, Sir. This matter concerns the State Government.

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

**Enhancement of rate of provision allowance paid to Floating Staff of Inland Water Transport Directorate**

2548. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2699 dated 5th December, 1985 regarding disparity in payment of provision allowance to floating staff of Inland Water Transport Directorate and state :

(a) whether the Messing Allowance paid to the floating staff working on vessels under the Fisheries Department has since been raised from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/- as per recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in enhancing the rate of Provision Allowance of the floating staff of the Inland Water Transport Directorate to the level of the Messing Allowance being paid to the floating staff of the Fisheries Department ?

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

(b) The question of increasing the rate of Provision Allowance to floating staff of Inland Water Transport Directorate was considered earlier and it was decided to consider the matter after the report of the Fourth Pay Commission which was expected shortly. The Fourth Pay Commission, however, has not made any recommendation in respect of provision allowance being paid to the Floating staff of the Inland Water Transport Directorate.

**Infrastructure for Operation of Vayudoot Service at Hubli Airport**

2549. SHRI D. K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Karnataka has undertaken to provide infrastructure for the Airport at Hubli for the operation of Vayudoot service; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far ?

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

(b) No progress report has been received from the State Government in this behalf.

**Amount paid to ITDC by Railway for Seeking their Expertise in Catering**

2550. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount which was paid to the India Tourism Development Corporation for survey, at the time of agreement and in the form of TA/DA to their officials ; along-with other facilities for seeking their know-how and/or introduction of new scheme of catering in Railways ; and

(b) whether Railways had no expertise in the field of catering ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Of Rs. 5 lakhs payable as Consultation fee to Indian Tourism Development Corporation for suggesting improvements in catering, a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was paid at the time of agreement, and a further sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been paid subsequently. They have also been paid Rs. 18,735 in the form of TA/DA for their officials for undertaking journeys on the Railways.

(b) India Tourism Development Corporation have better expertise in catering than the Railways.

**Ban on Drugs**

2551. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of drugs which have been banned recently ; and

(b) what were there harmful effects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ  
KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) Drugs the

period 1984—86, the Government have prohibited the manufacture and sale of the following categories of drug/drug combination :

NAME	REASON
1. Methaqualone	For drug abuse potential.
2. Oxytetracycline liquid oral preparation	For discolouration of teeth and rarefication of long bones.
3. Demeclocyline liquid oral preparation.	For discolouration of teeth and rarefication of long bones.
4. Combination of anabolic steroids with other drugs.	Anabolic Steroids are indicated for certain specific indications. Combination of anabolic Steroids with other drugs are likely to be misused resulting in characteristic side effects of anabolic steroids viz. masculinization, virilization etc.

**Appeal to Extend Official Recognition to  
Drugless Therapies and other Healing  
Systems**

2552. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the proceedings of the All India Natural Therapies Congress held in the month of August at Bombay ;

(b) if so, whether an appeal has been received by Government to extend official recognition to the Drugless Therapies and other healing systems; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ  
KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have no information about the All India Natural Therapies Congress held in the month of August at Bombay.

**Conference of Irrigation Ministers**

2553. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering a plea given by the States to exclude from the purview those irrigation projects that were started before the Forest Conservation Act of 1980, came into effect ;

(b) whether this aspect was discussed at the National Conference of Irrigation and Water Resources Ministers of the States and Union Territories in New Delhi ; and

(c) the details regarding the decisions that were taken therein, alongwith environmental and rehabilitation aspects and earliest stages of the project planning ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER  
RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-  
NAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The conference requested the State Governments that environmental and rehabilitation aspects should be taken into consideration from the earliest stages of Project Planning and recommended that State level environmental appraisal committees should be established for undertaking the same kind of examination as is now being undertaken at the Central level and projects should be referred to the Centre for clearance only after clearance by such a committee,

**Discovery of a New Virus Causing Aids**

2554. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether researchers have discovered a new herpes-like virus which causes AIDS disease ;

(b) whether this virus is contagious ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to educate the public about the AIDS infection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) Because of severe immuno depression caused by AIDS virus, AIDS victims suffer from a wide variety of opportunistic infections-parasitic, bacterial and viral. Generalised herpes infection is a well recognised opportunistic infection in AIDS cases. Research workers from USA have recently reported that a new herpes like virus was isolated from some AIDS cases suffering from opportunistic infection. This virus is however not the cause of AIDS. Both herpes and AIDS virus are contagious.

(c) The following steps have been initiated by Government of India to educate the public about AIDS infection :

- 1) Workshops and seminars were organised to provide information about AIDS infection to Medical personnel, who in turn organised workshops and group discussion to provide necessary health information to para-medical personnel about this new disease. The medical and para-medical personnel have now initiated health education programmes to promote community awareness regarding measures to contain, control and prevent HIV infection.

2) Health education pamphlets have been brought out by various agencies to provide information to the community regarding preventive and control measures for AIDS infection.

3) Mass Media have been used to convey messages, regarding prevention and control of AIDS infection.

**Express Train Service Between Pune and Calcutta Via Delhi.**

2555 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Maharashtra, particularly of Pune have made repeated demands for starting an express train between Pune and Calcutta Via Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce the train ; and

(c) if not, the obstacles/constraints in starting the train service ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Kalava-Vashi Railway Line**

2556. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress of Kalava-Vashi Railway line and when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : The progress of Kalava-Vashi (Turbhe) Railway line is 25% so far. The completion will depend upon the availability of resources from CIDCO who are financing the project.

**Accident to Bombay-Raipur Flight**

2557. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :**

**SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Raipur Indian Airlines plane with 51 on board, had a miraculous escape when it landed at Indore on 23 October, 1986 and was damaged ;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident ;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Indian Airlines HS-748 aircraft VT-EAT was involved in an accident while landing at Indore on 23rd October, 1986.

(b) According to the preliminary information, the accident was caused due to failure of the nose landing gear to lock in the down position.

(c) and (d) The accident is under investigation.

[*Translation*]

**New Item Captioned 'Bayen Ki Bajay Dahine Gurde Ka Operation'**

2558. **SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the daily "Jansatta" dated 18 August 1986 under the caption 'Bayen Ki Bajay Dahine gurde ka Operation' (Right kidney was operated instead of left one) ;

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

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This case was investigated by the D.G.H.S. and it was found that the patient was suffering from Bilateral Renal Stones one being in the right kidney and multiple stones in the left kidney. Since the patient had very poor renal function on the right side, the treating doctor who was consultant in Surgery took a decision based on sound and Scientific reasons, to operate right kidney first.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Location of Office of Inland Water Transport Authority**

2559. **SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Will the Minister of **SURFACE TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the headquarters of the Inland Water Transport Authority is proposed to be located in South ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Steps to Improve Level of Hospital Management**

2560. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up institutes to train higher level managers, purely for hospitals, as in other countries ; and

(b) the other steps being contemplated to improve the level of hospital management in the country ?

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

(b) Orientation courses for top management, middle management and lower management personnel in collaboration with the Indian Statistical Institute of Delhi are conducted with a view to improve the level of hospital management.

#### Kota-Guna Railway Line

2561. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state : when the Kota-Guna railway line was laid and the improvement made in this line since its construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Kota-Guna Railway Line was laid down during 1899 to 1909. A number of improvements in respect of track structure, crossing stations and passenger amenity works have been carried out.

#### Railway Line Between Bombay-Mangalore Via Goa

2562. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken up the programme of constructing the railway line between Bombay-Mangalore via Goa, if so, whether the survey operations have been completed ; and

(b) the estimated cost of the project and when the work is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Rail line from Bombay end has been commissioned upto Roha. Survey and

updating of earlier surveys for different Sections between Roha and Mangalore have been taken up to determine its estimated cost and evaluate the project as a whole. Further action will be considered on completion of surveys' depending on availability of resources.

#### Loss to Southern Railway Due to Agitation

2563. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total loss to the Southern Railway due to agitation during August, September and October, 1986 in Bangalore-Mysore Sector in connection with the backward classes' report submitted by Shri Venkataswamy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : The total loss to Railways due to the agitation in Bangalore-Mysore Sector is estimated to be about Rs. 5.81 lakhs.

[Translation]

#### Unfilled Oxygen Cylinders in Safdarjang Hospital

2564. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oxygen cylinders usually remain unfilled/vacant in casualty department of Safdarjung Hospital and the patients cannot get oxygen at the time it is required ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any remedial steps ; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) No, Sir. There is no occasion when Oxygen Cylinders in the Casualty Departments remains unfilled



leading to patients suffering for want of Oxygen. Whenever a cylinder becomes empty it is replaced by a filled one from the Central Oxygen Supply Centre.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Darbhanga-Samastipur and Sakri-Hasanpur Railway Line**

2565. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly who have so far participated in the agitation launched against the non laying of Darbhanga-Samastipur broad gauge line and Sakari-Hasanpur narrow gauge line ;

(b) whether it is a fact that about ten years ago survey was conducted for starting earth work for the purpose of construction of both these railway lines and its inauguration was also done but the earth work has not been started there so far ; and

(c) whether Government would start work on both these lines soon keeping in view the backwardness of North Bihar and the great resentment among the people of the area on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Not known.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Survey for parallel BG line in lieu of conversion between Samastipur and Darbhanga has been taken up. Further action will be considered on completion of this survey depending on availability of resources. Work on Sakri-Hasanpur New Line can only be considered when resource position improves.

[*English*]

**Senior Officers Visits Abroad**

2566. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of senior officers of the Ministry holding posts of Joint Secretaries and above who went abroad during the last three months ; and

(b) the names of the countries visited by each, the duration of their stay and the expenditure incurred on each ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) A Statement giving names of officers holding posts of joint Secretary and above who went abroad during the last three months is laid as the Table of the House. [Pleased in Library See No. LT—3264/86]

**Combination of Analgin with Analgesic and Anti Spasmodic Drugs**

2567. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether combination of analgin with other analgesic anti-spasmodic drugs has proved to be fatal ;

(b) whether Government are considering to ban the marketing of this combination ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Government have not received any report that the combination of analgin with other analgesics and anti-spasmodic drugs has proved fatal.

(b) and (c) As such, there is no proposal with the Government to consider the ban of marketing such combinations,

[*Translation*]**Encouragement to Physical Training**

2568. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA :

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

(a) whether Government propose to pay special attention to promotion of physical training ;

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposed scheme in this regard ;

(c) whether a sum of Rs. 300 crores is proposed to be spent under this head during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, whether Government would give priority to backward and rural areas while spending this amount ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d) National Sports Policy-1984 and the National Policy on Education-1986 emphasis the importance of participation by all students in sports and physical education activities and integrating those activities into the learning process.

To the extent physical education, yoga and sports activities lead to physical fitness, the entire Five Year Plan allocations in the Central Sector amount to Rs. 2000 crores. This includes provision for the promotion of sports, including creation of infrastructure and promotion of actual sports activities and Rs. 8 crores for physical education and yoga. Besides, the State Governments also incur expenditure on these activities.

[*English*]**Underweighing Bulk Cargo**

2569. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : (a) Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that an organised racket of underweighing bulk cargo before loading has been unearthed at the Indira Gandhi International Airport recently endangering the safety of the aircrafts ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ;

(c) what is the outcome of the inquiry made ; and

(d) what action has been taken against those found involved in the racket ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Proposal to Restructure Capital of Shipping Corporation of India**

2570. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to restructure the capital of Shipping Corporation of India after the merger of Mogul Line Ltd., with it ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Shipping Corporation of India has submitted a proposal. No decision has been taken by the Government on this proposal so far.

**Development of Champakara Canal**

2571. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether both sides of Champakara Canal at Ernakulam, Kerala are heavily damaged due to dredging ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to protect the sides of the Champakara Canal ;

(c) whether there is a scheme to develop Chamapakara and Cochin Waterway with the help of Netherland Government ; and

(d) If so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) No such report has been received from the State Government regarding damage of both sides of Champakara Canal at Ernakulam. However, dredging work as sanctioned in P971 for the first stage development of the canal, was completed in December, 1982 except in a short stretch of 720 M between Chainage 500 to 540M and Chainage 620 to 1300 M due to the protest of the local people. Protection work of the sides of the canal was also undertaken. In the second stage development, the left-over dredging of the canal to make it havigable has been sanctioned in May, 1986, where alongside further dredging, there would be the protection works of the sides of the canal including fender, piles, terminal facilities and masonry protection works.

(b) and (d) It is proposed to acquire a dredger and a Water hyacinth harvester with the financial assistance of the Govt. of Netherlands for use in the Inland Waterways of Kerala including the Champakara and Cochin Waterways as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a total cost of Rs. 445.00 lakhs. besides, technical assistance amounting to Rs. 175 00 lakhs is also envisaged from the Govt. of Netherlands for this scheme.

#### New Trains Introduced Extended on Western Railway

2572. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new trains introduced or extended on Western Railway in Gujarat since January, 1986 till date ;

(b) the details thereof ;

(c) the number of trains which have been converted from metre gauge to broad

gauge on Western Railway and Central Railway during the above period ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No. 153/154 Inter-city Express has been introduced between Rajkot and Ahmadabad. Besides, 139/140 Borivali-Dahanu Road shuttle has been extended to Sanjan and 99/100 Bharuch-Valsad Passenger to Dahanu Road. Frequency of 145/146 Navjiwan Express has been increased from 2 to 4 days a week.

(c) None.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Text Book under the New Education Policy

2573. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the text books under the curriculum of the new education are proposed to be made available from the forthcoming academic year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) The textbooks, under the new curriculum will be introduced in a phased manner. The textbooks for classes I, III and VI are under preparation in NCERT and these will be made available by March 1987.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Mathematics Teaching for Progress in Computer Sciences

2574. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that development of mathematics teaching is vital to India's progress in computer sciences in the coming years ;

(b) whether specialised courses in mathematics do not normally attract adequate number of students and

(c) if so, the cause of this phenomenon ; and

(d) whether specialised institutional arrangements and special incentive scheme would be provided for mathematics learning and teaching methods in mathematics at secondary school level would be changed to make mathematics more interesting ?

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

(b) There have been no reports of any significant decline in the number of students enrolled in courses in Mathematics.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Under the National Policy on Education, 1986, Mathematics has been visualised as the "vehicle to train a child to think reason, analyse and to articulate logically". A number of programmes will be developed to give to the teaching of Mathematics this orientation and to make it interesting.

[*Translation*]

Cities in Rajasthan not Linked with  
Railway Lines

2575. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the names of the main cities in the State of Rajasthan which are not linked with rail lines at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAYRAO SCINDIA) The main cities in Rajasthan are already linked with rail lines.

[*English*]

Allocation and Steps to Control Leprosy  
and Blindness

2576. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been providing 100 per cent Central assistance to implement National Leprosy Control programme and prevention of blindness ;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to different States for the above propose during the last three years ;

(c) the number of cases of leprosy and blindness detected in Orissa during those years ; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to control leprosy and to prevent blindness in Orissa ?

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

(b) The information is given in the statement aid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT—3265/86]

(c) The number of cases of Leprosy and Blindness detected in Orissa during the last three years are as :

Years	Cataract operations performed	Leprosy cases detected
1983-84	17,500	36,599
1984-85	18,345	31,975
1985-86	19,258	31,114

(d) The following steps have been taken to control Leprosy and prevent blindness :

(i) The Government of India have launched the National Programme for control of Blindness throughout the country in 1976 for providing

immediate relief to the needy by camp approach and by establishing permanent eye care facilities with graded expertise at different levels coupled with 'Health Education measures.

- (ii) Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, vertical programme with Multi-Drug Treatment Therapy is being introduced in the areas where the prevalence of the disease is 5 and more per thousand of population and in other areas through existing Primary Health Care staff. In Orissa, the districts of Ganjam and Puri have already been covered under Multi Drug Treatment Therapy. It is proposed to introduce MDR soon in two more districts, viz. Cuttack and Mayurbhanj.

#### Discontinuance of Grant to National Gandhi Museum

2577. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Gandhi Museum is languishing because of paucity of funds with the discontinuance of Government grant ;

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing the Central grant ; and

(c) whether Government proposes to restore the grant for the maintenance and preservation of the precious belonging to the Father of the Nation ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (c) The National Gandhi Museum, a private museum registered under the Societies Act, has been in receipt of grants from time to time for specific purposes, as admissible under the schemes of financial assistance administered by the Department of Culture.

[*Translation*]

#### Amount of Foreign Exchange Earned from Festival of India

2578. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange earned from the festivals of India organised in the USA and France ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Foreign exchange earned on account of sales of handlooms and handicrafts and Indian food items during the festival melas organised in Paris and USA was equivalent to Rs. 52.15 lakhs. Orders to the tune of Rs. 295.25 lakhs on handlooms, handicrafts and textile items have also been executed so far.

[*English*]

#### Evolving new Methods of Irrigation

2579. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether new methods of irrigation to be adopted easily by the cultivators are being evolved ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. They include adoption of appropriate design specifications for different surface irrigation methods like borderstrips, water harvesting techniques in arid and semi-arid zones, optimum irrigation water application at initial crop growth stage and use of sprinkler and drip systems.

#### Vayudoot services for Jammu and Kashmir

2580. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was an approved proposal to start Vayudoot service from Jammu to Poonch, Jammu to Rajouri, Jammu to, Kishatwar and Badarwa ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting this service so far and the tentative date for starting the above said Vayudoot services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Subject to the obtaining of required clearances and development of necessary infrastructure, at Rajouri, Poonch and Kishtwar, Vayudoot has plans to airlink these stations as well as Jammu during the current financial year.

There are, however, no plans to airlink Bhandarwa.

#### National Seminar of Integrated Child Development and Family Welfare

2581. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two day national seminar on Integrated Child Development Scheme and Family Welfare was held in the Capital (Delhi) on 21-22 October, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made at the Seminar ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement, showing the main observations and recommendations of the Seminar, is attached.

(c) These observations and recommendations will be considered, in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

#### Statement

#### *Observations/Suggestions made at the National Seminar on ICDS and Family Welfare*

1. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Family Welfare Programme should complement and mutually support each other, without adversely affecting the primary objectives of either of them.
2. Anganwadi workers (AWWs) should be utilised to give messages on Family Welfare.
3. Role of AWWs in preparing the ground for acceptance of non-terminal methods of family planning should be supported and strengthened, rather than giving them targets for sterilisation.
4. The large infrastructure for information, education and communication (IEC) activities, available with the Department of Family Welfare, should be utilised for the integrated package of ICDS services.
5. ICDS should be expanded to cover more areas of the country. Population education component of the curricula for the training of ICDS functionaries may be examined to make it more effective and pragmatic.
6. The component of health, nutrition and child care in the training of health workers should be strengthened. For this purpose, their curricula may be examined by NIPCCD.
7. The new scheme of social marketing of contraceptives may be tried by the ICDS functionaries on an optional and experimental basis. Detailed mechanism for the purpose may be evolved by Auxiliary Nurse-Mid-wife (ANM) and AWW.

8. Functional literacy for Adult Women Programme should be revived, so that the Anganwadi Worker can educate the community in a more integrated manner.
9. Activities and roles of Anganwadi Workers, ANMs, Health Guides/Dais should be defined in order to ensure complementing of ICDS and family welfare programmes, without undermining the primary objectives of the two programmes.

[*Translation*]

**Foot-path bridge and Railway Booking Office in Sagar City**

2582. SHRI DAL CHAND JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which construction work of foot-path bridge for Sagar city and a railway booking office on the city side which have been included in the Five Year Plan is likely to be started ; and

(b) whether, keeping the public interest in view, this work will be included in the budget for 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Railways is examining a proposal for provision of a new booking office, along with a foot over bridge on the city side of Sagar Station for inclusion in the Railways Works Programme, subject to the availability of funds.

[*English*]

**Eviction of Goldsmiths of Swarankar Patty Near Dum Dum Station**

2583. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Metro Railway authority is evicting hundreds of Goldsmiths of the "Swarankar Patty" near Dum Dum Station;

(b) whether it is a fact that this act will cause unemployment for hundreds of people ;

(c) if so, whether Government would reconsider their decision ;

(d) whether Government have received any memorandum in this regard, if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :

(a) to (e) The premises No. 91, 91/1 and 91/3B, South Sinthee Road, Calcutta also known as Swarankar Patty, are being acquired to provide circulating area for the new Dum Dum Station building of Metro Railway, Calcutta because the existing area in front of the station building is not adequate for effective circulation of passenger and vehicular traffic.

Acquisition of these premises is being processed under the Metro Railway (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 and the objections of the owners have been duly considered by the Competent Authority under this Act. Compensation as decided by the Competent Authority would be given to the owners of these premises.

A number of memoranda on this subject have been received. These have been considered and the representationist has been advised that acquisition of their premises is inescapable.

**Contract for supplying food/refreshments  
on India Airlines Flights**

2584. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how the contracts are awarded to various parties for supplying food/refreshment articles for passengers on India Airlines flights ;

(b) what are the names of parties that are currently supplying these stuff ; and

(c) whether there are any inter-mediary agencies involved between the contractors and the Indian Airlines authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Contracts for supply of food/refreshments are awarded by Indian Airlines on the basis of tenders invited from reputed hoteliers and flight kitchens.

(b) List of names of parties currently supplying these items is given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.



## Statement

*Names of Parties Currently Supplying Food Items for Pax on I.A. Flights*

*EASTERN REGION		*NORTHERN REGION		*SOUTHERN REGION*		*WESTERN REGION*	
I. CALCUTTA		I. DELHI		I. MADRAS		I. BOMBAY	
—ITDC Airport Hotel		—Hotel Samrat (ITDC)		—Taj Coramandal		—Taj Flt. Kitchen	
—Kathalana Hotel		—Cheffair Flt. Kitchen (HCI)		—Welcome Group Flt. Catering thru' Adn. Park Hotel.		—Oberoi Flt. Services	
		—Taj Flt. Kitchen				—Cheffair Flt. Kitchen (HCI)	
		—Oberoi Flt. Kitchen				—Holiday Inn	
						—Welcome Group (Thru' Hotel Sea-rock)	
II. OUT-STATIONS	II. OUT-STATIONS	II. OUT-STATIONS	II. OUT-STATIONS	II. OUT-STATIONS	II. OUT-STATIONS	II. OUT-STATIONS	II. OUT-STATIONS
—Gaubhati	—Hotel Paradise	—Amritsar	—Airport Restaurant	—Bangalore	—ITDC Ashok	—Pune	—Hotel Blue Diamond
—Patna	—Airport Restaurant	—Bhopal	—Airport Restaurant (M.P.ST. T.D.C.)	—Cochin	—Feista Restaurant	—Goa	—Majarda Beach
—Bagdogra	—Dipti Restaurant	—Chandigarh	—Airport Restaurant	—Trichy	—Casino Hotel		—Oberoi Bogemal Beach
—Jorhat	—Hotel Paradise	—Jaipur	—Hotel Khasa	—Coimbatore	—ASHBY Hotel		—Bogemal Beach
—Bhubneswar	—Hotel Prachi		—Khoti (Rajaasthan St. Hotel Crop.)	—Trivandrum	—Hotel City Tower (On trial basis)	—Mangalore	—Summer Sand
				—Hyderabad	—ITDC Kovalam		—Hotel New Wood Land
					—Kwality Restaurant		

—Ranchi	—Airport Restaurant	—Jammu	—Airport Res- taurant	—Airport	—Indore	—Airport Restaurant
—Port Blair	—Hotel Bay Island	—Jodhpur	—Umed Bhavan (welcome Group)	—Tourism Div. Corp'n. Hotel	—Baroda	—Express Hotel
—Dibrugarh	—Swagat Caterers	—Lucknow	—Hotel Clarks Avadh	—Vishakha- patnam	—Ahmedabad	—Hotel Kar- navali
—Agartala	—Airport Restaurant		—Airport Flt. Kitchen	—Madurai		—Cama Hotel
			—Airport Flt. Restaurant		—Nagpur	—Ashoka Food & processing & Packaging Unit.
		—Raipur	—Jyoti Caterers			
		—Udaipur	—Lakshmi Vilas Palace Hotel (ITDC)			
		—Varanasi	—Hotel Varanasi Ashok (ITDC)			

**Irrigation Facilities to Marathwada Region**

2585. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central projects have been envisaged for chronically backward and drought affected areas of Marathwada region under the Seventh Plan for its economic development ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Cancellation of Flight No. 829**

2586. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India flight No. 829 scheduled to go to Dehran (Saudi Arabia) from Delhi on 17 October, 1986 was cancelled at the last minute ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the total number of passengers booked on this flight to Saudi Arabia ;

(d) whether it is a fact that in the case of many passengers booked on this flight the period of visa was expiring on 18th October, 1986 and the subsequent days ; and

(e) if so, what action was taken by Air India to fly these passengers so that they could reach there before the expiry of visas or to get their visas extended and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Air India flight AI-829 was not cancelled. This flight which was scheduled to operate with Boeing 747 aircraft on the Bombay-Delhi-Dhehran route was rescheduled to operate with Airbus A310 aircraft omitting Delhi.

(c) to (e) There were thirty passengers booked from Delhi on this flight. Out of these, visae of only two passengers were expiring on 18th October, 1986. Out of the above two, one passenger was accomodated on another Air India flight to Bombay on 17th October, 1986 itself, which connected to a Saudi Arabian Airlines flight on 18th October 1986 and he arrived in Saudi Arabia before the visa expired. The visa of the other passenger was extended on the basis of a letter addressed to Saudi Arabian Embassy, Delhi and this passenger travelled to Saudi Arabia on an Air India flight on 19th October, 1986.

**Vending Contracts in Railway**

2587. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present railway vending is entrusted at some stations to contractors and at other stations to departmental staff ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Catering vending facilities are available at 2987 stations. Out of this, at 72 stations, catering service is managed departmentally. At 45 stations the service is partly provided by the railways and partly by the contractors and at the remaining 2870 stations the service is provided by contractors.

**Grants-in-aid to Institutions recognised as Deemed Universities by U.G.C.**

2588. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of educational institutions which have been recognised as Deemed Universities by University Grants Commission ;

(b) the number of undergraduate and post-graduate students on their roll during the last academic year ;

(c) the grants-in-aid to each of the institutions recognised as deemed universities during 1985-86 ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to upgrade any of these institutions as full-fledged universities by an appropriate enactment ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) The information is given in the statement below.

(d) A proposal of the Jamia Millia Islamia for declaring it as statutory university under an Act of Parliament is under examination.

#### Statement

*Names of institutions declared to-be-universities, the number of students on their roll and the grants paid to these institutions by the University Grant Commission during the year 1985-86*

S. No.	Name of the institution	Students Enrolment		Grants-in-aid (Rupees in lakhs)
		Graduate	Post-graduate	
1	2	4	5	6
1.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.	1289	883	31.53
2.	Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali. (Rajasthan)	630	185	11.66
3.	*Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.	—	—	106.18
4.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra.	1078	86	37.60
5.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	297	125	103.65
6.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.	301	79	95.90
7.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.	285	161	71.61
8.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	234	314	1245.67
9.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	—	174	0.35
10.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	411	118	224.80
11.	**Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.	—	—	0.58

1	2	4	5	6
12.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	1216	350	254.87
13.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.	267	181	0.70
14.	Sri Satya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanti Nilayam (Hyderabad.)	353	70	36.76
15.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.	—	171	121.83
16.	International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay.	Not available		
17.	Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.	757	188	7.00
18.	@Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi.			

\* Only Diploma/Certificate Courses exist.

\*\* Only Research Facilities exist.

@ Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi was not deemed to be university in 1985-86.

#### Foreign Nationals in Auroville

2589. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons presently residing in Auroville ;

(b) the number of foreign nationals among them ;

(c) their role in managing the affairs of Auroville ;

(d) whether it is a fact that some foreign nationals in Auroville are living on expired visas ; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that same of them have applied for Indian citizenship ?

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

#### Admission in Tibia and Ayurvedic Colleges

2590. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in some States admission to courses in various systems of medicine are made on the basis of a common admission test ;

(b) whether as a result of the common test the facilities in respect of Tibia and Ayurvedic medicine systems remain under-utilised ;

(c) the total authorised intake of recognised Tibia and Ayurvedic Colleges in the country during 1985-86 ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to promote the utilisation of these facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The Government are aware that in some States admission to

courses in various systems of medicine are made on the basis of common admission test.

(b) and (c) According to information available in the Ministry, the admission capacity in Ayurvedic and Unani degree courses in the various colleges in the country as on 1.4.1985 was 3872 and 675 respectively. Further, according to the information available in the Ministry the facilities are not under-utilised.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Destruction of Walls of Siri Fort**

2591. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about reported encroachments resulting in systematic destruction of the walls of the historic Siri Fort ; and

(b) whether any remedial action has been taken by Government to vacate the encroachments and to protect the fort walls from further destruction ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) A portion of the Siri Fort wall, and its adjoining area facing Shahpur Jat village has been encroached upon. At places the wall is damaged.

(b) Appropriate action for removal of the encroachments is being considered in consultation with the agencies concerned. To check further encroachments and damage to the fort walls, effective watch and ward is being ensured.

#### **News Item Captioned "Lapses in the Red-Cross Working"**

2592. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Lapses in the Red-Cross working" published in the Statesman dated 22 August, 1986 ;

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

(c) action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Government are aware of the Press report.

(b) It is understood from the Ministry of Home Affairs that the IRCS had not met certain technical requirements of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, which was brought to the notice of the Society, who are now complying with the requirements.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Proposal for a National Nutrition Policy**

2593. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government if frame a National Nutrition Policy ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its objective alongwith areas where nutrition programme could be most fruitful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) No, Sir, not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **H.M.T. Wrist Watches to Railway Staff**

2594. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Western Railway had issued orders on 9th November, 1983 to supply HMT Wrist Watches to certain supervisory and artisan staff ;

(b) if so, whether any supply of watches has been made to the staff ;

(c) whether such staff on other zonal railways will also be supplied watches on the same terms and conditions ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : (a) The Western Railway had issued instructions on 10.2.1982 regarding the supply of Wrist Watches certain categories of staff.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) Instructions exist that individual, zonal Administrations may nominate any category as eligible for the facility of supply of watches on realisation of cost thereof in instalments, if considered justified in the interest of service.

#### Computerisation of Reservations at Allahabad Railway Station

2595. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that there are long queues waiting for reservation at Allahabad Railway Reservation Office ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many a time despite the passengers holding reservation tickets, their names do not find a place on the reservation charts ;

(c) whether it is proposed to computerise the reservations at the Allahabad Railway Reservation Office ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) No such complaints have been reported.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present because project of computerisation of reservation in the first stage has been taken up only in respect of the four metropolitan cities where the workload of reservation is very heavy.

#### Ahta-Roha West Coast Konkan Railway

2596. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced that Ahta-Roha is part of the plan for the West Coast Konkan Railway between Ahta and Mangalore ;

(b) whether Government have also announced to undertake a detailed survey of the proposed railway line from both the ends ; and

(c) if so, the progress expected in further extension of the line in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Apta-Roha will form a part of West Coast Konkan line between Apta and Mangalore.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Further action will be considered on completion of surveys depending on availability of resources.

#### Dieselisation of Trains on Northern Railway

2597. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any phased programme for the dieselisation of trains on the Northern Railway has been finalised by the Railway Administration ;

(b) if so; the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which 53 UP and 54 DN Himachal Express connecting Delhi/New Delhi with Nangal Dam and passenger trains between Jalandhar city Jaljon Doaba ; Jalandhar and Pathankot and Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur are likely to be dieselised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The Indian Railways have an acute shortage of diesel engines. Hence no likely date for dieselisation of these trains can be given at this stage.

#### Railway Users' Committees

2598. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Railway Users' Committee, the Seven Zonal Users' Railway Committees and the Divisional Railway Users' Committees for the various Divisions have been constituted by Government ;

(b) if so, the names of such Committees as have still not been constituted so far and the period for which they have not been in existence ;

(c) the names of the members of National Railway Users' Committee, Northern Railway Users' Committee and Divisional Railway Users' Committees for Delhi and Ferozepur Divisions alongwith the dates with effect from which these have been constituted, the tenure in each case and the interest they represent in each case ; and

(d) the terms of reference and main functions of these committees, the periodicity of their meetings and the number of meetings held so far in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees for the term 1.1.86 to 31.3.88 and the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees for the term 1.3.86 to 31.12.87 have been constituted. However, the National Railway Users' Consultative Council is presently in the Process of constitution. This Council was not in existence since 1.7.1980.

(c) and (d) Necessary information is furnished in Statement I and II below.

#### Statement-I

##### I. Members of the Zonal Railways Users' Consultative Committee, Northern Railway. (From 1-1-86 to 31-3-88)

Name of Members	Representing
1. Shri Sunder Lal, M.P.	Parliament of India (Lok Sabha)
2. Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma, M.P.	-do-
3. Shri Jaawant Singh, M.P.	-do- (Rajya Sabha)
4. Shri S. Ranjit Singh Balian, M.L.A. P.O Balian.	Punjab State Legislature
5. Shri Lila Krishna Chaudhary, MLA Fatehbad (Hissar)	Haryana State Legislature



Name of Members	Representing
6. Shri Nehar Singh, M.L.A. V&PO : Kaloti (Shimla)	Himachal Pradesh State Legislature.
7. Shri Piara Singh, M.L.C. P.O. R.S. Pora (Jammu)	Jammu & Kashmir State Legislature.
8. Shri Jeevraj Singh Rathor, MLA. Sriganganagar.	Rajasthan State Legislature
9. Name awaited }	U.P. State Legislature
10. Shri Babu Ram Solanki, Member, Metropolitan Council.	Metropolitan Council, Delhi.
11. Secretary to Government, Punjab, Transport Deptt.	Government of Punjab.
12. Secretary (Transport), Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.	Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.
13. Secretary (Transport), Transport Department, Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh.	Govt. of Haryana
14. Shri K.C. Rana, Jammu	Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir
15. Area Development Commissioner, Govt. of Rajasthan, Bikaner.	Govt. of Rajasthan
16. Name awaited	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
17. Secretary, Transport, Delhi Administration.	Delhi Administration
18. Shri Rajendra Agarwala, Meerut.	Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Uttar Pradesh, Meerut.
19. Shri S.L. Bhan, Srinagar.	Kashmir Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Srinagar.
20. Shri Jawant Rai, New Delhi.	Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Delhi.
21. Shri Champa Lal Salecha, Jodhpur.	Marwar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jodhpur.
22. Shri Ramesh Srivastava, Kanpur.	The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur.
23. Shri H.P. Pandeya, Allahabad.	Railway Passenger' Safety and Amenities Association of India, Allahabad.
24. Shri B.C. Verma, Panipat.	The Daily Railway Passengers Association, Panipat (Regd).

Name of Members	Representing
25. Shri M.P. Gupta, New Delhi.	Food Corporation of India.
26. Dr. K.S. Mukharya, New Delhi.	Fertilizer Corporation of India.
27. Shri Mani Ram Bishnoi, Fatehabad. Hissar, Haryana.	Agricultural Interest.
28. Smt. Shyam Lata Misra, Kanpur.	DRUCC, Allahabad.
29. Shri Mohd. Zaman Arif, Bikaner.	DRUCC, Bikaner.
30. Shri S.K. Das, Meerut Cantt.	DRUCC, Delhi.
31. Shri Ajit Mal Bhandari, Jodhpur.	DRUCC, Jodhpur.
32. Shri Matu Ram, Mukatsar (Punjab)	DRUCC, Ferozepur.
33. Shri Prem Kishore Kapoor, Varanasi.	DRUCC, Lucknow.
34. Shri Mohd. Aslam, Moradabad.	DRUCC, Moradabad.
35. Shri Braham Prakash Gupta, Charkhidadri (Haryana)	Special Interests
36. Sri Nawab Singh Yadav, Lucknow.	-do-
37. Shri Bharat Gandhi, Doda (J&K)	-do-
38. Shri Hazari Lal Rinwa, Abohar (Punjab)	-do-
39. Shri Jagan Nath Shastri, New Delhi.	-do-
40. Shri K.N. Singh, Mathura.	-do-
41. Shrimati Ratna, Amritsar.	-do-
42. Shri Javender Nath Kaul, Lucknow.	-do-
43. Shri Tej Bahadur Singh, Pratapgarh.	-do-
44. Shri R.S. Suri, New Delhi.	Special Interests
45. Shri Subedar Prabhu Singh, Bhiwani (Haryana)	-do-
46. Shri G.M. Mir, Jammu.	-do-
47. Shri Tamal Kanti Ghosh, Lucknow.	-do-

**II. Members of the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Delhi Division.**  
(From 1-3-86 to 31-12-87)

Name of Members	Representing
1. Shri Bharat Singh, M.P.	Parliament of India (Lok Sabha)
2. Shri Anand Sharma, M.P.	-do- (Rajya Sabha)
3. Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh.	Government of Haryana
4. Shri Gopi Mohan Srivastava, Dy. Secretary (PWD), Luknow.	Government of Uttar Pradesh
5. Deputy Secretary (GAD) to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.	Government of Himachal Pradesh.
6. Dr. S.C. Vats, Member Metropolitan Council, Delhi.	Delhi Administration
7. Shri R.D. Dhamija, MLA, Ambala Cantt.	Haryana State Legislature
8. Shri Yoginder Chand, MLA, Shimla	Himachal Pradesh State Legislature.
9. Shri Babu Ram Solanki, Member, Metropolitan Council, New Delhi.	Delhi Metropolitan Council
10. Shri Vineet Virmani, New Delhi.	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
11. Shri Balram Suraj, Mandi Gobindgarh.	RE-Rollers Council of India.
12. Shri Ram Saran Agarwal, New Delhi	Delhi Petroleum Products Dealers Association.
13. Shri S.K. Das, Meerut Cantt.	Western U.P. Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
14. Shri Ravindra Joshi, Bhatinda.	Northen India Cotton Assn.
15. Shri D.R. Johar, Yamuna Nagar, Distt. Ambala.	Ballarpur Paper Industry Ltd., Yamuna Nagar.
16. Shri R.K. Nain, Sonapat, Haryana.	Dainik Rail Yatri Sangh Regd. Sonapat.
17. Shri S.N. Aggarwal, Bahadurgarh, Distt. Rohtak (Haryana)	Central Government Employees Association.
18. Shri Manmohan Singh Liberhan, Chandigarh.	Special Interests

Name of Members	Representing
19. Shri Rajendra Dutt, Delhi.	-do-
20. Shri M.L. Pareek, P.O: Bahadurgarh	-do-
21. Shri Mohan Joshi, New Delhi	-do-
22. Shri Matu Ram, Bhiwani (Haryana)	-do-
23. Chaudhary Dhaja Ram, Jind (Haryana)	-do-
24. Seth Srikishan Dass, Rohtak (Haryana)	-do-
25. Smt. Kiran Bala Jain, Ambala City.	-do-
26. Pandit Daulat Ram Sharma, Chandigarh.	-do-
27. Chaudhary Dalip Singh, New Delhi.	-do-
28. Master Prakash Chand Sharma, V & PO : Raisari (H.P.)	-do-
29. Joint Director (Inputs), F.I.C.C., New Delhi.	-do-

*III. Members of the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Firozpur.  
(From 1-3-86 to 31-12-87)*

1. Prof. Saifudin Soz, M.P.	Parliament of India (Lok Sabha)
2. Shri H.S. Hanspal, M.P.	-do- (Rajya Sabha)
3. The Deputy Secretary (GAD), Govt. of H.P., Shimla.	Government of Himachal Pradesh
4. Director, Rail Movement, Jammu/Srinagar.	Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
5. Shri Sajwar Singh, M.L.A., Vill : Megha Rai, Dt. Firozpur	Punjab State Legislature.
6. Dr. Milkhi Ram Goma, M.L.A., Shimla.	Himachal Pradesh State Legislature.
7. Shri Mohammed Shafi. M.L.C., Jammu.	Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature,

Name of Members	Representing
8. Shri Harlal Aggarwal, Ludhiana.	Punjab Coal Merchants Association, Ludhiana.
9. Shri Mahabir Prasad Navatia, Abohar.	Abohar Cotton and Grain Merchants Assn., Abohar.
10. Shri J.L. Rabeja, Ludhiana.	Chamber of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings, Ludhiana.
11. Shri Anil Kumar, Jalandhar City.	Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, Jalandhar.
12. Shri Y.V. Sharma, Jammu.	Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Jammu (JK)
13. Shri Ved Prakash Gupta, Ludhiana.	Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council, Ludhiana.
14. Shri J.C. Dbingra, Amritsar.	Railway Daily Travellers Association, Amritsar.
15. Shri Inder Raj Sethi, Ludhiana.	The Passenger Traffic Relief Association, Ludhiana.
16. Shri Matu Ram, Ex. MLA, Mukatsar.	Special Interests.
17. Shri Narender Kumar Goel, Phillaur.	-do-
18. Shri Gulab Singh, Joginder Nagar (H.P.)	-do-
19. Shri Iqbal Singh (Bhuka), Amritsar.	-do-
20. Sardar Tara Singh, Ludhiana.	-do-
21. Sheikh Ghulam Rasool, Srinagar.	-do-
22. Shri Ghulam Haider Sheikh, Kishtwar (J&K)	-do-
23. Shri Ram Asra Sharma, Jammu.	-do-
24. Seth Manohar Lal, Abohar (Punjab)	-do-
25. Shri Buta Ram Azad, Delhi.	-do-
26. Shri Inder Mohan Walia, V & PO ; Dehra (H.P.)	-do-

**Statement-II*****Terms of reference and Functions of Railway Users' Consultative Committees*****I. Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees.**

The Railway Users' Consultative Committee in the Divisions represent the local users in the territories served by the Railway and consider matters relating to :

- (i) Provision of amenities in the area with which the committee is concerned.
- (ii) Proposals regarding opening of new stations within the jurisdiction of the committee.
- (iii) Arrangements regarding time tables.
- (iv) Improvement of the services and facilities provided by the Railways.
- (v) Any subject of general public interest or public convenience or such matters affecting the services and facilities which have been the subject of representation by users, or which have been referred to them for consideration by the Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee, the National Railway Users' Consultative Council or by the Administration.

**II. Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee.**

The Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the Headquarters of each railway represents the general railway users of the territory or zone served by the railway as a whole and considers :

- (i) Such matters from the point of view of the Zone as a whole, as are referred to above.
- (ii) Matters arising from the reports of the Divisional Committees, or such other matters relating to the subject

referred to above as may be specifically forwarded to the Divisional Committees for consideration ; and

- (iii) Matters referred to for consideration and report by the Administration, Ministry of Railways or the National Railway Users' Consultative Council.

**III. National Railway Users' Consultative Council**

The National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the centre considers ;

- (i) Such matters relating to the service and facilities provided by the Railways as may be referred to for consideration by the Ministers
- (ii) Such matters being within the scope of the function of the Zonal Committees as are referred to for consideration by such committees ; and
- (iii) Such other matters relating to the services and facilities on railway which individual members of the Council may, with the approval of the chairman, desire to be included in the Agenda.

All the Committees and the Council are consultative in character.

**IV. Periodicity**

The meetings of the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees are held once a quarter but not less than three times a year, the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee meets three times a year and the National Railway Users' Consultative Council meets twice a year.

**V. Number of Meetings Held.**

The details regarding the number of meetings of Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees and the Zonal Railway users Consultative Committees held so far are as under :

Railway	Number of Meetings held		(Total number of meetings on all Divisions collectively.)
	ZRUCC	DRUCCs	
Central	1	5	
Eastern	2	4	
Northern	2	15	
North Eastern	2	7	
Northeast Frontier	2	4	
Southern	2	13	
South Central	2	11	
South Eastern	2	8	
Western	2	10	

**Housing of CGHS Dispensaries in Private Rented Buildings**

2599. PORF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the CGHS Dispensaries in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are housed in private rented buildings ;

(b) if so, the total number of such Dispensaries in these cities separately along with the number of such as are housed in private rented buildings, separately for each city ;

(c) whether the owners of some of these buildings have been pressing for the early vacation of their buildings which continue to be occupied beyond the stipulated period of initial contract ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof in each city and the action taken by Government to vacate the buildings by constructing their own buildings or by finding alternative sites ?

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

(b) City	Total No. of CGHS dispensaries	No. of CGHS dispensaries which are housed in private rented buildings
1. Delhi	108	21
2. Bombay	29	3
3. Madras	13	11
4. Calcutta	18	6

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details are given in the attached statement. Efforts are being made to find suitable alternative accommodation for shifting these dispensaries as well as to procure suitable plots of land for constructing our own buildings.

**Statement**

*Details of the buildings for which the owners are pressing for vacation :—*

Name of the City	Name and location of the dispensary	
1	2	
Delhi	1. Malviya Nagar	Building No. N—19.
	2. Laxmi Nagar	Building No. L—25
	3. Shakurbasti	Building No. WZ—144/1.
	4. Moti Nagar	Building No. D—58.

1	2
	5. Rajouri Garden 6. Janakpuri. I 7. Janakpuri II 8. Inderpuri 9. Palam Colony 10. Patel Nagar, I
Bombay	Building No. Z—9 Building No. A—1/254. Building No. B—1/20. Building No. RA—75 Building No. WA/172. Building No. 11—E/14.
	Chembur
	Building No B-3 MIRA Cooperative Housing Society, Chember.
Madras	1. Mylapore
	Building No 124, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.
	*2. T. Nagar
	Building No 4, Sarojini Street, T. Nagar, Madras.
Calcutta	Bidhan Sarani
	Building No. 168, Bidhan Sarani-Calcutta.

\*The landlady has filed a writ petition in the Court of Small Causes a Madras, for the eviction of the premises by the CGHS.

#### New Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth

2600. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the claim of Himachal Pradesh for the location of Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in the State has been accepted and the site which has been selected for this purpose along with the date by which it would be opened ; and

(b) if not, the likely date by which a decision regarding the opening of the Vidyapeeths would be taken and the Institution opened in Himachal Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) On a reference from the Government of Himachal Pradesh, the Ministry of Human Resource Development informed the State Government that a Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth could be set up under the aegis of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation established by the Ministry. The State

Government was informed of the requirements of land buildings, annual expenditure, etc. for a Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth. It was also pointed out that the precise requirements with regard to various items would have to be worked out in relation to the courses proposed to be offered, enrolment in various courses, staff strength, etc. It was suggested that in case the Government of Himachal Pradesh was proposing to establish a Sanskrit Vidyapeeth and would require assistance in working out the details, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan could help. No response has so far been received from the State Govt.

#### Teesta Barrage Project

2601. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the Teesta Barrage Project any by what time it will be commissioned and what will be the position of Uttar Banga after completion of the project from economic point of view ;



(b) whether it is a fact that work on the project is being delayed for lack of sufficient funds; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the demands of State Government of West Bengal in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) Teesta Barrage Project envisages construction of barrages across the rivers Teesta, Mahananda and Dauk and 140 kms. of canals. The project is expected to be completed during the VIIIth Plan and create irrigation potential of 3.03 lakh hectares in the North Bengal districts.

(b) and (c) Constraint of funds has affected the progress of the project. It has been agreed to provide an advance plan assistance of Rs. 15 crores for 1986-87 after the earmarked outlay of Rs. 30 crores is fully spent by the State Government.

**Health Hazard Due to Use of Jafrani Patti and Zarda**

2602. **SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that jafrani patti and zarda which are widely used by the people is harmful for the health;

(b) whether there is any proposal to ban the use of these products;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether these products come under the purview of Indian Standards Institution?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):** (a) to (c) Under the

provisions of PFA Act, 1954 and Rules made thereunder, the labels of chewing tobacco which includes jafrani patti and zarda will be required to carry a declaration stating that chewing of tobacco is injurious to health.

(d) The Indian Standards Institute has already framed the specification for chewing tobacco.

**Development of Railway Stations in South Central Railway**

2603. **SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes proposed in the current year for the development of Tirupathi, Ananthapur, Rajampet, Kurhool, Mahaboobnagar railway stations in South Central Railway;

(b) the amount sanctioned for this purpose; and

(c) whether the suggestions of local people have been taken into consideration to provide the necessary amenities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) There is a scheme of development of Tirupathi as a model station. At other stations Ananthapur, Rajampet, Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar there is no scheme in the current year.

(b) The amount sanctioned cannot be assessed as the detailed estimated and plans are under finalisation.

(c) The suggestions given by local people are examined and a decision to provide passenger amenities is taken based upon availability of funds, traffic requirements as well as comparative needs of various stations.

**Proposal to Develop Various Regional Languages During Seventh Plan**

2604. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to promote various regional languages during Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount earmarked therefor, language-wise and State-wise ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to promote Telugu under this programme ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) An outlay of Rs. 15.29 crores has been approved for the development, promotion and propagation of regional languages in the Seventh Five Year Plan. This outlay will be utilised for research, training and extension activities of the language institutions set up by the Ministry, assistance to voluntary organizations, appointment of Hindi teachers and establishment of Hindi teacher training institutions in non-Hindi speaking States, support to publications in Hindi and other regional languages, preparation and production of university level books through State Governments, Universities, etc. The outlays have not been earmarked language-wise and State-wise. Proposals from organisations working for various languages (including Telugu) are considered for financial assistance as and when they are received.

**Assistance of UNFPA for Revised Family Welfare Strategy**

2605. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assistance has been sought from United National Fund for Population Activities for establishing communication support set-up for launching the revised family welfare strategy by Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the support extended by United Nations Fund for Population Activities in favour of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) No proposal to seek assistance for UNFPA for establishing Communication Support Organisation has yet been formulated.

[*Translation*]

**Maintenance of Ancient Indian Monuments in India and Abroad**

2606. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that crores of rupees are sanctioned every year by Government for the maintenance of monuments of archaeological importance ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and State-wise details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the maintenance of ancient Indian monuments and manuscripts is not satisfactory in India and abroad ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government or the advice rendered to State Governments concerning this matter ?

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

(b) The amount allocated by the Union Government for the maintenance, conservation and preservation of centrally protected monuments in the year 1986-87 is indicated state-wise in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir. The maintenance of centrally protected monuments in India is not unsatisfactory. The manuscripts are not maintained by Archaeological Survey of except a few in their Site Museums which are well preserved.

(d) Does not arise.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	State	No. of Monuments/ sites.	Total	Amount allocated (in Lakhs)
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	306	306	41.00
2.	Aurangabad Goa	Maharashtra	283 22	305	24.50
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	488	488	87.00
4.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa Madhya Pradesh	66 45	111	26.60
5.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh Uttar Pradesh	273 19	292	32.65
6.	Calcutta	West Bengal	109	109	19.50
7.	Chandigarh	Haryana Himachal Pradesh Punjab	86 33 24	143	22.00
8.	Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi	163	163	50.50
9.	Gauhati	Assam Arunachal Pradesh Manipur Meghalaya Nagaland Tripura	49 5 1 8 4 4	71	11.65
10.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh Karnataka	134 15	149	46.10
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	150	150	49.50
12.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	341	341	23.00
13.	Madras	Tamil Nadu Kerala Union Territory of Pondicherry.	402 28 8	438	76.00
14.	Patna	Bihar Uttar Pradesh	76 112	188	27.00
15.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	61	61	22.00
16.	Vadodara	Gujarat Union Territory of Diu & Daman	196 10	206	29.30
17.	Funds allocated for Chemical Preservation, Environmental development and Horticultural Operations			3521	79.30
					667.60

[English]

**Posting of Railway Officials in Orissa**

2607. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details re : different Railway projects under execution in Orissa ;

(b) whether there was a demand to locate the offices of the three Chief Engineers and post all of them in Orissa ;

(c) whether there was also a demand to create a post of General Manager incharge of construction to supervise all these projects under execution in Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to implement the above genuine demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Imported Railway Projects under execution in Orissa are :

- (1) Koraput-Rayagada new line.
- (2) Talcher-Sambalpur new line.
- (3) Mancheswar Crriage Repair workshop.
- (4) Sambalpur-Setting up of new Division.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Officers at appropriate levels are posted at suitable locations for proper supervision of the works. Headquarters of Chief Engineers have been fixed on operational and organisational consideration and for better coordination.

**Production of Aircrafts for Vayudoot**

2608. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement to collaborate with any foreign country has been entered into for the production of aircraft in India for Vayudoot services ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the place where this unit is likely to be located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Apart from the agreement signed in 1983 between the Government of India and Dornier GmbH for the licensed manufacture of Dornier 228 aircraft at HAL Kanpur for Vayudoot and other users, no other agreement has been entered into for the production of aircrafts in India for Vayudoot services in the recent past.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Train Accidents and derailments on South Central Railway**

2609. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of passenger and goods train derailments and accidents reported in 1984-85 and 1985-86 till date on South Central Railway ;

(b) whether enquiries have been made into the causes of such accidents/derailments; and

(c) the loss of lives as a result thereof and the amount paid as compensation to the dependants of those killed and injured thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The details of derailments and total train accidents on South Central Railway during the last two years and upto the end of October 1986 are as under ;—

	1984-85		1985-86		April October 1986-87	
	Pass- enger trains	Other trains	Pass- enger trains	Other trains	Pass- enger train	Other train
Derailments	9	55	5	48	4	26
Total train accidents	18	59	15	49	10	28

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 5 persons lost their lives in 1984-85 and 9 in 1985-86. During the period April to October 1986-87, 13 persons lost their lives, out of which 11 were at unmanned level crossings due to the negligence of the road users.

Rs. 55,652/- under Workmen's Compensation Act to one Railway employee and Rs. 1.00 lakh as compensation to one passenger have been paid so far.

Balance cases are pending in Courts of Law. One case is pending before Motor Accident Claims Tribunal.

#### Strengthening of Anganvadi Programme in Rural Areas

2610. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether as part of implementation of the New Education policy Government have also formulated any plan for strengthening of the Anganvadi programme in rural areas under the Integrated Child Development Programme to create awareness among the worker sections and the rural poor about the need to educate themselves ; and

(b) if so, the details of the agency through which it is to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (b) The

National Policy on Education—1986 stipulates that, recognising the holistic nature of child development, viz. nutrition, health and social, mental, physical, moral and emotional development, early childhood care and education would receive high priority and be suitably integrated with the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, wherever possible.

The ICDS programme is administered through the State Governments. It delivers an integrated package of basic nutritional, health and educational services to pre-school children, pregnant women on nursing mothers. Health and nutrition education is an integral part of this package. Further, the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) component of the programme aims at dissemination of knowledge to and creation of awareness among, presents, the community in general, opinion makers and children.

#### Cooperation Between Indian and Soviet Railway System

2611. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Delegation which visited India last month discussed with the Chairman, Railway Board and other Officers, the possibilities of co-operation between the Indian and the Soviet Railway systems in a range of areas relating to modernisation programme and investment in capital goods machinery like track laying and equipment ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of these exploratory discussions and how it is proposed to process them further particularly with reference to import of technology leading to possible licensed production arrangements ?

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

(b) Details regarding this have not yet  
been decided.

**Allocation to Gujarat for Implementation  
of Family Welfare Programme for 1986-87**

2612. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Gujarat  
State for the implementation of family  
welfare programmes during the year 1985-86;

(b) the achievement made ; and

(c) the details of amount allocated for  
the year 1986-87 for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ  
KHAPARDE): (a) An amount of Rs.  
2183.90 lakhs was allocated during the year  
1985-86.

(b) The details are given in the State-  
ment below.

(c) An amount of 2192.60 lakhs has  
been allocated for the year 1986-87.

**Statement**

**State Gujarat**

*Target and Achievement in Family Planning and MCH items during 1985-86.*

	Target for 1985-86 (in 000's)	Achievement* (1985-86)	%Achievement of annual target
<b>FAMILY PLANNING METHODS</b>			
I. Sterilisations	300	333,423	111.1
II. IUD Insertions	250	291,227	116.5
III. C.C. Users (Free distribution)	472	472,487	100.1
IV. O.P. Users (Free distribution)	74	4,900	101.2
<b>M.C.H. ACTIVITY</b>			
<b>A. Immunisations</b>			
I. Tetanus Immunisation for expectant mothers	850	773,529	91.0
II. OPT Immunisation for Children	900	866,270	96.3
III. Polio	900	753,235	83.7
IV. Typhoid	900	675,783	75.1
V. DT Immunisation for children	900	877,060	97.5
VI. T.T. (10 years)	500	398,112	79.6
VII. T.T. (16 years)	250	188,335	75.3
<b>B. Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia among</b>			
I. Total Women	750	1,212,182	161.6
II. Children	750	1,041,810	138.9
<b>C. Prophylaxis against Blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency 1st dose</b>			
	1,800	1,597,003	88.7

\*Figures provisional.

**Development of Runway at Vijayawada Airport**

2613. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State :

(a) what are the steps proposed for development of runway to facilitate landing of Boeing planes and expansion of the passengers waiting lounge at Vijayawada Airport in the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 ; and

(b) what are the other steps proposed for development of Vijayawada Airport to meet the ever increasing passenger traffic to and from Vijayawada ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Subject to availability of resources, it is proposed to develop the runway, to construct a new terminal building, operational wall and to augment electric and water supply at Vijayawada airport during the current Plan period, to make it suitable for Boeing operations.

**Danger to National Monuments due to Pollution**

2614. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are dangers to the national monuments due to the environment from the refineries and other such units in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to protect these national monuments against the pollution in the air ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Amongst the important national monuments which are currently exposed to air pollution, are those in Agra for the protection of which the following steps have been taken ;—

- (1) The mathura Refinery is using fuel of low sulphur content and modified its stock heights.
- (2) The two coal based thermal power stations are closed down and the railways have dieselized their locomotives.
- (3) Pollution monitoring stations have been set up.
- (4) A green belt around Agra is under plantation.
- (5) The Archaeological Survey of India has constituted a High Power Committee for the preservation of Taj.

**Streamlining of Civil Aviation Structure**

2615. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to rationalise structure to effect savings in revenue and also prune wastage of manpower deployment ; and

(b) if so, its broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government had appointed two Groups in order to undertake a diagnostic study of merging the resources of Air India and Indian Airlines with a view to achieving maximum possible operational efficiency, consumer satisfaction, economies of scale, joint fleet planning and integrated route scheduling, and utilisation of available engineering and maintenance facilities and common inventory management.

The reports submitted by the Groups are under consideration of the Government.

**Train Accidents**

2616. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :  
 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :  
 SHRI M.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :  
 SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMA-  
 CHANDRAN :  
 SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA  
 MURTY :  
 SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI  
 KHAN :  
 SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :  
 SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of train accidents which took place on Indian Railways during July to October, 1966, Zone-wise ;

(b) the causes thereof ;

(c) the details of the casualties and cost of damage to Railway property as a result thereof ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to make the railway journey safe as well as for improvement in the working of the zones which are prone to accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) On Central 29, Eastern 28, Northern 37, North Eastern 10, Northeast Frontier 50, Southern 26, South Central 24, South Eastern 21 and Western 21.

(b) Failure of Railway Staff and other than Railway staff, failure of Railway Equipment, Sabotage and other incidental factors.

(c) 157 persons lost their lives and 325 sustained injuries. The estimated cost of damage to railway property is Rs. 5.7 crores approximately.

(d) Intensification of inspections and counselling of staff, introduction of modern

technological aids, programmed rehabilitation of assets, improvement in quality of staff training and intensification of Safety Campaigns.

**Issue of False Medical Certificate of Vasectomies**

2617. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :  
 Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the racket whereby false medical certificates were being issued by doctors for vasectomies, without conducting operations, to enable persons to avail incentives/concessions granted by Government in such cases ;

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected during the last three years showing figures, State-wise ;

(c) if not, whether Government have introduced any scheme to check/probe such malpractice ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) No confirmed report of malpractice has, so far, been received. Government's attention has, however, been drawn to some individual complaints and some reports published in a news magazine,

(c) and (d) Details of the scheme are given in the Statement below.

**Statement**

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare already has a system of verifying the genuineness of the reported family Planning performance of the States which has been in operation since 1976. For this purpose, there are 8 Regional Evaluation teams at present which are located at Bangalore, Bhopal, Calcutta, Lucknow, Delhi, Madras Patna and Pune. Each evaluation team is expected to visit one State every month



covering two districts for sample verification. The States and districts to be covered by the teams are selected by the Department on the basis of performance figures and communicated to them well in advance. In each district, two rural Family Welfare Centres and one Urban Family Welfare Centre and within the PHC/UFWCs, the villages/blocks are selected by the teams on the basis of performance. Each team is expected to select about 500 acceptors for field verification in each district. This system involves personally contacting the sample of acceptors of both family planning and MCH selected from the records to check the genuineness of the acceptors, verification of recorded demographic particulars of the family planning acceptors eligibility status and maintenance of records and registers. Further, the extent of follow up services provided to the acceptors as well as verification of the reported performance statistics with reference to monthly progress reports and records/register maintained at PHC/districts/State headquarters visited are also being carried out since 1981. The evaluation teams submit detailed reports on the basis of their verification to the Department of Family Welfare, based on which major findings are fed back to the concerned State Government highlighting both the good and defective aspects brought out by the verification, so that necessary remedial actions can be instituted to ensure quality of the programme. Similar evaluation work is being done by the Regional Offices for Health and Family Welfare since 1974-75) and State Demographic and Evaluation Cells (since 1972) and monthly and quarterly reports respectively are received from them in this Department.

[*Translation*]

#### **Additional Irrigation Potential in Rajasthan**

2618. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the additional irrigation potential proposed to be created in Rajasthan during Seventh Plan ;

(b) the amount spent so far on irrigation since the commencement of Seventh Plan ; and

(c) the additional areas of land brought under irrigation in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) An additional irrigation potential of 5.7 lakh ha. has been targetted for VII Plan.

(b) and (c) The expenditure on irrigation works during the first to years of the Seventh Plan is likely to be Rs. 214.60 crores and the additional potential created 1.96 lakh ha.

[*English*]

#### **Central Social Welfare Board Assistance to Voluntary Organisations**

2619. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Voluntary Organisations receiving assistance from Central Social Welfare Board in each State and Union Territory ;

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

(c) the number of cases taken up by each State and Union Territory Organisation during the above period ;

(d) the number of cases in which lapses were detected in the working of such voluntary organisations in each State and Union Territory during the said period ; and

(e) the preventive measures taken to streamline the working of such organisations and proper utilisation of funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) The information is given in Statement I. Laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See LT No—3266/86]

(d) and (e) The information is given in Statement II. Laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See LT No. 3266/86]

#### Literacy Amongst SC/ST Children

2620. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the percentage of literacy amongst Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes boys and girls in different States ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) The census conducted every ten years by the Registrar General of India provides information regarding literacy rate at the national and State levels which also contain the percentage of literacy amongst Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes. Government of India have not conducted any other survey regarding the percentage of literacy amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys and girls in different States.

#### Allotment of Cement to U.P. for Minor Irrigation Sector

2621. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) what was the demand placed by Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh to the Central Water Commission for minor irrigation sector of the State for the allotment of Cement for the period 1985-86 and April, 86 to June, 1986 ;

(b) what was the allotment against the demand made ; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall, if any ?

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

Period	Demand of cement for Minor Irrigation in Uttar Pradesh	Allocation of cement for Minor Irrigation in Uttar Pradesh
(i) 1985-86	1,20,870 M.T.	59,300 M.T.
(ii) April-June, 86.	33,370 M.T.	16,500 M.T.

(c) The allotment of cement made by the Ministry of Industry for Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects of the country as a whole was less than the total demand projected by the State Governments.

[Translation]

#### Electrification of Mughal Sarai-Asansol Railway Line

2623. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the action being taken for electrification of the railway track from Mughal Sarai to Asansol via Patna ; and

(b) the number of phases in which and the time by which the said work is proposed to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Asansol-Sitarampur is already electrified. Electrification of Sitarampur-Mughalsara via Patna is expected to be completed in the 8th Five Year Plan depending upon availability of resources.

[English]

#### Sub-Standard Drugs in Market

2624. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the opinions expressed by experts and professionals that a sizeable number of drugs in the market are sub-standard ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to stop manufacture and sale of sub-standard drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation is aware of press reports appearing from time to time on sub-standard drugs. However, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation is not aware of any specific opinions expressed by experts and professionals that a sizeable number of drugs in the market are sub-standard.

(b) The provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rurals thereunder for manufacture, sale and distributions of the drugs are enforced by the State Drugs Control Authorities. The Drugs Consultative Committee, a statutory body under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act periodically reviews the enforcement and standards of quality of drugs.

#### Poor Quality Equipment for Calcutta Metro

2625. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :  
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :  
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that poor quality of traction Motors supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for coaches is posing a serious threat to Calcutta Metro Rail System to breaking down, as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 26 October, 1986 ;

(b) whether other components of this system are also of poor quality ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the necessary steps taken to rectify the equipment ; and

(d) how far this will affect the commuters of Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) Some teething troubles were experienced in respect of certain equipment of coaches, other than traction motors, supplied by BHEL, such as Camshaft Controller, Thyristor Power Unit, Compressor and door equipment etc. These problems have been identified and remedial measures taken. This will have no significant effect on the metro services.

#### Introduction of Feeder Service of India Airlines in Kerala

2626. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for introducing feeder service of Indian Airlines in Kerala connecting district headquarters ; and

(b) what is the present stage of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present.

#### Vayudoot connection for Cuddalore

2627. SHRI P.R.S VENKATESAN :  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to include Cuddalore Town in the network of Vayudoot Services in the country ; and

(b) if not, whether Government would consider introducing Vayudoot Service for Cuddalore connecting Madras and Tiruchi ?

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

(b) Cuddalore is close to Pondicherry where Vayudoot services are proposed to be provided during the current plan period, subject to development of the airport and availability of other infrastructure.

**Increase in rate of Reimbursement Amount for Maintenance of National Highway Urban Links**

2628. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Eight Finance Commission recommended in 1984, a rate of Rs. 23,500/- per Kilometre per year for maintenance of double lane (black top roads) in respect of National Highway Urban Links in the cities and municipalities ;

(b) whether Union Government are reimbursing at the rate of Rs. 8,000/- per Kilometre per year due to which State Government could not maintain these urban links in proper condition ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the rate of the amount as per Eight Finance Commission recommendations for proper maintenance of these roads ?

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

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, but any extra expenditure beyond Rs. 8000/- per Kilometre per year reimbursed by the Government of India is required to be borne by the State Governments themselves in terms of the National Highway Urban Link Agreements entered into between the State Governments and the Government of India.

**Construction of Road from Ongole to Kakinada under Inter-State or Economic Importance Loan Assistance Scheme.**

2629. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Standing Committee set up by Southern Rural Council has recommended that the development of second section of the road i.e from Ongole to Kakinada at an estimated cost of Rs. 175 crores may be taken up as first priority ;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has requested Union Government to take up the second section of the road under Road/Bridge works of Inter-State or Economic Importance loan assistance scheme and partly under State plan and non-plan ; and

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

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

(c) It is not possible to take up works of this magnitude under the programme of Inter-State or Economic Importance.

**Andhra Pradesh Proposal for a Local Amendment to Section 38 of Motor Vehicles Act**

2630. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed for a local amendment to Section 38 of the Motor Vehicles Act to enable the State Government to entrust the function of issue of fitness certificate for motor vehicles to well established and reliable workshop cum-garages in addition to Motor Vehicle Inspectors to minimise corruption and red-tapism ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto and the likely date by which the Bill sent by the State Government will be given presidential approval ?

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

(b) Proposal, empowering the State Governments to authorise private testing stations for issue of fitness certificate in respect of specified categories of vehicles, forms part of the proposed comprehensive legislation to replace the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. As the Central legislation would be applicable throughout the country, the need for separate legislation by the State Government has not been considered essential. The position has been clarified to the State Government.

[*Translation*]

**Private Vocational Colleges in Delhi**

2631. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of private vocational/professional colleges are being run in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the number and names of these colleges and out of them how many are duly recognised ?

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

(b) The information about all such colleges is not available since no survey has been conducted in this behalf. However, the information about such of the private institutions/colleges which have been granted affiliation for the conduct of one or more of their courses, is available. The number of these affiliated institutions is ten and their names are given in the statement below.

**Statement**

S. No.	Name of Institute
1.	New Delhi Polytechnic for women, Lajpat Nagar IV, New Delhi.
2.	International Polytechnic for women, A-3, South Extension Part-1, New Delhi.
3.	D.I.M.S. School of Management, 301, Akash Deep Building, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
4.	Delhi Women's Technical Training Institute, J-46, Rajori Garden, New Delhi.
5.	Dabar Kanya Shilpa Kala Kendra, Najafgarh, New Delhi.
6.	Sarda Ukil School of Art, 66, Janpath, New Delhi.
7.	Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.
8.	Maharaja Surajmal Institute of Pharmacy and Technology, C-4, Janak Puri, New Delhi.
9.	Chhotu Ram Rural Institute of Technology, Karari Suleman, Nangloi, Delhi.
10.	Delhi Productivity Council Institute, 1-E/10, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi.

[English]

**AIDS Cases Detected**

2632. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of AIDS so far detected in the country and the places where more cases have been detected ; and

(b) the steps taken to check them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Upto the end of 31.10.1986 only 2 full blown cases of AIDS have been reported. One is from Bombay (Maharashtra) and the other one from Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

In addition, two cases of ARC (Aids Related Complex) have been detected ; one is from Maharashtra and the second is from Madras.

(b) The following measures/steps have been taken under the AIDS Control programme :—

1. 19 diagnosis centres for detection of AIDS have been set up. In addition, 4 referral centres where higher level diagnostic facilities for AIDS are available, have been established in the country.
2. Restrictions have been imposed for import of blood and blood products without AIDS Clearance Certificate.
3. All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors.
4. All the State Health authorities/hospitals STD Clinics have been alerted to look for AIDS cases.
5. All the State Health authorities have been advised to enable strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics or to

use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible.

6. Guidelines have been sent to all the State Health authorities for health care personnel.
7. All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention.
8. Instructions/guidelines to the State/ Union Territory health authorities have been issued for medical examination including that for AIDS for foreign students being admitted to Indian Universities.

**Indians Killed in PIA's Fokker F-27**

2633. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indians were killed at the time of crashing of a Pakistan International Airlines Fokker F-27 aircraft on 23 October, 1986 near Peshawar ; and

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

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

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

**Temporary Employees Working in Medical Council of India**

2634. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in various grades working in the Medical Council of India, New Delhi ;

(b) the number of those Permanent and the number of those still working as temporary with a service period of 10 years, 20 years and above 20 years ;

(c) what are the rules for giving permanent status to temporary employees ;

(d) whether there is any practice of giving a break in service of temporary employees so as to keep the strength of permanent staff up to a certain level ; and

(e) the cases of temporary employees in whose services a break has been given and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ

KHAPARDE) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) According to the Medical Council of India the number of permanent employees is 15.

The number of temporary employees with a service period of 10 years is 4 and those with over 20 years of service is 1.

(c) According to the Medical Council of India, Central Government rules are followed in all matters.

(d) No.

(e) According to the Medical Council of India that there is no temporary employee in whose services a break has been given.

**Statement****Medical Council of India New Delhi**

S. No.	Category	Scale of Pay	No. of post
1.	Secretary	Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000	1
2.	Whole-time Inspector	Rs. 1800-100-2000-125/2-2250	2 (re-employed after retirement)
3.	Deputy Secretary	Rs. 1200-50-1600	2
4.	Assistance Secretary	Rs. 840-40-1000-EB-40-1200	1 (re-employed after retirement)
5.	Superintendent	Rs. 550-25-750-EB-30-900	1
6.	Accountant	Rs. 500-20-700-EB-25-900	1
7.	Head Clerks	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700	3
8.	U.D. Clerks/Store-Keeper	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560	6
9.	L.D. Clerks	Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326-366-8-EB-8-390-10-400	9
10.	Sr. Stenographer	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700	1
11.	Jr. Stenographer	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560	3
12.	Gastetner Operator	Rs. 260-6-326-EB-8-350	2
13.	Driver	Rs. 260-6-326-EB-8-350	1
14.	Peon	Rs. 196-3-220-EB-3-232	8
15.	Daftry	Rs. 200-3-206-4-234-EB-4-250	1
16.	Sweeper	Rs. 196-3-220-EB-3-232	1
17.	Chowkidar	Rs. 196-3-220-EB-3-252	1
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			44
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**Admission in Law Classes, Mandir Marg  
New Delhi**

2635. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the complaints about non-compliances and non-adherence to the norms prescribed for admission to law classes at Mandir Marg, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the complaints ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that admissions are done according to the norms prescribed ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Projects Undertaken by Indian Railway  
Construction Company**

2636. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the initial investment made in Indian Railway Construction Company alongwith its upto date statement of profit and loss ; and

(b) the responsibilities entrusted to the Indian Railway Construction Company after its inception and the works for which orders were received by it indicating the cost and date of commissioning of each work and the present position of each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library See LT No.—3267/86]

**Contract to Irecn**

2637. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign contracts awarded to Indian Railways or to organisations under them during the last three years indicating the details about names of the countries concerned together with estimated cost of the works ; and

(b) the details of works entrusted to Indian Railways or Indian Railway Construction Company and other Organisations under it at present ; the names of the countries of the world where these works are going on indicating the estimated cost of the works in each case and when these works were started and by what time these will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The number of foreign contracts awarded to Rail India Technical and Economic Services (TRITES) and Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) the two public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Railways during the last three years are as detailed below :

**BITES**

Name of Country	No. of Contracts	Value crores Rs.
Algeria	2	13.7
Bangladesh	1	0.7
Ethiopia	1	0.76
Ghana	1	4.55
Mozambique	1	3.6
Srilanka	1	0.7
Zambia	1	0.26
Iraq	3	4.44
Zambabwe	2	9.8
Jorden	1	2.1
Sudan	1	0.22
Tanzania	1	0.2
Namibia	1	0.2

**IRCON**

Name of Country	No. of Contracts	Value crores of Rs.
Iraq	1	137
Algeria	1	81
Saudi Aarbia	1	20

(b) The details of on-hand foreign contracts entrusted to RITES and IRCON are given below :

**RITES**

Country	Name of Work	Value in crores of Rs.	Date of contract/commencement	Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5
Algeria	i) Construction Supervision of Ain Touta-M' Sila Railway Line.	10.50	May' 85	Nov. 88
	ii) Engineering studies for El-Khroub-Bou-chegour rail link	3.20	Sept.' 83	Mar' 87
Bangladesh	i) Rehabilitation of Workshops & Rolling Stocks	0.70	July' 85	Dec' 88
	ii) Inspection of coaches	0.07	May' 86	Dec' 87
Namibia	Training of Railway personnel of various disciplines of Namibia Railways	0.20	Apr' 85	June' 87
Ghana	Consultancy Services for rehabilitation and improvement of performance of Ghana Railways	4.85	July' 83	June' 87
Mozambique	Management and Professional services to Mozambique Railways	3.60	Sept.' 85	Aug.' 87
Sri Lanka	Consultancy services for improvement in Railways Workshops etc.	0.70	Jan' 86	Feb' 88
Zambia	Reactivating and revamping of Zambia Railway System	0.26	Dec' 85	Dec' 86
Iraq	i) General Engineering and Resident Engineering services for Baghdad-A1 Qaim Akashat Railway Project	1.40	Apr' 84	Dec' 86
	ii) Providing Integrated Technical and Economic Services	2.40	Apr' 84	Dec' 86
	iii) Remodelling of Baghdad Marshalling TYard.	0.64	Aug' 84	Mar' 87
Zimbabwe	i) Assistance in Maintenance and operation of National Railways of Zimbabwe (IInd Contract)	0.80	Oct' 85	Feb' 87
	ii) —do—(IIIrd Contract)	9.00	Feb' 84	Feb' 87

1	2	3	4	5
Jordan	i) Providing technical and supervisory to support to Aqaba Railway Corporation	2.10	Nov' 84	Nov' 86
	ii) Inspection of Permanent Way Material	0.18	July' 86	Jan' 89
Tanzania	Training of Railway Personnel of various disciplines of Tanzaina Railway.	0.20	Nov' 35	Oct' 87
<b>IRCON</b>				
Iraq	Construction of Standard Gauge Branch Line to Cement Factory in Al-Muthana.	137	Jan' 85	July' 87
Algeria	Provision of Rail Facilities to serve the Cement Factory at Benisef.	81	Dec' 83	Dec' 87
Saudi Arabia	Detailed design and construction of major maintenance workshop at Damman.	20	Sept' 83	Dec' 86
Bangladesh	Setting up of a prestressed concrete sleeper plant.	2.73	June' 86	March' 88
Nepal	Construction of seven bridges on the King Mahendra Highway	3.2	Nov' 86	Dec' 88
Jordan	Construction of Aqaba Railway workshops Extension Project.	5.07	Nov' 86	Jan' 88

*(English)***Incentives to Achieve Net Reproduction Rate**

2638. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give some special incentives to individuals and States in order to achieve the goal of Net Reproduction rate 1 by 2000 AD ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) No special incentive scheme has been finalised.

**Reprint of Report of Committee on Status of Women**

2639. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to reprint the report of the Committee on Status of Women duly updated ;

(b) if so, when the updated report is expected ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No updating is proposed. However an order for re-printing the existing Report has been placed with the Director of Printing.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Utilisation of Waters of Netravathi River

2640. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 500 T.M.C. of water of river Netravathi is going waste into the sea;

(b) whether any study has been conducted for utilisation of this water for irrigation; and

(c) if so, the results of such a study and the action taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) According to the Committee constituted by the Planning Commission in 1978 for assessment of the Resources of Rivers flowing into Arabian Sea and their utilisation the yield in Netravathi Basin is about 9940 MM<sup>3</sup> (351 TMC). The Government of Karnataka is to take necessary action for utilisation of this water. So far, no project Report has been submitted to the Centre by Karnataka.

#### Moyne Basin Scheme of Midnapore

2641. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Moyne basin scheme of Midnapore district, West Bengal has been cleared by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) what will be the amount given as central assistance to this project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) The Moyne basin scheme of Midnapore district of West Bengal envisaging the removal of drainage congestion from an area of about 57 sq. kms. out of a total basin area of 94.72 sq. kms. at an estimated cost of Rs. 99.89 lakhs, was originally received in the Ganga Flood Control Commission in August 1981. In the light of suggestions made by the Ganga Flood Control Commission, the State Government modified the scheme for Rs. 159.50 lakhs and re-submitted it to GFCC. After finalisation of the Project proposals for Rs. 129 lakhs, the GFCC recommended the scheme to the Planning Commission for acceptance in July 1984. The Planning Commission, has requested the State Government to obtain clearance from the forest angle which is still awaited.

(d) The project has to be implemented by the State Government by providing funds from its Plan resources.

#### University in Tripura During Seventh Plan

2642. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN;  
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a University in Tripura during Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) The Central Government has no such proposal under consideration. However, the Government of Tripura is considering a proposal to establish a University in that state.

[*Translation*]

**Provision of Astro-Turf Grounds for  
Playing Hockey**

2643. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recognised hockey organisations in the country and the number of those hockey organisations, out of them which are having astro-turf artificial ground for playing hockey ; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide such grounds in those States, where hockey is played regularly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) The two recognised Hockey Organisations in the country, namely, the Indian Hockey Federation and the All India Womens' Hockey Association do not have artificial turf hockey fields of their own. However, such artificial hockey fields have been available for some time in the National Stadium, New Delhi and in the campus of Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala. Government have initiated a scheme of assisting State Governments in setting up, *inter alia*, artificial turf hockey fields.

**Working Girls Hostels in Uttar Pradesh**

2644. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has been made in the Seventh Plan to build more working girls hostels in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the number of such hostels proposed to be constructed and the cities where they will be constructed and the amount allocated for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 30 crores has been made to start additional Working Women's Hostels in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period. State/Union Territory-wise allocation of funds or Projects is not made under the Programme. The Government of India will consider proposals for assistance for construction of Working Women's Hostels in Uttar Pradesh on receipt of applications from the Voluntary Organisations through the State Government.

**Idols Stolen From Hill Areas of U. P.**

2645. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of idols of archaeological importance stolen from hill areas of Uttar Pradesh during the period from April to November, 1986 ;

(b) how many of them have been recovered and restored to their original places ;

(c) whether the arrangements for the safety of such pieces are adequate ; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken/proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No idol of archaeological importance has been stolen from the centrally protected monuments in the hill areas of U. P. during the period from April to November, 1986. However, two idols, one of Shivji and another of Shakti Devi from Domonola Shivji temple, Almora and one small idol of God from Deval

Sari temple, Tehri Garhwal are reported to have been stolen during this period. The above temples are not protected either by the Central Government or by the State Government.

(b) Only the small idol of God, belonging to Deval Sari temple, Tehri Garhwal has been recovered.

(c) For the safety of such idols in the centrally protected monuments, the following steps have been taken :

(i) Loose sculptures lying in the centrally protected monuments are properly stored with watch and ward arrangements.

(ii) Armed Guards are posted at Jageshwar and Baijnath temples which are centrally protected.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Maintenance of Baijnath in Uttar Pradesh

2646. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the maintenance of Baijnath in Uttar Pradesh has been under the Central Archaeological Department for a long time ;

(b) if so, whether Archaeological Department had ever examined the question of setting up idol museum there and whether land etc. for the purpose had been selected ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not starting construction of idol museum at this place so far and the time by which the construction work is likely to be started there ?

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

(b) All the loose sculptures in this complex are displayed in the sculpture shed already existing there.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Integrated Child Development Services Programme in Madhya Pradesh

2647. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) The amount released for Integrated Child Development Service Programme in Madhya Pradesh during 1986-87 ;

(b) the districts of Madhya Pradesh which have been covered under this programme ? and

(c) the time schedule for covering the remaining districts of the state (District-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SHRIMATI (MARGARET ALWA) (a) Grants amounting to Rs. 585.23 lakhs have been released to Madhya Pradesh so far during 1986-87 for the implementation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.

(b) A list of ICDS projects sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh and indicating the districts in which they are located, is given in the statement below.

(c) The ICDS Programme will be expanded in a phased manner, subject to availability of funds. Hence, no definite time limit for coverage of all the districts can be indicated.

**Statement**

*District-wise names of ICDS projects sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh  
(position as on 9-11-85)*

S. No.	District (Name)	Name of the project
1	2	3
1.	Balaghat	1. Baihar 2. Birsa
2.	Bastar	1. Tokapal 2. Kuakonda 3. Pharsgaon 4. Durg Kondal 5. Usoor 6. Chhindgarh 7. Koalibeda 8. Makadi 9. Bhanupratappur 10. Gidam 11. Konta 12. Sukma 13. Geedam 14. Lohandiguda 15. Kondagaon 16. Charma 17. Darbha
3.	Betul	1. Bhimpur 2. Amla 3. Bhainsdehi 4. Chicholl
4.	Bhopal	1. Bhopal—1 (J.P. Nagar) 2. Bhopal—2 (chandbad) 3. Bhopal—3 (Barkhedhi) 4. Bhopal—4 (Motia Park) 5. Bhopal—5 (Banganga)
5.	Bilaspur	1. Dabhara 2. Marwahi 3. Bilaspur 4. Kartala 5. Pandra 6. Pondi Uprora 7. Masturi 8. Malkharoda 9. Gorella 10. Korba 11. Gorella

1	2	3
6.	Chhindwara	1. Bichwa 2. Amarwada 3. Harrai
7.	Damoh	1. Damoh 2. Hata
8.	Dhar	1. Dhar 2. Gandhwani 3. Manswar 4. Nalandha
9.	Durg	1. Saja 2. Dondi 3. Bhillai
10.	Guna	1. Radhogarh
11.	Gwalior	1. Gird
12.	Hoshingabad	1. Babai 2. Kesla
13.	Jabalpur	1. Jabalpur City 2. Patna 3. Jabalpur City-II
14.	Jhabua	1. Rama 2. Kathiwada 3. Maghnagar 4. Alirajpur 5. Ranapur
15.	Mandala	1. Bajag 2. Amarpuri 3. Bijadandi 4. Dhudari 5. Mubai 6. Karanjiya 7. Samnapur 8. Dindri 9. Mohgaon
16.	Morena	1. Karahal
17.	Narsinghpur	1. Narsinghpur
18.	Panna	1. Gunnour 2. Pawai
19.	Raigarh	1. Manora 2. Bagicha 3. Baramkela 4. Raigarh 5. Jashpurnagar 6. Kansabel 7. Tapkara 8. Pussore 9. Sarangarh



1	2	3
		10. Dharamjaigarh
		11. Lailunga
		12. Pattalgaon
20.	Raipur	1. Kasdol
		2. Chhura
21.	Raisen	1. Silwani
22.	Rajnandgaon	1. Bodla
		2. Manpur
23.	Ratlam	1. Bajna
24.	Rewa	1. Raipur-Karchimlian
		2. Rewa
25.	Sagar	1. Sagar
26.	Satna	1. Nagod
		2. Uchehara
		3. Satna
27.	Seoni	1. Seoni
		2. Keolari
		3. Barghat
		4. Lakhnadaun
		5. Ghansaur
28.	Shahdol	1. Jaisinghnagar
		2. Pushparajgarh
		3. Sohagpur
29.	Shahajapur	1. Susner
30.	Shivpur	1. Pohri
31.	Sidhi	1. Singroli
		2. Shitarangi
		3. Kusmi
		4. Rampur Nankin
32.	Surguja	1. Wadrafnagar
		2. Kusmi
		3. Shankargarh
		4. Balrampur
		5. Bharatpur
		6. Baikunthpur
		7. Sitapur
		8. Ramchandrapur
		9. Chandramedha
33.	Ujjain	1. Ujjain
34.	West Nimar (Khargaon)	1. Niwali
		2. Bhagwanpur
		3. Sandhawa
		4. Jhiraniya
		5. Patti
		6. Gogawan,

**Government Employees Underwent open Heart Surgery in U.S.A.**

2648. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that best medical facility for open heart surgery is now available in the country at cheaper rates ;

(b) the names of the hospitals where such surgery is being performed ;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite the availability of this facility, majority of people are going to United States for this surgery ; and

(d) the number of Government employees who underwent this surgery in United States and got full amount reimbursed from their Departments/Undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Adequate surgical facility is now available in some of the premier medical institutions in the country and the cost of the operation is considerably less than what one has to incur abroad.

(b) A list of Government hospitals in the country where such facilities are available is given in the attached Statement.

(c) Though many patients go abroad for this purpose because of the long waiting lists in our hospitals, it is reported that the number of such cases is constantly decreasing.

(d) No sanction for full reimbursement for open heart surgery abroad in respect of Government employees has been issued so far.

**Statement**

*Name of Government Hospitals where Open Heart Surgery facilities are available :*

- 1) Southern Railways Hospital, Perambar, Madras,

- 2) Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore.
- 3) K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay.
- 4) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
- 5) Bombay Hospital, Bombay.
- 6) G.B. Pant Hospital, Delhi.
- 7) Sree Chitra Tribunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum.
- 8) Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh.
- 9) Samaritan Hospital, Alwaye (Kerala)
- 10) S.S.K.M. Hospital, Calcutta.
- 11) Kasturba Hospital, Bhopal (BHEL).
- 12) N.M. Wadia Institute of Cardiology, Pune.

[Translation]

**Selection for Yoga Teacher Training in Vishwayatan Yogashram**

2649. SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR :  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMUWALIA :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that many youths were denied yoga teacher training in Vishwayatan Yogashram on the basis of their religion and caste ;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been conducted by Government into the matter ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) It has been ascertained from the Managing Trustee, Vishwayatan Yogashram that no person was denied admission to Yoga Teacher Training Course at Vishwayatan Yogashram, Katra, on the basis of his religion or caste.

[English]

**Difference in Pay Scales and other Benefits to Non-Teaching Employees of Central and State Universities**

2650. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a difference in pay scales and other benefits for administrative, technical and non-technical employees despite similar nature of work in the Central Universities ; and

(b) if so, whether it is not a violation of the directive principle of the constitution, that there should be equal pay for equal work ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) The maintenance expenditure of the Central Universities is met by the Central Government and that of the State Universities by the State Governments. The non-teaching staff in the Central Universities are sanctioned the salaries and allowances admissible to corresponding categories of Central Government employees. In the case of State Universities, the salaries and allowances of the non-teaching staff correspond to those of the State Government employees.

**Non-Teaching Staff under the Purview of University Grants Commission**

2651. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the non-teaching staff like Librarians, PTIs etc. working in the colleges and Universities are not under the purview of the University Grants Commission ;

(b) if so, the difficulties in bringing the non-teaching staff under University Grants Commission ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove those difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Many Universities are offering courses in Library Science and Physical Education. Professors, Readers and Lecturers in these subjects are appointed in such Universities. In addition, most Universities have Librarians and Directors of Physical Education, who are recognised as teachers under the relevant provisions of the University Acts. While recommending the pay scales of teachers, the University Grants Commission has therefore included Librarians and Directors of Physical Education in the scope of such revision.

(b) and (c) The maintenance expenditure of the Central Universities is met by the Central Government and that of the State Universities by the State Governments. The non-teaching staff in the Central Universities are sanctioned the salaries and allowances admissible to corresponding categories of Central Government employees. In the case of state Universities, the salaries and allowances correspond to those of the State Government employees. There is no proposal for revision of pay scales of non-teaching staff in all the Universities and Colleges in the country.

**Compensation to Victims of Railway Accidents**

2652. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases during the past six months in which the amount of compensation awarded to the dependents of those killed and injured in train accidents has been paid including the total amount so paid and the number of cases where it is yet to be paid ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the awarded amount of compensation is not paid to the dependents of those killed and also to the injured in train accidents and is embezzled by the staff ; and

(c) if so, whether a high powered committee has been set up to find out the causes of the accidents and also to investigate the embezzlement of the compensation money by the top ranking officials in Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : (a) During the past 6 months (May to October, 1986) there were 48 accident cases on Indian Railways, involving death or grievous injury to Railway staff of passengers.

No compensation has been paid in these cases so far since the awards in regard to compensation to be paid have not been made by the Ad-hoc Claims Commissioners or Courts.

However, ex-gratia payments were made to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured.

(b) No such case has come to notice.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Inadequate Allocation to Andhra for Irrigation

2653, SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only a nominal amount has been allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh for irrigation purposes in the Seventh Five Year Plan while there is an acute shortage of irrigation resources in the State which is a permanent victim of drought ;

(b) if so, whether the targets fixed for the Sixth Plan have also not been achieved for want of funds ;

(c) whether Government are considering to enhance the allocation of funds to Andhra Pradesh to meet its requirements of irrigation schemes ;

(d) the centrally sponsored schemes, if any, taken up during the first two years of the Seventh Plan and also for the remaining period of the Plan ; and

(e) the time by which necessary funds will be made available to Andhra Pradesh to meet the requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir. About 27.7 percent of the total Seventh Plan outlay of the State is for the irrigation sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Centrally sponsored schemes in operation in the VII Plan are Command Area Development Programme, strengthening of ground water and surface water (Minor Irrigation) organisation in the State, encouraging use of sprinkler/drip systems etc., rectification-cum-demonstration of diesel pumpsets and assistance to specific research programmes relating to river valley projects.

(e) Does not arise.

#### World Bank Study on Irrigation Projects

2654. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :  
SHRI JAGANNATH  
PATINAIK :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Amrita Bazar Patrika on 1 October, 1986 captioned 'Defects in Irrigation Project's ;

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

(c) what immediate and long term corrective measures are being taken by Government in view of the seriousness of the situation observed by the World Bank study team ; and

(d) which are the projects where the team specially fund deficiencies, and the nature of deficiencies ?

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

(b) and (c) The news item refers to a World Bank Paper which deals mainly with the training needs of irrigation engineers. Water and Land Management Institutes have already been set up in various States. State level and specialized training institutions have been established. Areas where there are gaps in the present training arrangements have been identified and a Committee has been set up under a Member of the Central Water Commission to prepare an action plan.

(b) No specific project has been mentioned as defective in the Paper.

#### Medicines for which Bio-Equivalence Test Made

2655. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the medicines for which bio-equivalence tests were conducted during the last three years ; and

(b) the efficacy percentage in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) Bio-equivalence tests are not pharmacopoeial requirements in the country and as such no data in this regard are available from Government laboratories.

#### Steps by who to Control Aids

2656. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :  
SHRI BANWARI LAL  
PUROHIT :  
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI  
GUPTA :

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has expressed its concern at the continuing spread of AIDS in the World as reported in the Indian Express dated 25th October, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether the World Health Organisation has taken any steps to control the AIDS in India ; and

(c) the steps that Union Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c) The Government has seen the news item published in the Indian Express dated 25.10.1986. Assistance has been received from W.H.O. in organising training programmes, in the serological diagnosis or infection and for procurement of ELISA Test Kits, ELISA Equipment package and Western Blot Test Kits. Uptil now 211 ELISA Test Kits and 30 sets of equipment have been supplied by the W.H.O.

The following measures/steps have been taken under the AIDS Control Programme:—

1. 19 diagnosis centres for detection of AIDS have been set up. In addition, 4 referral centre where higher level diagnostic facilities for AIDS are available, have been established in the country.
2. Restrictions have been imposed for import of blood and blood products without AIDS Clearance Certificate.
3. All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors.

4. All the State Health authorities/hospitals/STD Clinics have been alerted to look for AIDS cases.
5. All the State Health authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics or to use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible.
6. Guidelines have been sent to all the State Health authorities for health care personnel.
7. All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention
8. Instructions/guidelines to the State/ Union Territory health authorities have been issued for medical examination including that for AIDS for foreign students being admitted to Indian Universities.

**Suggestions of Foreign Experts on Air Accidents**

2657. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestions from foreign experts have been sought in regard to the review of the system of holding enquiries into air accidents ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

**Inland Waterways Authority of India**

2658. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYANA SINHA :

SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently constituted an Inland Waterways Authority of India to facilitate development of inland water transport in the country ;

(b) if so, the composition functions and priorities of the newly constituted authority ;

(c) to what extent the development of the various waterways for inland water transport is likely to be boosted ; and

(d) whether linking up of some of the rivers is also proposed to be considered in extending the waterways network in all directions ?

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

(b) The present composition, function and priorities of the Inland Waterways Authority of India are as under :—

**COMPOSITION**

Shri Xavier Arackal	— Chairman
Joint Secretary (Transport), Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India	— Member
Project Director and Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest	— Member
Commissioner, (River Basin), Ministry of Water Resources	— Member

**FUNCTIONS**

In terms of Section 14 of the IWAI Act, 1985, the Authority has been entrusted with the following responsibilities as regards National Waterways :—

- i) Carrying out surveys and investigations for development, maintenance and better utilisation of National Waterways and the appertenant land for shipping and navigation ;
- ii) setting up of infrastructural facilities ;
- iii) carrying out conservancy measures and training works ;
- iv) controlling activities such as, throwing rubbish etc. which may affect safe and efficient navigation ;
- v) remove or alter obstructions which may impede safe navigation and endanger safety of infrastructural facilities ;
- vi) regulation of navigation and traffic ;
- vii) regulation of the construction of structures on or across or under the National Waterways ;
- viii) disseminate navigation and meteorological information ;
- ix) pilotage on National Waterways ;
- x) co-ordination of IWT with other modes of transport ;
- xi) advising Central Government on matters relating to IWT ;
- xii) carrying out hydrographic surveys and publishing river charts ;
- xiii) assisting State Governments in formulation and implementation of IWT schemes ;
- xiv) developing consultancy services ;
- xv) conducting research on IWT ; and
- xvi) classification of waterways.

**PRIORITIES**

- (a) On the National Waterways :
  - i) To carry out river conservancy and training works ;
  - ii) to disseminate navigational and meteorological information ;
  - iii) maintain pilotage and hydrographic surveys service ;
  - iv) develop, maintain and operate terminal facilities ;
  - v) carry out removal of wrecks and obstructions in navigable waterways ;
  - vi) enforcement of the rule of the road, safety regulations ;
  - vii) licencing of crafts where considered expedient.
- (b) On other Waterways :
  - i) to conduct traffic surveys ;
  - ii) assist where necessary State Governments in formulation and implementation of schemes for IWT development ;
  - iii) lay down standards for classification of waterways.

(c) The Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the river Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly has already been declared as National Waterway where schemes at a total cost of Rs. 15.58 crores relating to development of infrastructure, conservancy, navigational aids, terminal etc. have been taken up in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Hydrographic surveys on Sunderbans have been completed. Traffic studies on Sunderbans and the river Brahmaputra have also been completed. Hydrographic surveys on Brahmaputra and Cochin-Quilon Section of West Coast Canal are in progress. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 25.08 crores has been made for development of National Waterways. The newly set up Authority is for accelerating the pace of development of inland Waterways for navigation.

(d) Ministry of Water Resources, which is concerned with the subject, have intimated that the National Water Development Agency has been set up in 1982 with the objectives of carrying out studies and investigations of possible storage reservoir sites and inter-connecting links in order to establish feasibility of the proposal of multi-purpose development of peninsular rivers.

#### Qualifications for Appointment of Laboratory Technician<sup>s</sup>

2659. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the laboratory technicians in the Central hospitals, CGHS Dispensaries in the Capital are promotees from Class IV staff and do not possess any technical qualifications, if so, details thereof and justification therefor ; and

(b) whether Government propose to prescribe requisite qualifications, for appointment of laboratory technicians to improve pathological services and if so, the steps contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The post of Laboratory Technician is filled up strictly in accordance with the notified recruitment rules which stipulate certain basic qualifications considered to be necessary.

#### Computerisation of Railway Reservation at Western Railway Station

2660. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the railway administration proposes to extend computerisation of railway reservation at some of the major railway stations on the Western Railway, like Ahmedabad; Vadodara, and Surat etc. in view of the satisfactory experience about this scheme in Delhi ;

(b) if so, when the computerisation of railway reservation at Ahmedabad and Vadodara stations is likely to be introduced ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS OF (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) At present, only Ahmedabad station on the Western Railway is likely to be considered for computerisation of reservations. This will, however, be in addition to Bombay where reservations on Western Railway trains are also planned to be computerised by December 1987.

#### Conversion of Pratapnagar-Chhotaudepur Railway Line

2661. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey was carried out in 1970 for conversion of Pratapnagar-Chhotaudepur Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge in the Vadodara Division of the Western Railway ;

(b) whether the survey was up-dated some time in 1981-82 ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A Traffic Survey of Chhota Udepur-Pratapnagar Section for conversion into Broad Gauge was carried out in 1971-72.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This project is not justified for conversion due to the unremunerativeness of the project and severe constraints of resources.

#### Electrification of Rail Lines in Western Railway

2662. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;



(a) whether electrification of Railway lines in the Western Railway has been completed ;

(b) if not, the details of the lines that remain to be electrified ; and

(c) when those lines are likely to be electrified ?

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

(b) and (c) Entire Delhi-Bombay route has been taken up for electrification. Sections upto Bayana from Delhi side and upto Ratlam from Bombay side have already been electrified. The electrification of Bayana-Ratlam (of Delhi-Bombay route) which is likely to be completed in 1987, and Nagda-Bhopal section is presently in progress. There is no proposal to electrify any other section of Western Railway under the present programme.

[*Translation*]

**Cancer Cases Among Women in Urban And Rural Areas**

2663. **SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have conducted any survey to find out the number of women suffering from cancer ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the incidence of cancer in women is more in rural areas than in cities ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for treatment and prevention of cancer ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) :** (a) No Survey has been conducted to find out the number of women suffering from cancer. However, National Cancer Registry Project of the Indian Council of Medical Research has been generating data

on cancer in both males and females since 1982. Based on information available from Population Based Cancer Registries at Bangalore, Bombay and Madras the crude incidence rate of cancer is 75 per 100,000 females in the period 1982—84. Based on this figure, it is estimated that 275,100 women develop cancer each year. At a given point of time 825,300 women are likely to be suffering from cancer in India.

(b) Figures on All India basis comparing rural and urban cancer incidence is not available. Based on information generated in the early 970s by Cancer Research Institute, Bombay at Alibagh Taluk of Maharashtra, annual cancer incidence was 40 per 100,000 females compared to 67.4 per 100,000 women in Bombay in 1972.

(c) The Government had initiated Cancer Research and Treatment Programme in 1975 which is still in operation. Under this programme 10 Regional Cancer Centres have been set up at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Gauhati, Gwalior, Madras and Trivandrum. Among them the Regional Cancer Centre at Bombay is under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy. All these centres are providing not only necessary information on the primary prevention of cancer particularly tobacco related cancers but also providing necessary services for early diagnosis and treatment of cancer of the uterine cervix and other cancers.

Apart from this the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also provides Central assistance for Cobalt Therapy Units and for setting up of early cancer detection centres and provides Central assistance of Rs. 1200 lakhs and Rs. 50,000 respectively. Apart from this the Indian Council of Medical Research has set up Population Based Cancer Registries at Bangalore, Bombay and Madras and Hospital Tumour Registries at Chandigarh, Dibrugarh and Trivandrum.

**Diversion of National Highway No. 9 Outside Amravati City**

2664. **SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any scheme to divert the National Highway No. 9, which passes through Amravati City at present outside Amravati City in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the progress made in its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Amravati City is located on National Highway No. 6 (Nagpur-Akola Section) and not on National Highway No. 9. The proposal for construction of 17.47 kms. long combined bypass around Amravati and Badnera towns has been approved and an estimate amounting to Rs. 28.21 lakhs sanctioned for land acquisition. As per latest report, about 50% land has been acquired. Further works can be considered for sanction only after all the land is in possession.

**Sewagram Express Between Bombay and Nagpur**

2665. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway administration had made any announcement for introducing Sewagram Express between Bombay and Nagpur on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Murtizapur—Dayapur Metre Gauge Line in Akola and Amravati District**

2666. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of such metre gauge lines in the country which were owned by the East India Company ;

(b) the authority responsible for their improvement and maintenance ; and

(c) whether any scheme is being formulated for improvement of Murtizapur-Dayapur metre gauge railway line in Akola and Amravati District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Sir, the details of Railway lines owned by East India Company are not available.

(c) Sir, we are not aware of such a metre gauge line on the Indian Railway system. However, there is a privately-owned Narrow Gauge line between Murtajapur and Achalpur which passes through a place called Daryapur (the nearest station being Banosa). This Railway line is already being worked by the Indian Railways. There is no scheme for upgradation/improvement of the line,

**Setting up Airstrip at Amravati**

2667. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for the setting up of an Airstrip in Amravati city in Maharashtra has been sent for the approval of Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in granting approval ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) A proposal for development of an airstrip at Belora, District Amravati, by the State Government at their own cost, has been received by the National Airports Authority.

(b) As required by the State Government, consultancy service is being provided to them by the National Airports Authority.

**Accident of 92 DN Muzzaffarpur-Tata  
Janata Express**

2668. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in the accident of 92 Down Muzzaffarpur-Tata Janata Express near Uziapur Railway Station in Sonapur Division on North Eastern Railway on 21st October, 1986 ;

(b) the details regarding relief measures undertaken and compensation paid to the dependents of those killed and injured ; and

(c) the cause of the accident and the action taken against the persons held responsible for the accident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Three passengers lost their lives and two received simple injuries.

(b) Railway and Civil doctors rushed by road and rendered medical aid.

Ex-gratia payment was made the same day and compensation will be paid when decided by the Court.

(c) Due to failure of the driver to stop the train short of the starter signal, which was displaying red aspect. Driver and First Fireman have been placed under suspension.

[English]

**Railway Over Bridges at Cuddalore,  
Udumalpet and Punroti**

2669. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to construct over-bridges across the railway track each in Cuddalore, Udumalpet and Punroti ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No proposal for construction of road over bridges at Cuddalore, Udumalpet and Panruti is under the consideration of the Railways.

(b) No proposal has been sponsored by the State Government/Local Authority in this regard.

**Investments and Earnings from Major  
Irrigation Projects**

2670. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :  
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment on major irrigation projects and the average yearly maintenance expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(b) the annual return from these projects during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The investment on major and medium irrigation projects upto end of VI Plan was about Rs. 15,080 crores. Yearly maintenance expenditure on major projects and annual returns thereon is not maintained at the Centre.

**Speedy Clearance of Irrigation Project**

2671. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has asked the State Governments to speed up the work of preparation of project reports to ensure quick scrutiny and speedy clearance by the Central Water Commission ; and

(b) if so, how many States have so far submitted their proposals to the Centre for clearance ?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) and (b) The National Conference of Irrigation and Water Resources Ministers of States and Union Territories held in July, 1986 felt that improvement in project preparation at the State level is an essential step to reduce the time taken for clearance at the Centre, and recommended that the projects should be comprehensively prepared on an integrated basis by a multi-disciplinary cell before sending them to the Centre.

**Blinds in Queue for Cornea Grafting Operation**

2672. **SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :**

**SHRI S. M. GURADDI :**

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

(a) whether one out of every fourth blind in India can see after Cornea grafting operation ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that most of the people are unwilling to donate their eyes after death and even if they donate eyes, their relatives would not allow them to be removed due to sentimental reasons ;

(c) what is the total number of blinds who are in queue to receive cornea grafting operation ; and

(d) whether the authorities concerned are not in a position to implement the scheme because of shortage of eyes donated after death in India and what are the measures that Government propose to take to deal with the situation ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) :** (a) According to last survey of Indian Council of Medical Research the number of persons suffering from blindness due to Cornea is 2.5 million. 50% of the Corneal blind can be benefited by Corneal grafting operations.

(b) to (d) Laws of the land permit only voluntary donation of eyes. Traditions, religion and sentiments come in the way of eye donations. Eye donation movement through mass-media has been intensified. The Voluntary Organisations are also playing a very important role in creating awareness for donation of eyes and in collection of eyes from donors. Eye Bank infrastructure is being strengthened in a phased manner. 96 Eye Banks are targetted for support during the 7th Plan period out of which 24 are being strengthened during 1986-87. No estimate regarding total number of blind waiting for corneal grafting operations is available.

**Toll Linked Highway Construction projects**

2673. **SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :**

**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :**

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

(a) whether a decision has since been taken by Government on the proposals of partly financed toll linked highway construction projects by private parties ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start with two or three such projects on experimental basis ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) :** (a) to (c) Keeping in view the limited resources and huge requirements of the ever-increasing traffic, the Government of India intended 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 with certain guidelines.

A few private parties have come forward with their proposals for financing only two highway projects, that too with certain issues of concessions, loans and guarantees etc. which are not acceptable to the Government,

**Recommendation for Separate National  
Medical and Health Education Policy**

2674. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether an expert committee set up by the Health Ministry has recommended formulation of a separate National Medical and Health Education Policy ;

(b) if so, whether and Interim report has been submitted by the Committee ;

(c) if so, what are the main points and recommendations made in the interim report; and

(d) whether Government have examined all the points mentioned in the Committee's report and by what time the Committee's suggestions are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ  
KHAPARDE) : (a) to (d) The National  
Health Policy approved by both Houses of  
Parliament lays down that separate National  
Medical and Health Education Policy should  
be formulated.

The Government had set up a Committee<sup>e</sup> under the Chairmanship of Prof. J S. Bajaj, of AIIMS to determine the manpower requirements in the medical and allied health related areas and to make definite recommendations regarding creation of additional training facilities. The Committee the submitted an interim report recommending introduction of health related vocational courses at the plus two stage. Action on the report of the expert committee would be taken only after its final report is received by the Government.

**Floods in Godavari**

2675. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :  
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were unprecedented floods in the river Godavari during August, 1986 ;

(b) what was the estimated flow of flood water at Dhaleswar Anicut in Andhra Pradesh ;

(c) whether the unprecedented floods have caused a vast devastation in the districts of East Godavari and West Godavari in Andhra Pradesh ;

(d) whether there are any plans to control floods in Godavari river ;

(e) whether diversification of Godavari flood waters to the Krishna delta by constructing a barrage at Kolavaram would serve the triple purpose of flood control, irrigate Krishna delta and augment the supply of water to growing industrial town of Visakhapatnam by means of navigation canal ; and

(f) if so, whether immediate sanction would be given for the proposed Kolavaram Project of Government of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER  
RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-  
NAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately 90,000 cumecs  
(Tentative assessment).

(c) Flood waters flowing through the breaches in the embankments coupled with heavy rains and slow drainage caused severe damage in the Districts of East and West Godavari.

(d) The plans to control floods in Godavari river are to be formulated by the State Government.

(e) and (f) The Polavaram Project report submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Centre for clearance is a multi-purpose Project for irrigation, hydro-power generation, navigation and water supply to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. In addition, it contemplates diversion of 80 TMC of Godavari waters to Krishna

However, no flood control benefit is envisaged in the Project. The clearance to the project will be considered after issues relating to the inter-State aspects, revised power planning, environmental aspects and irrigation planning are settled.

#### Air Taxi Service

2676. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to start Air Taxi service in the country ;

(b) if so, what type of aircraft are likely to be used for Air Taxi service ; and

(c) whether Air Taxi service will be operated by the Indian Airlines or whether it will be handled by private entrepreneurs for operating services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Operation of Air Taxi Services in the country has been permitted by the Government.

(b) Only twin-engined fixed wing aircraft with a seating capacity not exceeding 10 persons in case of aircraft manufactured abroad but already available in India, and 19 in cases of aircraft manufactured in India, would be allowed to run Air Taxi.

(c) Any citizen of India, or group of individuals of India nationality, or public sector undertakings of the Government of India/State Governments shall be eligible to apply for Air Taxi Operating Certificate.

#### Meetings held by All India Water Resources Council

2677. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :  
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) how many meetings of the National Water Resources Council were held since its constitution ; and

(b) whether any plans have been formulated by the above Council for optimum use of water resources ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The National Water Resources Council held its first meeting in October 1985 and the group of Ministers constituted by it have prepared a draft National Water Policy document which is proposed to be placed before the next meeting of the Council.

#### Koraput-Rayagada Railway Line

2678. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :  
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the original estimated cost of construction of Koraput-Rayagada railway line in Orissa ;

(b) the amount spent on the construction of that line so far.

(c) the target date set for the completion of that line ; and

(d) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Rs. 112.10 crores.

(b) Expenditure upto March 1986 is Rs. 34 crore approx. Outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 20 crores.

(c) The completion of the line will depend on the availability of resources in the coming years.

(d) Phase I from Koraput-Machiliguda (20 kms.) completed in December, 1985. The cumulative progress upto October, 1986 is 12%.

**Appointment of Women Teachers in Primary Schools**

2680. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the states where the Centrally sponsored scheme viz., appointment of Women Teachers in Primary Schools has been implemented :

(b) the basis of sharing the cost of the scheme by Union Government and the concerned States at present ;

(c) whether such scheme is proposed to be funded entirely by Union Government ; and

(d) if so, the year from which such cent-percent funding would be considered ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The Centrally sponsored scheme of Appointment of Women Teachers is under implementation in nine educationally backward States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) The basis of sharing the cost is 80 : 20 between the Centre and the States.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

**Personal Promotion Scheme in the Universities**

2681. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that personal promotion scheme has been introduced in Indian Universities ;

(b) if so, what minimum qualification and criteria have been laid down to promote teacher in various faculties of the Universities ;

(c) the details of the teachers who have been promoted with their respective qualifications ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that due to personal promotion scheme, the standard of teaching is deteriorating ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) The UGC had formulated a merit promotion scheme for teachers in Universities and Colleges for implementation from January 1, 1983. The objective of the Scheme is recognition of outstanding work done by teachers and providing them reasonable opportunities for professional advancement. According to the guidelines for implementation of the scheme, Lecturers and Readers in the Universities with 8 years experience in their respective grades could be promoted to the posts of Readers and Professors respectively, on the basis of merit adjudged after an assessment of their work and contributions. In colleges, such promotions could be made to a Selection Grade for Lecturers, which is equivalent to that of Reader. In both cases, the higher posts held on such promotion are personal to the incumbents, and the maximum number of such promotions at any given time should not exceed 1/3 of the total number of posts in the cadre from which promotions are made. The Scheme was circulated to the Universities for implementation with the approval of the concerned state Governments.

(c) The details of all teachers promoted in the Universities and Colleges which have implemented the Scheme are not available.

(d) Views have been expressed in some quarters that the manner of implementation of the Merit Promotion Scheme in some cases have led to an expectation that such promotions should be based on the length of service.

**Suburban Train Services in Bombay**

2682. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals to improve the suburban train services in Bombay both under Central and Western Railways ;

(b) the time by which the new rakes are expected to be provided to facilitate running of more trains to avoid congestion ; and

(c) whether the toilets on railway platforms had been demolished, if so, whether these are proposed to be reconstructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Railways have planned to replace overaged EMU rakes with new ones, deploy high density trains, run more services and do trials with longer trains.

(b) In 1986-87, 14 rakes and in 1987-88, 10 rakes are proposed to be provided.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is no proposal to reconstruct them because of their misuse in the past.

[*Translation*]

**Gosi Khurd Irrigation Project**

2683. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the present position in regard to Gosi Khurd irrigation project of Bhandara district of Maharashtra and the time by which it is likely to be completed ;

(b) the target set for the completion of this project and the reasons for delay in completing it ;

(c) the amount spent thereon so far and the amount yet to be spent ; and

(d) the steps being taken for its early completion ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The project report on Gosi Khurd Project estimated to cost Rs. 372.22 crores was received in the Central Water Commission in December, 1983 and is under examination, to establish its techno-economic viability. The latest estimated cost indicated by the State Government is Rs. 464.82 crores.

(b) According to the State Government, the project is planned to be completed in eight years time from the date of commencement.

(c) As per information contained in the Annual Plan document of the State, an amount of Rs. 2.09 crores has been spent on preliminary works upto March, 1986.

[*English*]

**Achievements of National Sports Policy**

2684. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements of Resolution on National Sports Policy adopted to develop sports in the country ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce physical culture Schools for the development of sports in the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) In pursuance of the adoption of Resolution on National Sports Policy, Government have provided greatly increased allocations for promotion of sports in the Seventh Five Year Plan.



The allocation in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 200 crores for promotion of sports as against the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs. 14.73 crores. New schemes for promotion of sports like incentives scheme for promotion of sports and games in schools through prize money, the national sports talent search contest, special awards to sportspersons winning medals in international competitions and many other new schemes have been approved for implementation. The ongoing schemes have been expanded. There is also now greater coverage of sports on the electronic media.

(b) and (c) Many State Governments are already running sports schools for development of sports. A scheme of adoptions of schools for development of sports has been launched by Sports Authority of India and another scheme of sports hostels has been started by Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports in this context.

**Survey regarding expansion of Calicut  
Railway Station**

2685. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted about the requirement for expansion of the Calicut Railway Station ;

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

(c) whether any funds are being allotted for expansion and modernisation of the Calicut Railway Station ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the amount sanctioned and spent so far ?

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

(b) The following works have been identified :—

- (i) Covering over Goods Shed Platform:
- (ii) Additional accommodation in Goods Shed ;

(iii) Heavy Duty flooring on Main Platform.

(iv) Covering over Second Platform.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An amount of about Rs. 3.65 lakhs is intended to be spent in 1986-87.

**Decline in Moral and Educational Standards  
of Students**

2686. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the views expressed widely by eminent educationists and publicmen that of late there is a great decline in the moral and educational standards of the students in colleges and in Universities ; and

(b) if so, the reason for this trend and the remedial steps being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. These concerns are reflected in the National Policy on Education—1986 which provides for laying down the minimum levels of learning for each stage of education ; provision for minimum facilities in the Universities and Colleges ; regulation of admission according to capacity ; adjustments in the curricula in order to make education a forceful tool for the cultivation of social and moral values ; etc. The Programme of Action to implement the policy placed before Parliament in August, 1986 envisages a series of measures for improving the physical facilities in various institutions, remodelling the courses and curricula, training and orientation of teachers, etc. to achieve these objectives.

**Delhi Transport Corporation Bus Queue  
Shelters**

2687. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Transport Corporation introduced queue system for commuters at the bus stops ;

(b) if so, the amount spent towards (i) painting of boards/plates, (ii) fixing of boards, (iii) getting the slogans/couplets written and their number/type ;

(c) how far Delhi Transport Corporation succeeded in its effort ;

(d) whether there are a number of bus stops where there is no bus queue shelters ; and

(e) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Rs. 21579.52.

(c) The result of the drive to introduce queue system was satisfactory.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Out of 3585 bus-stops, the shelters at 1541 bus-stops have already been constructed, leaving the balance of 2044 bus-stops. Of these, the work on additional 400 bus-stops has been taken up. The provision of bus-shelters is a continuing process.

#### Stoppage of Bangalore Delhi Air Service Via Pune

2688. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the air service between Bangalore and New-Delhi Via Pune has been stopped ;

(b) if so, by what time the running on this route would resume ; and

(c) what alternate arrangement has been made for the passengers till the air service is restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The service had to be stopped due to the closer of Pune airfield for Boeing-737 operations for undertaking runway re-surfacing. This will be resumed after the work is complete.

(c) The alternate arrangements made are:

— Passengers travelling Delhi-Pune are provided convenient connections at Bombay ;

— A daily HS-748 service between Bangalore and Pune ; and

— A non-stop Airbus service for passengers between Delhi and Bangalore.

#### Mysore-Bangalore Railway Line

2689. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of construction of broad gauge line between Mysore and Bangalore ;

(b) the amount spent on construction so far ; and

(c) by what time the construction work is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Estimated cost for conversion of Mysore-Bangalore MG line into BG is Rs. 26.02 crore at 1984 price level.

(b) Rs. 6.86 crore upto October, 1986.

(c) Completion of the work will depend on availability of resources for Gauge Conversions in the coming years.

#### Bangalore-Miraj Railway Line

2690. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the construction work of the Broad gauge railway line between Bangalore and Miraj ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) by what time the work is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Survey for the conversion of Bangalore-Miraj and other connected branch lines was completed in 1984 and the project was not fund to be financially remunerative.

(c) Does not arise.

**Supply of Vaccines, Iron and Folic Acid Tablets and Vitamin 'A' Solution**

2691. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in para 5.1.1 of Chapter XV of Annual Report for 1985-86 of the Ministry it has been mentioned that the Department of Family Welfare procures all vaccines, iron and folic acid tablets and Vitamin 'A' solution and supplies to States and Union Territories ;

(b) if so, the demand of the above from each State and Union Territory during 1985-86 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that full supply has been made to Sikkim as per demand of the State Government ;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and in case the same has been supplied in instalments, the reasons thereof ;

(e) whether Government have made any provision to supply the items as in (a) above in excess quantity than the demand of State to meet any emergency ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The supplies are made according to targets fixed for each State/Union Territory every year.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The question does not arise. The supply has been made in one instalment to Sikkim.

(e) and (f) These supplies are not meant for meeting the emergencies.

**Sidings Near Dhrangadhra (Gujarat)**

2692. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have agreed to spend Rs. 1.50 crores as a "deposit work" for laying a 5 kilo-metre Broad Gauge siding near Dhrangadhra (Gujarat) ;

(b) whether any method has been worked out for recovering this amount by charging extra freight on the movement of salt on this line ; and

(c) when this project is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Stoppage of Rajkot-Ahmedabad Inter-City Express Thangadh Station.**

2693 SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether requests have been received for stopping the Inter-city Express train, between Rajkot and Ahmedabad, at Thangadh Station ;

(b) if so, whether the request has been acceded to ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The stoppage of 153/154 Express at Than has been provided from 19.11.1986.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Use of Weigh Bridges at Railway Stations in Western Railway

2694. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether weigh bridges are used by the Railways at the stations of Surendranagar, Thangadh, Dhrangadhra, Limbdi, Wankaner and Morvi on Western Railway ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are over 600 industries using coal which are served by these stations ; and

(c) if weigh bridges are not used how do the Railways ensure that these industries receive the quantity of coal and they have paid for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A weigh bridge is provided at Morbi and is in use. The weigh bridge at Dhrangadhra is out of order. There are no weigh bridges at present at Surendranagar, Than Wankaner and Limbdi.

(b) Such information is not maintained by the Railways.

(c) Coal is loaded in collieries, and wherever weighment facilities are available, coal wagons are generally weighed before booking. Normally, coal wagons are not weighed at the destinations by the Railways. However, all possible precautions are taken to deliver the loaded quantity to the consignees.

[Translation]

#### Cinema Facility in Trains and Waiting Rooms

2695. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide cinema facility in trains as well as in waiting rooms for long distance passengers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

#### Overbridge at Rani Bazar Railway Crossing in Bikaner

2696. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of railway crossings pass through Bikaner and the people of Bikaner are making a demand to construct overbridges at Rani Bazar Railway crossing ;

(b) if so, whether railway department have agreed to this demand ;

(c) whether Rajasthan Government have approved this railway bridge ; and

(d) if so, the time by which construction of this overbridge is likely to be started ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) After the finalisation of the plans and estimate and acceptance to bear their share of cost by the State Government, the construction work can be taken up.

**Dislocation of Traffic due to High Level  
of Railway Tracks**

2697. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that traffic has been completely dislocated due to very high level of railway track constructed at the time of conversion of Surat Garh-Bikaner line into Broad-Gauge, and temporary crossings have also been closed ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Railway Ministry to make suitable changes to facilities the movement of farmers ?

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

(b) Two additional level crossings are being provided section.

**Lift Irrigation Schemes on Indira Gandhi  
Canal Project**

2698. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1984, Rajasthan Government approved five lift irrigation schemes and laid down the foundation stone on Indira Gandhi main Canal and started digging work also with a view to commence work on these schemes ;

(b) if so, the names of these five lift irrigation schemes and the amount spent so far on survey and digging work ;

(c) the amount sanctioned for these five schemes separately ;

(d) whether Indira Gandhi Canal Department have removed the inscriptions made on the marble foundation stones of Kolayat and Gajner-Nagaur lift irrigation schemes ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government took decision in 1983 to include 5 lift irrigation schemes in Stage II of Project. Some earthwork was also commenced on these lift schemes.

(b) The Lift irrigation schemes are : Sahawa, Gajner, Kolayat, Phalodi and Pokran. The details of the amount spent so far are being collected from the State Government.

(c) The estimated cost of the 5 lift irrigation schemes is : Sahawa—Rs. 97.59 crores, Gajner—Rs. 50.36 crores, Kolayat—Rs. 79.79 crores, Phalodi—Rs. 48.41 crores and Pokran—23.76 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Dilapidated Condition of Bhartharihari  
Tombs in District Alwar, Rajasthan**

2699. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ancient monument known as "Bhartharihari Tomb" located within municipal area of Tijara Town, District Alwar, Rajasthan is in a dilapidated condition ;

(b) whether it is under supervision and maintenance of the Central Archives Department ;

(c) if so, whether sufficient financial provision has been made to preserve and protect the monument from decay ; and

(d) what measures Union Government have taken or proposed to take in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The ancient monument known

as Bhartharihari Tomb at Tijara, District Alwar, Rajasthan is a State Protected monument. The Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Rajasthan has informed that it is not in a dilapidated condition.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Trust for Training and Development of Sportsmen

2700. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some public undertakings propose to establish a trust for training and developing sportsmen and women, if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(b) whether Government have received any suggestions in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the public undertakings which propose to contribute funds to such a proposed trust ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Exploitation of Ground Water in Bihar

2701. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project to exploit ground water in Bihar is being financed by the International Development Association for agricultural purposes ;

(b) if so, the amount of aid being offered and the location of the project ; and

(c) the precise benefits to be derived from this project ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. World Bank has approved a credit of US \$ 68 million for the Bihar Public Tubewell Project in 26 Districts of Northern Bihar.

(c) The precise benefits of the project in terms of agricultural production and employment generation at full development are estimated as follows :—

(i) Command area to be served = 4,47,000 ha.

(ii) Farm families to be served = 4,95,000 nos.

(iii) Increased food production = 2,47,000 tons per year

(iv) Generation of additional farm employment = 8 million man days.

#### Fall in Freight Traffic

2702. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a substantial shortfall in railway freight in July and August, 1986, resulting in wiping out the excess loading in the preceding three months and also making the Railways miss the target for the five months ;

(b) if so, the quantum of shortfall as compared to last year and the total loss of traffic by Railways during the period between June and October, 1986 ;

(c) the reasons thereof and which Zonal Railways have failed to keep the target ; and

(d) whether the Railway Ministry have any proposal to make up the loss in the freight traffic, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There has been slight shortfall in loading vis-a-vis

the target in July and August, 1986 due to less offer of traffic from certain sectors, but Railways are still above the target due to the excess loading done in the earlier period.

(b) There has been no shortfall in loading as compared to last year.

The loading during the period June to October, 1986 is slightly less by 0.68 million tonnes as compared to the target, or just about half a per cent. It is, however, higher by 4.23 million tonnes when compared to the loading during the corresponding period of last year.

(c) The slight shortfall is due to less offer of programmed bulk traffic, mainly on the South-Eastern, Central and Southern Railways.

(d) The railways have lifted other traffic to make good the shortfall in certain sectors, and, due to this the overall loading is much higher than last year. The freight performance is reviewed on a continuous basis at different levels to optimise loading.

**Derailment of Engine of Bangalore-Madras-Bombay Janata Express in South Central Railway**

2703. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the engine of the Bangalore-Madras-Bombay Janata Express derailed on 27 October, 1986 between Narayanpet Road and Lingiri Stations in the Guntakal Division of the South Central Railway ;

(b) if so, the causes of the derailment ; and

(c) the action taken against the persons found responsible therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) The derailment occurred due to rail fracture. As this is a case of track failure, no person has been found responsible.

**Modernisation of Bogies and Coaches**

2704. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have surveyed the condition of passenger coaches in Express trains plying on the East Coast of India ; and

(b) the steps being taken to modernise passenger bogies in trains which run from Howrah to parts of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Railways have an established system for inspection of all coaches. Coaches are inspected according to a set schedule starting from inspection after every trip followed by other periodical schedules. During these inspections all aspects including coach cleaning, water filling, replacement of deficient passenger amenities and safety fittings are properly attended to. These inspections are further supplemented by inspections at officers' and inspectors' level. These schedules are also being followed for Express trains plying on the East Coast of India.

(b) Every effort is being made to ensure that coaches in this section are maintained in good condition.

**[Translation]**

**New Railway Line from Lohardaga to Tori and Conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga Railway Line into Broad Gauge**

2705. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question no. 5143 on 3 April, 1986 regarding Survey of new Railway line from Lohardaga to Tori and conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga railway line into Broad-Gauge and state :

(a) whether the survey work for laying a new rail line from Lohardaga to Tori after converting narrow gauge line from Ranchi to Lohardaga into Broad Gauge line, has since been completed ? and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Travel Concession to Accredited Newsmen**

2706. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether travel concession is to be given shortly to accredited newsmen ;

(b) if so, the category of newsmen to get such facilities ;

(c) whether this facility is proposed to be extended to the newspapermen only or it is to be extended to the newsmen of magazines and periodicals also ; and

(d) whether vernacular newsmen are to be covered under such facilities ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Travel concession, both in First and Second classes, is already available for all newsmen accredited to the Central and State Governments. However, with effect from 11.9.1986 the element of concession has been increased from 15% to 25% in 1st Class.

(c) and (d) Accredited newsmen of both English and Vernacular newspapers, magazines and periodicals are already entitled to the existing concession.

**Letter From Port Engineering Sramik Union Howrah**

2707 SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any letter from the Engineering Sramik Union, Howrah ;

(b) if so, the issues raised in that memorandum ;

(c) whether Government have examined it and if so, what the findings ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Medical Facilities for Employees Residing in North Pitampura, New Delhi**

2708. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide medical facility to employees of Central Government residing in North Pitampura, Delhi and nearby colonies ;

(b) if so, the time by which the CGHS dispensary is likely to be opened in these areas ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Central Government employees residing in North Pitampura are availing medical facilities through CGHS dispensary, Shakurbasti.

(b) and (c) A basis concentration of 2000-25000 Central Government employees within a radius of 3 km is required for opening a new CGHS dispensary in an area. New dispensaries will be opened in North Pitampura and nearby colonies as soon as the criteria regarding number of Central Government employees is fulfilled, subject to availability of resources.



12.00 hrs.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA**  
(Bankura) : Please allow us one by one.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY**  
(Katwa) : You do not look to this side-

**MR. SPEAKER** : I always look to this side, Who is going to speak ?

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA** : Certain crucial findings of the Central Bureau of Investigation into Bhopal gas tragedy have been communicated to the management of the Union Carbide, although investigations have not yet been completed. It is a very serious matter.

**MR. SPEAKER** : I have already received your notice and it is a very serious matter. I will look into it and find out whether this is a fact or not.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**  
(Bolpur) : There is a deliberate attempt to pass on the responsibility.

**MR. SPEAKER** : We will see to it.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** : We have given notices.

**MR. SPEAKER** : I have received today and I will look into it.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** : Earlier also I gave notice.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY** : We have been raising it for some days and the same kind of reply we are getting.

**SHRI SURESH KURUP** (Kottayam) : The Government should at least tell this House.....

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER** : I had sent for you yesterday.

[*English*]

I have got information which I wanted to convey to you—

[*Translation*]

—but you did not turn up, I tried my best to locate you.

[*English*]

**SHRI SURESH KURUP** : That person came and told me that after the hearing in the court, the Minister will make a statement. At least he should come before this House and tell what steps the Government are taking ?

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER** : We are doing the needful. I shall discuss with you.

[*English*]

We shall do it. We shall not leave it. We are not going to leave it. Do not worry. I have got it.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** : Ask the Government to take it very seriously.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER** : I will look into it.

[*English*]

We will do it.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM** (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important issue. Two days earlier we had a discussion on terrorists in the House. Police officers and constables are being killed there. What is the meaning of such a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : It will serve the purpose.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Some special measures should be taken. They are killing the police officers.

MR. SPEAKER : That is very bad.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : You had agreed to a discussion on our poor performance in the sports field.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : We shall do it.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER : Yesterday IOA decided not to send our sportsmen to the next Olympics. It is in their report. It is very serious.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : We shall fulfil the promise.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER : Now they have submitted a report. I think you should do it.

MR. SPEAKER : We will fulfil the promise.

[Translation]

I shall cite an urdu couplet

*wo wayada hi kya jo wafa ho gya*

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP : In the Zero Hour you are so kind today.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : In the Zero Hour you are so friendly today.

SHRI T. BASHEER : We appreciate the stand you have taken today. You must continue with it. We all welcome it and we congratulate you.

MR. SPEAKER : It only depends upon you Members. You behaved. So, I am very happy and I co-operate. When you just all get up, more than fifty, I do not know what to do, what to listen and whom to listen.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You allow us one by one.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection in doing so.

[English]

I am here to help. I want to emphasise what is important and we must discuss everything which is of national interest.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This is very important.

MR. SPEAKER : No problem. I agree and I have already taken steps. I must find out the facts whether this is true or not. Then we will see something. Why not? What are we here for? If you can just adopt this line, there is no problem.

12 06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under National Highways Act, 1956 and Major Port Trust Act, 1963 and under Proviso to article 309 of the Constitution

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the National Highways (Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 496 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1986 under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the National Highways Act, 1956 [Placed in library. See No. LT—3248/86]
- (2) 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. 1123 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1986 approving the Mormugao Port Employees' (Children's Education Allowance) (Amendment) Regulations, 1986.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 1162 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1986 approving the Madras Port Trust General (Amendment) Regulations, 1986.  
[Placed in library. See No. LT 3249/86]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under proviso to article 309 of the Constitution :—
  - (i) The Department of Surface Transport (Transport Wing) Cash Officer Recruitment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No G.S.R. 630 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1986.
  - (ii) The Ministry of Transport, Department of Surface Transport (Staff Car Driver

and Despatch Rider) Recruitment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 631 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1986.

- (iii) The Ministry of Transport, Department of Surface Transport (Transport Wing) Internal Works Study Unit (Junior Analyst and Research Assistant) Recruitment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No G.S.R. 649 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1986.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 3250/86]

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1196 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 389/76-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1197 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 132/86-Central Excises dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to exempt PVC compounds having a specific gravity of 1.28 or more

from the payment of central excise duty subject to the conditions specified in the notification, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 3251/86]

Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Infant Milk Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1986, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1986."

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the Provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill 1986, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th November, 1986, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its setting held on the 18th November, 1986, agreed without any amendment to the Juvenile Justice Bill, 1986, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th November, 1986."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of

INFANT MILK FOODS AND FEEDING BOTTLES (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) BILL, 1986—AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Infant Milk Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1986 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.08 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Action Taken Statements

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the following statements :

- (1) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 14th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties—Exemption of Goods falling under Tariff Item 68.

[Shri E. Ayyappu Reddy]

- (2) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 189th Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Procurement and utilisation of 10-Ton Chassis and Vehicles built thereon.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO  
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE

[*Translation*]

Reported widespread epidemic of encephalitis in various parts of the country

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported widespread epidemic encephalitis in various parts of the country and the measures taken by the Government to control this disease."

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Japanese Encephalitis is a viral.....

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is very proficient in Hindi. The motion has been given in Hindi and the reply shall also be given in Hindi.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I am a democrat.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Japanese Encephalitis is a viral disease transmitted principally by mosquito of *Culex-vishnui* group and also other types of mosquitoes. The disease spreads through mosquito bites. Usually the infection is confined to birds, pigs and cattle. The infection in man is picked up by the mosquitoes. The man is the blind end of the transmission. Man to man transmission of Japanese Encephalitis does not occur. It is not contagious disease and does not spread by eating animal flesh and drinking milk.

The infection causes acute inflammatory disease of short duration involving parts of brain spinal cord and meninges. It may also manifest with sign of meningeal irritation i.e. headache, backache, neck rigidity and high fever with loss of consciousness. Death occurs usually due to cerebral damage. Fatality ranges usually upto 60 percent.

According to the latest information, total 1358 deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis have been reported during 1986 from seven States viz. Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Manipur, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh in the country. State-wise incidence is as under :—

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1. Assam	897	385
2. Andhra Pradesh	1338	367
3. Bihar	67	11
4. Karnataka	117	29
5. Manipur	15	5
6. Tamil Nadu	70	28
7. Uttar Pradesh	1549	533
Total :	<u>4053</u>	<u>1358</u>

The following measures are being taken for the containment of Japanese Encephalitis :—

1. Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme is regularly collecting and analysing the incidence reports from States/ Union Territories.
2. All the States/Union Territories have been requested to spray BHC/DDT in an area of 2-3 kms. around a case wherever reported besides malathion fogging.
3. National Institute of virology, Pune, School of Tropical Diseases, Calcutta, All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta and National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi are involved in the programme for advice and diagnosis.
4. States and Regional offices of Health and Family Welfare have been requested to be in constant touch with the States for Japanese Encephalitis control.
5. BHC/DDT and Malathion are supplied by Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme for control of Japanese Encephalitis.
6. Fogging machines are supplied by Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme to the affected States.
7. Health Education on Japanese Encephalitis has been intensified and necessary guidelines have been issued to all States/Union Territories to contain the diseases.
8. 9000 doses of Japanese Encephalitis vaccine have been supplied to Government of Assam out of the ready stock available. However, an Expert Group under the

Championship of Director General of Health Services and comprising, among others, of Directors of Health Services of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka has opined that vaccine has no role to play during epidemics and that it is not recommended as an anti-epidemic measure when the outbreak has occurred.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to thank you for accepting a Calling Attention Motion on such an important issue. At present, the problem of encephalitis has assumed a serious proportion in the country. Reports of several deaths are being received every day. The hon. Minister has given in her statement State-wise figures about the deaths that have taken place due to this disease, but these details must be relating to those patients who have died in hospitals. There are many many patients who do not reach hospitals and this disease is such that if the patients are not treated immediately they die. And keeping in view the inadequate medical facilities and hospitals available in our villages, I can very well say that the people are dying of this disease in large number and reports in this connection are not reaching the Government.

Sir, in Uttar Pradesh this disease has taken an epidemic form. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka also it has spread. Assam has not been mentioned in the statement but a few days back reports were received that it has spread there also.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

This disease is not new to this country. On 23rd November, 1981 a calling Attention Motion by Shri Hariish Rawat and others regarding this disease was discussed in this House and at that time also, similar details were given. The

[Shri Zainul Basher]

hon. Minister had stated emphatically at that time that all efforts were being made and would be made to eradicate this disease but in spite of that, it seems this disease is not going to be eradicated. Rather, I am afraid, this disease may not become more serious because, as has been stated, this disease spreads mostly through mosquito bite and it is well known to the House how the mosquito menace is increasing. So much so, that in Delhi where we live and where two or three years back there were no mosquitoes at all, it has become difficult for us now to sleep. Mosquitoes have reached every house and every room. We shall have to use mosquito net. This is not the situation in Delhi only. In other cities also, the situation has deteriorated. The mosquito menace is increasing with greater speed than the speed with which it was eradicated. Just, now, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his statement that people are dying of malaria and it is natural that people die of encephalitis also. I want to know as to what steps are being taken by the Government to eradicate the mosquito menace. Why mosquito eradication programme is not being taken up as fast as it was implemented earlier? It is now heard that mosquitoes will remain but mosquito borne diseases will not be there. Is it a fact that mosquitoes will remain but the diseases caused by their bite will not be there? If so, I fail to understand it. If mosquitoes are not eradicated the disease will be there. I request that a comprehensive programme for mosquito eradication should be started, particularly for rural areas where sanitary conditions have deteriorated. In the villages where drinking water facility has reached: the incidence of mosquito menace has increased because of the lack of drainage system.

Another thing which I want to say is that particularly in villages, where hospitals are available, medicines are not available. Medicine for this disease is not easily available. The doctors though willing to help cannot do much. Therefore, the medicines for this disease should be supplied in large quantity, particularly to the Primary Health Centres. In the Primary Health Centres which are accessible to the villagers. Therefore, there should

be proper arrangement of supplying these medicines to the Primary Health Centres.

In this Statement it has also been stated that according to the doctors opinion no vaccine is necessary for this disease. On the one hand it has been stated that it is a communicable disease and on the other hand it is said that no vaccine is required for this disease. I am not a doctor and I accept whatever the hon. Minister has said. But, then, how will it be controlled? Is there any medicine to check this disease or not? If there is then it should be supplied to the people so that they may take it as a precautionary measure. If there is no vaccine for this disease and some medicine is there, then it should be distributed in as much quantity as possible. These medicines should be supplied and distributed on war footing in those affected areas where this disease has taken epidemic form.

I also want to know whether in this matter any help from the World Health Organisation has been sought? If so, whether any help has been received or not? This disease is called Japanese encephalitis. Perhaps, this disease has come from Japan. The World Health Organisation might have made research in this matter and prepared some medicine. Has any assistance been taken from them in this regard or whether Government propose to do so?

Yet, another aspect of it has come to notice. This disease is spreading mostly in those areas where pigs are reared. Pigs are reared in large number in our country particularly in the colonies inhabited by the poor, the weaker sections. Have such places been identified? Whether any specific arrangements have been made to check this disease in those areas where pigs are reared? These are some of the questions which I want the hon. Minister to reply.

\*SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO (Amalapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the virus fever called Japanese encephalitis which is popularly known as brain fever

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

is widely prevalent in seven States in the country. Already thousands of children have succumbed to this dreaded disease. Though the situation calls for an immediate and effective steps to check this most dreaded disease, nothing significant has been done so far by the Govt. I am at a loss to understand what our researchers in medical field are doing. When the brain fever attacks the child, cerebral damage in the child takes place. The affected child will be deprived of his mental faculties. In many cases children either succumb to the disease or in case a they survive they will be either deprived of their sight or will be permanently mentally crippled. They suffer permanent damage to their body and mind. Sir, in my State of Andhra Pradesh, this disease has spread to 18 districts out of 23 districts. More than 500 children in my state have already died so far. During the rainy season and especially during November brain fever spreads. During this period, mosquitoes breed. It is a well known fact that mosquitoes are primarily responsible in spreading the brain fever. Though every one knows that mosquitoes bite is the primary cause; so far no research work has been undertaken to precisely identify the reasons which cause this fever and find out a remedy to it. Some people say that in addition to mosquitoes, pigs and birds also act as agent in spreading this most dreaded fever. . . Sir, Andhra Pradesh Government has taken several steps to contain the fever. Now pigs are being kept 5 Kms away from the villages so as to eliminate the possibility of this fever being spread through them. The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh had also requested the Central Govt. to rush ten lakh vials of vaccine to that State, if necessary, by importing it from foreign countries. But, I am sorry to say that the Central Govt. has not taken any action to comply with the request of the State Govt. Sir, the Central Govt. is equally responsible in containing and eradicating this fever, hence they should show urgency in rushing the required vaccine vials to Andhra Pradesh. In the recently concluded SAARC meeting, in which the heads of Govt. and State had participated, our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi declared that the enough care will be provided to children, and by the end of this year,

no child will be allowed to die for want of proper medical care. But the reality is that hundreds of children are succumbing to brain fever every day. So I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Central Govt proposes to take to check the spread of this most dread fever. We have succeeded in eradicating Malaria from the land. The eradication of malaria was tackled on a war footing. Now, the time has com to take effective measures on a war footing in eradicating brain fever. The research work has to be carried on more vigorously. We have to find out both the cause and remedy for the brain fever. We must also try to know about the preventive measures to check this fever. Effective medicines should also be found out. No stone should be left unturned to wipe out this fever once and for all. This is the primarily the responsibility of Central Govt.

Sir, the children are the future citizens of the country. If the brain fever wipes out thousands would there by any citizen in country tomorrow ?

Sir, our people in rural areas, particularly in Andhra Pradesh are illiterate and innocent. At a time when even the experts are not able to find out the cause and the remedy for the brain, one can hardly expect gullible villagers to take necessary and preventive steps to check it. Normally a child succumbs to this fever 6 hours after attack, parents should be alerted to take quick action. For this, it is necessary that proper publicity should be given in rural areas about the steps to be taken immediately after the attack of the brain fever. All the publicity wings and NEP&H of the Central Govt. should be alerted at once for the purpose. The parents in rural areas have to be educated properly without any further loss of time. Steps also should be taken to drain out the stagnated water and such puddles, where are mosquitoes breed. Requesting the Govt. to take up these and several other necessary measures to contain this fever, I conclude my speech.



[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just listened to the statement made by the hon. Minister. I would like to add one or two points only because already the previous speakers have said about this deadly disease. This disease is not new to this country. Probably, it came to this country four or five years ago. Even in the Karnataka Legislature, we discussed it several times. Every year there have been hundreds of deaths. Of course, we do not have the figures because only the figures for the current year are given. So far the figure is 1400. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this disease is curable or not? According to the statement made by the hon. Minister, the expert opinion is that the vaccine is not effective. What alternative have you thought of? Has the Government thought of any alternative? You have been sending vaccine to the various States. You have sent 5000 vials to Assam. Karnataka Government is requesting more. They are in need of it. Has the Government accepted this opinion of the experts? Have you come to the conclusion that it is not worth while to send the vaccine any more? If it is so, what are the alternatives? Our Indian scientists are reputed scientists. Are we not capable to find out a vaccine for this disease? In our laboratories are we not manufacturing this particular Japanese vaccine? Is it made in India or is it imported from other countries? The hon. Minister may kindly elaborate on that.

This disease was first noticed in Karnataka in the Kolar District, in the district of Dr. Venkatesh. We have been trying to control it. I am happy that the figure of deaths in respect of Karnataka is now 29. Every day in the local papers we have been reading reports of death in Kolar and Bellary districts, particularly in these two districts which are mostly backward districts. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the opinion of the experts. According to medical bulletins which I have gone through, it can be prevented. When we have been able to

successfully eradicate malaria throughout the country, can we not eradicate this particular mosquito? We know, this disease is not contagious, but it is epidemic and it can be prevented. It is purely a socio-economic question. It is the responsibility more of the State Governments. But I want the hon. Minister to take this very seriously and have a conference of all Health Ministers to discuss only this particular thing. The number of deaths reported from Uttar Pradesh is 533, from Andhra Pradesh 367, from Assam 385. These are not small figures. We are an advancing country and we must be able to find a vaccine. More than anything else, environmental sanitation is very important. Radio and TV should be freely used to educate people about this deadly disease and they should be advised to take preventive measures. Good water, sanitation and also personal hygiene are very important. What is required today is education of the people, particularly in the rural parts. That is very important. I am sure the Health Ministry, with the cooperation of the States, should be able to control it, and when we enter 1987, by that time, I hope, you will have found a vaccine for the disease. Prevention is better than cure. Preventive measures should be taken all over the country so that this deadly disease does not occur again.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : With full regards to the hon. Minister I would like to say that this statement does not show the seriousness of the problem. The number of deaths are stated to be 1358 only. I am afraid this disease must have caused as many deaths in Uttar Pradesh alone. It may be that the cases of the poor are not registered or they are not able to reach hospitals. I appreciate this problem. In Haldwani in Nanital districts alone, about 57 or 58 persons have died of this disease. This is the information given by the staff of the local hospitals.

I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister to ask the State Governments to utilise their resources on preventive

measures keeping in view the seriousness of the situation. Most of the victims of this disease are poor as their health is not as good as would resist the disease. A sound and healthy person can resist the attack of its virus but a poor man cannot because of poor health. The children are in particular vulnerable to this virus and when attacked they either die or become permanently disabled.

Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister to strengthen preventive measures. The B.H.S. and D.D.T. available at present are not so effective as would destroy the mosquitoes carrying the virus of this disease. The mosquitoes have become BHS and DDT resistant. Now-a-days the malaria mosquitoes are very common in Delhi also. I think even in Delhi some malaria deaths have taken place. You must take some serious steps to check this virus. The concerned people must be told that B.H.S., D.D.T. and Malathion are no more effective. Either an effective dose be used or the manufacturers should make it more effective. This disease had first spread in Japan. It was transmitted in Kolar district of Karnataka in 1980. Since then this issue has been raised many times in Parliament. And, every time the hon. Minister gave the stereotype reply that efforts were being made to overcome the situation but those efforts have not yielded any results.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even the vaccine imported from Japan has proved ineffective. Many people were administered this vaccine in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and at some other places. In spite of that those people were affected by this virus. So, I would demand that some other effective vaccine should be imported from wherever it is available. Secondly, we should entrust this job to our scientists of the National Institute of Virology, Pune, the school of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, or some other institutes and they should accept the challenge of developing an effective vaccine. If we say that we have not been able to develop during the last six years an effective vaccine to check this virus and protect the people from this disease, it is a matter of serious concern,

especially when this department is under the charge of an able minister like Shri Narasimha Rao. Now this challenge is not coming from one direction, several States have voiced their concern. Assam has witnessed more than 500 deaths as you yourself have told us. I have already given some figures about Uttar Pradesh. So, through you, Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us whether any time bound programme to develop an effective vaccine will be prepared and, if so, how much time they will take in developing such a vaccine. Besides, what steps are being taken to make the existing preventive measures more effective like the spraying of BHC and DDT as they are not proving effective?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members for having given some constructive suggestions in the course of their interventions. Instead of taking up each point separately, I would like to place before the House a comprehensive picture of what is happening in regard to Japanese Enciphalitis.

About 62 districts in the whole country are affected by this, out of 400 and odd. So, the very first point that emerges is that when we are able to contain the disease within these 62 districts, not allowing it to spread further into other districts which it threatens to, then the problem becomes at once manageable. So, we will have to concentrate on these 62 districts and also take some measures in the districts round about. This should be the strategy.

Coming to an area where you have this enciphalitis, what do you do about that district? In that district things are not happening all the time. There are certain reasons when there is an epidemic and the epidemic continues for two or

[Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao]

three months, it becomes self-limiting in the sense that after the rainy season is over, when the winter season starts, the thing goes down, the vector population, its density goes down and therefore there is an automatic limiting factor. So, the incidence of the disease is more virulent and the death is the highest in these two or three months only. Therefore, the time is also limited when we can attack it. Thus the area is limited and the time also is limited.

There are two ways of attacking it. It is well known that there is no cure for Japanese Encephalitis. That has been established. It is neither there in Japan where it started, nor anywhere in the world. Therefore, the question of a specific cure or a medicine being made available for this does not arise. So let us forget about it. At the moment there is no question of our finding out or being able to give a medicine.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about other systems ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am talking of one system of medicine that has been tried so far. If there is a question about other systems we will certainly go into it. We have gone into it to some extent but they need to be further tested. We cannot come to a definite conclusion whether other systems have a cure for it. At the moment there is no none and this is the finding on the basis of which we have to consider this question.

Now when there is no cure two things can be done : when there is an epidemic we know that vaccination is useless. We have seen cases of small pox in the old days. When there is an actual attack of small pox in a village you do not start vaccinating then because vaccination is totally useless and fruitless at that stage. A vaccine by its very definition is preventive and not curative. What is true of other vaccines is true of this encephalitis vaccine also. When in Andhra or Assam

there was an attack or break-out the question of then waking up to the situation and rushing vaccines was considered to be of no avail, since it was not going to have any effect. Therefore, what is to be done when there is an attack and epidemic ? That is one limited point to which we have to address ourselves. All that can be done is that you isolate these cases. You will have to go from house to house doing the testing and if you find there is an infected person immediately remove him to the hospital. In the hospital since there is no specific medicine what they generally do is what is called symptomatic treatment. If he has a headache you treat him for headache, and so on. This is all that can be done even in a well-equipped hospital. This is the position in regard to encephalitis,

Now suppose there is a village affected but not all the people are affected. Those who are affected are taken to the hospital. What do you do with the others ? That is an allied question. There you will have to see that the village is properly treated whether it is with malathion or DDT. You will have to control the vector effect in that village and that is all that can be done at the moment. These are some of the para-meters subject to which our treatment or our line of treatment will have to be made.

As regards the vaccine this vaccine cannot be bought off the shelf. It is not available in the market anywhere in the world. You have to place an order. Against that order they have to manufacture it. Only then you can get it and that takes some time. Now, whether we have been able to send some vaccine to Assam or not able to send vaccine to some other places where there is an attack the result is the same because when there is an attack the vaccine is useless. This is the unanimous opinion given by our own experts. So vaccine will be useful only in normal times when you want to immunise people. What is the requirement for the normal period ? Our requirement is so big that we have to finally resort to our own manufacture. Our manufacture facility is being set-up. It is in the final

stages. Our vaccine is going to be given trial by February, 1987. Hopefully after that within one or two years we will be able to produce the vaccine and make use of it within the country and also supplement it by imports wherever necessary and in course of time in the next few years we will be able to become self-sufficient. Meanwhile, if we are able to control the disease, then the need of the vaccine can go down. Now the need of the vaccine is going up. As you control the disease, as you contain the areas and as you do all these things in a cumulative manner, the effect will be that the need for the vaccine will come down. This is the position in regard to the manufacture of vaccine.

This, I think, sums up all the points raised by the hon. Members.

Fortunately, the control of encephalitis would be proportionately equal, or proportionately equally effective, to the control of the mosquitoes, because man does not transmit it to another man; man becomes the terminal and at that end there is nothing further to be transmitted. Therefore, the mosquitoes need to be controlled. The mosquitoes have to be controlled by a variety of ways. I am told that one of the reasons why the incidence of this disease is going up is that we are exporting a lot of frog legs from this country. We will have to find out from the Commerce Ministry whether sending frog legs out of the country and ending the natural predatory arrangement for frogs eating the on the mosquitoes would be advisable for the country. These frogs live on these mosquitoes and leaving the mosquitoes scotfree to take human lives, whether it is going to be really useful—one has to go into that. These are the matters which have been discovered, have been found as a result of the studies made so far. I am sure it will be possible, although not immediately, to curtail this. We have done it in the case of malaria. Unfortunately, it has come back into the back phase now, because for some years in the intervening Plans we had not really taken as much care as we ought to have in order to

continue the maintenance in an effective manner, but I am sure, if it can be done once, it can be done again, because the methodology is the same, whether it is Japanese encephalitis malaria. The methodology is the eradication of mosquitoes, symptomatic treatment of disease until a cure is found as also vaccine, prophylaxis—these are the three methods which will have to be undertaken and they are being undertaken.

I would like to assure the hon. Members that the results are bound to come in course of time . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please; the Minister has already mentioned about the other systems also.

12.43 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[*English*]

#### *Thirtieth Report*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA  
DIKSHIT): I beg to move:

“That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th November, 1986.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th November, 1986.”

*The motion was adopted.*

[SHRI ZAINUAL BASHER in the Chair]

12.44 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[Translation]

(i) Need to set up a Forest Protection Force equipped with modern communication system

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : The illegal felling of trees in the forests in the country is increasing and if Government fail to take stringent measures on priority basis then, certainly the entire land will be denuded by the end of next decade which will have a dangerously adverse effect on the rain fall and the ecology. The gangs involved in the illegal felling of trees have the protection of big people and carry fire arms with them. How can then the small number of forest staff, forest guards, rangers, etc., protect forests in such a situation? They either meekly witness the illegal felling of trees or overlook it or make hay white the sun shines. If anyone dared to prevent them, he did so at the cost of his life. There have been many cases in which the honest forest employees and officers were killed by these gangs, and their families are living like destitutes.

So, I suggest that a separate Forest Protection Force should be created for the protection of forests and be equipped with wireless sets, vehicles and the latest fire arms.

Besides, all the saw mill licences granted during the last three years should be cancelled.

[English]

(ii) Need to take up the works for development of backward areas of Chambal Valley and a portion of river Jamuna

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : For the general development of the most

backward area of the Chambal Valley and a portion of river Jamuna, which is prone to serious crimes of dacoity, the Central Government had formulated a plan with a total outlay of more than Rs. 300 crores to change the character and texture of soil of the deep ravines upto certain distances on either sides of the aforesaid rivers by starting soil conservation operations, constructions of bridges and pucca roads, arranging lift irrigation for agricultural operations as also to make available drinking water for the entire area and also for the nearby villages and also establish industrial units so that the people who per force taken to dacoity and other crimes, may earn their livelihood through fair means and lead a peaceful life like law-abiding citizens. I understand that the funding and financing for this huge project were being made by the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and the Central Government in collaboration with the EEC. It is understood that the project has been cleared and initially funds amounting to Rs. 14 crores have been sanctioned for the construction of permanent bridges at Bateshwar and Pinahat of district Agra and overhead bridge on the railway line near Shikohabad junction from where road to Bateshwar emanates. But so far, the construction work has not been taken up. Further, as suggested earlier, the pucca bridge of Shankarpur on river Jamuna in the dacoit-infested area of Tehsil Fatehabad of district Agra has also not been sanctioned as yet. The Central Government is requested to ensure that these works of public importance are taken up immediately as dacoity menace has again shown signs of revival.

[Translation]

(iii) Need to provide special funds for Bundelkhand Development Authority for development of the region and for elimination of dacoits

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under rule 377.

In 1953, the Central Government had constituted development authorities for the dacoit-infested areas of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan with the object of elimination of dacoits and for the economic, social and industrial development of these areas. In Madhya Pradesh, the Bundelkhand Development Authority was constituted for the development of 5 districts, but in the absence of any separate budget for it, no development work could be done. I, therefore, request that an allocation of at least Rs. 50 crores be made for this Authority in the Budget so that it may take up the development of the region and also eliminate dacoits.

(iv) Need to provide adequate funds for development of Bundi and Kota towns in Rajasthan as tourist resorts

**SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) :** Mr. Chairmain, Sir, the Hadoti region in Rajasthan is a very important region from historical points of view. This area has a large number of ancient temples and forts, ponds and very beautiful Chambal caves and also the Dara Game Sanctuary which are highly praised by the tourists. The famous Bundi Palace and Fort in this area are worth visiting. Not only the paintings on the walls of the palaces and the forts built on a hill are unique but the forts and palaces itself are architectural marvels. The hill, on which the fort is located, is also very beautiful. The Bundi city can be converted into a centre of tourist attraction. The foreign tourists are never tired of praising this fort, the palaces and the ponds there. But unfortunately, due to the lack of funds with the State Government, many places of the Hadoti region like the Garhganj temple of Atru in Bundi, the Bhadadevara of Ramgarh, the Badoli temple of Rawat Bhat and the paintings of Alnia could not be declared and developed as tourist spots. The miniature paintings of Bundi and Kota are world famous and invaluable. The ancient wall paintings of many 'Havelis', Forts and Palaces are unique and worth seeing. The publicity and development of such places will earn foreign exchange for the country.

I demand of the Government of India to declare the above mentioned places of

Bundi and Kota as tourist spots and provide enough funds to the State Government for their development. The tourism corporation should also be encouraged to develop these places. Funds should also be made available for the development of the Dara Game sanctuary of Kota.

[English]

(v) Need to conduct survey to examine the feasibility of laying a railway line from Berhampur (Ganjam) to Dasapalla and to connect it with Khurda and Bolangir in Orissa

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) :** Railway communication in Orissa is the least developed in the country. A techno-economic survey has been sanctioned to assess the feasibility for construction of a railway link between Khurda and Bolangir, in Orissa and the work has been entrusted to RITES and the survey is in progress. A Port-on-sea (close to Berhampur) is going to be completed within a few months. During the visit of late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi as well as the present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi to Ganjam District (Orissa), the people demanded to have a Railway line from Berhampur (Ganjam) to Dasapalla or Boudh to connect the above Railway line between Khurda and Bolangir, so that the five undeveloped districts of Orissa, which are the hinterland of Gopalpur Port, could be benefited and developed, making the Gopalpur Port self-sufficient.

The survey will cost about Rs. 25/- lakhs. However, it is stated that there is constraint of funds. The Orissa Government has communicated to Railway Department that it will bear the expenditure in case Centre is not going to provide the funds. The Ganjam District Planning Board also passed a resolution emphatically demanding the survey of the Railway line and make provision for expenditure from the District Planning funds. So, immediate necessary steps should be taken asking RITES to conduct the survey from Berhampur (Ganjam) to Dasapalla or Boudh to ascertain the feasibility.

(vi) Need to take up with Government of Nepal the Construction of an embankment and a reservoir in the areas of river Bbutahi Balan in Nepal

**DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :** As mentioned in this august House several times in the past, North Bihar is ravaged every year by floods caused by rivers which originate in the Himalayas in Nepal. One such river is BHUTAHI BALAN. It enters India at a place called LAUKAHI in the Madhubani district of Bihar. This is one of the most densely populated areas in the State.

An embankment has been built near LOUKAHI BALAR to check the fury of the river. This embankment has, however, become ineffective in view of the fact that BHUTAHI BALAN has changed its course in the last two years. There cannot be any relief to the local people unless an embankment is immediately constructed in that area of Nepal through which BHUTAHI BALAN flows.

If an embankment is made along with a reservoir in Nepal, it will not only solve the flood problem of Mithila, but will generate enough electricity which will benefit both Nepal and India. Besides, the tamed water can be used for irrigation purposes also.

It is, therefore, urged that the Central Government should initiate discussion with the Government of Nepal immediately in this regard.

(vii) Need to take steps for re-opening of National Herald and Quami Awaz

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) :** It is a matter of serious concern that the Government is not taking any steps for the re-opening of National Herald and Quami Awaz, where workers have not got their salary since April 1986,

and many are facing suspension orders. In fact, one worker has died a few days ago. Even the Provident Fund money of the workers has not been accounted for. The Ministry of Labour is conspicuous by its inaction in the matter.

The employees of two language agencies, 'Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati are facing serious problems, and a large number of them remain unemployed. No steps have been taken by the Government, in spite of assurances. Union activists have been specially made targets of attack by the management. Well-known Urdu journalist, Shahid Siddiqui was arrested for an article written by him a long time back. Journalists of 'Economic & Political Weekly' are facing prosecution. The recommendations of the Press Commission are not being implemented. The services of some journalists are reported to have been terminated in Bombay. The witch hunt against the activists of the Unions continues unabated. The Delhi Union of Journalists and other organizations have been forced to raise their voice of protest, and to agitate for the removal of their grievances.

I call upon the Government to look into the matter with all seriousness, and take early action in the matter.

(viii) Need to take steps for restoring normalcy in Darjeeling district of West Bengal and for ensuring normal flow of Commodities to Sikkim

**SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim) :** The situation in Darjeeling district of West Bengal has worsened to such an extent that there is practically no law and order in that region. The district administration seems to be in a shambles. Anti-social elements are indulging in loot and arson, and a reign of terror is being let loose. Prime suspects are yet to be apprehended. Houses are being burnt, and many innocent people have lost their lives. Hundreds of people rendered homeless, have taken shelter in bordering areas of Sikkim,

There are reports of distress sale of cattle and other household goods. The Sikkim Government has informed the West Bengal Government about the presence of these hapless and terror-stricken people in the State. Such a disturbed situation has had an adverse effect on Sikkim. The only national highway connecting Sikkim with the rest of the country, passes through Darjeeling district. Disruption of traffic on this life-line, due to such a situation, has hindered the normal flow of essential commodities, thereby causing great hardship to the people of Sikkim. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that efforts should be made immediately to bring about normalcy in the area, by taking such steps that would help restore confidence in the minds of the people of Darjeeling.

12.57 hrs,

DOCK WORKERS (SAFETY,  
 HEALTH AND WELFARE) BILL,  
 1985

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Mr. Sangma.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
 MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.  
 SANGMA) : I beg to move :

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the safety, health and welfare of dock workers and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration :

Enacting Formula

That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Thirty-sixth" the word "Thirty-seventh" be substituted. (1)

Clause 1 (Short title, extent, Commencement and application)

That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "1985" the figure "1986" be substituted. (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the safety, health and welfare of dock workers and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration :

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Thirty-sixth" the word "Thirty-seventh" be substituted. (1)

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "1985" the figure "1986" be substituted. (2)

*The Motion was adopted.*

Enacting Formula

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up the amendments. The question is :

"That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Thirty-sixth" the word "Thirty-seventh" be substituted. (1)

*The Motion was adopted.*

Clause 1 (Short title, extent, Commencement and application)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "1985" the figure "1986" be substituted.

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I beg to move :

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."



MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :  
 "That the amendments made by  
 Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed  
 to."

*The Motion was adopted.*

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS  
 FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
 1986-87—Contd.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1986-87.

Now Dr. Rajhans.

[Translation]

DR G S RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are certain points in the Demands for Grants, which require detailed discussion. The point is that despite presentation of the annual Budget, supplementary demands are brought as a regular feature. There are many demands which could have been considered by the Government and included in the Budget but it was not done and as a result, supplementary demands have to be brought before the House.

I would like to touch two or three more aspects of the supplementary demands. You have made a provision of Rs. 1228 crores for the public sector.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You stop here ; you can continue next time. The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2 P.M.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

**STATEMENT RE : DISTRIBUTION OF OBJECTIONABLE MAPS BY PAKISTANI PAVILION AT INDIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, 1986**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : Sir, at the 7th India International Trade Fair, Pakistan has been distributing a tourist guide as well as brochure entitled "Pakistan—Northern Areas" which contain maps showing Jammu & Kashmir in an unacceptable manner.

As soon as this came to the notice of Government, the Minister in the Pakistan Embassy was summoned to the Ministry of External Affairs on 19 November, 1986 and a protest was lodged. It was pointed out that the distribution of such objectionable material violated Indian law and was in contravention of accepted diplomatic practice. In conveying Government's displeasure over this incident, it was made clear to the Pakistani official that the objectionable material be immediately withdrawn.

The Ministry of External Affairs was assured that the maps had been withdrawn.

Instructions have also been issued to the concerned authorities to ensure that, if any effort is made again to distribute such material, action under the relevant provisions of the law will be instituted.

14.09 hrs.

**DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT MADE BY PRIME MINISTER RE : SECOND CONFERENCE OF SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (SAARC)**

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : I take it as a privilege for

having this opportunity to raise a discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister in this House on 19th November, 1986 regarding the Second Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) held in Bangalore on the 16th and 17th November, 1986.

The hon. Prime Minister in his brief statement has described the Second Summit as an important step in the evolution of the world's largest and the most recent regional association. He has also conveyed to us as well as to the people of the other countries that the Summit reaffirmed the faith of the countries in promoting the common good of the people of this region through cooperative solutions to shared problems. The Prime Minister has also assured that after taking over as the Chairman of this Summit, he shall endeavour to consolidate the gains while giving new dimensions to interaction and enriching our cooperation with new content.

One has reason to feel happy at the outcome of this Summit though I will not take up such a position that we should have too elated feeling that we have crossed a milestone or a leap forward. We must realise that the Summit was held in an atmosphere of mutual mistrust and suspicion and not much advancement has been achieved in the ground level in spite of the fact that various committees and the Foreign Secretaries identified a wide grounds of cooperation. We must also remember that India's proposal to include in the area of cooperation trade, industry, energy and money, did not find favour with the smaller nations that attended the Summit. It may be because these nations still harbour some suspicion about the size and the shape of India. They fear that if this cooperation is extended, then these countries may be swamped by the volume of Indian export and business. We also should remember that the Summit could not come to an agreed definition of terrorism and the matter was left in a very vague state. We also must remember that though the purview of the SAARC

does not encompass bilateral issues for discussion or contentious issues are not expected to be taken up at the SAARC conference, yet President Javewardene in his remarks made rather strong criticism to put it mildly against India on the Sri Lanka issue. I am happy that the Prime Minister did not hit back because I believe that by hitting back or by making strong comments against one another he might have scored debating points but it could have affect the very atmosphere of the SAARC because SAARC, at the present moment, is in its infancy. But in spite of all these limitations, one must remember that when this Summit was held, there was lot of scepticism on the ground that because of the recent acquisition of arms by Pakistan, the news of Pakistan going nuclear, because of the ethnic question of Sri Lanka, this Summit may prove to be an anti-climax and no result might be achieved. But that has proved to be wrong and some positive results have definitely been achieved and we should hail it. We should remember that SAARC is still in its infancy. It was only in 1980 that the President of Bangladesh, Jia-ur-Rahman mooted this idea. At the initial stage it did not find favour, or to put it in other words, the attitude of most of the nations was indifferent but later on in between 1982-83, in fact, from 1981 itself, SAARC or Regional Cooperation of South Asia became a dominant feature of diplomacy of this region and there was number of conferences and meetings of different Secretaries and also experts to review the areas in which cooperation can be achieve. We have two Summits up-till now. We should also remember now that there are large number of obstacles for cooperations in this region and if we do not take into account these obstacles and make concerted attempt to overcome these obstacles, SAARC will not be able to become a reality in the sense or in the manner in which we want it to be a reality. What are these obstacles? I will try to put six items which I consider are obstacles for regional cooperation in this region. The first one is the inhospitable political climate which has arisen from inter-regional disputes, from conflicting response to geo-political changes, from divergent political foreign policies of different countries in this region and also for

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mechanisation of the imperialist powers. We know that when the second Summit has been held, the relationship between India and Pakistan is rather at an unhappy stage. We have seen for ourselves Weinburger's visit and the aftermath—the acquisition of AWACS—though it has been denied by the Pakistan Prime Minister. But the denial we have found difficult to accept and this has created a changed situation in geo-political atmosphere of this region.

Indo Srilanka relationship is also not at a very happy stage because of ethnic question. There is no end of the tunnel yet in sight of the ethnic problem of Srilanka. There is a tirade in Bangladesh by a section of population in India and perception of India and Pakistan on the entire Indian sub-continent to-day widely varies. Co-operation is possible only when there is mutual trust and confidence. Co-operation in the true sense of the term is not possible if there is mutual mistrust and lack of confidence. That is why the lack of confidence and trust between different countries of this Region is one of the causes as to why this comes as an obstacle for the realisation of dream of fruitful cooperation in this region.

The second obstacle that we face in real formulation of regional co-operation is different stages of development of the seven countries which constitute SAARC. India has the strongest industrial base to-day and it can really compete on the industrial infrastructure even with a developed country. Pakistan has some industrial base. But the rest of the industrial countries have no industrial base. They are mainly dependent on agriculture, and agriculture also of the primitive type. So far as the raw materials are concerned, India Possesses about 100% of many minerals of this region of some of the most important raw materials necessary for industrial infra-structure. India commands 100% of minerals like uranium, iron ore, bauxite, copper, gold. I can go to a number of items. But these minerals are not found in most of the other six countries. India commands 90% of crude

petroleum, magnesium, salt and some other valuable commodities. These different stages of development and lack of raw materials also causes some difficulty of the emotional integration of the nations that constitute SAARC. The difference in size is also a factor which is an obstacle. India occupies 3/4th of the total size of SAARC. Populationwise, we also occupy an important position. Because of our size, because of our strength, it is quite natural that smaller nations harbour some suspicion towards us. We cannot ignore that fact. In fact in the first summit of SAARC President Jayewardene expressed that—"India because of its size, because of its leadership in non-aligned movement must play the role of the un-official leader in this organisation." But Zia-ul-Haq, President, made a statement in the following way—"India must take its measures to play this part as the central figure and he expressed—but there is no big or small Nation. We are all equal independent States. India must also realise, it is the smaller States that have the greater go."

It is because of our size, because of our strength because of our dominant population figure that the smaller States harbour some suspicion and probably it is quite natural and this is one of the factors which we must take into account and I believe as a Chair Person of the SAARC now Shri Rajiv Gandhi has a greater responsibility to see that this suspicion which is there in the smaller nations is removed. Unless this suspicion can be done away with, SAARC cannot become a fruitful organisation.

The fourth factor is the divergence of social and political philosophy. Out of the seven nations, we have got two democracies one Parliamentary type in India, the presidential type in Srilanka. There are two monarchies in Bhutan and Nepal, two military dictatorships, in Pakistan and Bangladesh, where an internal struggle is going on. The people there want to assert democratic rights and in fact the internal struggle itself has caused some strain between India and Pakistan and

Bangladesh. There is an accusation by a section of the population that we have encouraged internal forces, though we have not. In Maldives we have presidential type. These various kinds of political and social philosophy that these countries to-day profess also comes as an obstacle for regional co-operation in this region.

Sir, the other most important thing which comes in the way of regional cooperation is the information gap. Today we know much more about Soviet Russia probably, we know much more about America, we know much more about the United Kingdom, but we know very little about these neighbouring countries. There is no information forthcoming from one country to another. In fact, a lot of disinformation flows because the imperialist powers, the colonial powers, feed the people with such informations that it creates a gap between people of one country and another country. Added to it, I think that the China-America Axis will see that the SAARC cannot be an effective organisation.

But in spite of these drawbacks, in spite of these obstacles about which we must be very cautious so that we can overcome these obstacles, there are prospects of regional cooperation and the regions of prospects also I will try to name. Some of them I believe that the greatest prospect which can make SAARC is objective reality is the negative prospect that this region is the poorest region in the world. We tend to forget that this is the region which has the largest concentration of poverty in the world. It accounts for three quarters of the world poor. In terms of per capita gross National Product, the seven countries of SAARC occupy the bottom position of the 128 countries. The per capita Gross National Product of Bangladesh is 126, Nepal is 124, India is 114, Sri Lanka is 113 and Pakistan is 107. I do not have unfortunately the figure of Maldives, but about Bhutan the External Affairs Minister can supply this figure. The growth of population is maximum in this region. We have got a growth of population in these seven countries of 2.2 per cent during 1970-77 compared to 1.7

per cent of the world. And the result has been that 20 per cent of this world population today occupies this land mass which is only 3.31 per cent of the entire world. Twenty per cent of the world population today lives in 3.31 per cent of the area of the world and one can easily imagine that the concentration of poverty may take place when so many people live in such a smaller area. There is less than 1 per cent of world's resources in minerals concentrated in this region. We often feel that we are very rich, but if you take the seven countries together, out of the entire world's riches in minerals, we have less than one per cent and only that is concentrated in India. The rest of the other countries have very little mineral wealth. But this poverty can be a cementing force for regional cooperation because one must realise that unless we come together and try to help each other to alleviate poverty, this region is bound to become more and more poorer. But in spite of all this I feel we have tremendous untapped resources in two regions—the Himalayan region which has never been explored, and the sea-bed or the ocean-bed of the Indian Ocean. I believe, if through cooperation we can tap these resources in these two regions, well we can alleviate the poverty. But no single country without the cooperation of the other countries can tap either the resources in the Himalayas or in the Indian Ocean, and this is one of the factors which can cement the bond of friendship of these seven countries.

Sir, we have got a common culture, a common heritage and tradition. We have got a strong bond of friendships at the popular level, plus we have shared history for very long. Unfortunately some of us have fallen apart because of the divide-and-rule policy of the imperialist country powers. The geography is also an important factor because it has been said by many political pundits that in the 21st century the theatre of the international diplomacy will be in the Indian Ocean and if we want to play a dominant role to see that the Indian nation ultimately does not become the theatre or the hotbed of a nuclear arms race thereby threatening the peace of the sub-continent, we must all come together. These are some of the

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features, which I feel, can really cement the bonds of friendship of these 7 countries. Time has come today, when the developing countries instead of looking outwards must look inwards and cooperation with one another. The developing countries have robbed our resources by centuries of colonial rule over us. They have taken all raw materials; they have accumulated wealth in their own countries. But they are not today prepared to make their contributions for the growth of the developing countries. There is a commitment of the developed countries for assistance of 0.7% of gross national product to the developing nations. But that has been given a good-bye. Today the combined assistance is only 0.39% and that is also based on the political perception of the developed countries. If the developed countries feel that a particular developing country by economic assistance can be brought on their domain, they help. Otherwise, they do not. The threat of neo colonialism hangs over all the developing countries, particularly these 7 countries. It must also be realised that cooperation amongst the 7 countries will be beneficial to all concerned and, therefore, I feel that though they are perceptible obstacles for creation of regional cooperation in this area, amongst the 7 countries, there are positive features, which, if cultivated, can really give a new dimension to SAARC. I believe to a great extent, whether the South Asian Regional Cooperation will succeed or not will depend on the relationship between India and Pakistan. These are the two most important nations of SAARC. If mutual mistrust, hostility and suspicion persist between India and Pakistan, then SAARC will never be able to play the role that we expect it to play. And I believe that the platform of SAARC can provide an opportunity for us to remove this misunderstanding. Today, unfortunately, the relationship between India and Pakistan is probably at the rock bottom. We are suspicious of Pakistan's intent because Pakistan is getting arms help from United States beyond its legitimate requirements. We have been subjected by Pakistan to three wars up till now, after independence and we have reason to feel suspicious. At the same time, there are people in Pakistan, who

really want Indo-Pakistan relationship to be good. Sometimes they are suspicious of us because of our size and strength. These suspicious have to be removed at all costs, if we want to progress and develop. We cannot but forget that from the Second world War, up till now, major 130 wars have taken place in the developing countries and most of them have been engendered in the imperialist powers. They have got two reasons for it. One is that when a war takes place between two developing countries, their military industrial complex can go on pumping arms to this region and thereby they get money from this region. The second reason is that when there is an arms race, then the developing countries cannot spend their resources for the purpose of development. They are to spend their resources for non-development purposes with the result that dis-contentment grows in this region. I believe that the threat of dis-contentment of a developing country is equal to that of threat of an atom bomb. I do not know, because of the recent development in the sub-continent, because of the pumping arms to Pakistan, our expenditure in Defence is likely to go up. Can we afford it? Can Pakistan afford it? In fact, one figure shows that in 1978, the Defence budget of the region of the 7 countries was 4 billion dollars, which was 3% of their total GNP. Within three years, in 1981, the Defence budget of these poor 7 countries have gone up to the extent of 7 billion dollars, which is a rise from 3% to 4.5% of their GNP. I think, it is time that we must appeal to the good sense of the people of this region that we must today change the priorities and this expenditure must come for those sectors which benefit the people of in these countries rather than for a non-developmental purpose.

I am worried that if we go on spending more, the millions of unemployed youth in this country will have no future. They will either become indifferent or they will become volatile and a volatile and indifferent younger generation poses an equal threat to their unity and integrity of this country. If Pakistan goes on acquiring arms, it is not possible for us to remain silent. We shall have to spend for our defence purposes. But at what

cost? SAARC can be a platform where all these leaders can have an open discussion and can really do something to reverse the process of the militarisation of this region. If we want that this cooperation should really succeed, it should not be a body of mere platitudes but it must be action-oriented. Uptil now, there has been no action-oriented programme from this body, may be because there is no permanent secretariat may be because it is at the stage of infancy. But the Foreign Ministers Conference earlier, on more than one occasion, identified areas and appointed coordinating countries. If I am not wrong, Bangladesh has been appointed as the coordinating country for agriculture, Sri Lanka has been appointed as the coordinating country for rural development, Pakistan for tele-communication, India for meteorology, Nepal for Health and Population, Maldives for Transport, Iran for Postal Services and later on Pakistan has been put for Science and Technology. Technical Committee's report has been submitted. But we have our experience both in the country or outside or even on international forums that many times this report gather dust. If these reports gather dust, and if no action is taken at this Conference, merely the Heads of the States and the Foreign Ministers meeting once a year and using very high-sounding words, will not help. Some action programme must be taken.

The Foreign Ministers also decided to exchange data. As I said earlier, the lack of information in this region is the worst thing or the most detrimental fissure for effective cooperation in this region and I would like the hon. External Affairs Minister while replying to this debate to enlighten us whether these data have been exchanged. The hon. Minister should give some information regarding this to this Parliament.

There is tremendous scope for cooperation. There is scope for cooperation for ecology and material resources, scope for cooperation; ocean and mountain and water resources, scope for cooperation on information, scope for cooperation on energy resources.

May I point out that even as early as in 1955, at the Bandung Conference, it was decided that the countries of Asia should cooperate in the matter of development of energy resources but this remain and let not what happened in Bandung be repeated here in SAARC.

There is scope for cooperation in trade and industrialisation and scope for sports and Culture.

Another area where there is scope for cooperation is in meeting the threat of increasing nuclearisation of Indian Ocean by the imperialist powers.

We must also learn lessons from ASEAN. I am not in favour of the idea that we should try to hasten up the process. The ASEAN countries went slow in the first year but now it is a strong body and countries though primarily meant for economic cooperation, their economic cooperation has led to political cooperation also.

The European Economic Community is a body primarily for the purpose of economic cooperation but today we have seen that EEC takes up a unified stand on political matters because where there is economic cooperation, it leads to political cooperation and political understanding and I believe that SAARC can play a very important role in the political field also.

In this context, I can point out to a statement made by the Foreign Affairs Minister of Singapore while addressing the Asians a few years back : He said :—

“Asia's greatest influence in formative years lay in the opportunity in providing for greater inter-action between the political leaders and officials of the five Member countries.

It opened channels of communication between the Member States which served to provide a better understanding of their respective foreign policy positions, assisted

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in the meeting of conflicts between Member States and increased the opportunities for private discussion between opinion-makers in the ASEAN Member States".

We must learn the lessons from ASEAN. I believe that India has a very difficult responsibility as the Chair-Person. I believe that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has a much difficult role to play as Chair-Person of SAARC than even as the Chair-Person of NAM because India cannot take a high-profile attitude or cannot take a high-voltage approach. As one of the political commentators has said, if India tries to go faster, these smaller nations may feel that we are doing with ulterior motives. If we do not do anything, then we fail to play the historic role. If we become too enterprising, the other nations will feel that we have taken a big brother chauvinistic attitude. Therefore, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has a difficult role of maintaining a balance. The entire country is behind him. The whole Parliament will give him strength in maintaining this balance.

Sir, we are loaded today with expectancy and suspicion. I believe that in spite of the limitations of success, the Second Summit has achieved two results. Firstly, there was a possibility, because as I have said earlier of the peculiar geopolitical situation prevailing now, that the Second Summit could have ended in failure or anti-climax. The fact that it did not happen, the fact that it could generate a note of confidence, the fact that in spite of the fact that there was persistence of difference of opinion among the leaders meeting there, there were very many common grounds which they could cover, an indicative of success of the Second Summit. And the second success which I consider as primary importance is that today after this Summit, South Asia has emerged with a regional identity which it lacked so long. There was no regional identity of South Asia. There are regional identities of other regions. Today, we can talk in terms of a regional identity of South Asia. The third thing that has emerged is that it has been decided to have a Secretariat and

the honour of holding the first position of the Secretary-General had rightly gone to Mr. Abul Hasan of Bangladesh because the idea of SAARC was mooted by Bangladesh. Therefore, we welcome this proposal.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to conclude with a couplet of Tagore. But unfortunately I do not remember it fully. Therefore, there may be some mistakes. I hope my colleagues Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee and others will correct me. I quote :

*Bahu Path ghure*

*Bahu byay Kare*

*Dekhite giyeehi Parbalmala*

*Dekhite giyechi Sindhu*

*Dekha hay nai Sakhsyu metiya*

*Ghar hate Sudhu Dui Pa pheliya*

*Ekta dhaner sisir oper*

*Ekta sisir bindhu"*

The idea was—I cannot really convey his feelings because of language and words will fail me—spending a lot of money on taking very hard labour, we go to see the distant seas and mountains. But we never care to take two steps forward and see the beauty of a dew drop on the tip of all corn of a paddy. The entire diplomacy of our nation was that we looked far beyond. But we never looked to our neighbours. This is a failure of our diplomacy. We never looked nearby. We think in terms of cementing the bonds of friendship with countries far beyond. That should be done. And no initiative, diplomatic initiative was taken so far as our neighbours are concerned. I believe that the greatest achievement of SAARC is that the 7 countries have come today for cooperation amongst themselves and not to look much beyond but to strengthen their bonds of friendship to raise the standard of living of the people of these countries. I believe that SAARC conveys this message to the entire population of these 7 countries. I wish this Conference well.

I am thankful for giving me this opportunity to initiate this discussion.

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I could not more agree with my friend, Mr. Dinesh Goswami, when he says that, having regard to the background, the deterioration in the security climate in this region and, therefore, low expectations and even a cynical attitude, the Summit in Bangalore was a great and a positive success. And I take this opportunity of congratulating first the Prime Minister who is also the current Chairman of SAARC now for the splendid manner in which he guided the discussions and the proceedings of the Summit and the fresh ideas that he brought forward in his personal discussions with the Heads of State and Government that attended the Summit.

I think I should also congratulate our new Foreign Minister who was caught in a maelstrom of diplomatic activity soon after his induction into his new responsibility. I think today is the first occasion when he is engaged as Foreign Minister in a major discussion in this House. I wish him success and on my part I would say that we will give him all the support and the cooperation that we can in the discharge of his responsibility.

Sir, the tension in this region, the deterioration in the security situation in this region as I said was highlighted recently by the decision of the United States of America to induct deadly and sophisticated arms into the region by the gift of AWACS aircraft, MI 1 Abram's tank and F-16 C aircraft to Pakistan. The induction of these deadly and sophisticated arms are going to change drastically the security situation in South Asia and are forcing us Willynilly to embark on some kind of an armament race with Pakistan. The United States of America has done this to subserve her own geo-political strategic interests, not for the love of the people of Pakistan. It is clear that the

democratic urgings of the people of Pakistan find no response from the rulers of the United States of America. There is no love for the people of this region, there is no consideration for the peace, welfare and prosperity of the people in this region. Then there are the unfortunate developments over the question of the Tamils of Sri Lanka. The question has unfortunately remained unresolved despite the best efforts of our Prime Minister, despite the best efforts of the President of Sri Lanka.

Having regard to this climate SAARC is the best thing that has happened to this region. We have to meet this challenge collectively as member nations of this region. How do we do it? It is in this context that I would like to put SAARC in proper perspective. There has to be a platform where the Heads of Governments, Governments of different States in this region must meet. There has to be an institution and organisation whereby the people and the Governments of this region feel that they have another future before them and that future is the future of peace and mutual prosperity, through cooperation. It is this opportunity that SAARC has given to us.

Sir, before I go on, I would like to take this opportunity to pay my compliments to one of our neighbours, Bangladesh. It was first the idea of Bangladesh, it was first the idea of the late President of Bangladesh that brought about the concept of SAARC. I would like to underline this.

Mr. Goswami in his speech has warned that India has to tread warily. Because India is a large country, she has an inbuilt disadvantage. But she has advantages too—Mr. Goswami has recounted them—material resources, human resources, industrial resources. But in the context of our relations with our neighbours, which unfortunately are small in comparison to us—we cannot help that—it is a disadvantage,



[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

Somebody has spoken of the small nations' syndrome. It is very natural. Even in a family the big brothers' syndrome and the younger brothers' syndrome are there. We have that inbuilt complex. Therefore, I could not more agree with him that we have got to tread very very cautiously.

When an idea came from a small nation like Bangladesh, a correct idea—it is not our idea, it is their idea—we accepted it. We did not only accept it, but we did and will do everything possible to make that idea a success. I think this is another highlight of the SAARC summit in Bangalore that has been underlined. We did not throw our weight around. We did not try to force a decision, but it was all by consensus.

Sir, less than a year ago the first summit met in Dhaka, in December 1985. Bangalore has landmarked significant process. We have been able to translate SAARC into an organisation. We have been able to reach a decision to set up a permanent secretariat in Kathmandu. We have been able unanimously to select the Secretary-General of the Organisation but more than that I would point out that we have been able to reach consensus and decision on the question of sharing the costs of the Secretariat by which, as you may have read in the newspapers, India will bear 32.75 per cent of the running cost. The capital cost is to be borne by the host country, that is, Nepal, but for the running expenditure India will bear 32.75 per cent; Pakistan 25 per cent; Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka 11 per cent each and Bhutan and Maldives 5 per cent each.

These are hard questions and hard negotiations for each nation to commit itself to a specific expenditure in order to service an organisation. It is not an easy decision to reach. If the Heads of Government and State in Bangalore have been able to reach this decision by a consensus and willingly, I think, it has been a significant achievement.

Over and above that, as you know, certain areas of cooperation have been identified. Some we have been able to agree on and others are yet to be agreed upon. We have been able to agree on the setting up of certain institutes like the regional meteorological institute and the regional agricultural information institute which will be to the advantage of everybody. We have been able not only to agree on the setting up of these institutes but we have been able to agree on how to meet the cost of these institutes. These are hard questions and hard decisions which were not possible unless the leaders who met in the Summit in Bangalore were sincere and determined.

This is what we see as the beginning of South Asian consciousness. The leaders who had met would not have done all that unless they were aware that there was need for such a thing as South Asian consciousness which must assert itself. This is where we speak of the SAARC climate. How are you going to meet the blandishments, the tensions and the divisions caused by the strategic interests of the superpowers in this area? There is no other way except through the assertion of the South Asian consciousness which arises from the realisation that the interest of all these countries lies in uniting and cooperating. This to me is the most significant thing of SAARC and of the Summit in Bangalore.

Hereagain, I think, I must pay my compliments to the Prime Minister. The things that were arrived at by consensus in the SAARC Summit are known. They are there. It is only for us to understand the true significance of that. But there has to be a vision and there have got to be steps towards that vision. I am happy to be told that consensus on certain steps towards that vision were also reached in the informal consultation among the Heads of States in the cool relaxed atmosphere of Nandi hills. What are those? They have been listed. Number one is evolution of a South Asian Broadcasting programme, the network of radio and TV programme to project unity—unity of culture, unity of history—of the South Asian States, the projection of

a new South Asian realization, and new South Asian consciousness. We are going to see how it will be worked out. But the fact that the Governments have agreed to it is a significant step.

The next thing is the promotion of contact between people and people. Here, again I cannot do more but agree with my friend, Shri Dinesh Goswami, when he says that so long we have been so colonial in our outlook that London or New York are nearer to us than Islamabad or Colombo or Dhaka. It is time that we look to each other much closer. How do we do that? We do that through the promotion of people to people contact, through tourism which has been agreed to is not just a vague thing that we are going to promote tourism. The SAARC Summit has reached another decision for a limited convertibility of national currencies for tourists. Persons coming from Dhaka to West Bengal do not have to bother to go to the banks for exchange hard currencies, they can come to the border, there would be banks and they can exchange their *takkas* for rupees and come here. So also from Pakistan. This is a new thing.

The third thing is the setting up of a documentation centre not on political or divisive subjects. There has been so much of development of science and technology in various areas, in medicine, in physics, nuclear physics etc. There has to be an exchange as to what has been done in different countries of this region. Each country must benefit from what the other country has done and this can be done only through access to books and documents on these subjects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: I hope that the discussion has to focus on the importance of SAARC; time is not that much relevant. If you want me to sit down, I will, but the SAARC question will never be discussed and understood in this way. There are not

many speakers. I will take just another five minutes.

In the documentation centre, the books and documents on technical and scientific subjects will be readily available to scholars, to researchers of different countries. Then there should be fellowships exchange of scholars between these countries.

The last thing, which, I think, is a very important thing, is the setting up of an organized volunteers programme. There has to be contact between young people of India and young people of Pakistan. Of course, we have to be careful so that we do not get into difficulties and controversies.

15.00 hrs.

But there are areas where we can work together. Young people of India going to Pakistan to participate in agriculture and forest extension programmes in Pakistan and people from Pakistan coming to India, that is the way how things are to be done. And the new Secretariat which has been set up in Kathmandu will process these things. In every organisation, there have got to be rules of procedure, how you convene a meeting, how you conduct a meeting, how you process the documents and so on. The leaders in Bangalore Summit have been able to reach an agreement on this also.

Sir, we do not expect SAARC to become a mature personality within a year. It has taken ASEAN years and years. The idea of one United Europe has been there in history for the last 200 years or even 1,000 years. What did Emperor Charlemagne try to do? His dream was to have a United Europe. What did Napoleon Bonaparte try to achieve by his conquests? He wanted a United Europe under a different historical perspective. And what is the European Economic Community trying to do? But to try to achieve that historical objective, it has taken years and decades. We cannot expect that SAARC

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will all its in built limitations, the fall out of the colonial past will be able to reach maturity in a year's time. Obviously, it has not been able to reach agreement on a definition of terrorism. But strong condemnation of terrorism is there in no uncertain words. But for the matter of that, where, in which international organisation, have we been able to reach a definition on terrorism? The United Nations has struggled with it for years and has not been able to do it. What is terrorism? How do we distinguish terrorists from freedom fighters and liberation fighters? When in a particular State, under a heinous kind of a system by which people have to run away for their lives, do you think that you will accept the situation like that and not fight back? But we believe that it would be possible for SAARC even here to reach some understanding.

Well, I am coming to my last point. Yes, there are other subjects which are important, which the SAARC Summit for good reasons, has left out of purview. Matters such as of trade, commerce, industry, energy, money, finance—these are important of course. A country like Bangladesh is not so well endowed naturally and has very little to export. But Bangladesh has plenty of gas. Bangladesh gas is, at the moment, a waste to the people of Bangladesh. That gas from Bangladesh could easily be pumped through pipelines to the factories and industries in Calcutta, if there is understanding in a thing like that. Why should Pakistan go all the way to Kenya to buy tea? Why should it not buy Indian tea? Will not Indian tea reach them quicker and cheaper? Why should Bangladesh go to Australia and China to buy coal? From my parts of India, it takes only two hours for the coal to reach Bangladesh.

These are all hard facts. But it is easy to speak about them theoretically. To implement these things, which are important for all of us, there needs to be a climate, a climate of trust. And especially for us India, a large country, it is necessary for us to make all these countries feel free and have no fear about their future but

everything to gain by working together with us. So long, somebody has said these small countries have been talking to India; they cannot have but to talk to us because we are a geographical reality. But in SAARC, they do not talk to us; they talk along with us and they talk with each other. Let this climate increase; let this consciousness increase and this is in the interest of everybody.

Lastly, I hope that in the next Summit, it would be possible for the President of Pakistan Genl. Zia-ul-Haq to attend the Summit. He attended the Summit in Dhaka and for, some reasons, we do not know, he was not able to attend the Summit in Bangalore. But, we know the power structure in Pakistan. It is not the Prime Minister, but the President who takes all the decisions and therefore we would appeal to him to take his place in the next Summit.

I take this opportunity of appealing to the President of Pakistan to lend his hand in order to make SAARC a going concern.

**SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Bhadrachalam):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to associate myself and our Party in the House in congratulating the Prime Minister on the leadership, this country has provided to the recent SAARC Summit Conference in Bangalore. I also wish to congratulate him on his assumption of the Chairmanship of the organisation. It is not a ceremonial position. It imposes a heavy responsibility. It is to be hoped that he will be able to discharge it. He has very rightly pointed out that the task ahead of SAARC is to consolidate the gains. In this connection, we South-Asian countries learn from the experience of the European Common Market, that is EEC and ASEAN.

Qualitatively, those organisations are different from SAARC which also is different from COMECON which is European Common Market of the East European countries. This is a modest beginning which is a wise approach. It is

better to start cautiously and then build step by step rather than attempt an ambitious Common Market and then fail.

I wish to congratulate the leaders of SAARC on their modest approach. It is also a good thing that India has been taking a low key posture in this Association. We are the elder brother and not the big brother. Because of that we have to pay the price of denying ourselves what is due to us by taking the smaller neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bhutan, among others, along with us.

As our friends have mentioned earlier, whatever responsible work that this organisation has taken, it only builds the strength of the area and it can be shared amongst themselves. That is not much gain for us, but it is a long term gain. So, we must reduce our expenditure on defence. As you can see, after the first Conference in Dhaka, we forgot, the mutual trust and confidence. Within few weeks or within few months, we have spent huge amount of money on defence.

Even today, Pakistan is spending a tremendous amount of money on defence. They may say that it is only meant for Afghanistan. But, we cannot say, what exactly are the reasons behind it. We should be conscious, but at the same time, we have to build up our relationship with our neighbouring countries as far as possible, for the long term benefits to our country.

As I have said earlier, the EEC is a more complex association. It is also beset with problems in working the common market, although most of its members are developed industrialised countries. We are all developing countries. Our problems are different and so cooperation among ourselves should begin with subjects like agriculture, forestry, meteorology and disaster management.

Until recently, India and Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka constituted a single

sub-continental entity. A cyclone which lashes Bangladesh, also affects West Bengal, Orissa and even the northern parts of our State viz. Andhra Pradesh. Drought in Sind will similarly affect Rajasthan and other parts of northern India. Floods in the rivers of the sub-continent or earthquakes and other natural calamities do not know political boundaries. It is, therefore, both necessary and wise for us to pull together in facing these problems and in pooling our resources, for the benefit of all our peoples.

As I mentioned earlier, the main object is mutual benefit for all our countries, and also to associate ourselves with other neighbours. Though our system is entirely different from what the Asian countries have got, they are far ahead of us. But though we are late, I hope we will be able to maintain good relations, understanding, and that we will be able slowly to build up good relations in all respects, including business and industry.

Socially also, the peoples of our different countries are at the same stage of development. So, uplift of women or promotion of child care are common tasks for all our countries. With the spread of technology, it is possible for us to use satellites for forecasting weather, so that we can prepare ourselves for cyclones, floods and droughts. Such knowledge and infrastructure for acquiring that knowledge, can be shared by all of us, for our mutual good. We, in India, have accomplished green revolution in wheat in Punjab. The rice output in our Godavari and Krishna delta areas has also been increased by the use of modern methods of agriculture. We can share these benefits with our neighbouring countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh. In 1978-79, there was an effort to promote cooperation between India and Pakistan in agriculture. We had supplied hybrid seeds for foodgrain cultivation in Pakistan, on the advice of FAO. But, instead of the gesture leading to good relations, there was bad blood. Pakistanis alleged that the seed supplied by India was rotten, while India denied the charge. The media in our two countries built on the differences,

[Shri B.B. Ramaiah]

and relations were strained. They remained strained until the end of 1984. Our Prime Minister has been trying to improve relations with all our neighbours, including Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Nepal has been brought into the Ganga Waters Dispute, as desired by Bangladesh. India has been playing a constructive role in helping to find a solution for the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka.

We all know what has happened there during the last two years. In spite of the fact that our Prime Minister, and the President of Sri Lanka have met so many times, the problem has still not been solved. Unless there is a strong desire, cooperation and will, this problem cannot be solved. With the recent approach of SAARC countries towards each other, there will probably be some improvement in these matters.

With Pakistan, it is hoped to resume negotiations for improvement of relations and having cooperation. In this connection, I wish to remind the Prime Minister about the vested interest which the bureaucracies in both our countries have, in keeping the relations strained. A notable example was the statement of Mr. Natwar Singh last week, that there would be no negotiations at all with Pakistan on the nuclear and other issues. Now, at Bangalore, it was decided that the talks would be resumed. It was also said that the Prime Minister might undertake his contemplated visit to Pakistan. I urge him to pursue the path of peace with Pakistan, and wish him all success.

Without improvement of bilateral relations, and removal of mutual distrust among our countries, we cannot build a sound structure for SAARC. The foundations of SAARC lie in the bilateral relations among our countries. We should not allow our disputes to go out of hand. We should try to have them settled peacefully and bilaterally. We should create public opinion in Pakistan, Bangladesh and elsewhere, so that Governments in those countries follow a similar policy.

Finally, most of the member countries of SAARC do not have a representative democratic system. Pakistan and Bangladesh are still in transition from military dictatorship. Bhutan and Nepal are monarchies. The democratic system in Sri Lanka is vitiated by ethnic conflict and the denial of human rights to the Tamils. India has a federal parliamentary democracy. While we would like to see these countries also evolve toward the democratic system, we should not do anything which will give the impression of imposition of our system on these peoples.

As we have started in these recent negotiations and as earlier speakers have mentioned the radio and TV system should be able to give us much cooperation and understanding and also give us better relations with one another.

The tourism which we are talking about, we should also be taken as an active part in it and on the basis of that we should also go with the mutual visa system or even eliminating visa system what the common market countries have got; and the mutual import-export system that we have followed in other countries that is, they are following import and export licensing system should also be relaxed so that business relationship and cooperation and culture, sports and all other activities should go simultaneously in the long run so that we can build up excellent relations to make this SAARC a wonderful organisation, if not today, in years to come ahead.

I, once again, congratulate the Prime Minister to take up this SAARC effort and successfully implement these tasks in the larger interest of our country.

**SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) :**  
Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, the promotion of SAARC is indeed a move in the right direction, indeed a fertile idea, on way to maturity.

From every angle it is expected to work for the good of the peoples of South Asian countries.

Before I Summit my few observations-cum-recommendations in that regard, I first heartily congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to having taken an effective initiative to propel to advantage the spirit of cooperation amongst the peoples of South Asia. A lot of ground work has been covered in that regard and that has been done most satisfactorily. As a result of cogent contribution made by our Prime Minister and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, various regional institutions, research centres management centres, such as transport management centres, Standing Committees of the Secretaries and so on have been established along with other mutually conducive measures which have been adopted. On the whole, internationally speaking, it is a tremendous success, and if I may say so, first time in the history of South Asia, it is not a mean achievement at all.

From ages past, the culture and background of South Asian Nations has historically been intimately common and intertwined as a one whole. Their common ties say, from Nepal down to South, East and West have their tentacles spread all over as being from one stock, amongst crores of peoples.

Just imagine, as an example that the National Emblem of Indonesia, the largest Mohammedan country in the world and lying contiguous to Andaman/Nicobar Islands of India is GARUD, associated so closely also with the epic of RAMAYAN. This one whole tentacle of South Asian people has a big significance and you will see the result as we go on in this open wide world.

Sir, industrially, scientifically, cosmologically, commercially and in all round economic and production field, we South Asians between us can hold our own. To my mind there is no doubt on that account. Why do we have to cross all the seven seas to work out the evenness of our economic and other fields' progress ?

What is it that any of our regional group of South Asian countries cannot

provide one another : Qualitative manpower ? Labour in all fields ? Commercial acqumanship of all types ? Scientific progress, making personalities and persons, professors, doctors, technicians and cosmic experts with all understanding stretching right up to pulsars, quasars, manholes, and what not, and blackholes and what not ? Where is the shortage and where is the difficulty to handle all these problems efficaciously amongst our South Asian group of countries ? It is for us to perceive in a cogent manner.

Sir, we should respect each other's independence; of all countries in this region as equal partners irrespective of the size, potentialities or manpower. We should have a very clear and clean understanding amongst ourselves, and it should be our aim to even work out an understanding to have a common geo-strategic, geo-offensive/defensive understanding, as an international block.

Besides that, if there could be, if you look around, a NATO, if there could be a CENTO, there could also be, if I may say, so, a Warsaw Pact block and other so many blocs, why should not there be a SAARC bloc ? It will, in fact, carry the key to keeping the world nations power balance even. It will really act as a strong deterrent against the possibility of any kind of nuclear holocaust to doom the world, geo-strategically, geo-militarily; if you probe deep into this mutual understanding there is deep meaning in it.

Man is an animal in many respects. Sorry. And he goes at each other's threat for one reason or the other.

AN HON. MEMBER : Rational animal.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : Since time immemorial from stone-age to this day it is so. So, you have to create conditions to keep a good grip on the modern day type of weaponry, modern day type of shall I say a very clever, some times even perverted brain-power also in these things, and

[Shri B.S. Sparrow]

we South Asians, from heritage point of view, from the point of view of our old culture and knowledge—cumulative—people learn from you. Not that you had to go too far to learn from them. Who invented zero? Who invented algebra? Who invented even, shall I say your system of cleanliness in your own areas where you live?

Therefore, this clicking of beautiful brains of South Asia should not be taken lightly and I caution people all around outside. "Do not try to be nasty clever with us. We can do our own business. We can hold our own manfully and people have tried their hands on us time and again, they are pumping and blasting in one way or the other. They are using some people as surrogates, nations as surrogates to achieve their own end.

So, we can stand squarely on our two broad stout legs, in South Asia. Millions of us, we are the strongest people in the world, actually, potentially. We should not have any misunderstanding. Unless you call a spade a spade on one takes any notice of you. I am very glad in that regard that our hon. Prime Minister with his wide vision and boosted and backed up by the External Affairs Minister and his own team, has done something wonderful, which has never been done before. I am very proud that as chance has it, having set the ball rolling, you still have got the command with India. You are now the President of SAARC, which gives you an extra little opening, shall I say, to put the whole thing to full advantage. This is the setting.

So many things have been said previously, which, it will not be fair for me to keep on repeating for the sake of lecture. I do not believe in that. This is done very well by anybody who spoke from that side and this side. Various facts of the problems have been recapitulated innovatingly and otherwise.

Finally, I have nothing else to say more than this that from every point of view,

South Asia can stand on its own legs. I urge upon my External Affairs Minister who is working under the aegis of the hon. Prime Minister, to probe it further forward, with vigour verve and with your consciousness as you own the whole of South Asia as one of the tentacles. You are not going to be, as I said, big power or small power in Asia. They are brothers unto us. And rope in others also. If Afghanistan has not come, tell it, kindly come in; this is the right time. Now is the time. Tell Burma, come along now; this is not the time to waste. Even rope in Indonesia and Bali. Why should we be encircled all round every time to pay some kind of a price on our heads?

With these words I thank you very much for allowing me to speak.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY**  
(Katwa): While taking part in this discussion under rule 193, I cannot restrain myself from referring to the statement of the Prime Minister. The very first of this statement says:

"Inaugurated on the auspicious occasion of Kartik Purnima and of the birth anniversaries of the prophet Mohammad and Guru Nanak Devji. The Summit reaffirmed .."

I appreciate his referring to Kartik Purnima very much. He has the ability to make to the right kind of reference.

In this statement, some general reference is there about the Second Summit and the outcome of it. It is for the Foreign Minister, here in this House, to tell us in concrete terms the outcome and the decisions that have come out from the Summit.

12.28 hrs.

[SHRI SOM NATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Now, before me, hon. Members have said so many things. I also very much appreciate the need for closer cooperation of the countries of South Asia, those who have formed this organisation, SAARC. It will be really a good thing if this Association can really help in promoting the good contacts among peoples of these countries. That is very much needed. There are so many irritants in our relations. But they are not making of the people. They are the making of the vested interests, those who are living in these countries and also residing abroad.

The other Members have spoken about the economic cooperation, cultural exchanges, different projects to be undertaken, on the areas of education, child welfare, women development and all that. But with that a common perception is required about our identity. We have to identify why in the past we fell apart, who instigated animosity in this region and why despite all our best efforts, we could not come together. Who they are? That is very important. Now the Prime Minister says that bilateral issues are not to be taken up in this forum. That is very good. The point is that certain irritants are there in our bilateral relations which may endanger this very concept also. So, we cannot be oblivious to this. While I want that our relations become more closer, they get cemented more, but if we keep our eyes shut on that, Mr. Mushran Ji, then it will be a real problem.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why Mushran Ji ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He was looking at me. On this, Sir, the other day on the AIR and television we heard that Prime Minister Junejo has said that AWACS are not coming to Pakistan, but today one news is there that the Ambassador of USA in Pakistan has said that they are going to get these. What is true ?

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Where did you read this ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Do you not go to library ?

[English]

So, these are the things. We are serious about it. When SAARC was formed, we initially thought that we are going to cinch these irritant issues, but now we find that Natwar Singh Ji—I have great respect for him—has said that in Bangalore what was to be discussed was non-controversial issues and non-political issues. Well, it is very good that we should be cautious not to take up such issues which may harm the development of SAARC, but I must say that we should have the courage to add to the non-controversial items certain other things. What are those ? . . . (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER : He is talking great sense.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobechetti palayam) : Always he talks with great sense.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Apart from all this, the convenors have been appointed and all that we have heard—science and technology, cooperation, culture, education. That is there very much. If you can explore certain areas that is very important and we have to do it. We have no objection to that. But whether we can add certain other items to those non-controversial items ? I believe we have to take that initiative. Can't we say from SAARC that none of these countries will allow its territory to any foreign country to establish a base ? India would not allow, Pakistan would not allow, Maldives would not allow. This is one important thing and everyone should agree on that. If we think that that will create disruption, then it is no use of having SAARC no talk, nothing.



[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

Another thing we can demand is this that the concept of Indian Ocean as zone of peace is a long-pending demand. It was initiated in December 1981 in the 26th Session of U.N. General Assembly. Then after that the direction was to hold an international conference in Colombo. What happened to that? It seems that everybody has forgotten that. Can't SAARC take up this issue? . . . (Interruptions).

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : You are speaking in China's words that China has advocated this policy of zone of peace.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I am talking about Indian Ocean as zone of peace. On Nepal I have certain things to say. I do not support that zone of peace concept. But this we can take up as a zone of peace. If Colombo cannot host it, somebody else can host it. There is no objection to that.

Another thing which is non-controversial we can demand from SAARC and that this is to the benefit of this region, to the benefit of the people of this region to live in peace. What is that? To demand of the members of the Security Council to give an undertaking not to interfere in the affairs of this region. Are SAARC Members ready to demand that declaration?

Nobody should interfere—neither USA, nor USSR, nor anybody. But they are not going to say. Who will say? On this point the goodwill and real intention will be expressed.

I do not want to speak on other points or other aspects. These are important aspects. A good sound basis can be found for real co-operation in this region—that it will be free from any threat, danger and obstruction in future,

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : General expectation in

the beginning was at a low level as far as SAARC meet was concerned because of the shadow cast by bilateral disputes particularly between India and Pakistan and also ethnic disputes in Srilanka. It was held that no substantial headway could be made at such a meet. But it is gratifying to note that these expectations had totally belied—and the results achieved were weighty, substantive and impressive. The Bangalore summit of SAARC has helped in consolidating the gains of regional co-operation. In some Conferences of regional nature we do not expect at times very spectacular achievements. But with patience we have to make progress slowly and achieve one by one more and more items of co-operation. The results of

this meet can be divided into two categories. The first is the establishment of institutional machinery and some procedural conventions which have been agreed upon. Already reference has been made to the establishment of the Secretariat at Kathmandu to the establishment of the Secretary General Mr. Abdul Osman of Bangladesh. Apart from this there has also been an agreement regarding sharing of costs and the most important is formulation for programming costs and the costs of regional institutions have also been agreed upon. I may go further and add that uniform guidelines for convening meetings, etc., have also been formulated. These are not small gains though after they have been achieved they appear not significant. In such regional formulations it is every difficult to agree upon the place of the Secretariat, the procedure of the meetings, the funds sharing. But we must congratulate all the concerned and especially the Prime Minister of India who has taken lead in all these things and got this agreement made on these issues which have been otherwise controversial also.

Apart from this procedural part there are several other decisions which have been made, which demonstrate that SAARC is a dynamic concept. Therefore, the organisers deserve the congratulations on this point also.

A point was raised just now by the earlier speaker that we should find out

new and new areas for cooperation. He had suggested some of them, but I may point out that already in this meet itself nearly 8 or 9 subjects have been found out which may be termed as the extension of the SAARC cooperation. In the first place I may refer to the establishment of Technical Committee for Drug Trafficking. In this connection we must remember that this was a matter of controversy between Pakistan and India. In fact a press statement has appeared of our Prime Minister that drugs had become an important India-Pakistan issue. So, from this point of view we must say that it is a great achievement that all have agreed to the establishment of the Committee for Drug Trafficking. Not only that it has been established, but it has been decided that it is to be headed by Pakistan.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Send a thief to catch a thief!

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : So, from this point of view this programme is a great achievement.

There have been several other agreements which have been made extending the term of reference of agricultural committee to forestry, then exchange of experience, methods of planning and implementation. In this respect the planners are to meet and discuss all these things from time to time. The experience of collection of revenue by India also has been a matter of query by other countries, I am told. And therefore, that will also be taken note of and discussed. Of course, there may be no planned harmonisation but our experience and methods of planning and implementation will be utilised in this Committee.

Then, identification of a number of priority objectives of SAARC countries on international economic issues has also been done in this meet and therefore, from this point of view it is a great success. The success of this SAARC cannot be merely assessed from the Bangalore Declaration itself, but we must take also into consideration the informal meetings of the

Nandi Hills of the Heads of these countries where several decisions have been taken, which perhaps could not have been taken in the formal meetings.

This occasion was utilised for the bilateral talks also. As has been said that in such conferences always opportunities are taken to sort out the bilateral issues and as we read, there have been also bilateral talks between India and Pakistan and bilateral talks between India and Sri Lanka also, and some breakthrough has taken place as far as India-Pakistan bilateral relations are concerned, as is reported. So, these are also to be taken as success of this Conference.

There have been several other points which have been decided to which the earlier speakers made a reference—radio and television and tourism. About tourism a very important point that has been decided is the facility for limited convertibility of national currencies for tourists from SAARC countries. It would very much help us as far as tourism is concerned, but the most important point is that this will lead to the concrete steps for people-to-people contacts and that is very important as far as such regional conferences are concerned. Therefore, the other points, namely, programmes for exchange of scholarships, early institution of SAARC's scholarships, fellowships and Chairs in different universities would also result in people-to-people contacts. Then, a documentation centre has also been decided, as far as this is concerned. So, involvement of youths of each country is proposed with the development programme of the other country under which organised volunteers of one country would work in the other country in the fields of agriculture and forestry expansion work. This will also make people-to-people contact and involvement of the people, especially youths of these countries.

Now, as I said, SAARC has been on the right track, avoiding bilateral problems and emphasising the need to take decisions unanimously. No doubt, the definition of terrorism might

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

not have been agreed upon or might not have been successfully agreed upon. But at least, there is an unequivocal condemnation of terrorism as far as this summit is concerned. Therefore, I have got great hope that in due course of time, there will be an agreement on the definition of terrorism also. It is not wise, in such conferences, to force an issue and take pride in a demonstrable way but with fragile results. Therefore, patience and perseverance are necessary from this point of view.

Now, the Secretariat has been established. I would only say that care should be taken to see not to evolve this Secretariat itself as a typical international bureaucracy. We should take care to see that it really follows up the programmes and the decisions of SAARC and the different Committees thereof that are going to work. It was, of course, significant that Zia was absent in this summit. I would like to know from the hon. Minister also, whether there is any political significance attached to the absence of the President of Pakistan in this summit and sending merely the Prime Minister of that country. It is because in the earlier occasion, he was himself present at Dacca. I would like the hon. External Affairs Minister to throw some light on this point.

With these words, I congratulate our Prime Minister on taking a lead and having become the Chairman of the SAARC this year. I am sure that this Association will make a great head-way and whatever issues of cooperation which are being decided in all those fields, this region will make a great progress.

**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER** (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I deem it a proud privilege to speak on the subject because the Second Summit of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was held in Bangalore, which is my constituency.

Sir, keeping with the tradition of Karnataka, the culture of Karnataka, the

Bangaloreans did accord a very warm reception to our leaders. The Government of Karnataka and the Bangalore City Corporation worked day and night to make the event a great success. The SAARC Summit is really a historic event. Sir, I had the fortune of witnessing both the opening session and the concluding session. I heard with rapt attention the speeches of all the leaders. I say with confidence that the leaders were very sincere in their desire to strengthen the SAARC organisation and also they re-affirmed their faith in promoting common good of our people through cooperative solutions to the problems, which they have agreed to hear.

The Preamble of the SAARC Chapter adopted at Dacca Summit clearly said that political and bilateral issues should be kept out and will not be allowed to endanger the spirit of cooperation. At the conference, they had not discussed the bilateral issues. But outside the conference, they did discuss the bilateral issues. Our country is now anxious to know what transpired between the visiting leaders and our Prime Minister. We are also anxious to know the outcome although our Prime Minister in his Press Conference very briefly stated that he had discussions with Sri Lankan President Shri Jayewardene and also with the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

So far as his discussions with the Prime Minister of Pakistan are concerned, the Prime Minister of Pakistan has stated that Pakistan has not exploded nuclear bomb. The Pakistan Prime Minister has also stated that "USA is not supplying us AWACS planes". Our Prime Minister said that India is not convinced about it.

Another burning problem which has agitated the minds of the people of India is the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. That problem was also discussed for hours together. Our Prime Minister had to leave at 2.30 PM the other day but he prolonged his discussions for four hours at a stretch because he was very keen that a solution is found to this problem because genocide

is carried on in Sri Lanka. They want to find a solution soon. Our Prime Minister has not given us the details. He only said that at this junction it will not be in the interest of both the countries to divulge anything. That is all right. We trust it.

This House and the whole country is very anxious to know the outcome of the bilateral talks between the various leaders and the Prime Minister had.

Our Prime Minister promised to make a statement next week. I wish by the time we discussed this important subject, we had known the details.

The Preamble of SAARC Charter also goes on to declare that they will be guided by respect for the principles of sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, national independence, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of issues.

The SAARC nations are in one way or the other bound by commonalities. They have a common geography, a common culture, a common temperament and common heritage.

Under the dynamic leadership of Bangladesh, SAARC has grown as a healthy child and now it is the turn of India to develop this child.

I am sure we cannot put the entire responsibility on our Prime Minister himself. The whole nation is behind the Prime Minister in strengthening this organisation. We have got a very able External Affairs Minister. We have three able External Affairs Ministers 'Trimurthis.' I am sure they would share the responsibility because people expect a lot from SAARC.

The very fact that the seven leaders have met in the SAARC Conference is a step forward. We cannot take merely pious decisions. People will not be

satisfied. They want concrete action. People are watching how this organisation works.

We are all very happy to see that a permanent Secretariat will be established in Kathmandu in January. When the Secretariat is established, it is natural to expect that the implementation of decisions arrived at the Summit Conference will be looked into.

Many of the Members have referred to the various areas of cooperation on a number of subjects. They have agreed to share the benefits each other.

One important thing on which they have jointly resolved is to fight against the evils of drug-trafficking and terrorism. That is very important, so far as our country is concerned. They decided to promote people to people contact at all levels.

SAARC leaders had two more possible items of cooperation at the Nandi Hills. Nandi provides a very good climate. The two items are cooperation for strengthening popular participation and inter-action. These include radio and television programmes, tourism, exchange of scholars, a Regional Documentation Centre and organised volunteer exchange programme for work in Agriculture and Forestry.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) :  
Nandi Hills are in my district, Kolar.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : If there was some more time, they would have solved many more problems at the Nandi Hills.

*(Interruptions)*

Now, the whole world is watching as to how this Bangalore Declaration will be implemented. The implementation programme is in the hands

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

of the Ministers and the Secretaries concerned. At first, we were disappointed, in the morning, when the Prime Minister addressed the Press Conference and thought that bilateral talks between India and Pakistan have failed. But, fortunately thanks to the guidance by the Prime Minister, the hon. Minister for External Affairs has pursued it. Mr. Natwar Singh and others could do their tasks with their counterparts. It is really a very happy augury to note that normalisation process will begin from the next round at Islamabad. The Foreign Secretaries will be meeting. That is very essential. Many members have referred to solving bilateral issues and they said that the bilateral issues cannot be solved in meeting only once in a year. The Officials can meet once in a month to discuss about the mutual cooperation. But these burning problems, particularly the issue between Pakistan and India cannot wait any longer. It cannot wait for an another summit. I am sure they will do something. Being in Bangalore, I saw with my own eyes how the Foreign Secretaries and the Foreign Ministers were burning their midnight oil to prepare the ground for the summit conference. That is why the concluding Session was able to conclude within an hour. The officials worked day and night.

The Prime Minister in his speech has quoted Kautilya as saying that we must have good neighbourly relations. Even as individuals we feel that we must have good neighbours. Whenever we go in for a house, we ask as to who are all our neighbours. It is necessary that we should develop good relationships with our neighbour.

One thing the world must know. Though we are a big country and though we have got our own resources, India has never shown the big-brother attitude towards any country. It conducted itself with dignity. Though SAARC is a non-political Organisation and no reference should be made to the political side of it, two of the leaders did make references to the Summit of the bilateral issues. The

Pakistani Prime Minister referred to the movement of troops in the border. The Sri Lankan President, in his extempore portion of his speech, referred to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. But our Prime Minister did not react. Because it has been very clearly stated that political issues will not be discussed. Though in the SAARC Conference it was not discussed, it is necessary that political issues also must be solved sooner or later. I would like to make one last point. Another disappointment that was in store for us was the area of cooperation was not extended. India was very keen that trade and industry etc. should be included. It would have benefited other countries too. But somehow the other countries have mis-trust in us and they did not agree to it. In the SAARC the convention is that unless the decision is unanimously acceptable, it will not be adopted. We hope that at the next Summit, the area will be further extended. This SAARC spirit and the Bangalore Declaration will serve as a star for world peace and stability. For this region, nearly 100 crores of people live. With these words I wish success not only to the Conference which has just been concluded but also to the SAARC Secretariat and SAARC officials.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPATI MISARA (Machhli-shahr) : Mr. Chairman Sir, the first summit conference of the SAARC was held in Dhaka in which the heads of States or the Prime Ministers of all the seven countries participated. The second conference was held in Bangalore but the Head of the State of the Pakistan, which is the second largest country member of the SAARC (first being India) did not attend it. The Prime Minister of that country participated in this SAARC conference. Undoubtedly, this would have no importance in an ordinary situation but keeping in view the relations prevailing between India and Pakistan the hon. Minister, as Shri Dighe has said, must clarify the position. I do not know what the hon. Minister will say. But he is a learned person and can throw some light on this issue to remove our doubts. But still the common man will

have a lingering doubt as to why participate the Head of the State of that country did not. Many issues like the setting up of a permanent secretariat, the procedure to the adopted etc. were setting in Bangalore. I do not want to repeat what has already been said as it will serve no purpose. I want to thank our Prime Minister and the other Heads of State and the Prime Ministers who participated in this conference. They decided many issues. Those issues may not suit some people. When the hon. Member Shri Saifuddin Chaudhary was speaking, I felt that he was not touching the real issue. We want to have good relations and to achieve this we are making efforts in various directions. We are trying to have exchange programmes on agriculture, forestry and some other fields. At the same time, we have a feeling that if we touch some controversial issues they may hamper the progress of this conference. All right, touch such issues at the time you think fit. But until personal, political and national relations are discussed frankly and the sore points are removed, you will not be able to find real solution of the problem.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** What are the sore points ?

**SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA :** Shri Choubeyji, please excuse me. I may tell him that he belongs to a party which may not be perturbed even if India is attacked. You may be remembering that at the time of the war with China, he was not concerned at all. May I tell you what pinches you.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) :** Please do, even by abusing.

**SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA :** Every day, discussion takes place here. Although I have not participated in any of the discussions but every time I hear that some foreign hand is behind this terrorism. Some foreign power is training the terrorists and sending them here. Who is this foreign power ? Sometimes we even

name it and say that we have proof of its involvement. It has become the biggest problem for our country. When we have talks with that power on various issues, why then do we hesitate to raise this point ? We must discuss this issue also. Only then will we be able to know their intentions. If they are not prepared to talk on this issue then it will make their intentions clear. The Charter of SAARC expressly says that no country shall interfere in the sovereignty, rights and internal affairs of another country. You have included all the principles of the Panch Sheel in this charter and in spite of this, if any country is not willing to sort out the irritants and does not respond satisfactorily then, certainly, its intentions cannot be bonafied and when the intentions are *malafied*, how can we sit together and settle the issue.

Secondly, about the problem of Assam, it was decided during Prime Ministership of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi that a barbed wire fence would be erected along the border to check the infiltration from Bangladesh. There was no controversy over it because the fence was to be raised on our side of the border. But still the issue is hanging fire. What is wrong in it ? Why do they want to prevent us from doing so ? There is no controversy about it. And, if the other party considers it wrong, and at the same time, is not ready to resolve the issue in a practical manner, then it certainly means that they do not want to resolve the issue amicably. These are the two things I had to tell you.

The third problem is the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka. The steps and efforts of our Hon. Minister to solve this problem are praiseworthy, but while efforts are on, their armed forces attack Tamils and kill many people. There must be some negotiation with them to resolve this problem. I do not want you to take a decision. But these issues should be discussed frankly as SAARC countries are considered to be a family. The SAARC countries should sit like a family and discuss their problems without any hesitation. Everyone should listen to those

[Shri Shripati Mishra]

problems. If someone does not speak frankly and does not want to accuse someone openly, then, let them not do so. But all these issues and intentions must be made clear to this family of SAARC. You have taken a major step—people to people contact—and when this contact is achieved, the masses of the respective countries will force their rules to adopt the right approach. You have taken some decisions about the mass media and certain other matters. I want you to stress on the implementation aspect of the proposals of setting up of the communication system and people to people contact.

On economic front, I am not very optimistic that much can be achieved by mutual exchanges. But whatever be the results, they will be for the good. I want to say that you must expand the means of communication. The news to be exchanged among the member countries must be authentic, otherwise, the outside forces having very powerful news agencies will distort the news and try to spoil our relations. We must ensure that only authentic news is exchanged. In order to achieve the people to people contact, you have devised some exchange programmes involving students, professors, technicians, etc., and I think it will help them in understanding each other. This will bring some qualitative changes in the thinking of the people. They will try to set priorities to achieve goodwill and friendship among these countries.

In the end, I want to invite your attention to two things. I would like our hon. Foreign Minister to ponder over the point which General Sahib has just reminded. Burma and Afghanistan are at least two such countries and it is a historical fact that they had age old ties with this continent and there had been close contact between the people of those countries and the rest of the continent (*Interruptions*). . . . Thailand also comes in this category. So, efforts should be made to include at least such countries in this family and forum. It will widen the base, expand commerce and trade and

give strength to this movement. I am using the word 'strength' because it is the age of 'materialism' and strength and materialism are understood better than anything else. Our Prime Minister on his return from visit to Australia and New Zealand had said that countries like Burma, Thailand and Afghanistan which even today follow certain Indian traditions and culture should be included in this movement to widen its base. This will give strength to the movement itself and to its voice in the international forums. I do not advocate creation of any power bloc or military power. It is not required, but some arrangements must be made to voice forcefully the principles of Panch Sheel propounded by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the great leader of India in this group so that the voice may reach the member countries. With these words, I thank you for giving me time to express my views.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as SAARC Summit is concerned at the outset we have to convey our compliments to the hon. Prime Minister who has been selected as the Chairperson of SAARC and who has taken much pains in order to settle the Sri Lankan issue at Bangalore itself. Bangalore was the right place to hold SAARC Summit as South is always a zone of peace. Sir, on account of convening of the Summit at Bangalore it got a face-lift as Rs. 3-4 crores were spent for this purpose. I request the hon. Minister of External Affairs that such Conferences can be convened in Madras also so that Madras may also get a face-lift by spending Rs. 3-4 crores.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Why not Calcutta, Sir?

PROF. N.G. RANGA: No. There is pollution.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It is very much growing. It is not limping.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** The SAARC summit is a step in the right direction. Definitely, the SAARC conference at Bangalore is a substantial improvement over the conference at Dhaka which was held last year. The declaration has also paved the way for constructive efforts in the nine areas identified in 1985 for an integrated programme of action. I request the Government to see that the implementation is done in letter and spirit.

We have seen so many conferences and after the conferences are over, they have been taking so many steps, but the steps taken are mostly inconclusive or they are not at all useful to the people at large. But I hope that the decisions taken in this conference will be implemented in letter and spirit, and we will be able to use them for the child and woman welfare.

In the conference at Dhaka in the year 1985 it was also decided that the bilateral issues cannot be raised in this conference, but unfortunately, the Sri Lankan President, Shri Jayewardane, contrary to this convention, raised the problem of Sri Lankan Tamils and criticised the policy and programmes of the Sri Lankan Tamils. It is a fact that his Government has killed nearly ten thousand Tamilians so far and displaced nearly four and a half lakh Tamilians from Sri Lanka and has also put 4500 Tamilians inside the jails. A number of Tamil villages have also been destroyed. After all this, he speaks in the SAARC summit as if he is a Budha or a Gandhi. He also speaks about *ahimsa* and non-violence. It is just like **\*\***successfully quoting the sermons of the Bible in the presence of Christ in the church. Actually, Shri Jayewardane before leaving Sri Lanka for Bangalore virtually declared a war. He also stated in Sri Lanka to the press that this was the last chance he was giving to the Tamil militants. If they were not coming forward to the negotiating table, he would declare a war. What does it mean? He is purchasing gunboats, he is also purchasing warplanes and arms from Pakistan, China, USA and other countries. The entire Tamil race in

Sri Lanka is actually facing annihilation and liquidation at the hands of Sri Lankan Government.

I appreciate and I congratulate our hon. Prime Minister who has actually taken so much of pains in order to settle the issue. In fact, marathon talks were going on between our hon. Prime Minister and the Sri Lankan President, Shri, Jayewardane for four hours, for five hours, but we do not know what has been the outcome of the talks so far. Anyhow, we are under the impression that our Prime Minister will come forward to settle the issue. If the issue is not settled during the period of our hon. Prime Minister, I think, there cannot be any solution for the Tamils in Sri Lanka. This is the right time and our hon. Prime minister is taking sincere steps and we appreciate it.

At the same time, our hon. Prime Minister gave a statement yesterday, but unfortunately, he has not mentioned even a single word about the Sri Lankan problem. I request him to come forward with a statement. At least the External Affairs Minister who is going to reply to this debate may mention something with regard to this problem and what actually happened in Bangalore between Shri Jayewardane and our hon. Prime Minister. As regards violation of human rights, it does not find a place in the Statement. The genocide that is taking place in Sri Lanka also does not find a place in the Statement. All these things should have been mentioned in the statement.

All those leaders who came to attend the Bangalore Summit, made a pledge to meet the needs of the children. This is an immensely important matter and that is why they have made a mention about it in the meeting. In this context, they called for an early conclusion and adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. They subscribed to the goals of universal immunisation by 1990, universal primary education, maternal and child nutrition and so on. These are very important areas. We have to see that we meet children's requirements fully so that they can have proper mental

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**\*\***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

and physical development. This is very necessary because children are the future of our country. In this connection, I would like to stress one point. If we really want our children to grow with good health and have free education, we should give them free nutritious meals. This Nutritious Meal Scheme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu and our hon. Prime Minister has to come forward to have this scheme. I suggest that this Nutritious Meal Scheme should be implemented immediately in almost all the States.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : I do not want to repeat the points that have already been mentioned by my friends. Sir, SAARC is still in an infantile stage. But within a short span of time, it is proved that SAARC can be a very useful forum for mutual cooperation among the States of South Asia. The success, within this small period, is certainly due to the statesmanship of our Prime Minister. Much of the credit for the success of SAARC as also the success of the Summit in Bangalore goes to our Prime Minister.

This success is in spite of the fact that there are a number of irritants among the States of SAARC. There are differences of opinion between India and Pakistan ; there are differences between India and Sri Lanka. As has already been stated, our basic difference with Pakistan lies in the fact that that nation is trying to become a nuclear power. They have already manufactured a nuclear bomb or they are about to make it. Again, sophisticated arms are being induced into that region, which poses a threat to our security. Pakistan is also encouraging terrorism and is playing in the hands of imperialist Powers to destabilise our country. Similarly, with Sri Lanka also, we have certain problems. As my hon. friend Sri Kolandaivelu has rightly said, Tamils are being butchered and a genocide is taking place, in that country. But, while the genocide is taking place, Mr. Jayewardane came here to Bangalore where he preached a sermon of peace. It is true, he preached *Ahimsa*. But we should

see that in spite of these irritants, these countries of the South Asia were able to come together around a table on one platform. Is it not a success? Is it not a success that Jayewardane was made to preach *Ahimsa* in Bangalore? This is our success.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : After killing so many people there ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Let me please finish. I am coming to it. To that extent it is a success. One Hon'ble Member asked when these irritants are there, what are you going to do with SAARC? Sir, when individuals or countries come together, if we are sincere about friendship first we should identify the areas of cooperation. We should find out, in what all fields, we can co-operate and we should work in those fields. Those areas of unity or areas of co-operation should be used as a footing, in order to solve the problems which are in front of us. Therefore, these seven countries of South-Asia coming together and identifying the areas of unity, identifying the fields where they can co-operate in itself is a success and a step forward in solving the problems ahead of us, i.e., the problems confronting our country and Pakistan and the problems confronting our country and Sri Lanka and also other problems. Therefore, in that context, it is a success. We should know that this we have achieved within a short span of time. How can you expect big result within such a short span of time? If a tree is planted, to get fruits it will take some time. It has to grow. You cannot get results from a small sapling. So it is only a sapling. It has to grow. If it has to grow, we should be prepared to nurture it with an intention that it should grow. That is what India is doing. It is, Bangladesh which has initiated or came forward with an idea of the regional co-operation. But we are trying our best to nurture it. Our Prime Minister has said while he is the Chairman of the SAARC, he will try to broaden the areas of cooperation and will try to see that SAARC is a reality in solving of any problem of this area.

Again in the Prime Minister's speech, it has been said, I quote :

"The basic thrust of our affair is to promote people to people contacts at all levels."

Sir, this is the most important point. If we look at the history we find that the cultural tradition of the people of this area is the same. We were sharing the common history, due to, of course, historic reasons. Therefore, in addition to a Government to Government co-operation, the thrust is to be given to people to people co-operation. I am happy here to say, the areas which were identified, are the areas of co-operation which will promote people to people co-operation. That will lead to emergence of cultural personality, which was already there, but which is dormant for the time being. So, it is our duty, as the Central Member of the SAARC or as the leader of the SAARC or the Chairman of the SAARC to see that this Common cultural personality emerges among the countries of the SAARC. That excellent personality will be a catalyst in solving the problems which are confronting us. Therefore, this identification cultural personality is one of the most important aims of the SAARC and it should achieve it. I am very happy that the SAARC is moving in that direction and our Prime Minister is giving a lead in that direction.

Sir, South Asia has its own regional identity. My hon. friend here said that we can add some more countries to this group. Yes, Thailand and Burma can be included in this group. What is our cultural bond with them? When, I visited Thailand, I found that when I said, I come from India, they spoke of India as the great country of Buddha. Cultural bond is already there with these countries but we never tried to discover that bond. These countries also can join with us. So, a regional South Asian identity of culture, tradition and common history can be developed. If that is developed, I am sure it will be one of the political Powers in the region.

True, we have no political intentions. The hon. Prime Minister has said : SAARC

is not a political forum. Even if it is not such a forum, the voice of SAARC will be listened to by the Big Powers. If that is to be achieved, SAARC should emerge as one as a unifying factor, unifying force in every field.

I am happy that this regional identity has been discovered. It is not something new. It was already there. We were not able to discover it. Now that we have discovered it, it is our duty to see that this regional identity is maintained. Other countries which are a kin to our culture should also be brought into that forum.

True, SAARC is not able to solve some of the problems in the region. About terrorism SAARC was not able to agree on a definition. But it has been agreed that terrorism should be fought out. That much of an agreement is there.

I am sure that whatever we have achieved, is something commendable ; on this footing if we go ahead, we will surely solve our other problems also. I am sure that our Prime Minister is giving a lead in that direction. I wish him success ; the entire people of the country is with him, and wish him success. Let us all hope that SAARC might lead to a solution of all the bilateral problems of this region.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Midnapore) : I welcome the declaration of the recent SAARC meeting held at Bangalore. But we must be realistic. There should not be too much of an elation ; neither should there be an absolute frustration.

This is the youngest grouping in the world. Also, the population that these countries cover is the largest in number, compared to all other groupings in the world. There have been other groupings like ASEAN, Gulf countries, and also other groupings. But these groupings had inspiration from some other countries, from imperialist countries like USA, and from NATO. Here there is the difference between these groupings, and our grouping, called SAARC. That SAARC has come

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

into being, is itself a big achievement. Previously, Bangladesh and even Sri Lanka wanted to join ASEAN. Pakistan wanted to join the West Asian Group; but after a realistic survey, realism prevailed on them. The very situation obtaining in this area demanded that we the people of South Asia combined, and stood combinedly in whatever manner possible, and in whatever circumstances.

Sometimes we have had differences, no doubt; but the differences should be left aside, and the areas of unity must come forward.

This declaration by SAARC has given very positive results. I would speak of many things, but the first thing I will speak about is this: it is for the first time that a South Asian Broadcasting System is going to come up. It will have a very good impact in South Asian nations, amongst whom there are so many differences.

We are going to develop tourism—people to people contacts. If the people from Bangladesh, young people from Bangladesh come to Calcutta and People from Calcutta go to Dacca, Islamabad people come to Delhi and Delhi people go to Islamabad, definitely, the question of hatred will be coming down; they will be learning from each other more, will be understanding from each other more; it is a very big step, if we can really implement these things.

Similarly, voluntary programmes for youths, if our youths go to Bangladesh for making irrigation projects if youths from Pakistan come to Delhi to solve the problem of drought, to serve us, definitely, we will be developing a common culture; that thing too is very good.

As has been stated, some welfare measures are going to be adopted. Universal child welfare programme will be there by which you are going to immunise all children by 1990; universal primary education; provision for safe drinking water by 2000 AD. They are all laudable

things. Nobody is there in India who would not support these things.

We are to take a very correct and realistic assessment regarding the groupings; their socio-economic conditions obtaining in these countries, in various countries are not the same. In India, we have democracy. In Pakistan, Nepal and Bhutan they are theocratic States. Some say that their religion is Hinduism; some say Islam is their culture. There is military dictatorship in Pakistan; in Bangladesh, there is military dictatorship posing that they are democrats. We have got our own democracy. Let different types of countries have been able to come together and sit together and take some decisions, which although they are not so full as the need requires, even then it is a very big advance.

The Bangalore declaration reads as follows:

The leaders reaffirmed that the principal goal of SAARC was to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia, to improve their quality of life, to accelerate economic growth, social programmes and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realise their full potential."

It is a very laudable announcement. So far, it is all right. We cannot differ with it. But then we must look to the reality; how far we can really do in the obtaining situations as they are now. Except Nepal and Bhutan, there even today monarchy is ruling at the far end of the 20th century even when bourgeois system, capitalist system is coming down; and socialism is coming up. In Nepal and Bhutan, we get Kings with absolute power; and in the rest of these countries, while poverty is the main problem, as has been stated, we want to live in dignity, all these are colonies of erstwhile British Imperialism. India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are members of the ex-colonies, and we are poor; we are developing nations; we are not a developed nation.

because of that. Mr. Goswami has stated that the poorest of the poor live in those areas; it is not because of our fault; it is because imperialist countries looted these countries and suck our blood. Even now, imperialists have their own designs for this zone; they want to subvert and destroy our economy in this zone; it is well-known to us what they are doing. It has been stated very clearly and categorically in this declaration. It reads as follows:

"The heads of state or government were deeply concerned that the world economy continued to be in the throes of crisis, with particularly harsh and severe consequences for the economies and development prospects and aspirations of the developing countries."

Very correct. It further reads as follows:

"These negative factors include: Depressed commodity prices, rising protectionism, global recession, lower export earnings, net outflow of financial resource from developing countries and an aggravated debt crisis."

We are all victims of these things: let it be it Pakistan, be it Bangladesh, be it Ceyland and be it India. These things still continue.

And then, de-stabilising internally by using all sorts of ethnic and social contradictions! It is quite well known. What is being done by Pakistan? What is Pakistan doing in Punjab? How, they are helping? And even Bangladesh, a small country, they are giving training to TVNs, to come and attack Tripura. It is happening. We are surrounded. The entire area is surrounded. We have got military bases in Pakistan, in Sri Lanka, and even in Bantua and Nepal. Nepal is at least looking towards North, not towards us, that is quite obvious. So what is happening?

India wanted that these things like trade, commerce, industry, power and others have to be part of discussion and decision. It was not agreed to. I am sorry. But then, actually, without these things you cannot advance. We want SAARC to be an instrument of struggle for new economic order and South-South cooperation should start here. We, the people of this region, should meet, know our problems, and help each other. I hope this will flow. It has not yet come. I do not regret. Because, SAARC was born at Dacca, only one year ago; it is an infant. It is only born. So, at that time all these things were not done. Whatever has been done here they were not done at that time. All these things, trade, commerce, industry, power, they could not be included because of objections from some countries. In Dacca other countries objected to whatever has now accepted in Bangalore. So from Dacca to Bangalore is an advancement.

What has happened in Bangalore, we should recognise and under the Chairmanship of our country, and our Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi we will achieve more victories in the economic and social fronts and convert SAARC gradually into what it is not today, but it should gradually be an instrument for South-South cooperation and an instrument for new economic order without which these countries, all these countries not only India, cannot develop. I have full hope that through SAARC we will achieve more and more advancement.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Members who spoke before me, discussed in detail how the SAARC came into existence in Dhaka, how its second conference was held in Bangalore on 15th, 16th and how our Prime Minister was elected its chairman. Now it will have a permanent secretariat in Nepal, where we would be able to see all its activities. The seven countries which are its members, have common problems and there is no doubt that all these are developing countries and are facing problems like illiteracy, food, shelter, etc.

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

I do not think there is any need to tell that Pakistan, Bangladesh and we had been one country upto 1947 and rest of the countries were at one time British colonies. It is good that we have started our efforts from Bangalore in the direction of removing ignorance and illiteracy and forging towards progress. Shri Rajiv has regarded the movement being at informative stage. Nobody has any doubt regarding the ability, intelligence and competence of our Minister for external affairs. We have been watching all the developments. I would like to raise two or three issues here. We all agree that Burma, Afghanistan and Indonesia should be included in it. We cannot solve our problems by creating small blocks. The aims, for which we have formed the SAARC, requires the participation of these countries. The areas of development mentioned in the charter need everybody's cooperation, without which neither can we bring peace to this sub-continent nor will we be able to make progress and avoid unnecessary wars.

I hope that our learned hon. Minister would throw some light on the points raised by the members, who spoke before me. I do not want to take up those issues which may harm us. In his statement the Prime Minister had stated here yesterday that this was not a forum for bilateral discussions. So far as I can understand his intention is that issues pertaining to any two of the member countries would not be raised and discussed there. We would not discuss in this forum our dispute with Pakistan or what is happening to our Tamil brothers in Sri Lanka, I would submit that if we really want to make progress, we shall have to resolve our differences. Unless we do it and discuss these things openly with one-another, no solution is possible. If President Zia has not come, it is their business, their Prime Minister had come. We shall have to ask Pakistan why they are encouraging the elements who are raising slogans of Khalistan in India; what wrong have we done to them. Do they suspect that the Mukti Bahini in Bangladesh were ours? First, we shall have to make introspection. If we clarify our position, we would seek the same from them also. We can ask them from where

the Khalistanis are getting arms and ammunitions, how trained military personnel are infiltrating into our country, how drugs are being smuggled and how long will it go on? If Pakistan is doing anything against our interests, do you think that covering such things would solve our disputes? While sitting in the SAARC, if we say that we do not want to have bilateral talks with President Jayewardane, do you think that we would be able to sort out our differences with Sri Lanka? We can say this much that we shall not interfere in the sovereignty of any other country and it is good not to interfere in the internal matters of other countries. This is our policy also. We shall also not like any other country's interference in our internal matters but when our Tamil brothers are being killed and the ethnic problem is assuming serious proportions, we must have bilateral talks. Today, we are 7 or 10 countries sitting together, tomorrow it may be 12 or 14 because we have one culture, one religion, we have geographical and historical links. Any of us can have problems. If we do not clear our sides on such platforms, do not try to understand each other's view points, do not sort out our differences, how will we be able to solve our problems. So far as cultural relations and religions are concerned, they do not help and you have a long experience of it. Despite our being Hindu nations, why our relations with Nepal are not improving. China, Japan, Bangkok and Indonesia are the followers of Buddhism but does it play any role in their mutual relations? It is the nation which matters. Somebody said that we should not form any power bloc. But when CENTO, SEATO and NATO can be formed and then the Federation of Gulf countries can be constituted, then, Sir, why cannot we have bilateral talks? Sir, need be, we shall have to create an organisation which will help us in resolving our minor disputes. Nobody has forgotten Diego Garcia, and Gilgit is another example before us. If you do not have talks on all these matters, how these disputes will be resolved.

Therefore, I am of the opinion and want to make a request through you that the experienced and able Minister for External Affairs must see that an open

discussion takes place on these issues and that South Asian countries constitute powerful bloc to make the rest of the world understand that our culture is one, our history is one and we are geographically linked and therefore, our development will take place together.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

**SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) :** Mr, Chairman, Sir, at the outset I want to congratulate because India has been elected as the Chair Person of the SAARC. After NAM, India has been elected to SAARC. I am happy that India is respected by the outside countries.

Regional cooperation is the motto of SAARC which should also be appreciated. This is really a good motto. The member-countries of SAARC owe huge money as foreign loans. India owes a foreign debt of U.S. \$ 20,464 million, Pakistan owes a foreign debt of \$ 10,600 million, Bangladesh owes a foreign debt of \$ 4,470 million, and Sri Lanka owes a foreign debt of \$ 2,828 million. India is also heading in foreign debt. We do not know how we are going to come out of this economic slavery.

With regard to Sri Lanka, the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is reported to have said that the Sri Lanka's proposal is good. What does it imply? The scope of settlement is limited. The Tamils have to consider only those guidelines now given by Mr. Jayewardene.

Bangladesh was the outgoing Chairman of SAARC. When did Bangladesh come into existence? Formerly it was under Pakistan's rule. There was a genocide in East Pakistan. India took a military action and Bangladesh was born. Now the Bangladeshi President is sitting side by side with the Pakistan's Prime Minister because of India's military action. But as far as Tamils are concerned, our Indian Government is preaching only political solution in

Sri Lanka. In recent months, 52 villages in Trinkomalee district have been totally destroyed. The negotiations are going on. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is not able to prevail upon Shri Jayewardene to stop the killings of Tamils. They are still going on. Shri Jayewardene, before coming to the SAARC conference, declared that this is the last chance they are giving to the Tamil militants. Unless they accept these proposals, there will be war.

Shri Jayewardene's government has openly declared war and is preaching *ahimsa*. My friend Kolandaivelu said **\*\*preaches Bhole, but I want to say that.\*\*** is preaching philosophy. So far, ten thousand innocent Tamils have been killed, 4,50,000 Tamils have been displaced, 4,500 Tamils are still in prison, 300 villages have been destroyed, 100 workshops belonging to the Tamils have been demolished. I am addressing this august House, Sir, I do not know how many Tamils have been killed today, how many innocent Tamil women have been raped today. But Mr. Jayewardene is preaching *ahimsa* at our coast, in our country. Red-carpet reception was accorded to Mr. Jayewardene whose government is still killing our Tamils in Sri Lanka. I want to emphasise on the Government that they may come to any agreement with Mr. Jayewardene, whether political or otherwise, but I request the Government, through the External Affairs Minister, that our Prime Minister should prevail upon President Jayewardene to stop the killings at least now—at least now means when the negotiations are at a high pitch.

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) :** History is on record that South Asia was and cradle of civilisation. But because of in-fighting between kingdoms, the Britishers, Portuguese and Dutch and others ruled South Asia for centuries and after that the countries within this region got independence and started developing on their own with different types of governments—presidential, democratic and kingdoms like King of Bhutan.

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**\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.**

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

One of my friends said that in Bangalore the President of Pakistan did not come. That does not matter so far as they agree to become partner in SAARC.

The points taken for co-operation in Bangalore declaration are very important, specially the child care and women upliftment. At the same time because of geographical vicinity, there are many important areas where there can be co-operation—economic, social and cultural. Specially in the field of communication our satellite can be useful to all the SAARC countries. We find that there are many misunderstandings, misgivings, when different countries have to come together for communication facilities. One of the examples I have seen—a cable under the sea was to be laid between Kuwait and India. There was controversy whether it should come via Karachi or directly to Bombay. With SAARC establishment of co-operation such type of controversies can be sorted out. There are natural resources which can be shared by these countries only with common expenditure and at the same time less expenditure. For example, rivers like Tista have great potential for hydro-electric power. That power can be given to Bangladesh, to Nepal and it can be utilised in our country.

We see increase of terrorism, drug trafficking in different countries and to control this, if proper co-operation is achieved through this forum, there will be much more advantage to our sub-continent and respect for international law.

We are thinking of economic co-operation in SAARC. We congratulate Rajivji and President of Bangladesh for mooted this idea and bringing it into practice. This should have been done long before as was done by the developing countries in case of European Economic Community. During these days even developed countries are facing global recession—lower export earnings and specially in this region we have aggravated debt crisis. Under these circumstances when the seven countries

will think of economic co-operation, there will be pressures and pulls from the developed countries from different international forums which have advanced loans to these countries and in this atmosphere it will be difficult task for SAARC to achieve this economic co-operation and to establish particular concessions among the countries.

17.00 hrs.

Even then we hope that with the good offices of our young Prime Minister and good intentions of different Heads of States of these countries we will be able to make rapid progress.

Sir, even in the field of technology we can think of horizontal transfer of technologies among these countries and development through such transfers of technologies.

There was a mention that we should increase the number of members, and Afghanistan can join, Burma can join. But to start with, initially we have to see how the experiment of these seven countries constituting the SAARC works. Even Indonesia can join. Some time back, in the Speaker's Delegation I had the opportunity to visit Indonesia and there the Members of Parliament evinced great interest in this SAARC. At that time this SAARC was just a declaration and it was not an established forum at that time. But if we observe, like Afghanistan, Indonesia also is our neighbour. From our Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Sumatra Islands are only 90 kilometres away. So, we can think of admitting them in the SAARC and request these countries also to become members, as for example, countries like Thailand, Burma, Indonesia and Afghanistan. With the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, as a Chairperson of this SAARC, we hope that there will be rapid progress through SAARC in social, economic and cultural upliftment of these countries, and as Mr. Dinesh Goswami has said, we do not want to be a big brother or a dominant partner in

SAARC, but we want to be an equal partner in the SAARC, and Sir, let us hope that this forum will work as good as the European Economic Community and in this region there will be people-to-people cooperation and peace and amity among the nations.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to repeat the points which have already been mentioned. I just want to stress two or three points only.

The second SAARC conference held in Bangalore was a good conference and I think it is the most pleasant development of 1986. It has been the most successful conference. The way the Prime Minister conducted the conference was a big achievement. Although it was said in the forum of the SAARC that there would not be any talk on bilateral relations yet some people raised these points and our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi listened to them patiently and did not express any reaction. This is not a small thing in itself.

Those who have read the press reports from Bangalore must have come to know that our new Minister for External Affairs, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari did much work behind the scenes. He even did not sleep for a whole night. He tried his best to narrow down the area of differences by holding talks with all concerned. I congratulate Shri Tiwari on behalf of the House for his most valuable contribution in making the second SAARC meeting a success.

Sir, I want to go into the background of SAARC and would take a minute's time. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had said a number of times in this House that he felt very sorry when the people of the neighbouring countries, the people of Asia met each other like strangers and that much could be done to bring them together so that the countries of Asia were able to

raise their issues with one voice. He has also written in his famous book 'Glimpses of the World History' that when people from here go abroad, they talk with their fellowmen in foreign language as if they do not know each other. He had such a great feeling for the unity of the Asian countries that he organised the famous Asian Conference here in March, 1947 and stressed the unity of Asian countries. He said that we all had been the victims of colonialism and that time had come to unite. This spirit of his gave birth to Panchsheel and then to non-Alignment Movement. He strove and worked the whole of his life for the unity of the Asian countries.

About the conception of the SAARC, as has already been stated, the erstwhile President of Bangladesh Shri Zia-ur-Rehman had put idea before Shrimati Indira Gandhi and she had readily accepted it. Then a series of meetings of Foreign Secretaries and Foreign Ministers were held. Only in 1985 the Conference could be held in Dhaka. The people who had watched the Dhaka Conference on T.V. would recall that the atmosphere was such as if the whole of the South Asia had united. The South Asian countries are ready to forget the old differences. Shri Jayewardene had suggested to Shri Rajiv Gandhi to give it a written shape and they were behind him. When Bangladesh was hit by a cyclone Shri Rajiv and Jayewardene visited Bangladesh. The President of Bangladesh also visited India though for a brief period and talks for trade agreements were initiated. Negotiations were started for increasing mutual trade and not attacking nuclear establishments of one another. On the one hand, Pakistan was saying such things and on the other it was secretly helping the terrorists and making of nuclear bomb. I believe that there are immense potentialities in the SAARC. The Prime Minister had stressed there and also said later in his press conference that we wanted to forge economic relations among the SAARC countries.

The total population of these seven countries is one billion, that is, one fifth of world population. Such is the potentiality of these nations. If they co-operate with one another, march together, they can do anything. There are many rivers in



[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

Nepal. If India and Nepal co-operate with each other in this area, they can generate enough electricity to industrialise Nepal and the whole of India. If there is co-operation between India and Bangladesh in the matter of jute, we can very well compete in the international market. Both the countries are jute competitors and jute growers of both the countries are suffering.

If there is co-operation between Sri Lanka and India, we cannot be loser in matter of tea. What I mean to say is that there is tremendous potentiality of economic co-operation.

Several Members have said that we should not believe Shri Jayewardene's statement. You might have heard the speech of Jayewardene on the television, though I do not support the genocide being perpetrated by Jayewardene; it should rather be opposed. But Jayewardene had said that during freedom struggle he participated in the struggle hand in hand with Nehruji and during his visit to India he used to stay in Anand Bhawan. He further said that when slogans of 'Do and Die' were being raised, he was setting behind Nehruji. Jayewardene might be wrong. But please give some time to the people to ponder over it and to sit together. It is never too late to mend. If cultural relations are promoted and the range of T.V. and radio are increased, the people of that area will see it and will feel that they are really one. You might have seen that in America the public opinion forced President Reagan to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. If cultural relations are promoted in this area and the range of T.V. and radio programme is expanded, the new generation in Pakistan can force the rulers of that country to cooperate with India. In the end, I congratulate Shri Rajiv on behalf of the whole country for providing leadership to the people in the second SAARC conference and making the Conference a success.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT

TIWARI): Mr. Chairman, we have just listened to a momentous and historic discussion which will find a definite and important place not only in the annals of this House but also in the archives of the SAARC and its manifold institutions in the future.

This momentous discussion, even though of short duration, has reflected a rare consensus of views cutting across party lines truly representing the voice and the wishes of the Indian people, as a measure of renaissance of the South-Asian consciousness.

I must congratulate Shri Dinesh Goswami, a veteran parliamentarian, for having made a quintessential representation articulating the spirit of SAARC. I think the arguments that he marshalled, the facts that he doled out and the various substantive points mentioned by him will stand out as arguments of abiding value to support the resurgence of the SAARC spirit in South Asia. I congratulate him for his presentation, for the incisiveness of his arguments and I was thinking that he was a SAARC spokesman or SAARC Foreign Minister speaking.

I would like also to congratulate our esteemed colleague Shri G.G. Swell for his passionate eloquence stressing the necessity of SAARC as an institution. I quote Shri G.G. Swell when he said:—

"In spite of the environment, SAARC is the best thing that could have happened to this region."

We all cannot but agree with him.

Shri B.B. Ramaiah, coming from Andhra Pradesh, representing Telugu Desam, cautioned us—I think he was very correct—he said:—

"Let us build step by step. Let us have a modest, low key approach. Let India behave, not as a big brother but as an elder brother."

I think his advice is very appropriate. That should be the attitude of India and the great Parliament of India. And he reminded us that we have had the same cyclones, the same floods, the same drought situations, even the same earthquakes, Nature, geography, the geo-political situation—all lead to the necessity of South Asia coming together as much as it can.

Shri R.S. Sparrow our well known veteran, of course, wanted this SAARC idea to expand to include Thailand, Indonesia and he referred to the Garuda the Indonesian symbol. He was supported ably by Shri Shripati Mishra who spoke in chaste Hindi about the basic SAARC theme and the importance of people to people contact. That the people to people contact is very important to generate the SAARC consciousness.

Even Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary did not strike a discordant note and he spoke of non-controversialising the issues. I think this is very appropriate phrase rarely used in this House, he said let us non-controversialise the issue. I think it is a rare phrase and for SAARC there are controversial issues. There are controversial and contentious issues but these should be non-controversialised. I think we can agree with him for non-controversialising the issues, not only of SAARC but on many other matters also.

Mr. Sharad Dighe conceived of SAARC as a dynamic concept. Let us aim high. Let us not have a small aim. Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer considered this to be a historic event and he mentioned the support that the State Government of Karnataka and the people of Karnataka and Bangalore gave to the successful conclusion of this event, the Summit. I join him and I may tell this House that the Government of Karnataka the City Corporation of Bangalore and the people, the broad section of political and social opinion in Karnataka tried to do their best. They tried night and day to make this Summit a success. I must put on record of this House that the whole environment

there at Bangalore was enchanting—the illuminations, the broad smile in the faces of the poorest among the poor, the cheering faces. They all expected something to come out of this summit. I think this Bangalore spirit will certainly pervade the Bangalore Declaration of the SAARC.

Even Mr. Somu, even though he was very eloquent in describing the plight of the Sri Lankan Tamils, he also, I think, indirectly supported the SAARC spirit. Mr. V.N. Patil advanced the argument for a horizontal transfer of technology among SAARC Nations. Dr. Rajbans declared SAARC to be the happiest event of the year 1986.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA  
(Bankura): Sir, Mr. Kolandaivelu has not been mentioned. . . .

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I am coming to Mr. Kolandaivelu. I am coming to what he said. He said that the spirit of the South, the spirit of peace that pervades in the South was reflected at the SAARC Summit. I would say that the spirit of peace which we find in South India should also prevail in South Asia. He mentioned that we should have the next Summit in Madras. I hope he would maintain the same hospitable climate as we find in Bangalore so that we could think to hold the next Summit in Madras. I would certainly commend his case to the SAARC Secretariat and the SAARC Heads. While saying all this, I would say that we have yet to do a lot. I fully agree with the hon. Members when they said that a good beginning has been made but we have to move cautiously, step by step. But it does not mean that there will be no obstacles. Mr. Goswami mentioned eight obstacles. Out of these he detailed six obstacles. I may say that SAARC is not based on the commonality of political perception, sharing of a common strategic perception. We have talked about the ASEAN. The ASEAN has now developed a distinct political personality regarding certain issues. The European Common Market has developed an economic personality. It is trying to develop a

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

political personality, though it has an European Parliament, it has failed yet to have a distinct political personality.

I am reminded of what was discussed in the famous Davor Symposium wherein Prime Minister Papandreu said that even the European Economic Community had only a common agricultural policy. They had yet to evolve a common trade and industrial policy. They were not even united regarding Textile quotas. There are two or three countries even within the European Economic Community which do not recognise textile quotas. There are problems. There are regional groupings we find in Africa. We have COMECON countries also. They have an ideal system of production-cooperation. They have a planning system which is dovetailed; their five-year plans are dovetailed in the fields of production-cooperation. COMECON is thus another regional groupings a successful, grouping which can be an ideal for us to consider. There are many regional groupings. Let us make a beginning. In my own presentation before the Council of Ministers, I myself pleaded for more integration of our policies in the field of economic development and trade. I may tell the hon. Members that many countries like Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka came out strongly in favour of a position that trade and industry should be included in our future deliberations. We should institutionalise arrangements regarding this. I am personally very hopeful that, in future, definite perspectives will evolve which would lead us to have a more conjoint combination in the field of trade and commerce also. A good beginning has been made for evolving common policies in the field of international economic issues as mentioned in the Bangalore declaration and as mentioned by the Prime Minister himself. We have had a Ministerial meeting of SAARC countries in Islamabad in early April this year. It adopted a declaration reflecting our common position on international economic issues. We have now decided that in 1987 we shall have another Conference at the Ministerial level to decide on our common approach to world economic issues, towards the coming UNCTAD

meeting and also towards the NEW ROUND of Trade Negotiations that we are going to have regarding services and other matters which were discussed and decided upon in Punta del este. The South Asian countries coming together to evolve a common policy regarding international economic issues is a major step forward and we think that, by and by, we will arrive at a stage where we will be able to evolve a common front in industry, in issues regarding industrial development, joint ventures and all other related matters.

Our perception SAARC and was reflected by the Prime Minister in the Dacca Summit statement. He said the model we have evolved is a model which is an accord with our realities, our compulsions and our genius. We have not sought to melt our bilateral relations into a common regional identity but rather to fit South Asian cooperation into our respective foreign policies as an additional dimension. We have evolved modalities which do not allow bilateral strains and stresses to impinge on regional cooperation. There are bilateral differences, there are serious bilateral matters which need solutions, which look sometimes defying solutions, but we are discussing them. Even at the time of the SAARC Summit forum we have had bilateral discussions with Sri Lanka on the Sri Lanka question, on what is happening in Sri Lanka, with Pakistan and with other countries. The Prime Minister in his statement has referred to those discussions and I propose to come forward with another statement. About Sri Lanka, the distinguished Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka was here till last night, he left yesterday night, late at night, and my colleague, Mr. Natwar Singh, had been in constant discussion with him for the last three days. So, things are being tried in a democratic way and we are aware that there are tremendous difficulties to be surmounted before we can reach a solution, and it requires the goodwill. . . .

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Any progress made in the talks ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Of course, there has been progress. As

mentioned by the distinguished Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu himself, who was good enough to come to Bangalore to talk over the matter at the invitation of the Prime Minister, there has been definite progress, but that progress has to be maintained, has yet to culminate in peace. . . .

**SHRI N.V.N. SOMU :** Why don't you prevail upon Mr. Jayewardene to stop killing of the Tamils at least now—at least now ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** That has been our effort—to prevail upon Mr. Jayewardene. That has been our effort all these months and years. That is what our Prime Minister has been doing. I hope Mr. Somu will have a word of appreciation for what our Prime Minister has been doing in this regard.

I hope you have it. Thank you. I hope it will continue.

**SHRI N.V.N. SOMU :** Perhaps even today somebody might have been killed, some woman might have been raped. Why doesn't the Government prevail upon the Government of Jayewardene to stop this ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** I agree that many evil things are happening which should be stopped.

We must recognise that in all regional economic groupings there are methods to rationalise benefits in order to see that the least developed partners gain as much as the more developed partners. Here also we have Maldives and Bhutan. Among the least developed countries of the world, they have their own problems. We cannot ask them to contribute them the same amount as India or Pakistan. There are difficulties regarding formulae fixing contribution also.

So, extensive deliberations on costs that have to be apportioned to different countries have been held. The Heads of States and Governments have directed us, the Foreign

Ministers to go into these questions again. At Nandi Hills I had the privilege of listening to the Summit leaders, their discussions. I can take the House into confidence and inform the House that the four hour discussion that was held in Nandi Hills was rather high level a personal discussion. It was a heart-to-heart chat and discussion on many matters of common interest.

Later, of course, discussions on bilateral issues were also held at Bangalore. I think, the discussions that were held at Nandi Hills would go out in the annals of SAARC as one of the most fruitful and constructive discussions which will consolidate the SAARC congregation in the future. What did our leaders discuss at Nandi Hills ?

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Where Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru had discussions.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** But they did not kill monkeys there.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** They were not there. We had no information of any monkey killed. (*Interruptions*) Well, Shri Ramakrishna Hegde, the Chief Minister of Karnataka has given a statement in this regard and contradicted the news. We must accept Mr. Hegde's version.

Today we have eleven technical committees functioning regarding SAARC matters. A technical committee on agriculture; a technical committee on rural development, health and population, postal services, meteorology, tele-communications, transport, scientific and technical cooperation, sports, arts and culture, women and development and the latest committee that has been set up at Bangalore is on prevention of drug trafficking and drug abuse. Within the framework of these technical committees, as mentioned by Mr. Goswami and Mr. Swell, already we are establishing the SAARC Meteorological Research Centre in India and the SAARC Agricultural Research Centre, in Bangladesh. Regarding the Meteorological Research Centre

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the formula on sharing the recurring costs are being now discussed and the technical committee is going to submit its detailed recommendation on salary structure for the SMRC. This will be done by February 1987.

Regarding the SAARC Agricultural Research Centre in Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Government has submitted a detailed paper projecting the budgetary requirement for this centre.

There is a proposal for establishing a Software Centre for Tele Communications. The parameters of this centre would be finalised in a seminar cum conference on Software Maintenance.

Nepal has proposed that a Regional Tuberculosis Centre should be established in Nepal. A paper is being prepared by Nepal so that the next expert committee can discuss in detail the progress regarding the establishment of this centre.

For the Institute of Transport Technology and Training India is going to prepare an inception paper and a feasibility study. India again would be preparing a project report for the establishment of Regional Centre for Postal Research and Development. It is not that we have to set-up entirely new centres or buildings for the purpose. We could also adopt existing institution or laboratories for the purpose so as to cut costs. Then Pakistan has offered to coordinate the SAARC shippers' conference. Again India would be preparing two other papers for the establishment of a centre for the amelioration of problem soils and a regional institute for appropriate rural technology. This regional institute workshop will be held in India in February, 1987.

I have given the list of all these institutes to drive home the point that the Heads of State have mandated that all technical committees should meet before May, 1987 and finalise their reports on

these Centres, they have directed the Foreign Ministers to meet in the Council of Ministers by May, 1987 so that we can report to the Heads of Governments at the Kathmandu summit. So this new dynamic dispensation has been ordained so that these regional institutes may come up quickly and early.

Now regarding terrorism, there has been a suggestion that the Conference could not agree on anything. This is not the position. Perhaps the House will remember that at Dhaka a Study Group was set-up to examine the problem of terrorism as it affects the security and stability of the region and to submit recommendations as to how best the member countries could cooperate among themselves to solve the problem. This was the decision taken at Dhaka summit. This Study Group met in Dhaka from 12th to 14th June, 1986 and it made ten recommendations regarding condemnation of terrorism; member countries becoming parties to the existing international conventions on the subject each member-country refraining from organising, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another country or acquiescing in this and measures at the national level to eliminate terrorism; member-countries to support the recommendations of the U.N. Ad hoc Committee on international terrorism adopted in 1979 Session of General Assembly; member-countries to set-up an appropriate mechanism for the identification of offences which are regarded as terroristic and which for the purposes of extradition are not to be regarded as political cooperation among the security agencies of member-countries including exchange and sharing of intelligence; cooperation be given for establishing the mechanism for closer cooperation and coordination among member countries; cooperation by way of exchange of experts in the field of training, etc. and efforts to ensure that media exercises voluntary restraint in reporting on the acts of terrorism.

These were the recommendations of the Study Group. An Expert Group met in Dhaka on 20-21 September, 1986 to suggest specific measures for the imple-

mentation of the recommendations by the Study Group. The experts group recommended that a declaration should be issued at the appropriate level unequivocally condemning all acts of terrorism and deploring its impact. This has been done as a part of the Bangalore declaration. The eleventh para of Bangalore declaration makes all these formulations and makes the necessary declaratory statement. Recommendations II, IV, VII, VIII, IX and X can best be implemented by efforts at the national level. The experts recommended that all governments should implement these recommendations at their respective national levels.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri)**: Did they attempt to define what terrorism is?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI**: That is what I am coming to.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour)**: They could not define it. That is the problem.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI**: At the Bangalore Summit a para has been included in the declaration in which Heads of State or Government agreed that cooperation among SAARC countries was vital if terrorism was to be prevented and eliminated from the region.

They unequivocally condemned all acts, methods and practice of terrorism as criminal and deplored their impact on life and property. They recognised the importance of the principle laid down in UN Resolution 2625 which required each Member State to refrain from organising, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts. This has been incorporated in the Bangalore declaration.

At the Dhaka meeting of the Council of Ministers, Sri Lanka supported by some other Member-countries expressed dissatisfaction at the lack of progress in the

implementation of the recommendations of the Study Group, particularly recommendation No. VI. Recommendation VI is:

“Member-countries should consider the setting up of an appropriate mechanism for the identification of offences which may be regarded as terroristic and which for the purposes of extradition are not to be regarded as political.”

As a result, the Council of Ministers agreed to set up a group of experts. In Bangalore, the process was taken a step further by (a) reconvening the group of experts and asking it to complete its work before the next meeting of the Council of Ministers and (b) including in the Declaration issued by the Heads of State or Government a separate paragraph on terrorism.

This means that the group of experts meeting will be convened by the SAARC Secretariat and the work will have to be completed before the next meeting of the Council of Ministers to be held in May, 1987 in Delhi. We have decided upon the venue to be in Delhi. I think, this measure of consensus that has been achieved is workable and we will try hard that an overall consensus is achieved in this regard.

Again, a firm date has been decided upon to open the SAARC Secretariat in Kathmandu. The Secretariat will start functioning on the 16th January, 1987. Nepal has invited all the Foreign Ministers and internal Council of Ministers meeting might also be held informally there. From the 16th January, 1987 SAARC Secretariat would become functional. Initially, there would be four Directors apart from the Secretary-General from Bangladesh. Bangladesh has nominated a senior diplomat, Shri Abul Ahsan as the first Secretary-General of SAARC. He is a veteran and well known diplomat. Bangladesh will be providing the Secretary-General not just as the initiator of SAARC, but alphabetically also Bangladesh comes first. Therefore, Bangladesh will

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

provide the first Secretary-General, and there would be four Directors from India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. In all, there would be five people. We hope that the SAARC Secretariat will thus become functional and this will lead to a further institutionalization and consolidation of SAARC activities once we have the headquarters.

The only other point raised was regarding the absence of Gen. Zia-ul-Haq from the summit. This meeting was a meeting of the Heads of State or the Government of the SAARC countries. It is up to each member country to decide who will represent it, its Head of the State, or Head of the Government. Pakistan decided to be represented by the Head of the Government i.e. the Prime Minister, Mr. Junejo and we have no doubt that Mr. Junejo effectively represented Pakistan and looked very sincere and spoke with confidence. I hope whatever assurances he has given on behalf of Pakistan will be honoured.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** The map at their pavillion in the Trade Fair was issued by them after the SAARC meeting.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** That issue has been closed, because they have withdrawn those maps.

As I said, Mr. Junejo spoke with confidence. As Prime Minister mentioned in his press conference, he is the elected Prime Minister of Pakistan.

*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** Has any effort been made to invite Burma and Thailand ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** I may assure the veteran member that we will give due weight to his suggestion. It is certainly very difficult because you have to know the current policy of Burma. And

I cannot comment on it. We all have to think about this in the SAARC. It will take some time before I think it will be possible for Burma, Thailand and Indonesia to think on these lines. We all together can think of discussing questions of mutual interest with ASEAN because they have a strong association we have to avoid unnecessary misunderstanding. But we hope that ultimately this wish of the Indian people as reflected in our Lok Sabha will certainly reach their ears and they will certainly consider this. Indonesia, Thailand and other South East Asian countries also may either to consider this ardent wish of our people. I hope they will begin thinking on these lines. Once we took a giant step forward in consolidating and arriving at a consensus in South Asia, I am sure that they will also be considering this in not too distant a future.

Sir, this has been a momentous debate and I am sure that the voice of the Indian people as reflected in these deliberations of the Lok Sabha will not only reverberate throughout India strengthening the desire of our Indian people to live in peace and progress, but this voice will also transcend the frontiers of India and reach every man, woman and every citizen throughout South Asia, so that we can live in peace, amity, and with a sense of good neighbourliness and we could all march together for consideration of our freedom and Prosperity and progress. Let us hope that dream of one billion people marching towards that goal will come true.

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**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS  
 FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
 1986-87—Contd.**

[*English*]

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Now, let us take item No. 9, Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Dr. Rajhans was on his legs.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, what I want to say. . . .

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY  
(Katwa) : But do not abuse our party.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I am with you. Take me also to China. What I was saying remained inconclusive. I am not against the Public Sector. Rather I support it. You have made provision for investment in the Gas Authority of India and also in the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam. A sum of Rs. 66 lakhs has been provided under other heads. I am not expressing my views about the Gas Authority of India or the Steel Plants. But I would like to raise some points in regard to the public sector as a whole. Unfortunately, we have taken for granted that public sector will remain in this country and should also remain. We are the supporters of this concept. But the people are now losing their faith in the public sector. It is a very important issue and the Government should look into the matter seriously. It is true that the public sector undertakings are incurring heavy losses but who makes up the loss and from which resource the money is raised to make up the losses. That money is raised from all of us. I would like to raise some points regarding locational difficulties in respect of the public sector undertakings. It says that there are some locational disadvantages. We made a mistake in the beginning when we set up the public sector undertakings. Now what can be done? Such things are said, particularly in regard to the Durgapur Steel Plant. Have the people of the country no right to know whether at the time of preparing the project report, the question of locational difficulty was not raised and whether it was not thought at that time that in due course the public sector will incur heavy losses? Now I would like to raise an important issue. You please listen to it attentively.

Corruption is rampant in the medium level public sector units. I am saying this with full responsibility. Senior officers of

those units including the Managing Director and the Chairman are plundering the public money and lining their pockets. I would like to give an example. When a raid was conducted in the house of the Managing Director of the Cement Corporation of India, wealth worth lakhs of rupees was recovered. Not only this. When raids were conducted in the houses of other senior executives, large amounts were recovered from there. If you conduct raids on the houses of other senior executives, you will be surprised to see the wealth which they have amassed. They have surpassed other rich people in this respect. I talked to a senior executive in the public sector. He told me that at the most Government could remove them or dismiss them. They have amassed crores of rupees. They say, let the politicians discuss in the House the role of the public sector and the private sector but they will continue to make money, which is their prerogative. That is why I have said that this is a serious matter. So, it is the senior executives who are failing the public sector undertakings. They have no commitment towards the public sector. They have only one programme *i.e.* to further their interests. This is a very serious thing. If the situation is not remedied, the public sector can never succeed. This I can say with full authority. I know many such cases. I will give this information to the hon. Minister separately. But there is no denying the fact that corruption is rampant in the public sector. There is no commitment.

The Government has allocated some amount for NREP and RLEGP but I am sorry to say that at least in the Hindi speaking States the programmes are not being implemented properly. The main reason is that there is no say of MPs in the implementation of the programmes and no co-operation is sought from us in the monitoring of these programmes. Our advice is ignored. You are satisfied that you have allocated crores of rupees under the 20-Point programme or NREP or RLEGP to various States and there must be prosperity. In this context some one has given me a very good example. A father



[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

got his daughter married by spending Rs. 5 lakhs and felt very happy that he had spent so much amount on the marriage but he never tried to know in what conditions his daughter is living in her in-laws house, how much agony she is suffering. Similarly, the Centre does not try to know how the funds, which have been allocated, are utilised and whether the people are being benefited from it or not. Greater emphasis has been laid on forestry in the Hindi speaking States. Crores of rupees are spent on forestry in Bihar but no audit of the fund is undertaken. This may be noted.

The people are making money, plundering the public money. You say you are planting trees to protect environment, but where are those trees? Actually, the concerned officers are pocketing the entire money.

Sir, please allow me to speak. I have some practical points to make. I want 2-3 minutes more.

Sir, there must be monitoring of the funds that are being allocated for planting trees.

The Government have given a loan of Rs. 6000 crores to the Food Corporation of India. This august House has held discussion on the activities of the Food Corporation of India a number of times. If there is any bungling, it is in the Food Corporation of India itself. Every body knows that the Food Corporation of India indulges in bungling of crores of rupees in the name of shortages and transportation. Shri P. Shivshankar, who had been a Minister of this department earlier, had said that unfortunately, large scale bungling took place in the matter of shortages and transportation and the Government would look into the matter, I have no objection if the Government allocate funds to it but this being public money, I would advise the Government to exercise caution in this respect,

An allocation of about Rs. 3 crores is being made for the national cultural festival. You know that the national cultural festival would be held. So, the Government should have made provision for it in the Budget itself.

Sir, in the end, I would say that no one is bold enough to call a spade-a-spade. The Government have allocated Rs. 600 crores to meet the increased commitment as per the recommendation of the Pay-Commission. The employees in this country are being paid for 13 months for working for 12 months. May I know why you are not giving 13 months' pay to M.Ps? An honest M.P. is finding it difficult to make his both ends meet in the present situation. The Government is pumping money for unproductive purposes in the hope that the people will praise them. But this will not happen.

Sir, there is no justification for what the Pay Commission has recommended for the senior executives. It is good to increase their salary upto a limit but the Government have given them too much money. Now you can't return. When their salary has been increased to such an extent, they should be asked to work with devotion and honesty. If some executive is caught for fraudulent acts, he must be punished immediately. Such cases should not be allowed to be prolonged through long judicial enquiries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support these Supplementary Demands for Grants. But I would say that corruption and wasteful expenditure must be checked and above all, these matters should be discussed in this House without reservation.

\*SHRI P. APPALA NARASIMHAM (Anakapalli): Mr. Chairman, sir, I want to confine myself to a few important points on the supplementary budget. The deficit financing has been a regular feature of our budget, during the last 37 years of our

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

independence. In this year the deficit was shown as Rs. 1635 crores and last year it was Rs. 4000 crores. One of the main reasons for this is that our public sector wherein a huge investment has been made is still in the red. This sector has not shown any profit till todate. Already many hon. Members have spoken about the performance of this sector. The hon'ble Members who preceded me spoke about Visakhapatnam steel Plant. Sir, let me tell you that the Central Govt. had not been handling the construction work of the plant in proper time. The management is not on sound lines. It is not progressing as per schedule. Even the displaced persons who lost everything are not being treated properly. The taxes which were supposed to be credited to local panchayat samitis as per panchayat Act are being credited to the Municipalities. This is the way, they are managing affairs at Visakhapatnam. I had written letters to the hon'ble Minister in this regard. But no action was taken to correct the anomaly. Even the reply from the hon'ble Minister says that taxes should be paid only to the Municipality.

Sir, clandestine accounts Rs. 30,000 crores are there in Swiss Banks. Though the Govt. knows it fully well, so far no action was taken to find out the culprits and bring out that money. Sir, we owe nearly Rs. 30,000 crores to other countries. We always borrow money We are constantly under indebtedness. If we bring out the money clandestinely deposited in Swiss Banks, we will be in a position to pay off our debts to foreign countries. When we are free from the burden of foreign loans, we can make progress in real terms. But the Govt so far has not given a serious thought to this matter. In fact, I feel, Sir, that the country is being mortgaged to foreign countries for its survival.

Sir, many States in the country are in the grip of natural calamities like floods and drought. It is the primary responsibility of the Central Govt to come to the rescue of State Governments in their hour of need. But it is most unfortunate to note that the Central Govt is not discharging this responsibility properly. The

Central Govt should help the State Govts. in their hour of distress. It is its sacred responsibility. Conducting aerial survey is not enough. Help should flow in terms of money and material. Hollow promises, which are made to hoodwink the people will not serve the purpose.

Sir, I will cite an example to show how the Central Govt. believes in hoodwinking the people. Recently Andhra Pradesh has witnessed unprecedented floods. The loss was about Rs. 2000 crores. The State Govt. sought an assistance of Rs. 800 crores which the barest minimum to take up rescue and relief operations in the devastated areas and to provide employment to the affected persons. But, it is very strange that the Central Govt. had sanctioned only Rs. 132 crores and that too with the condition that the amount should be spent before next March. Sir, floods bring much devastation with them. Irrigation projects, bunds, canals etc. will be completely washed away during floods and it is not possible to repair them within a short span of time. It takes months to repair and restore them. So the condition tag attached to the grant of Rs. 132 crores is meaningless. I appeal to this Govt. through you Sir, to sanction Rs. 800 crores as desired by the State without any preconditions. This is how, the Centre should come to the help of State Govts.

Sir, during Asiad many structures were built in and around Delhi. In the supplementary budget it is proposed to allocate to Rs. 58 crores for the Delhi Development Authority for repairing and maintaining those buildings. It shows how the precious money is being squandered away by this Govt.

As I said earlier the Public Sector is in the red constantly. This sector has to be managed efficiently and effectively. Steps should be taken to arrest the losses and make them run profitably. We cannot allow it to be a white elephant any more. Similarly, efforts should be made to bring back the money clandestinely deposited in Swiss banks.

[Shri P. Appala Narasimham]

I hope the hon'ble Minister would take positive steps in this direction.

Sir, I conclude my speech thanking you for the opportunity you have provided me to speak. I conclude.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS** (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands, and as Dr. G.S. Rajhans has spoken before me, I too would like to express my views on the public sector.

The hon. Minister of Finance is present here. What are the factors responsible for the losses being incurred by the public sector enterprises? I think it is the manipulations of the bureaucrats and other heavy weights. I would cite an example of my constituency. Although Rampura-Agucha have large deposits of zinc yet the largest zinc smelting plant is being established at a far away place because of the whims of your bureaucrats who do not realise as to how much time and money will be wasted in carrying the raw material to a distance of 100 miles where it will be separated from lead, etc. This is a Rs. 300 crore plant. Has any economic study been made as to how much additional expenditure will have to be incurred on transportation and how much time is involved in it. I think neither your department nor the Mining department has made any study of it. Hundreds of crores of rupees will be spent, due to which the entire plan project will incur loss, and your bureaucracy will be responsible for it because it was their decision to establish this plant there.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI)** : Kindly name the place.

18.00 hrs.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS** : Rampur-Agucha. This largest plant ought to be set up there to improve the economic condition there. We must stop wastage of funds in this way. There is still time. The work on this project will begin shortly, so

you must wake up. I had been urging time and again that you should make a study in this regard, but your attitude has remained unchanged. Public money is being wasted, you must, therefore, make a deep study and thorough investigation. The Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 20 crores for the mining work there and has also decided to construct a dam. In spite of it all, it is being set up at Chanderi. You have stated that a separate 65 megawatt project will be established there, but I think the entire project must be set up at Rampur-Agucha as it would save the Transportation costs and the project will not incur loss. The public money and the Government money can also be saved from being wasted in this way. But you are not paying any attention to it. The people of this area have a claim for it. It is due to the wrong policies that such things happen. Therefore, you must take positive steps to improve the system.

Then, the Government has acquired the land of the local people for mining purposes. But they have not been paid any compensation. Now, you are trying to side-track the issue. You must ensure that the people of these areas get justice. You must make some definite arrangements for it.

Rajasthan is facing unprecedented famine this year. This type of famine has never struck any part of India so far. The entire Rajasthan is in the grip of famine. The Government of Rajasthan had submitted a memorandum to the Union Government in this connection, but you have not released even one paise. 30 per cent of the people have already left their homes. The relief work have also been suspended. Our hon. Minister of Agriculture has made a statement that there have been rains in Rajasthan in the month of September; but there were no rains at all in some parts. And after 15th August there has been no rains at all. Crops have been destroyed. There is an acute shortage of drinking water, food and fodder. The people are facing severe unemployment problem and unsurmountable difficulties. I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to provide funds to Rajasthan Government so that relief works may be taken up and people may get the necessary relief.

Our Government has been saying time and again that they will not allow any person to die to hunger or thirst. But now people are dying of starvation and thirst. If you do not make necessary arrangements much of our population will die. Therefore, you must pay attention to this and help the Government of Rajasthan so that they are able to start relief measures on a large scale, and the people may get employment and live there with their families. Such arrangements must be made without any delay....(Interruptions)...I have to make two or three points more. If you do not allow me to speak now, please allow me to continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please conclude.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I want that you must extend full help in this connection.

Again, in regard to the Fourth Pay Commission, I want to submit, as he has already been stated, you have made an enormous increase in the salaries of Government employees and officers. The increase in the pay-scales is welcome, we do not grudge it. But you have increased the salaries of the high-ranking officers enormously. You must link it with their performance. You are very well aware and the people of this country are also aware how these bureaucrats amass wealth. You must take note of it.

What is the complaint of Rajasthan ? It has been facing drought conditions continuously for the last four years. Besides, the employees of the Rajasthan State are also demanding wage parity with the Centre on the principle of equal pay for equal work. Today, if their demands are fulfilled, then it would mean an additional expenditure of Rs. 250 crores. The Rajasthan Government is not in a position to give such a large amount. They have agreed to grant benefits to the employee, which would amount to Rs. 70 crores and would include 15 days' bonus and interim relief of Rs. 30 to Rs. 70 per employees. The employees are not satisfied and they have organised a massive strike. You increase the salaries of the Central Government employees which in turn affects the

State Governments, whose financial position you are very well aware. They are not able to implement their developmental plans on account of paucity of funds. You put the State Government into difficulties by increasing the salaries of your employees every second and third year. So, when you have increased the salaries of your own employees, it is your duty to assist the State Government, so that they are also able to meet the demands of their employees. After all, their demands have also to be fulfilled. We are spending 42 per cent of our total revenue on them and if an additional expenditure of Rs. 250 crores has to be incurred, then it would go up to 62 percent. If the State Government increases the salaries of the employees to this extent, then how can there be any development ? Therefore, the Centre, while setting up pay-commissions or increasing the pay-scales of its employees must take into consideration the financial position of the States and must also see how the employees of State Governments can be kept satisfied. Hence, there is imperative need to help the States.

I want to make a submission in regard to the banks. The hon. Minister of Finance has just given a statement that several businessmen have made deposits in the Swiss banks and the total amount is Rs. 1300 crores. How much more money may have been deposited in other banks is still not known. But what is the Government and the Customs and Excise Officers doing ? They are in league with these rich businessmen and indulge in under invoicing of import and Export consignments. As the officers and employees are in cohort, you cannot apprehend them, and in this way thousands of crores of rupees are remitted and the Indian Government is deprived of it. These people are depositing money there and our country is getting bankrupt. The big capitalists have created such conditions. You have done some work and have apprehended many people in this connection. I want to emphasise that the people who under invoice consignments while importing and exporting, and thus save money to deposit in their foreign bank accounts, must not be allowed to do so. Stern action should be taken against them so that they are not able to deposit that money in the foreign banks and the country

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

also gets its rightful share of foreign exchange. Until you take stern action against them they will have the upper hand and it would not be possible to check them.

Again, the banking system the way it is functioning today, cannot really help the poor. You have nationalised the banks, but even today the poor people are dependent on the whims of the banks managers in the matter of loans. If you want to alleviate poverty through I.R.D.P. and other such programmes, you must select such people who are capable of making it a success. At present right people are not in charge of the implementation of these programmes, and they sanction money according to their whims. You must think how these programmes can be implemented effectively. You have organised loan melas and taken other necessary measures, but have the people belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes or even the middle classes ever received any money under the self-employment schemes? The entire money is pocketed by the capitalists who utilise it for their money-lending business. They do not set up any new industries. These capitalists have invested your money to increase their own returns. They have not done anything to enhance the wealth of the country. Hence, you must take stern action against these bank officials because they rob the poor and help the rich. I would request you to change this policy. If you want to make the 20 point programme and other anti-poverty programmes successful, you will have to take positive measures in that regard.

Finally, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to the fact that Rajasthan is in the grip of severe famine at present. The new railway lines demanded for Rajasthan must be taken up for construction so that the famine-hit people might get some relief. At least the

earth work of the Kota-Deogarh and Toda-Rajasthan-Nathdwara railway lines involving expenditure of crores of rupees should be taken up immediately so as to provide employment to the people. They would be able to earn their wages in these difficult times. It would be a great source of relief for them. With these words I support the Demands presented in the House.

18.12 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—  
Contd.

[English]

Notification under Central Excise  
Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 453/86-Central Excises (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 223/86-Central Excises dated the 3rd April, 1986 so as to restrict the excise duty exemption available to woven sacks of polymers of ethylene or propylene or a combination thereof only if such sacks are manufactured on flat knitting looms, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No LT—3282/86].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the clock on Friday,  
November 21, 1986/Kartika 30, 1908  
(Saka)*