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Shravana 2, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session

(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

No. 6, Thursday, July 24, 1986/Sravana 2, 1908 (SAKA)

	COLUMNS
Re : Question No. 102	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starrred Questions Nos. 103, 106 and 108 to 113	... 3—27
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 104, 105, 107 and 114 to 121	... 28—57
Unstarred Questions Nos. 899 to 935 and 937 to 1104	... 57—267
apers laid on the Table	... 267—273
Message from Rajya Sabha	... 273—278
Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1986	... 273—274
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	... 278—299
Situation arising out of floods, drought and other natural calamities in various parts of the country	
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	... 278
Dr. G.S. Dhillon	... 278—285
Shri M. Raghuma Reddy	... 285—288
Shri Parag Chaliha	... 288—291
Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	... 291—299
Election to Committee—	
Committee on Public Undertakings	... 299—300
Matters Under Rule 377—	
(i) Need to upgrade Jamia Millia Islamia to a full-fledged University	
Shri Aziz Qureshi	... 300—301
(ii) Need to review the policy regarding licensing of sugar industry	
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	... 301—302

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

(iii) Need to reduce tax on the bicycle and cycle rickshaw parts		
Shri Chintamani Jena	...	302
(iv) Need to overcome the power crisis in Kerala by supplying power from Kalpakkam, Neyveli and Ramagundam power stations and from central quota		
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	...	303
(v) Need to adopt necessary measures to improve telephone service in Madhya Pradesh		
Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma	...	303
(vi) Need to construct an overbridge over Rani Bazar Railway crossing in Bikaner, Rajasthan.		
Shri Manphool Singh Chaudhary	...	304
(vii) Need to provide financial assistance to the flood affected people of Punjab particularly Faridkot District.		
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	...	305
(viii) Need to take necessary measures to improve the living conditions of Beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Tirupati		
Dr. Chinta Mohan	...	306
Research and Development Cess Bill—	...	306—356
Motion to consider		
Shri B.K. Gadhvi	...	306—308
Shri C. Madhav Reddi	...	308—315
Shri K.S. Rao	...	315—320
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	...	320—322
Shri Hannan Mollah	...	322—326
Dr. Phulrenu Guha	...	326—329
Shri Anand Singh	...	329—333

COLUMNS

Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer	...	333—337
Shri Harish Rawat	...	337—339
Shri Shantaram Naik	...	340—342
Dr. Datta Samant	...	342—345
Shri Sharad Dighe	...	345—347
Shri Ajay Mushran	...	347—352
Shri Raj Kumar Rai	...	352—354
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	...	354—356
Discussion Re : Communal Situation in various parts of the Country— Contd.	...	356—376
S. Buta Singh	...	356—376

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 24, 1986/
Sravana 2, 1908 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : I am sitting in the ladies reserved compartment.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not make it a monopoly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have a query about what Shri Madhavrao Scindia has said. The Prime Minister is trying two combinations —

1. Lady Minister heading the Transport Ministry supported by three men, and
2. Shri Narasimha Rao, one male, actually supported by three ladies.

Which one is more important ? (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Madhavraoji I think it is over now. At least he has paid all compliments.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The man who we should envy is keeping quiet.

MR. SPEAKER : But you are holding the fort.

2

RE : QUESTION NO. 102

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Q. 102.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Q. 102 is rather of a serious nature and this should have been answered by the Home Ministry. I would request that this may be transferred.

MR. SPEAKER : This could have been done earlier.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When this question was tabled, your office could have ascertained which Ministry has to deal with it.

MR. SPEAKER : They are all combined together. They should have....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This question should not go amiss. Will you kindly arrange ? It may be transferred.

MR. SPEAKER : If the Home Ministry accepts it, I shall do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : 30th is the Home Ministry day. Priority should not be disturbed. Shri Indrajit Gupta's question should be the first on that day.

MR. SPEAKER : If the Home Ministry accepts it, I will do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no person from the Home Ministry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We make the suggestion. You say that you accept it.

MR. SPEAKER : I say that I accept it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It may be shifted to the next week.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : The Ministry will do it. It could have been done earlier.

[*English*]

DR. V. VENKATESH : Geetaji is involved.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Geetaji is very wise. She agrees.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Renovation of Akhuapada Ayacut over river Baitarni

*103. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to renovate the Akhuapada Ayacut over river Baitarni of Orissa State, which has completed 100 years of its construction ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) The Central Government has not received any proposal in this regard.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Perhaps the Orissa Government do not feel the gravity of the problem. As a Member of Parliament of this area I know the gravity of the problem.

The Akhuapada Anicut over river Baitarni is used to supply water for irrigation over $se\frac{5}{8}$ ral thousands of acres of land both in Bhadrak Sub-Division of Balasore District

and Jaipur Sub-Division of Cuttack District. But because of heavy deposit of sands in the river bed near the Anicut, the water required could not flow in the canals even in Kharif season though water is required both in Kharif and Rabi seasons.

May I request the Government to pass an order to investigate and to survey so as to know the problem and start renovation of Anicut ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have already said that the State Government has not sent any proposal in this regard and on enquiry they have reported that at present there is no such scheme.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : There is a proposal. The extra-water from Rengali Dam was to be let off to river Baitarni above the Anicut over river Baitarni. Will the Government purpose to start the work as such ? Extra water will come to Anicut as such during Kharif and Rabi season. The water can be used for irrigation purposes.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I have already said that with regard to Akhuapada, the State Government themselves have said that they have no scheme as such, but in spite of that fact I can say that the Rengali dam project which is a multi-purpose project with flood control, hydel power and irrigation benefits is complete and the hydel units are being commissioned and the flood control component of the dam cost was borne by the Central Government as a special case. The left canal of this also provides supplies to Akhuapada area for rabi irrigation to the extent of 29,500 hectares.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, has the Union Government any data regarding the various ancient anicuts which are more than 100 years, in various States ? What is the monitoring and what is the vigilance which the Union Government exercises over preventing breaches of these ancient anicuts ? For instance, in Andhra Pradesh there was a breach in the Godavari anicut. What is the vigilance and what is the technological help and assistance or advice which the Union Government is giving

to the States in regard to all these old anicuts ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I need a fresh notice.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : This is a very simple question and the Minister for Water Resources can say whether any data is available with the Union Government with regard to all the ancient anicuts and what is the vigilance and monitoring they are doing with regard to seeing that there are no breaches in all these ancient anicuts. (*Interruptions*). The hon. Minister is aware that there was a breach in the Godavari anicut.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, this question does not emanate from the main question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : About this, the data has already been given.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why is the Minister so unresponsive ? It is not a question of Telugu Ganga !

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry has any programme to utilise the excess water of Rengali dam which is flowing into the river Baitarani and which is going waste ? If so, may I know the details ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I have already replied this question stating that the water of the left canal bank of Rengali is going to Akhuapada.

Railway Time Table in South Indian languages

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

(a) whether the Railway Time Table is being printed in Kannada and other South Indian languages ;

(b) if so, in which of the South Indian languages, it is being printed ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose

to print it in Kannada and other South Indian languages for the facility of the people in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The relevant Zonal Railway Time Tables are already being printed in four South Indian languages viz. Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that the zonal railway time tables are there. But ours is a very big country and we have a network of 70,000 kilometres of railway line and every person from every State would like to go to other States, would like to travel all over India. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government whether they are going to bring out an All India time table, an abridged version, in every regional language.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, the All India time tables are printed in Hindi and English and zonal time tables are printed in different languages, but each of the regional time tables also contains an abstract of the timings for the important trains which run in other parts of the country.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, I have seen it. But that is more confusing. I feel, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very necessary that we should have All India Time-table in every regional language. What that abridged time-table shows is that the train stops at Miraj and then it goes to Bombay. In between important stations are left out.

My second supplementary is, how many copies of these 4 regional languages are printed and how the books are distributed and where they are sold. I find that even in very important railway stations, railway time-tables are not available. May I know the arrangements made by the Railways for the sale of time-tables whether in English or regional languages.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You say, they are Southern languages in Devanagiri script.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would again say that railway time-tables are printed on the basis of demand that is envisaged for such time-table, according to each language in which they are printed. Each regional time-table, as I said, contains an abstract of the important trains run in other parts of the country except the Kannada time-table. And instructions have been issued that this abstract should also be included in the Kannada time-table. I have already issued instructions.

As far as the total number is concerned, the total number of copies printed in Telugu is 3,500 ; in Tamil, it is 9,000 ; in Kannada, it is 2,500 ; and in Malayalam, it is 4,000.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, in Karnataka State, in the Maharashtra-Karnataka border, as the Minister is aware, there are areas like Belgaum, Kanapur and Nippani where 100% Marathi speaking people live near the stations. In the railway stations in those areas, the boards displayed in Marathi are removed and Kannada boards are put. Even the time-tables are issued in Kannada where 100% Marathi speaking people numbering 15 lakhs are living near the stations.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would issue instructions to put boards in Marathi at the railway stations and railway time-tables are also issued and supplied in Marathi for the people living in those areas.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The hon. Member's suggestion has been noted.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, the railway time-table is being printed only in the zonal divisions. And 9,000 copies have been printed, I think, in Tamil language. Tamil is the rich and renowned language and it is the mother of all Southern languages. I want to tell you, you are giving importance to Hindi which is a grammarless, which is not having any literature as such ...*(Interruptions.)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Kolandaivelu, why do you say...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Equal importance must be given to regional languages also.

MR. SPEAKER : I like all my Members to have all the respect for each language. There should be no denigration of any language. They are all good and they are very fine languages. We have got best languages.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : My question is, why do you not give equal importance to all languages which have been recognised in the Constitution.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : He is referring to his Hindi in which he does not use grammar.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, it can be exempted. It is an exemption for him. You are grammar-free.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Why do you not give equal importance to all regional languages ? The Railway time-table should be printed all over India in all the regional languages. Why do we not do it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mind you. There is a difference. We will give importance. But there are regional languages and there is a national language. And there is a difference.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : There is no national language. We do not accept Hindi as a national language. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Do not shout. Whatever the Constitution says is accepted. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandaivelu, whatever the Constitution says is accepted. That is all. Whatever the Constitution says, you are also bound by the Constitution, and whatever the Constitution says, it is accepted, Sit down.

SHRI H.A. DORA : What is the national language, according to Mr. Speaker ?

MR. SPEAKER : English and Hindi are the official languages.

AN HON MEMBER : All the languages including Hindi are national languages.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I said that whatever the Constitution says is correct.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : To say Hindi is a national language is a misconception.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever the Constitution says, that is accepted. That is all.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We want Nepali also to be a national language. All the languages are national languages.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : As I said earlier, these time-tables are printed on the basis of the demand and as far as the regional languages are concerned, as it happens, hon. Member will be happy to know—again this is based on demand—that whereas in other regional languages, demand is between 300 and 4,000, as far as Tamil is concerned, we are printing 9,000 time-tables which is double than that of any other regional language ; again, this is purely on the basis of demand. *[Interruptions]*.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : But you are printing only 9,000 time-tables in Tamil.

MR. SPEAKER : We will hand them over all to you. Right ? You charge it to him. He will sell them.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I do feel that it would be a very sad reflection on the status of a language if it is going to depend on the number of railway time-tables that are being printed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whatever it may be, the time-table should be observed.

MR. SPEAKER : The trains should be punctual.

Construction of Overbridge near Railway Station, Alwar

*108. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Railways has agreed to construct a railway over-bridge near Railway station, Alwar and has conveyed its approval to the Government of Rajasthan ;

(b) whether the Director of the National Capital Region Project, Alwar has requested that work of construction of over-bridge should be expedited and the Urban Improvement Trust, Alwar would contribute its share in financing the project ; and

(c) the time by which actual construction work of over-bridge would be taken up and the reasons for delay in this work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Western Railway and the State Government are jointly examining the proposal for construction of a road over bridge in replacement of existing level crossing near Alwar Station.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) After finalization of the proposal, the work will be considered for inclusion in the Works Programme subject to priority accorded by the State Government and availability of funds.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Alwar city is covered by the development scheme of the National Capital Region. The level crossing on which the over-bridge is sought to be constructed is on the Jaipur-Delhi highway. Alwar city is located to the west of the railway crossing whereas the industrial area is located to its east and as such the road traffic from both sides remains obstructed for three to four hours a day due to running of trains. Sometimes the traffic remains blocked for as long as fifteen minutes to half an hour. The factual position is contrary to what the hon.

Minister has stated in his reply. The State Government and the Western Railway Authorities have fully examined the utility of the overbridge and have found the project to be feasible. The State Government has agreed in writing to provide its share in financing the project. In view of these facts, will the hon. Minister include this project in the works programme on priority basis and give assurance to this effect in the House ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, so far as the question of its justification is concerned, the traffic density there is more than 70 thousand train vehicle units and, therefore, I fully agree with the hon. Member that there is full justification for the construction of an overbridge there. The delay in the execution of the project is attributed to the fact that the State Government wants that the proposed over-bridge should be constructed about 583 metres away from the level crossing. According to our policy, the overbridge is constructed at the same place where the level crossing is located. If we do not construct the overbridge at the same place, it becomes difficult to close down the level crossing. Therefore, we have sent a suggestion to the State Government that we are prepared to construct the overbridge at the point where it wants, provided a foot overbridge is constructed for the pedestrians at the point where the level crossing is located at present, so that the level crossing could be closed down. This suggestion is under consideration with the State Government.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Is it a fact that the State Government have entrusted the work of soil testing of that place to the Rajasthan Bridge Construction Corporation and their report has also been received ? The spot where this overbridge is proposed to be constructed has also been inspected by the State as well as the railway officials and they have found the place suitable from all angles. The overbridge cannot be constructed at the present site of the level crossing because the situation on both the sides of the crossing has now considerably changed. The area on either side of the level crossing is populated and now it is possible neither for the State Government nor the Railways Minister to dislodge anybody from there or to pay such a huge compensation. Under these circumstances, the suggestion

given by the State Government and the local Improvement Trust is appropriate. The officers of the Railways have already inspected the site. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would accept the suggestion of the State Government and the Improvement Trust without any further delay and start the work on this overbridge.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : So far as the soil testing and survey work is concerned, it is still going on and has not been deferred because we have not so far received the approval of the State Government. As such the work has not been stopped on this account. We have accepted the suggestion the State Government had earlier given and we are prepared to construct the overbridge provided a foot overbridge is constructed at the site where the level crossing is presently located so that the level crossing could be closed down. In case we get the State Government's approval and if our suggestion is accepted, there will not be any further delay in this regard. But as long as the State Government does not give us permission, we are unable to proceed further.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a number of level crossings on Delhi-Ahmedabad National Highway No. 8. In this connection, we have written to the Railway Minister a number of times and have also raised the matter in the Consultative Committee that they should visit Rajasthan for on the spot study. The only overbridge the Railways have constructed is at Jaipur and there is no overbridge in the rest of the State. Compared to this, if we look at Madhya Pradesh, we shall find that there are at least 10 to 12 overbridges there. The hon. Minister belongs to our neighbouring State and I would like to know from him why does he not show the same amount of sympathy with our State as he shows to his own State and approve the construction of overbridges in Rajasthan as well ? A number of proposals have been sent to him by our State Government.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I need a separate notice to reply to this question. However, apart from the overbridge in Jaipur, another overbridge in Bikaner has also been sanctioned. So far as

I know, I do not have the figures, geographically, Madhya Pradesh is the largest State in the country.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir with regard to the Alwar overbridge, both the hon. Minister as well as the State Government have agreed to construct the overbridge. The officers of the State Government as well as the Railways are prepared to meet to remove the bottlenecks. Why then the officers from the two sides are not summoned to take a decision at the earliest so that the matter is solved? I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he has taken in this direction?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : We have submitted our suggestion to Rajasthan Government after taking an early decision. I would request the hon. Member that he should also impress upon the State Government to take an early decision.

[English]

News Item Captioned 'Ganga land erosion unchecked'

*109. **SHRI ANAND SINGH :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the "Ganga land erosion unchecked", published in the Hindustan Times of June 26, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether Bangladesh has gained by about 35,000 hectares of land which has been eroded by Ganga from Indian side, owing to virtually unchecked erosion from Indian side in Murshidabad district ; and

(c) the steps so far taken to check this erosion ?

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

(b) The information whether Bangladesh has gained any land is not available.

(c) Anti-erosion measures like construction of revetments are being taken in phases in the critical reaches.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : It is reported in the press that the Ganga is changing its course towards the right. Not only some land is lost, but a lot of orchards and farms and entire villages are being eroded ; a large part of one town called Dhulia in Murshidabad District is also being eroded. I would like to know from the Minister whether there is no information on what is happening on the left side of the river, whether he knows that these things are happening on the right side of the river in our own territory. If the river is changing its course towards the right, what is happening to the land that it is leaving to the left side of the river? If it is not going to Bangladesh, then where does it go ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : When I have said that it is a fact that land is being eroded on the Indian side on the right bank of the river, it is true. But it does not necessarily mean that the land eroded on the right side does go to the left side. (*Interruptions*) River erosion, I do not think, changes the entire boundary line.

MR. SPEAKER : River would not change.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : River can change the boundary line.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The boundary line is a fixed one. It is not dependent on any erosion or otherwise. (*Interruptions*) I may submit to the House that the question is with reference to erosion; I believe that the question is with reference to the erosion of the right bank of the Ganga. The hon. Member's contention is that the very fact that erosion is taking place on the right side of the Ganga means the land is being eroded on the left side. It is not correct.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : The river is changing its course towards the right. If the river changes its course towards the right, then what happens to the land that it leaves on the left? How can a river change its course without leaving land on one side?

MR. SPEAKER : Is this your second question?

SHRI ANAND SINGH : This is not the second question. I am only seeking clarification on the first question. I want an answer whether the Government is aware that we are losing land and somebody else is gaining. It is a matter of 35,000 hectares of land. People wage wars for much less land... (*Interruptions*) Not only this, even the Farakka Barrage is also endangered because of this. I hope the Minister knows.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When you say that the boundary is fixed, that is on the map.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I still maintain, the question is with reference to erosion of the right bank of the Ganga and not about international boundary line.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order. I am sitting here. What I say is this. What he means is that this is the right bank. If the right bank is eroded, it goes to this place. Naturally it will go that side. That is, that it should be made permanent.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The question is not so simple as to make it so simple, to say that the river and the land is being eroded.

River Ganga is a meandering river. It goes in a zig-zag way. When it takes a turn, it attacks on one side. When it is attacked on the other side, it again goes back and hits back the other side. This is how it is happening. This has been happening not now but since so many years

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I asked you. I myself was in charge of irrigation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is saying that it has been happening before he took over charge.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : What I said was that we do not know what is happening on the other side of the river. We know that on our side the bank is being eroded.

MR. SPEAKER : You please find out.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The oral answer is contrary to the written answer. The written answer is that the information is not available.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : I want to know whether the Government is aware that the Government had put a high-power committee there, called Ganga Erosion Committee and its recommendations have been received. So I would like to know from the Government whether the Minister has seen this report and what the Government is intending to do about it because it has asked for Rs. 198 crores and it has been asking for quite some time now and no action seems to have been taken so far. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of this report and whether action has been taken on this or not.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am very well aware of this report. The Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Pritam Singh who was then a Member of the Central Water Commission. It was appointed in 1978 and the committee submitted its report in 1980. It gave certain recommendations and the recommendations mainly consisted of rivetting the bank and the expenditure involved in it.

"The Committee recommended the use of rivetment with falling apron as a suitable and dependable means for protecting the river bank against erosion in preference to spurs. The Committee further felt that though the problem of erosion by river Ganga has been examined in its entirety and the Committee had given a broad idea of the overall requirement of funds as Rs. 293.70 crores for protection of entire reach affected by erosion, from economic and financial considerations the cost for protecting agricultural areas from erosion are too heavy to be justified."

It went into various examinations by various bodies and ultimately it came to the conclusion that the West Bengal Government should submit schemes. The modified scheme, as per the recommendations of the Technical Committee, costing Rs. 11.85 crores was examined in Ganga Flood Control Commission and modified to cost Rs. 11.64

crores to provide for mainly boulder rivetment and launching apron in vulnerable reach of 6.6 km.

Then there was a meeting held between the Railway Ministry, the Shipping Ministry and the Irrigation Ministry and the West Bengal Government. The Railway Ministry and the Shipping Ministry did hesitate saying, 'Our railway land has been protected. Why are we made to spend this much?' The Shipping Ministry said that the National Highway is there and 'we are not going to spend.' But when we had persuaded the Railway Ministry the Railway Ministry did agree to spend about Rs. 2.54 crores as their share. I can say that Chairman of the Ganga Flood Control Board has informed the Government of West Bengal in October 1985 that leaving aside the share of cost agreed to be borne by the Railways, the balance cost would have to be borne by the Government of West Bengal and has sought their views so that a further action to process the same could be taken. May I say that the reply from the Government of West Bengal is still awaited.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is it a fact that the Government of West Bengal has repeatedly pleaded with the Centre that since this erosion is a national concern both from the point of view of losing the territory as well as endangering the people around, this is a huge amount and it is impossible for the West Bengal Government to bear it. And that is why a request has been made to the Centre repeatedly to give some financial assistance for this. What is the response of the Central Government to this?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The floods and the flood control are the subject matters of the State Government and the State Government has to spend the money. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That is another point. This is a matter of national importance. It should not be left to the State Government alone.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : It is a very important point and I would like to draw your attention also, Sir. It is a fact and the Minister must be aware of it through

his Department. There are two pockets. The Bhagirathi flows near the border of the international boundary line. The pockets are Lal Gola and Jalangi. Every month, I make two or three trips to that part. From my personal knowledge I say that what Shri Anand Singh says is absolutely correct. Lalgola is on the right side of the Ganges and Jalangi on the other side. At Padma, the river crosses to the Bangladesh. This problem of erosion has been there since 1938 and acres and acres of land have been eroded to the other side and we see Bangladesh boys playing football at that place. This we can see from this part of India. This happens every year and what has been stated is quite correct. Will the Minister after this session make a personal visit with officials to assist him and see the things for himself at Lalgola and Jalangi border? He will find himself that the Indian territory is going every year by erosion pocket by pocket on the right bank (*Interruptions*). I go there every month. I know the position in Lalgola and Jalangi pockets

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I do agree with the hon. Member and I share his concern. I can assure the House that we will do our best to see what help could be given to protect the interests of the people and to avoid erosion.

AN HON. MEMBER : Will you visit that area as proposed by Shri Munsii... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I can say that I would very much like to visit that area.

The problem of erosion on the right bank of river Ganga (Padma) downstream of Bhagirathi offtake and the erosion problem on the right bank of river Ganga downstream of Farakka Barrage between Jessop Colony and Nayansukh in the villages Bindugram/Beniagram immediately downstream of Farakka Barrage were discussed and reviewed by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Project which recommended protective measures by bank reversionment and launching aprons to protect the eroding reaches. The protective measures were required for arresting of erosion of the river reach along the full length of Jangipur Barrage afflux bund to ensure that the river

Ganga does not cut back into the Bhagirathi-Hooghly system, defeating the very objective of the Project.

As suggested by the hon. Member, whatever is possible to be done would be done.

[*Translation*]

Condition of Malwa Express Coaches

*110. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the condition of coaches of Indore-New Delhi-Malwa Express which is a Superfast train, is very poor ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the condition of these coaches would be improved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir. The condition of the coaches is reported to be satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, when I had asked this question, I was thinking that....

MR. SPEAKER : Which version should I rely on ?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I was thinking that the reply I was going to get would be that the condition of the coaches was reported to be satisfactory. I had the opportunity to travel by this train only once....

MR. SPEAKER : Was it a coincidence that you boarded such a coach ?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, I did board such a coach. I travel on Delhi-Howrah line quite often because my constituency falls in that area. The condition of the coaches on that line is also equally bad. If you happen to travel from Lucknow to Calcutta *via* Barabanki, the home town of the hon. Minister, you will find that the coaches are in a dilapidated condition and

the toilets are stinking. There are no lights. Such pitiable is the condition. Now when I have asked a question to elicit information, instead of saying that the Government are trying to bring about improvement and development, in reply he has referred to a word 'reported' I do not know from whom they called for this report. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has personally seen the condition of the coaches or he has received a report from some officer that the condition of the coaches is satisfactory? Was anything wrong noticed or not ?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : He travelled only once and has put this question. We travel by that train daily.

MR. SPEAKER : You are since accustomed to that.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I want to confine this question to Malwa Express, because the question is related to Malwa Express only. There are in all 17 coaches in the Malwa Express, out of which 10 coaches....

MR. SPEAKER : We also have a Malwa Region in Punjab.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : If you order, we shall extend it to that region.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, if you could get it extended, the condition of the coaches would also improve.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Out of 17 coaches, 10 are one to five years old, three coaches are 6 to 10 years old and surely four coaches, one of which might have been boarded by the hon. Member, are 11 to 15 years old. It is our endeavour to replace these four coaches in the near future when new U.A.H. coaches are received.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : The condition of the coach, which is in your mind, was the same and this I am stating before the House ; the Minister of State for Railways is present here ; he has three women Ministers sitting by his side and on the fourth side is sitting our hon. Transport Minister. Three women Ministers and hon. Mohsinaji. Exactly the same situation I was

facing in that coach and all the passengers were narrating their woes. ..

MR. SPEAKER : This also must be taken note of that he was travelling in a ladies compartment.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Hon. Scindiaji is surrounded by five women. But there in the compartment only four women were there. After hearing their persistent criticism of coaches, I felt so much harassed that I decided to ask a question on this. Since the hon. Transport Minister is herself a women, I thought, perhaps it might draw her attention. Therefore, I would like to know whether in view of my personal experience and also in deference to the sentiments of the hon. Members, the hon. Minister would call for a separate report as to the number of trains the coaches of which are in bad condition and inform this House soon after getting them repaired ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Ever since the question Hour began, I have felt the Members are taking exception to my sitting on this bench. Therefore, if you permit me, I shall change my seat.

MR. SPEAKER : They might be feeling jealous.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : With your permission, I shall change my seat so that the hon. Members could concentrate their attention on the questions.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : It will hardly make any difference even if Shri Scindia changes his seat.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : We are only trying to protect the domestic happiness of Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

[Translation]

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Since our hon. Minister of State for Railways belongs to Madhya Pradesh, he is accused of giving more attention to Madhya Pradesh. But I would like to tell you about the condition of Kalinga Express which passes through 8 States. This train runs

between Delhi and Orissa. The condition of this train is even worse than that of Malwa Express. At least women travel by Malwa Express but in our train even the women do not travel. Secondly, all the obsolete A.C. coaches are attached to Kalinga Express. Will the hon. Minister kindly pay adequate attention to Kalinga Express as it is also an important train ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : This question was originally asked about Malwa Express. One thing that I want to say is that I am glad to know that the hon. Members are well aware of the difficulties that are before us, because the way they are asking the supplementaries, the point has become quite clear. About 1200 to 1300 passenger coaches are produced every year in the country whereas the demand is for about 2500 coaches. In spite of the fact that there is acute shortage of coaches, we continue to receive demands for introducing new trains. We have two alternatives. One is that we should accept the demand of the hon. Members and try to provide rail services even though the condition of the coaches is not what it should be or else most of the branch services may be closed. These are the two alternatives and we are prepared to choose whichever the hon. Members suggest.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the grace of God, only one train was given to our area and that too after Shri Jakhar won the elections. Although the train is named 'Shekhawati Express', yet the people call it 'Jakhar Express'. The condition of the coaches of that train is so poor that even if you happen to travel in the 1st class, you will feel as if you are travelling on a camel's back. We have got this train after many difficulties and, as such, I would like to know whether the condition of the coaches of this train will ever improve ?

MR. SPEAKER : We shall ask him to accompany us once. We shall get reservation in train without telling him.

[English]

Investment by Private Sector in Railways

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to effect changes in the investment policies of the Railways to give greater role to the private sector ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how Government propose to ensure that this change in investment policy will not result in dilution of the control of the Railways on the quality of equipment that may be received from the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) While the Railways are themselves meeting most of their investment requirements, private sector continues to be associated in selected areas.

(c) Equipment received from the private sector will continue to be taken after due inspection to ensure quality and compliance of standards laid down by Railways.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, may I know what all those selected areas are, where private sector has been associated ? What is the basis on which these private individuals are associated ? Is it on the basis of ancillary agreements ? Or have any items been published by the Railways in which the Railways have notified that the private sector would be associated ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would like to convey to the hon. member through you that this varies from sector to sector or area to area. Sometimes those which are already producing railway equipment put forward their offers and the Railways select on the basis of quality and price. In other cases, for instance concrete sleepers, tenders are floated and on the response of those tenderers, decisions are taken. This really varies from area to area.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Has it come to the notice of the Government that a large quantity of railway sleepers supplied by the private parties have been found to be sub-standard and they are not going to be used by the Railways ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, as far as the concrete sleepers are concerned,

those which are found to be sub-standard are rejected immediately, the moment they are received and they are not accepted by the Railways and payment is made only for those which are of the required quality.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Railways, whether the Government has made a study on the estimates in respect of Indian Railways and whether there has been any proposal to standardise the different rates that are existing in the Indian Railways and if so what is the approximate estimate ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Please repeat. I have not able to follow you.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you come forward Mr. Wadiyar ?

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : May I know from the hon. Minister of Railways whether the Government has made a long term programme in respect of modernisation and has it proposed to take the assistance from the World Bank in this programme of modernisation ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : When he cannot follow, how can we follow him !

MR. SPEAKER : You have to follow me !

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Modernisation is a very wide and comprehensive term and certainly the Railways are going in for a great degree of modernisation. That is the only solution to the demands which are placed on the Railways meeting as far as increasing transport requirements are concerned. It is a very wide question. I cannot really give a detailed answer to this question. In certain cases, we are taking the assistance of the World Bank, but there are many other areas where modernisation is taking place without any assistance from any other agencies.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : What about standardisation ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Standardisation of what ?

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Standardisation of rates.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Rajhans,

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is a fact that a large number of axle boxes supplied by the private manufacturers or producers had been found defective and there is no proper quality control on behalf of the Railways ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA . As far as this question is concerned, it requires a lot of details.

Report of United Nations Environment Programme on water shortages

*112. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a United Nations Environment Programme report about the arid, semi-arid and sub-himid zones which may face critical water shortages by the turn of the century ;

(b) whether there is continuing loss of fresh water through the disruption of hydrological cycles because of deforestation and desertification as also through the pollution of rivers, lakes and underground water ;

(c) whether about 70 percent of fresh water resources in India is said to be polluted by untreated domestic and industrial waste ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to formulate long-term soil and water conservation schemes in view of multiplying demands of water resources ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No such report has been received by the Government.

(b) to (e) No precise information is available. However, Government have under-

taken various water and soil conservation schemes like storage reservoirs, big and small check dams, nallah bunding, gully plugging etc.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :
Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very well formed question which I asked the Minister. To that question, you please look at the answer. It is so casual it is not proper. Our country is always in short supply of water. Take for example your own State. There is always a shortage of water. Recently also in Gujarat there was a shortage of water. In spite of all this, the casual attitude of the Minister is not right and proper. Firstly, I have not asked him whether they have received the report. I have asked him whether they know about the report. Sir, I request you for a half-an-hour discussion on this matter because it is a very important subject. Every year we are facing shortage of water all over the country. For this reason, we must have a half-an-hour discussion. This is not the way to answer a question which was asked and which is so important to the whole nation.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Let us discuss it under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : We have always had quite a number of discussions on the subject and you must remember that. But if the Members again want, you can give it.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : If this is the type of answers which we are going to receive from the Government, what to do ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can give it again.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : This is a very important question for the whole country.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give it.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : I will give. Thank you.

Meeting of State Ministers of Irrigation and Water Resources of Western Region

*113. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK** : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the State Irrigation and Water Resources Ministers of Western Region was held in Bombay during the second week of June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the names of the States whose representatives participated in the meet ; and

(c) the nature of discussions held and decisions arrived at ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representatives of State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu participated in the meeting.

(c) Various aspects relating to major, medium and minor irrigation projects, integrated water resources planning and development, utilisation of irrigation potential, cyclones, floods and droughts, system operation and maintenance, man-power planning, training and research, Scheduled Castes Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan were discussed.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : I have enquired from the hon. Minister the nature of the discussions held, and the decisions arrived at in that meeting of the State Ministers of Irrigation. But the Minister has not given the decisions. He has simply mentioned in his reply, only the nature of the discussions. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the targets fixed for achieving the major, medium and minor irrigation projects ; integrated water resources, planning and development ; utilization of irrigation potential ; cyclones, floods and droughts system operation ; and manpower planning, training, research ; Scheduled Castes component plan ; and the tribal plan during the 6th Plan have been achieved, or not. If not, what is the percentage of achieved targets ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : For the first time, we started holding regional meetings in the country ; and we started from the 6th of June, and we completed them by the 2nd of July—all the regions in the country. The Western region meeting was held in Bombay, and I have given the names of participating States. Here, the immediate problems before the States with regard to water resources development, irrigation potential to be created, the potential created and utilized, and the problems, including the Command Area Development Schemes and Programmes, underground water development—all these things were discussed.

With regard to the decisions, I should say that there was not any decision reached—which can be said to be a decision. But the States agreed on certain aspects, viz. that the drinking water supply should be the essential and vital component of every irrigation project. That is what the States agreed to. The second one is this : They all agreed to have some effective and simpler procedure for the expeditious clearance of projects by the Centre. Third, I should say, is : clearance of projects regarding environmental aspects and forecasts, and forests—these do take considerable time at present, and they felt that they need to be cleared expeditiously. The fourth one is that they wanted the norms for clearing the small projects at the State level itself, and that they need not be left to the Centre.

These are the various decisions, if I could call them so, which were considered and taken.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

National Committee to study condition of female prisoners

*104. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV** : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a National Committee to study the condition of female prisoners ;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference ; and

(c) the time by which it will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) An Expert

Committee at the National level to look into the welfare of women prisoners was set up by the Government of India *vide* notification dated 26.5.86.

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

Statement

The Committee with the following members has been set up by the Government of India vide Notification No. 9-51/86/VW dated 26.5.86 :

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer,
Retired Judge, Supreme Court,
"Satgamaya" M G. Road,
Ernakulam, Cochin-682011. | Chairman |
| 2. Smt. C.P. Sujaya,
Joint Secretary, Department of
Women & Child Development,
Government of India,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 3. Smt. Shyamala Pappu,
Advocate, Supreme Court,
16, Niti Bagh, New Delhi. | Member |
| 4. Smt. Sanobar Sekhar,
Tata Institute of Social
Sciences, Bombay. | Member |
| 5. Shri L J Arora,
Additional I G. Prisoners,
U.P., Lucknow. | Member |
| 6. Dr. (Smt.) Sudha Bittal Kaladate,
Reader, Department of Sociology
Marathwada University
Aurangabad-4310034. | Member |
| 7. Ms. Kum Kum Chadda,
Hindustan Times House,
Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 8. Ms. Sheela Barse,
No. 3-A, Ratna Deep,
29, Juhu Tara Road, Bombay. | Member |
| 9. Smt. Neera K. Sohoni,
69, Sunder Nagar,
New Delhi-110003. | Member-Secretary |

The terms of reference of the Committee are :

- (i) to study the procedures for the handling of women offenders in detention or custody ;
- (ii) to review conditions governing the treatment of women offenders in police lock ups and penal and correctional institutions ;
- (iii) to examine the efficacy of institutional and other services for the reformation & rehabilitation of women offenders ;
- (iv) to suggest legal, administrative and organisational measures for ensuring a fair, humane and effective handling of women offenders at various stages of the criminal justice process ; and
- (v) to go into any other aspect relevant to women offenders within the overall framework of the present policy of women's development.

It is expected that the Committee will be able to submit its report by November, 1986.

Spread of 'Serum Hepatitis' Disease in Maharashtra

*105. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new killer disease 'Serum Hepatitis' is spreading fast in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the number of persons died or hospitalised on account of this disease ;

(c) the cause of this disease ; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to check this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE : (a) to (d) A total of 378 cases and 19 deaths have been reported from

Maharashtra due to Serum Hepatitis during this year from January to June.

The disease usually spreads through transfusion of contaminated blood and blood products and use of non-sterilised syringes and needles. The following specific measures have been taken by the Government of Maharashtra to check this disease :—

- (i) Instructions have been issued to :
 - (a) check blood donors for Hapatitis-B.
 - (b) not to permit suspected donors to donate blood.
 - (c) to autoclave all syringes, needles and surgical instruments in hospitals and specifically in Blood Banks, Surgical, Gyneacological and Dialysis Centres.
- (ii) To give Hepatitis-B Vaccines in Bombay Municipal Corporation Hospitals and other Government Hospitals in Bombay to high risk group who are willing to take it.

Tournament for One-day Cricket Championships

* 107. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to start a tournament similar to the Ranji Trophy for exclusively One-day Cricket Championships on eve of the 1987 World Cup ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since it is within the perview of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, which

is an autonomous body not primarily responsible to the Government.

National Seminar on AIDS

*114. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Seminar on AIDS was held at New Delhi on 7 and 8 June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) the steps taken to overcome the earlier lacunae in its detection ; and

(d) whether any research is being conducted to fight and cure AIDS in India and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (d) A National Seminar on AIDS was held by the Indian Medical Association in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research, on 7th and 8th June, 1986. The Seminar was attended by the representatives of Indian Medical Association from different States in India. Eminent scientists discussed different aspects of AIDS infection. The outline of National AIDS Control strategy was also presented to the participants of the Seminar.

Earlier, only two Surveillance centres were functioning in the country. Surveillance machinery has been expanded and augmented with the establishment of 12 diagnostic centres for detection of AIDS. In addition, 4 referral centres have also been established where higher level diagnostic facilities for AIDS are available.

Epidemiological studies are underway in the surveillance centres to investigate prevalence of AIDS infection in different segments of the population so that appropriate intervention measures including health education programmes could be implemented on a priority basis amongst the vulnerable segments of the population.

Import of diesel locomotives

115 SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries from where diesel locomotives are to be imported and number of locomotives that are likely to be imported ;

(b) whether these countries have agreed for transfer of technology ; and

(c) the extent to which it will meet the growing railway traffic of the country and the time by which the proposal is likely to take shape ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to float a global tender for the import of 25 fully assembled diesel-electric locomotives and a few locomotives in knocked down condition on technology transfer terms. Other details will depend on the tenders received.

(c) The new technology is expected to yield several advantages by way of higher availability of the locomotives for traffic use and higher fuel efficiency and thus better equip the Indian Railways to meet future challenges of rail transportation. The time-frame will depend on the tenders received.

National Water Policy and water shortage in Southern States

*116. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Union Government have assured the Southern States that the proposed National Water Policy would take into account their growing needs of potable water and for irrigation and other purposes ;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has brought to the notice of the Centre the problem of acute water shortage especially in the Southern districts of the State ;

(c) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has also urged for implementation of the national perspective plan which contemplated diversion of the surplus Mahanadi and Godavari river waters to the water deficient Southern rivers ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government so far as the question of meeting the acute shortage of water is concerned in respect of Southern States ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) It is proposed to consider the various water uses and their priorities while formulating the National Water Policy.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government proposes to meet the needs of water short areas through surface and ground water development, optimisation of utilisation and the transfer of water from surplus to deficit areas, including inter-basin transfer for which investigations are in progress.

Cost escalation in irrigation projects

* 117. DR. A.K. PATEL : SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the

Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major irrigation projects spilled over to the Seventh Plan ;

(b) the original cost of the projects when these were conceived and the estimated expenditure has to be spent on each of them ; and

(c) the impact of this delay on the country's economy in terms of accumulated interest and loss of production ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) 181 major irrigation projects have spilled over to the Seventh Plan from the previous Plans.

(b) The information is given in the statement given below.

(c) Since the original scheduled date of completion and the yearwise financial outlays indicated in the project reports are tentative, it is difficult to work out the accumulated interest realistically. Further, irrigation being one of the inputs for increasing agricultural production, it is not possible to quantify the impact of delay on agricultural production.

Statement

Original and latest estimated Costs of ongoing major projects of Seventh Plan.

Rs. Crores.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Original Cost</i>	<i>Latest Estimated cost as per 1986-87 plan</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Nagarjunasagar (A)	91.12	849.63	
2.	Sriramasagar St. I (A) (Pochampad)	40.10	1007.00	
3.	Vamsadhara St. I (A)	8.78	51.15	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Vamsadhara St. II (UE)	74.53	154.33	
5.	Godavari Barrage (A)	26.59	86.01	
6.	Somasilla St. I & II (A)	17.20	147.00	
7.	Improvement to Nizamsagar St, I	13.20	15.98	
8.	Singur (UE)	32.15	57.34	
9.	Yeleru Reservoir (UE)	147.02	158.53	
10.	Srisaillam R.B.C. (A)	220.22	371.00	
11.	Srisaillam L.B.C. (UE)	480.00	480.00	
12.	Teluguganga (UE)	637.00	637.00	
13.	Polavaram Barrage (UE)	884.00	884.17	
14.	Juraja (UE)	76.40	115.00	
ASSAM				
15.	Dhapsiri (A)	15.83	66.32	
16.	Champamati (A)	15.32	21.72	
BIHAR				
17.	Western Kosi Canal (A)	13.49	282.21	
18.	Bagmati (A)	5.78	197.83	
19.	Subarnarakha (UE) (I.S)	480.90	1056.69	Includes Orissa share
20.	North Koel Res. (UE)	113.77	256.39	
21.	Durgawati Reservoir (A)	26.30	100.98	
22.	Barnar Res. (A)	8.03	62.93	
23.	Upper Kiul Res. (A)	8.07	41.30	
24.	Konar Diversion (UE)	93.61	97.55	
25.	Tilaiya Diversion (UE)	46.74	65.15	

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Bateswarasthan Pump Ph. I (A)	13.88	61.83	
27.	Ajoy Barrage Siktia (UE)	66.03	77.45	
GUJARAT				
28.	Damanganga (A)	24.40	132.26	
29.	Panam (A)	10.67	56.54	
30.	Sabarmati (A)	17.59	86.00	
31.	Karjan (A)	37.20	153.24	
32.	Sukhi (A)	23.11	71.51	
33.	Heran (A)	—	—	Work stopped
34.	Sipu (A)	18.80	70.04	
35.	Watrak (UE)	13.50	43.03	
36.	Narmada (Sardar Sarovar) (UE) (IS)	1762.87	4867.72	Includes share of Rajasthan
37.	Zankhari (A)	18.70	86.50	
38.	Sidhumber (UE)	30.53	30.62	
HARYANA				
39.	WJC Remodelling (A)	3.02	12.49	
40.	Gurgaon Canal (A) (IS)	2.88	30.75	Includes Rajasthan share
41.	Loharu Lift (A)	4.13	34.62	
42.	J.U.N. Life (A)	40.00	130.00	
43.	New Tajewala Barrage (UE) (IS)	40.25	67.50	Includes UP share
44.	SYL Canal (UE) (IS)	352.88	346.60	Includes Punjab share
45.	Storages on Kotla Bhindwas Ottu, and Masani Barrage (UE)	35.96	10.00	

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Providing irrigation to Mowar Area and Pataudi area and water supply scheme to Gurgaon, Faridabad and New Industrial Complex.	20.00	60.63	
47.	Conservation measures by installing 1500 new sprinkler irrigation sets on canal system, lift and FC System.	15.00	37.50	
JAMMU & KASHMIR				
48.	Ravi Tawi Lift Irrigation Complex (UE)	32.99	80.19	
KARNATAKA				
49.	Tungabhadra LLC (A)	1.59	97.23	
50.	Bhadra (A)	31.93	59.00	
51.	Malaprabha (A)	19.91	269.68	
52.	Hemavathi (UE) (NP)	0.94	386.50	
53.	Tungabhadra HLC St. II (A) (IS)	14.52	127.04	Includes share A.P.
54.	Upper Krishna St. I (A)	58.20	1071.00	
55.	Kabini (NP) (UE)	2.50	115.00	
56.	Harangi (UE)	32.50	114.00	
57.	Ghataprabha St. III (A)	90.54	221.76	
58.	Karanja (UE)	59.99	68.00	
59.	Bennithora (UE)	8.31	49.50	
60.	Hippargi Barrage (UE)	97.95	—	Kept in abeyance
61.	Varuna (N.P)	NA	25.70	
KERALA				
62.	Periyar Valley (A)	3.48	57.49	
63.	Pamba (A)	3.83	54.00	

1	2	3	4	5
64.	Chitturpuzha (A)	0.99	17.85	
65.	Kuttiadi (A)	4.96	50.00	
66.	Kanhirpuzha (A)	3.65	44.56	
67.	Pazhassi (A)	4.42	59.12	
68.	Kallada (A)	13.28	220.00	
69.	Muvattupuzha (A)	48.08	58.34	
70.	Chimmoni (UE)	23.43	28.12	
71.	Idamalayar (UE)	61.55	61.47	
MADHYA PRADESH				
72.	Mahanadi Reservoir (UE)	496.02	734.28	
73.	Kolar (UE)	69.96	119.47	
74.	Paity (A)	4.97	18.46	
75.	Sindh Ph. I (A)	4.95	13.60	
76.	Rangwan HLC (A)	1.86	6.13	
77.	Jonk (A)	4.14	20.00	
78.	Bansagar (UE) (I.S)	328.41	754.60	Includes share of Up and Bihar
79.	Bargi (UE)	412.40	392.08	
80.	Upper Weinganga (A)	50.60	97.20	
81.	Kodar (A)	2.94	17.01	
82.	Bariarpur LBC A)	18.40	25.00	
83.	Hasdeo Bango (A)	115.30	629.00	
84.	Halali (A)	13.06	15.90	
85.	Thanwar (UE)	18.20	18.30	
86.	Arpa (A)	32.13	127.31	

1	2	3	4	5
87.	Mahi (A)	27.10	72.77	
88.	Man (UE)	44.10	35.94	
89.	Jobat (A)	30.75	26.91	
90.	Narmada Sagar (UE)	1392.85	470.57	
91.	Sindh Ph. II (UE)	185.00	16.26	
MAHARASHTRA				
92.	Khadakvasla (A)	11.62	175.31	
93.	Krishna (A)	27.66	155.20	
94.	Bhima (A)	42.58	321.00	
95.	Kukadi (A)	17.90	240.69	
96.	Upper Godavari St. I	14.20	79.74	
97.	Warna (A)	31.08	284.73	
98.	Upper Tapi St. I & II (A)	12.09	93.73	
99.	Pench (A) (I.S)	40.69	142.77	
100.	Upper Penganga (A)	84.48	340.00	
101.	Upper Wardha (A)	39.88	282.01	
102.	Manjra (A)	20.19	32.15	
103.	Dudhganga (UE) (I.S)	97.54	185.05	Includes Karnataka share
104.	Waghur (A)	12.28	34.52	
105.	Jayakwadi Stage. I (A)	38.46	252.81	
106.	Jayakwadi St. II (A)	88.90	353.45	
107.	Upper Pravara (A)	15.87	102.75	
108.	Kalisarar (A) (I.S)	3.22	12.45	Includes M.P share
109.	Chaskaman (A)	22.48	73.64	
110.	Nandur Madhmeswar (A)	72.66	77.66	

1	2	3	4	5
111.	Lower Dudhna (A)	53.21	53.28	
112.	Bhatsa (UE)	40.60	32.02	
113.	Surya (A)	19.35	77.04	
114.	Bawanthadi (UE) (I.S)	27.00	105.91	Includes M.P share
115.	Isthapuri (A)	78.93	105.00	
116.	Tillari (UE) (I.S)	45.20	77.86	Includes Goa share
117.	Nira Deoghar (UE)	61.47	61.48	
118.	Lendi (UE) (I.S)	39.12	42.15	
119.	Lower Penganga (UE) (IS)	163.54	207.14	
120.	Lower Thirna (A)	37.65	60.42	
121.	Ghosi Khurd (Sawargaon) (UE)	372.22	464.82	
122.	Lower Wardha (UE)	48.08	92.59	
123.	Lower Wunna (UE)	39.75	52.09	
124.	Wan (UE)	13.37	34.64	
125.	Arunavati (UE)	37.28	33.23	
126.	Tultuli (UE)	29.41	35.61	
127.	Karwa (UE)	6.59	11.20	
128.	Gated weir at Khodashi	2.22	3.24	
129.	Sangola Branch Canal (UE)	25.43	21.93	
130.	Talomba (UE)	72.37	72.38	
131.	Punad (UE)	9.14	13.30	
132.	Human (UE)	37.59	61.47	
133.	Koyna-Krishna Lift Scheme	82.97	76.04	
MANIPUR				
134.	Loktak Lift Irrigation (A)	4.62	24.40	
135.	Singda Irrigation (A)	3.75	12.70	

1	2	3	4	5
136.	Thoubal (A)	47.25	80.00	
137.	Kouga (A)	15.00	34.00	
ORISSA				
138.	Upper Indravati (A)	77.66	230.35	
139.	Rengali (A)	233.64	553.97	
140.	Anandpur Barrage (A)	21.94	15.04	
141.	Mahanadi Birupa Barrage (A)	42.09	131.55	
142.	Upper Kolab (A)	24.05	149.09	
PUNJAB				
143.	Extension of non-perennial irrigation to area in UBDC tract (UE)	9.24	9.24	Irrigation share completed
144.	Thein Dam	—	—	
145.	Utilisation of surplus Ravi beas water	7.37	13.75	
RAJASTHAN				
146.	Rajasthan Canal St. I (A)	66.46	246.00	
147.	Rajasthan Canal St. II (A)	89.12	1331.00	
148.	Jakham (A)	2.33	60.25	
149.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (A) (I.S)	31.36	261.72	Includes Gujarat share
150.	Raising Kota Barrage (UE)	0.91	0.56	
151.	Chambal lift (UE)	11.36	17.40	
TAMILNADU				
152.	Parambikulam Aliyar (A)	24.86	64.29	
153.	Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai system St. II (UE)	46.00	58.00	
154.	Parambikulam Aliyar Project Ayacut Ext. (UE)	30.22	24.63	

1	2	3	4	5
UTTAR PRADESH				
155.	Gandak Canal Phase I (A) (I.S)	15.47	139.47	
156.	Sarda Sahayak (A)	64.84	775.00	
157.	Kosi Irrigation (A)	2.93	17.32	
158.	Tehri Dam (A)	40.00	250.00	
159.	Lakhwar Vyasi Dam (A)	140.97	170.00	
160.	Madhya Ganga Canal St. I (A)	66.01	206.22	
161.	Sarju Nahar (Left Bank Ghaghra Canal) (A)	78.68	696.00	
162.	New Okhla Barrage (A) (I.S)	25.37	46.90	Includes share cost of Haryana & Rajasthan.
163.	Eastern Ganga Canal (A)	48.46	126.47	
164.	Suhali	6.40	7.63	
165.	Remodelling of Bhimgoda head works	0.85	32.40	
166.	Rajghat (UE) (I.S)	169.37	337.56	Includes share M.P.
167.	Shahzab Dam (A)	8.03	25.00	
168.	Jamrani Dam (A)	61.25	164.00	
169.	Urmil (A) (I.S)	14.97	20.31	Includes share M.P.
170.	Increasing Capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal (A)	9.96	38.75	
171.	Sone Pump Canal (A)	5.64	31.00	
172.	Kanhar Irrigation (UE)	53.80	107.44	
173.	Bewar Feeder (UE)	18.10	18.10	
174.	Madho Tanda (UE)	2.15	2.98	
175.	Maudaha Dam (UE)	26.75	37.44	
176.	Increasing capacity of Zamamia Pump canal (UE)	19.49	22.00	

1	2	3	4	5
177.	Raising Meja Dam (UE)	7.87	29.69	
	WEST BENGAL			
178.	Barrage and Irrigation system of DVC (Ext. & Improvement)	NA	30.00	
179.	Kangsabati (A)	25.26	100.16	
180.	Teesta Barrage Ph. I. St. I (A)	69.72	400.00	
	GOA, DAMAN & DIU			
181.	Salauli (A)	9.61	73.18	

I.S. : Denotes Inter-State Projects.

A : Denotes Approved Projects.

UE : Denotes projects under examination (for rest of the projects — Projects reports have not been received in CWC).

Note : 1. In case of approved projects, the original cost indicated is the original approved cost ; in case of projects under examination, it is the cost indicated in the project report and in the case of projects for which project reports have not been received, it is the cost indicated at the time of start of the project.

Students representation on Central Advisory Board for Education

* 118. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board for Education is to function as an apex body for monitoring and reviewing of the implementation of the new education policy ;

(b) whether the Board has any representation from the student community ; and

(c) if not, whether Government intend to give representation to the student community on the said Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH1) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The functions of the reconstituted CAGE *inter-alia* include the following ;

(a) to review the progress of education from time to time ;

(b) to appraise the extent and manner in which the education policy has been implemented by the Central and State Governments, and other concerned agencies, and to give appropriate advice in the matter ;

(c) to advise regarding coordination between the Central and State Governments/UT Administrations, State Governments and non-government agencies for educational development in accordance with the education policy; and

(d) to advise, suo moto, or on a reference made to it by the Central Government or any State Government or a Union Territory Administration on any educational question,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Construction of Sambalpur-Talcher rail link in Orissa

*119. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted by the Union Government in the current financial year for the construction of Sambalpur-Talcher rail link in Orissa ;

(b) the total kilometres of the line that can be constructed with that allocation ; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project and the target date set for the completion of the construction of that rail link ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Rs. 2 crores.

(b) Rs. 2 crores is to be used for progressing the construction of this rail line and not for completing a few kilometres of the line. However, in the first instance, work is in progress in the sections from Sambalpur to Maneswar (17.5 Kms.) and from Talcher to Angul (19 Kms.).

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 58 crores. The completion of the rail link will depend on the availability of resources in the coming years.

Involvement of village leaders and voluntary organisations in Family Planning Programmes

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

(a) whether according to a study conducted by the Planning Commission, it has been found that due to inadequate involvement of village leaders and voluntary organisations in the propagation of family planning programmes, the results are inadequate and much below the target ;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has also stressed the need for removing these shortcomings in the programme ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) According to data contained in the evaluation report of Family Planning Programme by the Planning Commission :

(i) 75.8% of villages in the sample reported that village and local leaders played a role in the implementation of Family Planning Programme.

(ii) Only 26.6% of the sample villages had agencies like the Mahila and Yuvak Mandals while other voluntary organisations existed in 20.1% of sample villages. Most of these agencies have played a role in the implementation of Family Planning Programme.

The report suggests that ways and means should be found to involve these agencies in a much larger measure than hitherto, in Family Planning and related activities in all villages. Their involvement in motivational work, in organising mass campaigns/meetings and in extension/health education should be channelised by planned efforts.

A Standing Committee on Voluntary Action has been constituted to give support to voluntary organisations interested in Family Welfare. The role of the standing committee will be to encourage and support voluntary agencies working at the grass root level in the rural areas and urban slums for implementing Family Welfare Projects relating to Maternal and Child health, family planning and improvement of health standards.

Popular committees comprising eminent public leaders are proposed to be organised at state, district, block and panchayat levels. Steps are being taken to actively involve members of Panchayats, Youth clubs and Mahila Mandals at the grass root levels in the Family Welfare Programme. Efforts are also being made to involve cooperative organisations,

Organisation of orientation training camps for village leaders by the State Governments as well as non Government/Voluntary Organisations, training of teachers in population matters in a phased manner, inclusion of health and family welfare content in National adult education programme and training of adult education functionaries in population education are being undertaken.

Late running of trains on Shoranur-Mangalore line

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all the trains running on the Shoranur-Mangalore line are not keeping time schedule due to lack of double line and automatic signalling system ;

(b) whether Government have taken up any survey for doubling of the said line ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indira Gandhi National Open University

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

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University has started functioning and whether it has also been decided to open regional centres in each state ;

(b) if so, the locations of the regional centres, State-wise, and the date by which these would start functioning ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the regional centres would be sanctioned and opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) The Indira Gandhi National Open University has started functioning from September 20, 1985. The University is presently in the process of preparation of its academic programmes. Although the Act of the University envisages establishment of Regional Centres, no decision has so far been taken to open any Regional Centre.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The University is likely to start its academic programmes in early 1987. The setting up of Regional Centres is likely to be decided as and when enrolment of students for academic programmes begins.

Choice of films imported by NFDC

900. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation has taken the lead in canalizing the import of films ;

(b) if so, what precautions are taken to check that these films do not pander to baser instincts ;

(c) what the dividing line, if any, is laid down to draw distinction between aesthetics and obscenity while passing these films for screening at public cinemas ; and

(d) if such distinction is not made, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are sub-committees in the National Film Development Corporation to preview feature films and they are expected to recommend films for import only if they are aesthetically and cinematically good and provide clean, healthy entertainment to the audience.

(c) and (d) All films intended for public exhibition in India are examined by the Central Board of Film Certification in accordance with the provisions of the Cinema-

tograph Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. According to these guidelines, the Board shall *inter alia* ensure that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity.

Working Girls Hostels in Delhi

901. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants in the waiting list for accommodation in working girls hostels in Delhi ; and

(b) the action being taken to open more hostels in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) There are 188 applicants in the waiting list for accommodation in 8 Working Women's Hostels constructed with the assistance of the Government of India in Delhi.

(b) 5 Working Women's Hostels (including expansion of existing hostels) assisted by the Government of India are under construction. These will provide accommodation to 531 working women. The Government of India will also consider further proposals for Working Women's Hostels in Delhi on receipt of applications from the voluntary organisations through the Delhi Administration.

Proposal to extend metro rail network upto Salt Lake City

902. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether her Ministry has any proposal to extend its metro rail net-work upto Salt Lake City beyond Eastern Bypass ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ; and

(c) whether necessary approval has been accorded by her Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no proposal of this nature under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

News item captioned "Get off Bula's Back please"

903. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Get off Bula's Back, please"; appearing in "The Times of India", New Delhi, dated 28th May, 1986 wherein it has been reported that ever since swimmer Bula Chowdhury returned to India interrupting her training in Australia, "Sports Federation of India has done nothing but its best to harm and hinder the progress of one of India's best women swimmers"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Swimming Federation of India has denied that it has done anything to harm or hinder the progress of the swimmer. The Federation has also stated that it has provided the swimmer all the necessary facilities for improving her performance in swimming. The Government, on its part, has obtained the services of the same Australian coach who trained the swimmer in Australia and is now imparting training to swimmers of the Asian Games coaching camp in Delhi which includes the swimmer mentioned in the Question.

Dues to Calcutta Port Trust to Howrah Municipal Corporation

904. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH ;

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total dues of the Calcutta Port Trust to the Howrah Municipal Corporation under different heads till the end of 1984-

85 ; and
(b) the total valuation of land and other properties of Calcutta Port Trust in Howrah Municipal Corporation area as in December, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The total amount claimed by the Howrah

Municipal Corporation till the end of 1984-85 as per Municipal Demand under different heads is as follows :—

(1)	<i>Trustees' Khas Properties :</i>	
	3/84-85 to 4/84-85 at the rate of Rs. 88,983.03 per quarter	Rs. 1,77,966.06
(2)	<i>Tenants' structures :</i>	
	3/84-85 to 4/84-85 (2 quarters) at the rate of Rs. 34,034.90	Rs. 68,069.80
(3)	Balance amount of supplementary bills (A/c. Tenants' structure) submitted by Howrah Municipal Corporation in 1982 for the period from 1/60-61 to 4/80-81 (payable subject to proper accounting by the Howrah Municipal Corporation)	Rs. 2,61,740.14
(4)	Supplementary bills A/c. Trustees' properties for the period from 4/61-62 to 2/84-85 at the rate of Rs. 3526.94 × 91 quarters	Rs. 3,20,951.54
(5)	Supplementary bills A/c. Trustees' Khas Properties for the period from 4/62-63 to 2/84-85 at the rate of Rs. 1283.80 × 87 quarters	Rs. 1,11,690.60
	Total :	<u>Rs. 9,40,418.14</u>

Out of the above, an adhoc payment of Rs. 9 lakh has been made.

(b) The total valuation of land and other properties held by the Calcutta Port Trust under the jurisdiction of the Howrah Municipal Corporation area (as per Municipal valuation) is Rs. 10,33,935.00

Electrification of railway tracks

905. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether programme for electrification of railway tracks has somewhat slackened ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the names of railway tracks scheduled to be electrified during 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Following sections are expected to be electrified during 1986-87 and 1987-88.

1986-87

Bayana-Gangapurcity	83 RKMS
Gangapurcity-Kota	171 "
Ratlam-Nagda	42 "
Bamnia-Ratlam	43 "
Gwalior-Jhansi	98 "
Madhira-Dornakal	76 "
Chandrapura Complex	47 "

560 "

1987-88

Nagda-Kota	224 RKMS
Jhansi-Bina	151 "
Dornakal-Balharshah	328 "

703 "

Drugs banned in foreign countries on sale in India

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

(a) whether a large number of drugs which have been banned in foreign countries are still being sold in India ;

(b) if so, the names of those drugs and by which company these are being manufactured ; and

(c) the steps being taken to put a ban on the sale of these drugs in India and take appropriate action against the manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c) It is not a fact that a large number of drugs which have been banned in foreign countries are still being sold in India.

The decision to withdraw a drug from the market is taken after considering the extent of the use of the drug in the country, the availability of safer substitutes at reasonable prices and the benefit risk considerations. There is no unanimity in the action taken by different countries for withdrawal of drugs. A drug withdrawn by one developed country could continue to be marketed by the other developed countries.

Out of 33 drugs, reported by the WHO to have been withdrawn in some countries, 16 drugs were not approved for marketing in India at all, 10 drugs have been withdrawn from the market and the remaining 7 drugs namely (1) Nitrofurans compounds, (2) Phenformin, (3) Hydroxyquinoline derivatives, (4) Higher dose Lynestrenol products, (5) Piperazine, (6) Phenylbutazone/Oxyphenbutazone and (7) Analgin have been permitted for marketing in the country in consultation with the Medical Experts subject to a cautionary statement and contra-indications being given on the label/package insert in some cases.

A statement indicating the names of the drugs banned abroad but permitted to be marketed in the country alongwith the names of major firms marketing these drugs is given below.

Statement	
<i>Name of the drug</i>	<i>Name of the firm</i>
1. Hydroxyquinoline Tablets (Entero-quinol)	M/s. East India Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta M/s. Eskayef, Bangalore M/s. Deys Medical Stores, Calcutta M/s. Searle India, Bombay M/s. PCI, Bombay M/s. Albert David Ltd. Calcutta
2. Phenformin (DBI) Capsules/Tablets.	M/s. U.S. Vitamin (India) Ltd., Bombay M/s. Cadila Laboratories, Ahmedabad M/s. PCI, Bombay M/s. Bengal Immunity Calcutta M/s. Geno Pharmaceuticals, Bombay M/s. Usan Pharmaceuticals Bombay
3. Nitrofurane Compounds	M/s. Eskayef Bangalore
(a) Furazolidone (Furoxone) Tablets/ Liquid oral	M/s. M.M. Laboratories Bombay M/s. PCI, Bombay
(b) Nitrofurazone Cream (Furacin)	M/s. ESKAYEF Bangalore M/s. Sterfil Laboratories, Bombay M/s. Unique, Bombay M/s. Gufic Laboratories, Bombay M/s. Smith Stamistreet, Calcutta
4. Lynestrane Tablets (Highdose) Orgametril Orgalutin.	M/s. Infar India, Calcutta M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy, Bombay M/s.
5. Piperazine Tablets/Liquid Oral (Antepor)	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Bombay M/s. Albert David Ltd., Calcutta M/s. Merind, Bombay

<i>Name of the drug</i>	<i>Name of the firm</i>
	M/s. Cadila Laboratories, Ahmedabad.
	M/s. Dabur Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
	M/s. Martin & Harris, Bombay.
	M/s. Gluconate, Calcutta.
	M/s. Glaxo Laboratories Bombay.
	M/s. Smith Stainistreet, Calcutta.
	M/s. IDPL., Gurgaon
	M/s. Deys, Calcutta.
	M/s. Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceuticals, Bombay,
6. (a) Oxyphenbutazone Tablets (Suganril)	M/s. S.G. Pharmaceuticals, Bombay. M/s. Cadila Laboratories Ahmedabad. M/s. Biochem, Bombay. M/s. Khandelwal Laboratories, Bombay.
(b) Phenylbutazone Tablets (Zolandin)	M/s. S.G. Pharmaceuticals, Bombay. M/s. Pharmed, Bombay M/s. Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda. M/s. PCI, Bombay. M/s. Cadila Laboratories Ahmedabad. M/s. Themis Pharmaceuticals, Bombay. M/s. Albert David, Calcutta,
7. Analgin Tablets (Novalgin).	M/s. Hoechst India, Bombay. M/s. IDPL, Gurgaon. M/s. Haffkine Bio-pharmaceuticals, Bombay. M/s. U.S. Vitamins, Bombay. M/s. PCI, Bombay. M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories, N. Delhi.

Deficiencies in school history books

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) whether a 15-member group has recently submitted a report to the Ministry pointing out serious omissions and deficiencies in the existing school history books ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the role of tribal people, peasants and workers movement and women had been ignored ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) to (c) The Working Group set up by the Government of India to lay down policy guidelines for graded introduction of history of the Indian Freedom Movement at various levels of school education and to suggest a model syllabus for the study of this subject noticed some common deficiencies in the existing syllabi and instructional materials used in the teaching of freedom movement which *inter alia* include tendency to neglect the role of tribal people, peasants' and workers' movement and women. The Working Group has recommended that the deficiencies noticed by them may be kept in view while preparing the new curriculum framework.

(d) In the context of the New Education Policy, the NCERT in collaboration with other agencies have taken steps for development of curriculum guidelines, syllabi etc. for various levels of school education. The recommendations of the Working Group will be considered in these exercises.

Proposal to start new international flight from Trivandrum

908. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to start new international flight from Trivandrum Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Special Task Force on setting up of Rural Universities

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

(a) Whether the special task force set up by Government to study setting up of Rural Universities has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c) A Task Force was constituted to recommend a Programme of Action to implement the National Policy on Education concerning the consolidation and development of the new pattern of Rural Universities. The Task Force has submitted its recommendations.

The consolidated programme of Action on the basis of the recommendations of all the Task Forces constituted for the purpose has not so far been finalised.

Compensation to families of crew involved in Kanishka tragedy

910. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the families of crew involved in Kanishka tragedy are to be paid Rs. 3.20 lakhs whereas passengers' families are to be paid Rs. 9 lakhs per passenger;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a memorial pillar is proposed to be installed at Kalina, Bombay to commemorate the sacrifice of crew and passengers as has been done in Cork, Ireland ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and

(b) The compensation to passengers is payable under carriage by Air Act, 1972 wherein a limit of US \$ 20,000 per passenger has been laid down. Air India, have however, increased this limit of liability upto US \$ 75,000. The actual amount of compensation payable within this limit in each case is determined in accordance with general

principles of law based on the assessment of the pecuniary loss sustained by the family members as defined under Carriage by Air Act taking into account the age, earning capacity, status and the number of dependents of the victims.

The compensation payable to the members of the crew is computed in accordance with regulation 31 of the Air India Employees service regulations. Under this rule sixty time basic pay as on the date of accident is payable to the crew members. In addition, under regulation 31A of Air India Employees Service Regulations, each cabin crew is eligible for accident insurance ranging from Rs. 1.25 lakhs to Rs. 2.25 lakhs. Air India Board have also sanctioned ex-gratia payment of Rs. 2 lakhs per crew member.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Empty return of Indian ships from USSR

911. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian ships on return trip from USSR cannot pick up cargo and have been returning empty for the past several years in accordance with trade agreements;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred under this arrangement and who has been paying the losses;

(c) whether USSR owned or other ships coming to India also return empty as per agreement or clauses imposed by India ; and

(d) whether such clauses are proposed to be removed and responsibility fixed for earlier losses.

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Incentives to States for Family Planning targets

912. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of incentives, if any, that are extended to the States which have achieved the targets in regard to Family Planning during Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : No special awards were given to the States for achievement of targets in Family Planning during the Sixth Five Year Plan. There is a scheme of National Family Welfare Awards under which the States/UTs have been grouped into five different groups and the best performing States/UTs in each group are given awards every year.

Units supplying fire fighting and safety equipments to companies in shipping sector

913. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many units in the small and medium sector are supplying indigenous fire fighting and safety equipment to various companies in the shipping sector;

(b) if so, the names of units which have supplied equipment worth more than rupees one lakh each and broad details of the products supplied by each and the amount involved; and

(c) the number of manufacturing units located in South India which are supplying equipment to the public sector shipping companies and shipyards with brief details of each ?

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

(b) The following units have supplied indigenous fire fighting and safety equipments to the companies in shipping sector:

(i) M/s. Vijay Fire Protection Systems Private Limited, Bombay have supplied various types of fire extinguishers, fire hoses, firemen's apparel, protection clothing etc., valued at Rs. 13.1 lakhs approximately to Cochin Shipyard Limited. This unit has also supplied fire extinguishing and smoke detecting plant for engine room and cargo holds valued at Rs 8.9 lakhs to Hindustan Shipyard Limited.

(ii) M/s. Kooverji Devshi Pvt. Ltd. Bombay supplied fire extinguishing system valued at Rs. 8 lakhs to Cochin Shipyard Ltd. and more than Rs. 1 lakh to Shipping Corporation of India. This unit has also supplied different kind of fire fighting equipment valued at Rs. 1.1 lakh to Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

(iii) M/s. Fire Equipment Corporation Bombay, M/s. Steelage Industrial Ltd. Bombay and M/s. Gebruder Mitter Enterprises, Calcutta have each supplied fire fighting equipment valued at over Rs. 1 lakh to the Shipping Corporation of India.

(iv) M/s. Bata India Ltd., Calcutta supplied boots valued at Rs. 9.71 lakhs to Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

(v) M/s. India Rayon Corporation Ltd. have supplied fire hoses canvas valued at Rs. 4.63 lakhs to Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

(c) The number of manufacturing units located in South India supplying the equipments to public sector Shipping companies/shipyards with brief details of each are as under :

(i) M/s. Air Foam Industries Pvt. Ltd. Madras and M/s. Standard Battery Ltd., Madras are the manufacturers of foam making compounds.

(ii) M/s. Steel Age Industries, Ltd. Madras is the manufacturer of fire extinguishers.

(iii) M/s. Vadyar Boats, Madras, is the manufacturer of life boats and boat equipment.

(iv) M/s. Aero Marine Industries Ltd., Madras is the manufacturer of inflatable life rafts.

Award of Nehru fellowships

914. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of senior and junior Nehru fellowships awarded to various scholars by the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library during the last three years, alongwith the duration of each fellowship and the amount involved ;

(b) whether there is any screening committee to judge the utility of the project and calibre of the scholars ; and

(c) if so, the number of such projects which have been completed and not completed and the efforts made by the Director, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library to get the left out projects completed, and the result in the form of publications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) The number of fellowships awarded by the Nehru Memorial Museum & Library under its scheme 'Modern Indian History and Contemporary Studies', during the last three years, their duration and expenditure involved are as follows :—

Type of fellowships	No. of awardees	Duration of fellowships	Yearly expenditure involved
(i) Senior Fellowships	5	3 years extendable by another 2 years.	Rs. 3,26,440/-
(ii) Fellowships	3	— do —	Rs. 1,47,768/-
(iii) Junior Fellowships	3	— do —	Rs. 1,22,520/-

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the 11 awardees are working on their projects and the results of the researches being conducted by them would be available on completion of their terms of fellowships.

Construction of over-bridges in Rajasthan

915. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the priority list sent by the Rajasthan Government for construction of railway over-bridges during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 in Rajasthan and particularly in Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner ; and

(b) the number of such projects being taken up in 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Rajasthan Government included the following works of road over bridges in their priority list :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Details of Works</i>
1984-85	Nil
1985-86	1. Road over bridge near Jaipur in lieu of level crossings No. 85 and 220. 2. Road over bridge at Sewar in lieu of level crossing No. 238.
1986-87	1. Road over bridge at Dausa in lieu of level crossing No. 177 2. Road over bridge at Ringas in lieu of level crossing No 108.

(b) No work could be included in the Railways' Budget of 1985-86. Two road over bridges, one near Jaipur in lieu of level crossings No. 85 and 220 and another in Bikaner in lieu of Rani Bazar level crossing No S. 264 were included in the Railways' Budget of 1986-87.

Disruptions in Calcutta Metro Railway runs

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

(a) whether the Calcutta Metro Railway runs were disrupted by rains during the current rainy season ;

(b) if so, the lessons learnt from the earlier flooding of the underground railway and permanent measures that have been or are being taken to prevent such disruptions during the rainy season ;

(c) the other teething troubles, if any, experienced by the Railway Administration in the working of the Metro Railway like the noise in 'Tube' travel ; and

(d) the steps being taken to tackle these problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) Yes, S.r. There have been three occasions when Rail Traffic in Metro was disrupted in the current rainy season due to heavy seepage between Kalighat—Jatin Das Park station. This section was opened in April, 1986 and this is the first monsoon. Seepage to some extent inside the tunnel is known to be inevitable and the tunnel is, therefore, provided with drainage system including sumps and pumps as is the practice all over the world, to cater for seepage. Remedial measures, such as pressure grouting of seepage points that have shown up, filling up of space between diaphragm wall and box wall by sand to prevent heading up of water, and strengthening of pumping arrangements are being taken. There have been no problem of water accumulation in this season in sections opened in October, 1984 which have stabilised. There have been no other problems.

University Grants Commission asistance to Gandhiji University, Kerala

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

(a) whether the Gandhiji University in Kerala has so far not been declared fit by the University Grants Commission for grants from the Commission ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any financial assistance is proposed to be given to this University by the University Grants Commission ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The Gandhiji University has not yet been declared fit by the UGC for grants.

(b) According to the UGC, the Government of Kerala has not yet fulfilled the conditions prescribed under the rules. The University has not been provided with physical facilities costing Rs. 2 crores, and the necessary faculty positions. The Government of Kerala has also to make amendment to the Act of the Gandhiji University as suggested by the Commission.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance to the Gandhiji University will be considered as and when it is declared fit to receive such assistance.

Manuscript of "Geet Govinda"

918. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government possess the original manuscript of "Geet Govinda" written by Jaydeb, poet of Bengal ; and

(b) if so, where it is lying and in what condition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Defective flow of water into Ranvir Canal

919. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether E.N.S. has recently reported on the basis of survey that the system of flow of water into Ranvir Canal in Jammu and Kashmir is defective ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even Agricultural experts are not satisfied with the system of water management of this Canal ;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken some steps in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details; thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Government are aware of the news item regarding the Ranvir Canal which appeared in the Indian Express of 6th May, 1986.

(b) to (d) Water being a State subject, irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments themselves. To solve the problems of the Ranvir Canal System which is more than eighty years old and is in unsatisfactory condition, the Jammu & Kashmir Government have proposed a scheme for remodelling of the canal which is under examination in the Central Water Commission. The State Government is also making all efforts to improve the system within the constraints of its resources.

[*English*]

Performance of Vayudoot

920. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of Vayudoot for the current year as compared to the previous year ; and

(b) whether this third level Airline has made any profit during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Performance of Vayudoot for the first quarter of

1986-87 as compared to the figures of the first quarter of the year 1985-86 is as given below :—

	1985-86 April '85 to June '85	1986-87 April '86 to June '86 (Estimated)	Variation
Total Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)	172.50	331.09	+ 92%
Total expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	193.08	353.26	+ 83%
Net Profit/(Loss) (Rs. in lakhs)	(20.58)	(22.23)	—
ATKMs (000)	2458.63	3896.21	+ 58%
RTKMs (000)	1665.61	2505.48	+ 50%
Load factor (%)	68%	64%	(- 4%)
Passenger carried	58140	84356	+ 45%

(b) Yes, Sir. Vayudoot had made an estimated profit of Rs. 12.57 lakhs during the year 1984-85.

[*Translation*]

Colleges holding law classes

921. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges for holding law courses for which sanction of Government has been sought by the Bar Council of India;

(b) the time likely to be taken for giving this sanction;

(c) whether any proposal containing demand for starting law classes in Government College in Alirajpur, the tribal area of Jhabua district in Madhya Pradesh, is under consideration of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) Bar Council of India has not sought any sanction of the Government for introduction of law courses in any colleges.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) According to the Bar Council of India, a proposal for introduction of law courses in the Govt. College at Alirajpur was received by them. The Bar Council has deputed an Inspection Team to the college in June 1986. The team has not yet submitted its report.

[*English*]

Steps to prevent blindness

922. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of blind persons all over the country;

(b) the reasons for the high percentage of blindness; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the high incidence of blindness?

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

(a) As per survey carried out in 1971-73 by the ICMR, the estimated number of blind population is nine million.

(b) The main reasons for high percentage of blindness are:

- (i) shortage of ophthalmic personnel for rendering eye-care.
- (ii) low level of nutrition and personal hygiene and lack of awareness about the general eye care among the people.

(c) National Programme for control of blindness was launched in the year 1976. Following steps have been envisaged:

- (i) Immediate eye relief measures adopting eye camp approach.
- (ii) Development of eye-care services at peripheral intermediate & Central Sectors in a phased manner coupled with intensification of health education measures.

Upto the end of the VI Plan 2000 PHCs, 404 District Hospitals and 60 Medical Colleges have been covered under the programme in addition to the deployment of 80 Central and 30 District Mobile Units.

Loss of land due to sea erosion in Kerala

923. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) how many acres of land is lost in Kerala and other States due to sea erosion ;

(b) the steps taken to prevent sea erosion; and

(c) the financial aid given to Kerala and other States to prevent sea erosion of land ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARAN-AND) : (a) The precise details of the land area lost in Kerala and other States due to sea erosion are not available. However, as per assessment made by the Government of Kerala, about 320 km. out of total coastline of 560 km. was vulnerable to sea erosion.

(b) For protection from sea erosion, State Governments have been taking up construction of rubble mound sea walls and other anti-sea erosion works.

(c) A Central loan assistance of Rs. 37.12 crores has been provided to Kerala Government since 1972-73 for undertaking various anti-sea erosion works. Except Kerala, no other State has been given assistance for anti-sea erosion works.

Low consumption of Nutritional items

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

(a) whether the consumption standard of an average adult Indian is significantly lower than the nutritional requirement ; and

(b) if so, the average daily requirement and actual consumption per adult of main nutritional items like cereals, pulses, edible oils, vegetables, fruits, milk, sugar, fish, meat and eggs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) According to the surveys conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research through the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, the calorie intake of the average adult Indian is lower than the recommended intake. However, the protein intake is found to be up to the recommended intake.

(b) The average daily requirement and consumption of the various foods is as under :

Food	Recommended allowances (ICMR) (Average daily requirement) (gms)	Average consumption (gms)
Cereals	460	498
Pulses	40	30
Leafy vegetable	40	23
Other vegetable	40	53
Roots & tubers	50	47
Fish & flesh foods	*	15
Fruits	—	21
Milk	150	78
Fats & oils	40	10
Sugar & jaggery	30	21

*In a non-vegetarian diet, 50% of the pulse can be reduced and substituted with one egg or 30 gms. meat, fish additional 5 gms. fat or oil.

Steps to prevent air accidents

925. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of deaths of pilots in air accidents has considerably increased since 1982;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent accidents; and

(c) the steps taken to provide quick relief to the next of the kins of the victims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, to prevent recurrence of aircraft accidents, safety recommendations emanating from various investigations are examined and effectively implemented. Air safety circulars/bulletins are also issued from time to time. Aerodromes are inspected periodically.

(c) Compensation to next of kin of the victims is provided by the concerned operators in accordance with relevant service condition and law.

Better railway network in Orissa

926. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa will soon have a better railway network connecting all the districts; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) In Orissa State, the following New Lines are being progressed according to availability of resources.

1. Koraput-Rayagada.

2. Talcher-Sambalpur.

Survey for Khurda Road-Bolangir new BG line is in progress to determine its cost, anticipated traffic and financial return. Further decision on this project will be taken after completion of the survey depending on availability of resources.

U.G.C. recognition

927. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Universities recognised by the University Grants Commission upto March, 1986.

(b) whether University Grants Commission has withdrawn its recognition from any University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) Universities are established under Acts of Parliament or of the State Legislatures and do not require further recognition from the UGC. However, Universities established after 17th June, 1972 have to be declared fit by the UGC to receive financial assistance from Central sources. Of the 132 universities at present, 13 have still to be declared fit by the UGC.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cargo Flights from Madras to East-ward and West-ward

928. SHRI P. KOLONDAIVELU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have more cargo flights from Madras to East-ward and West-ward in order to carry the handloom products from Tamilnadu; and

(b) whether there is also a proposal to have chartered flights for this purpose by Air-India.

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

Civil terminal building at Leh

929. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when the new civil air terminal building at Leh was completed and the reasons why it has not been taken over so far from the State Public Works Department which had undertaken the construction;

(b) whether it is a fact that the old Nissan type Huts and terminal buildings at Leh are in a very dilapidated condition without water, electricity, urinal etc;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take over the building and shift to the new terminal immediately enabling the passengers to get at least some comforts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The new terminal building was completed in October, 1985. It has not been taken over from the State P.W.D. as the electrical works, which are being executed by MES, are yet to be completed.

(b) Yes, Sir. The old Nissan type huts are not in a satisfactory condition. However, electricity and toilets are available and water is supplied from earthen pots.

(c) and (d) The taking over of and shifting to the terminal building will be done as soon as electrical supply is provided by MES.

Kanha Irrigation Project

930. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to execute the Kanha

Irrigation Project of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) the total hectares of land in Madhya Pradesh and in Maharashtra which can be brought under irrigation completion of that project; and

(c) the estimated cost of the above project ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :
(a) The Governments of Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra have so far not submitted the Project Report to Centre.

(b) and (c) Details not available.

Delay in clearance of water projects

931. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a newsitem captioned "Centre flayed for delay in water projects" appearing in the Indian Express dated 16 June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that during the conference of irrigation Ministers of Southern States, Centre was blamed for delay in clearance of projects ; and

(c) is so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) In the Southern Regional Conference, some States referred to the delays in clearance of certain projects by the Centre, and it was pointed out to them that it was mainly on account of the delays on their part in providing the necessary information for clearance of the projects.

Incidence of Leukaemia near Nuclear Power Plants

932. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that high incidence of leukaemia is prevailing nearby the nuclear power plants ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and preventive measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) :
(a) and (b) Government are aware of the fact that Lukaemia can occur as a result of Radiation Contaminating the air. There is possibility of the same in areas nearby the Nuclear Power Plant if adequate protective measures in the plant are not taken. However, no specific information about its high incidence in areas near nuclear plants in India is available.

A division of Radiation protection is functioning in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, which takes care of all aspects of Radiation protection.

W.H.O's guidelines about AIDS

933. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some AIDS deaths have been reported in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the steps taken by Government for detection of this fatal disease and subsequent treatment of the victims ; and

(c) whether the guidelines issued by the World Health Organisation on how to deal with AIDS patients have been circulated to all the State Governments to prevent the risk of AIDS contamination among hospital staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) :
(a) Yes. Only one death due to AIDS has been reported from Maharashtra. The patient (male) 55 years old who had received

blood transfusion during a coronary by-pass surgery in U.S.A., was admitted in a Bombay hospital. His blood was positive for AIDS both by ELISA and by Western blot test. The karpas slide test was also positive.

(b) A nationwide control programme has been initiated and the important steps under this programme taken so far for the prevention of the disease are:—

- (1) restrictions have been imposed on import of blood and blood products without AIDS clearance certificate ;
- (2) All the State health authorities/hospitals STD clinics have been alerted to look for AIDS ;
- (3) All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors ;
- (4) All the State health authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics and to use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible ;
- (5) Guidelines have been sent to all the State Health authorities for health care personnel ; and
- (6) All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention.

(c) Yes.

Suspension of Air Service in North Bihar

934. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that air service have been totally suspended in northern Bihar inspite of the fact that there are big aerodromes in various district headquarters of northern Bihar ;

(b) whether Government propose to extend air service twice a week in Darbhanga Commissionary in the interest of development of this backward area ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Indian Airlines is operating Air Services to Patna and Ranchi in Bihar. In the recent past Indian Airlines has not discontinued air services to any station in Bihar.

Vayudoot was operating flight Patna-Muzaffarpur in Northern Bihar in the year 1982-83. Due to commissioning of bridge on the river Ganga which resulted in substantial reduction in road travel time, the passenger load so diminished as to necessitate withdrawal of this service.

(b) and (c) Due to constraint on aircraft capacity and non availability of adequate funds to develop ground facilities and other infrastructure, Vayudoot plans to connect only Dhanbad, Gaya and Purnea in the State of Bihar during the current plan period.

[English]

Sport Aid-Race Against Time

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

(a) the details of the 'Race Against Time' held in the State Capitals including the number of men, women and children who took part in the races State-wise ;

(b) total amount of expenditure incurred on the campaign, State-wise and the donation etc. received and collections made in this regard ; and

(c) the details of any mishap odd-occurrence etc. if any, during the campaign, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c) In response to the call of the UNICEF to express solidarity with the drought stricken African countries and to raise funds for helping African children, the

Government of India designated the sports Authority of India as the nodal agency, on its behalf, to assist the UNICEF in organising in India the Sports Aid Programme also described as 'Race Against Time'. The details of the races held in different cities as available so far are given in the statement given below. The Sports Authority of India incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 71,580 in the context of Sport Aid. Of this Rs. 15,000 each was made available to the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh. The remaining sum of Rs. 11,580 was spent by the Sports Authority of India directly. No other State Governments sought any financial assistance from the Sport Authority of India. As on 17.7.86, the contributions received by the Sports Authority of India on behalf of the UNICEF amounted to Rs. 45.56 lakhs. The Sports Authority of India has reported that no case of major mishap or odd occurrence has come to their notice in the context of Sport Aid.

Statement

S. No.	Approx. no of people who participated
1. Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)	6000
2. Chandigarh (Punjab)	8000
3. Gauhati (Assam)	2000
4. Amravati (Maharashtra)	4000
5. Bombay (Maharashtra)	4000
6. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	10000
7. Bangalore (Karnataka)	8000
8. Madras (Tamil Nadu)	10000
9. Delhi	4550
10. Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh)	500
11. Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Not reported
12. Hissar (Haryana)	300

13. Hazaribagh (Bihar)	Not reported
14. Ranchi (Bihar)	800
15. Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	1000
16. Simla (Himachal Pradesh)	10000
17. Calcutta (West Bengal)	7000
18. Cochin (Kerala)	2500
19. Shillong (Meghalaya)	400
20. Following Organisations/Institutions also organised and contributed :	
(i) 506 Army Base Workshop, Agra Cantt.	Not reported
(ii) Institute of Textile Technology, Choudhwar (Orissa).	Not reported
(iii) Rotaract Club, Katni.	Not reported
(iv) Rotary International Ratlam	Not reported
(v) South Eastern Railway Sports Assoc at on, Raipur (MP)	Not reported

[Translation]

Compensation to consumers for inferior quality of medicines

937. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided for the payment of compensation to consumers for loss to them due to inferior quality of drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c) So far as the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules thereunder is concerned, there is no provision for the payment of compensation to consumers for loss to them due to inferior quality of drugs.

[English]

Procurement of new type of wagons and wheel sets

938. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new type of wagons the Railways propose to procure in the current financial year; and

(b) the number of wheel sets required for this programme and how do the Railways propose to procure them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 2600 nos. of BCN and 330 nos. of BOBR wagons (in terms of four-wheeler units) which are being manufactured for the first time are proposed to be procured during 1986-87.

(b) Approximately 30,000 nos. of 22.9 Ton wheelsets are required during this year for BCN, BOBR and for other type of wagons also requiring such wheelsets. Bulk of this quantity will be obtained from Railways' production unit - Wheel & Axle Plant at Bangalore and the balance will be met from imports.

Autonomous body for implementation of Computerised Railway Information System

939. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have decided to create an autonomous body for the computerised Railway Information System and the connected telecommunication network;

(b) the total estimated cost;

(c) whether the Railway Board is inviting experts from outside to handle the most sophisticated Computer System in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the alternate arrangements being made to handle the sophisticated system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A society sponsored by the Department of Railways named the Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS) has been registered under the Registration of Societies Act. The Society will be entrusted with the task of development and implementation of the Freight Operations project, including the associated telecommunications network.

(b) Cost of the project, prepared in December 1982, was estimated at Rs. 520 crores comprising Rs. 170 crores for the Computer Segment and Rs. 350 crores for the Telecommunication Segment.

(c) and (d) Apart from the Consultant firms engaged, CRIS will have the freedom to employ outside experts also as may be considered necessary from time to time.

An advertisement inviting applications for the recruitment of Executive Director, Directors and Advisers to the Society has appeared recently in the major dailies of the country.

(e) Does not arise.

Congestion in Bombay Port

940. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is congestion in Bombay port and ships have to wait for a number of days to get a berth; and

(b) if so, the details of the arrangements being made to remove congestion ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Muhane Dam and Pun Pun Irrigation Projects

941. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Muhane Dam and Pun Pun Dardha irrigation project of Bihar State is under consideration of the Central Water Commission;

(b) whether provision has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for inclusion of the said project; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be approved and the details in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Central Water Commission has sent certain comments on the two projects to the State Government and the clearance depend on their early compliance.

[*English*]

New strategy for Family Planning

942. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI R. S. MANE :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

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

(a) whether on the directive of the Prime Minister, Government evolved a new strategy to consolidate the gains of family planning and accelerate the levels of acceptance in keeping with the goals set for the next 14 years; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The new strategy for Family Welfare programme is under finalisation. The principal features of the new strategy are :

- (1) developing multi-sectoral linkages between the Family Welfare and other socio-economic development programmes,
- (2) professionalising Information, Education and Communication activities,
- (3) ensuring full community participation by constitution of popular committees,
- (4) improving programme management and adopting differential area and group specific approaches, and
- (5) improving technical quality of services.

Kirpal Commission report on crash of Air India Jumbo Jet 'Kanishka'

943. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Kirpal Singh Commission on the crash of the Air India Jumbo jet Kanishka is proposed to be placed on the Table of the House;

(b) the total amount of compensation claimed by the next of kin of the victims; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) This is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) The next of kin of the victims have not claimed any specific amount at the time of submitting their claims. A limit of US \$ 20,000 per passenger has been laid down as compensation payable under the Carriage by Air Act, 1972. Some major air-

lines, including Air India, however, have increased this limit of liability upto US \$ 75,000. Actual amount of compensation payable within this limit in each case is determined in accordance with general principles of law based on the assessment of the pecuniary loss sustained by the family members as defined under Carriage by Air Act, taking into account the age, earning capacity, status and the number of dependents of the victims. The crew are covered under the corporation Self Insurance Scheme to the following extent :

(i) Commander	Rs. 2,25,000/-
(ii) First Officer	Rs. 2,00,000/-
(iii) Flight Engineer	Rs. 1,75,000/-
(iv) Cabin Crew	Rs. 1,20,000/-

In the case of death by accident while on duty, the crew are eligible for additional compensation at the rate of sixty times the basic pay.

Shifting of container operation from Calcutta to Haldia Port by Shipping Corporation of India

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

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has decided to shift its entire container operation from Calcutta port to Haldia;

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

(c) whether the Calcutta Port Trust (CPT) is setting up a fullfledged container terminal and container freight station behind the 'D' berth of Netaji Subhas Docks at Calcutta Port; and

(d) if so, the purpose of creating new capacity when the existing container operation is being shifted gradually from this port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) SCI is utilising the container handling facilities at Haldia for handling bulk of the

import trade and also for the export of tea from the Inland Container Depot at Gauhatti. However, some part of import trade and all export cargoes except the movement of tea from Inland Container Depot at Gauhatti are handled at Calcutta Port only. The reasons for utilising Haldia Port for handling bulk of the import trade by the SCI are as follows :

(i) Haldia has well established container handling facilities including container terminal.

(ii) Better out-put.

(iii) Low handling rates.

(iv) Better draft etc.

(c) A project for providing container handling facilities at Calcutta Port including (i) 2 Nos. Container Yard Cranes (ii) Container Park (iii) Container Freight Station and (iv) Service facilities like roads, electricity, Workshop, Water supply etc. is under implementation.

(d) As brought out above in answer to parts (a) & (b) of the question, only some part of the container operations have been shifted from Calcutta to Haldia and the container handling facilities being set up at Calcutta will not be affected because of the above.

General Sales Agents of Air India in foreign countries

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

(a) the names of the general sales agents of Air India in foreign countries with their jurisdiction, date of appointment, current period of contract and terms and conditions of agency;

(b) whether Air India has decided not to have any general sales agents in some countries and to have ticketing agents instead; and

(c) if so, the names of those countries and the terms and conditions available to the ticketing agents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The standard terms and conditions of appointment of General Sales Agents contain provisions relating to the territory of the G.S.A., the main functions, the notice period for termination of the contract, payment of commission and such other items. A statement showing the names and other details of the General Sales Agents appointed by Air-India in various countries is given below. As regards period of contract, there is no pre-determined period of contract. The contract

can be terminated by either party, subject to the condition that the period for the notice of termination conforms to that prescribed in the termination clause of the Agreement.

(b) and (c) There is no decision that Air-India will not appoint any General Sales Agents in specified countries. Appointment of General Sales Agents is decided by the competitive situation existing in various countries where Air India have commercial interests. Air-India also deals with IATA approved travel agents on a world wide basis.

Statement

Name and other details of General Sales Agents of Air India in various countries

Sr. No.	Station	Name of the GSA	Date of Appointment	Territories
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Abu Dhabi	Abu Dhabi Travel Bureau	16-10-67	Abu Dhabi
2.	Afghanistan	India Airlines	18-2-57	Afghanistan
3.	Ajman	Galadari Travel Agency	12-9-84 (for 2 yrs.)	Ajman
4.	Algerian Republic	Air Algerie	1-4-69	Algerian Republic
5.	Al Jujairah Emirate	Fujairah National Air Travel Agency	1-583	Emirates of Fujairah
6.	Austria	Austrian Airlines	1-8-59	Austria
7.	Bahrain	Kanoo Travel Agency	1-2-63	Bahrain
8.	Botswana	Air Botswana	1-6-14	Botswana
9.	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Airlines (BALKAN)	1-2-62	Bulgaria
10.	Burma	Burma Airways Corporation	29-10-63	Burma
11.	Burundi	Sabena	1-10-55	Burundi
12.	Cameroon	Air Afrique	15-7-65	Cameroon
13.	Canada	Chalaise Holdings (Canada) Ltd.	1-4-80	Canada

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
14.	China	CAAC	1-2-85	People's Republic of China.
15.	Central African Republic	Air Afrique	15-7-65	C. African Republic
16.	Congo	Air Afrique	15-7-65	Congo
17.	Cyprus	Loizides Brothers	1-7-59	Cyprus
18.	Czechoslovakia	CSA	1-1-68	Czechoslovakia
19.	Dahomey	Air Afrique	15-7-65	Dahomey
20.	Denmark	SAS	31-10-62	Denmark
21.	Dubai	Dubai National Air Travel Agency	1-4-67	Dubai
22.	Ethiopia	Ethiopian Airlines	1-6-85	Ethiopia
23.	Fiji Islands	Air Pacific	1-9-72	Fiji
24.	Finland	Finnair O/Y.	1-1-58	Finland
25.	France (Metropolitan)	Societe de Fret et de Services	1-6-77	\$. France
26.	France (Metropolitan)	Air France	1-6-62	Metropolitan France excluding Madagascar
27.	French territories of Afars & Iraq	Societe Maritime L. Savon & Riç	1-9-64	French Somali land & Djibouti
28.	Gabon	Air Afrique	15-7-65	Gabon
29.	Gambia	Gambia Airways	3-10-78	Gambia
30.	Germany (Dem. Res. & E. Berlin)	Interflug	1-9-63	GDR Berlin
31.	Greece	Airborne Co. Ltd.	1-7-82	Greece
32.	Guinea	Air Afrique	15-7-65	Guinea
33.	Hungary	Hungarian Airlines (MALEV)	1-6-56	Hungary

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
34.	Indonesia	GIA	1-1-56	Jakarta
35.	Iraq	Babylon Tours Co.	1-7-76	Iraq
36.	Ireland	Aer Lingus Teoranta	6-10-57	Ireland
37.	Italy	SIMA	15-8-67	Italy Pax :-Emilia Romagna, Piedmont Val D'Aouta, Lombardy (Ind Milan), Friuli Venezia; Giulia, Vonezia Euganea, Veneto, Trentine, Alto Adige, Tuscany, Umbria Marche, Cargo :- Piedmont, Lombardy, Veneto, Friuli Venezia, Euganea, Val D' Aosta, Tuscany, Liquiria, Lazio, Marche, Umbria, Trentino, Alto Adige, Emilia Romagne.
38.	Liquira	Dani & Co.	1-4-80	Liquira
39.	Ivory Coast	Air Afrique	15-7-65	Ivory Coast
40.	Jordan	Sevilla Tours	1-9-84	Jordon
41.	N. Korea	Choson Minhang	29-6-76	N. Korea
42.	Kuwait	Alghanim Travel Agencies	1-5-66	Kuwait
43.	Kenya	Kenya Airways	1-10-78	Kenya
44.	Liberia	Air Liberia	1-2-75	Liberia
45.	Liechtenstein	Swissair	1-3-55	Switzerland & Liechtenstein
46.	Macau	Societe de Turismo Diversocis de Macau SARL	1-4-76	Macau
47.	Malta	R. Bajada Enterprises Ltd,	1-1-80	Malta & Its Island

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
48.	Malawi	Air Malawi	1-4-69	Malawi
49.	Malaysia	Silverkris Freighters	6-8-84	N. Malaysia
50.	Mauritania	Air Afrique	15-7-65	Mauritania
51.	Mauritius	Air Mauritius	1-7-84	Mauritius
52.	Mexico	Aeronaves de Mexico	1-3-68	Mexico
53.	Morocco	Royal Air Moroc	1-9-59	Morocco
54.	Nepal	Indian Airlines	18-2-57	Nepal
55.	New Zealand	Air Newzealand	1-7-63	New Zealand (including Samua & Cook Island French Polynesia)
56.	Niger	Air Afrique	15-7-65	Niger
57.	Oman— Sultanate of Oman	Oman United Agencies	1-1-73	Muscat
68.	Papua New Guinea	Air Niugini	15-2-74	Papua New Guinea
59.	Philippine Islands	Philippine Airlines	19-2-52	Republic of Philippines
60.	Poland	Polish Airlines	1-1-59	Poland
61.	Portugal	Open S.A.R.L.	1-8-84	Portugal
62.	Qatar	Darwish Travel Bureau	1-7-58	Qatar
63.	Ras-Al- Khaymah	Ras-Al-Khaymah National Travel Agency (RNATA)	15-10-78	Ras-Al-Khaymah
64.	Rumania	Romanian Airlines (TAROM)	1-6-56	Rumania
65.	Samoa	Polynesian Airlines Ltd.	14-6-76	Independent Western Samoa & State of American Samoa
66.	Sharjah Saudi Arabia	Kanoo Travel Agency	1-5-71	Sharjah
67.	Dhahran	Dhahran Travel Agency	28-3-82	Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
68.	Riyadh	Riyadh Tours & Travel Services	1-4-77	Tiyadh, Central Province of Saudi Arabia
69.	Jeddah	Arab Wings	1-10-80	West Saudi Arabia
70.	Senegal	Air Afrique	15-7-65	Senegal
71.	Seychelles	Travel Services (Seychelles) Ltd.	27-10-81	Seychelles
72.	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone Airways Ltd.	1-4-64	Sierra Leone
73.	Somalia	Somali Airlines	1-10-74	Somalia
74.	Spain	Iberia	1-6-65	Spain
75.	Sudan	Ethiopian Airlines	1-6-85	Sudan
76.	Sweden	SAS	31-10-62	Sweden
77.	Switzerland	Swissair	1-3-55	Switzerland and Liechtenstein
78.	South Australia	I.P.E.C. Air International	1-10-77	South Australia
79.	Thailand	S.S. Travel Service Ltd.	1-7-80	Thailand
80.	Taiwan	China Airlines	1-1-70	Taiwan
81.	Tchad	Air Afrique	15-7-65	Tchad
82.	Togo	Air Afrique	15-7-65	Togo
83.	Tonga	Air Pacific	1-9-72	Tonga
84.	Tunisia	Tunis Air	1-12-61	Tunisia
85.	Turkey	Turk Hava Yollari A.O.	1-1-70	Turkey
86.	Umm-Al-Qiwain (UAE)	Umm-Al-Qiwain National Travel Agency	1-4-80	Umm-Al-Qiwain
87.	Upper Volta	Air Afrique	15-7-65	Republic of Upper Volta
88.	USSR	Aeroflot	1-4-79	USSR
89.	Vietnam	Hongkong Vietnam	1-8-81	Vietnam

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
90.	Yemen Arab Republic	Ashtal Travel & Tourism	1-1-79	Yemen Araba Republic
91.	Yugoslavia	Yugoslav Airlines (JAT)	15-8-56	Yugoslavia
92.	Zambia	Azambia Airways	15-7-69	Zambia (excluding Lusaka Chipate, Living Stone)
93.	Zaire	Sabena	1-10-55	Zaire
94.	Zimbabwe	Air Zimbabwe	1-12-80	Zimbabwe

[*Translation*]

Setting up of modern railway workshops in the country

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up most modern railway workshops in the country ;

(b) if so, the places where these workshops are proposed to be set up ;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a modern railway workshop in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh also ; and

(d) if not, the detailed reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The following new Manufacturing units/Repair workshops are being set up :

(i) Diesel Component Works at Patiala for manufacture of components for Diesel Locomotives and rebuilding of major assemblies and Locomotives complete.

(ii) Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala for manufacture of Passenger Coaches.

(iii) Spring Manufacturing Plant at

Gwalior for manufacturing Leaf/Parabolic springs and coil springs.

(iv) Three (3) Carriage Repair workshops at Mancheswar (near Bhubaneswar), Tirupati and Bhopal.

These manufacturing units/workshops would be equipped with modern machinery and plant for manufacture and repair operations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The decision to set up manufacturing units and Repair Workshops is based on consideration of workload as also capacity available at present. The capacity available presently for manufacture of coaches & springs and repairs to coaches and locomotives, as also the capacity which will be available on completion of the workshops being set up is considered adequate and as such, there is no proposal with the Government to establish a Workshop at Barabanki.

Special facilities for doctors deployed in rural areas

947. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAM-OOWALIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report submitted by the Medical Education Review Committee recently ;

(b) is so, the special facilities suggested in this report for the doctors who are deployed in rural areas ;

(c) whether Government have considered this matter ; and

(d) if so, the scheme proposed by the Government to implement this idea ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d) Chapter VIII of the Report of the Medical Education Review Committee relates to incentives to doctors for service in the rural areas. The Report of the Medical Education Review Committee along with a Statement indicating the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee has already been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 2nd May, 1986.

[English]

Prevention of AIDS

948. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

SHRI GRUDAS KAMAT :

SHRI R S MANE :

PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that cases of 'AIDS' disease are on the increase in various parts of the country ?

(b) if so, the number of patients suffered from the disease State-wise and the States where this disease is now spreading ;

(c) whether some persons have also died due to this disease, if so, number there of State-wise ; and

(d) steps being taken by Government for prevention of this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) The 18 cases of confirmed AIDS infection detected by Western blot Test so far are spread over as under :—

Tamil Nadu — 15

Maharashtra—2

Andhra Pradesh-1

Out of these, two have developed the disease and one has developed AIDS related complex and the rest have not developed any clinical manifestations yet.

(c) Only one patient from Maharashtra has died.

(d) 1. Twelve diagnostic centres for detection of AIDS have been set up in the country. In addition, 4 referral centres have also been established where higher level diagnostic facilities for AIDS are available,

2 Restrictions have been imposed for import of blood and blood products without AIDS clearance certificate,

3 All the State Health authorities/hospitals/STD Clinics have been alerted to look for AIDS.

4. All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors,

5. All the State health authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics and 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, and

7. All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention.

[*Translation*]

**Flyover at Vyara Station on
Surat-Busaval Railway line**

949. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for construction of a flyover at Vyara station, on Surat-Busaval Railway line, Western Railway ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard ; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the construction of this fly-over and the time by which approval for it will be accorded and construction work started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The Railways undertake construction of road over under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings jointly on cost sharing basis with the State Governments/Local Authorities. Proposals in this regard are required to be sponsored by the State Governments with an undertaking to bear their share of cost. No proposal has so far been received by the Railways from the Government of Gujarat for provision of a road over bridge at Vyara Station.

[*English*]

**Issue of Tickets by conductors in
DTC buses**

950. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi is the only Metropolitan city where tickets are issued to the commuters by the conductor while sitting in a seat provided in the DTC buses ;

(b) if so, the reasons for adopting the present procedure which is causing much inconvenience to the passengers with overcrowding and confusion at the entrance and providing opportunity to evetasers and pickpocketers ;

(c) whether in view of the experience gained, Government propose to review the entire system to make it more workable ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Keeping in view the special nature of commuter-traffic particularly at peak-hours and resultant paucity of moving space, the system of seating the conductor at the entrance gate has been operative in DTC to ensure purchase of tickets by every passenger.

(c) and (d) The system has already been modified to a certain extent. In order to ease crowding near the conductor, passage from the non-ticketed compartment to the ticketed compartment has been widened by removing last seat for 3 passengers in the row in front of the conductor. The modification has improved the movement of passengers in the bus. Besides, there are standing instructions that the buses would be pre booked either by the Advance Bookers or the bus conductors before the bus starts from the originating point.

[*Translation*]

Compensation to accident victims

951. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the amount of compensation given to persons killed or injured in rail accidents ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The maximum amount of compensation payable in cases of rail accidents for death or permanent disablement has already

been raised from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. one lakh since March, 1983. Compensation payable to the victims for scheduled injuries was also increased correspondingly. Last review having been undertaken only three years ago, there is no proposal at present to review it again.

[English]

National Water Policy

952. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the draft of the National Water Policy ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The draft of the National Water Policy Document is under preparation.

Check on exploitation by private schools

953. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to check the exploitation of students by private schools ;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn up any Scheme in this regard under the new education policy ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether State Governments would also be associated with the implementation of such a scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) School education is primarily regulated by the State Governments Union Territory Administrations within their territorial jurisdiction. Like other educational institutions, private schools are also subject to the regulatory laws of the State Government/ Union Territory Administration concerned. In case there are any complaints about

exploitation of students by private schools, necessary action has to be taken by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned in accordance with their rules and regulations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Suggestion for graded system of incentives

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a study group of the Planning Commission has suggested a graded system of incentives for those going in for vasectomy, tubectomy and IUD insertion ; and

(b) what is the reaction and decision of Government on these suggestions ?

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

(b) Several Incentive Schemes are under consideration. The suggestions of the Study group will also be considered.

Irrigation projects undertaken without central clearance

955. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is necessary for the State Governments to take clearance of irrigation projects from the Union Government ;

(b) if so, whether any State Government has undertaken any irrigation project without clearance of the Centre ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and in such cases how Union Government ensure that the projects conform to the National policy of water conservation and regulation ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Major and medium irrigation schemes are required to be cleared by the Centre for inclusion in the Plan. However, States sometimes take up schemes in anticipation of Central clearance. As a regulatory measure,

project-wise earmarking has been introduced by the Planning Commission.

Implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Projects in Kerala

956. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States that have been most successful in implementing the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) the number of beneficiaries in the State of Kerala who have availed of the facilities under the scheme during the year 1985-86;

(c) the amount allotted to the State of Kerala during 1985-86 for the ICDS projects; and

(d) the amount actually utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) ICDS has many components and it is not feasible to make over-all comparisons.

(b) 2.07 Lakh children availed of pre-school education in March 1986 as per reports of 61 projects. 6.06 lakh children, pregnant women and nursing mothers received supplementary nutrition 67 projects.

(c) Rs. 262.82 lakhs (inclusive of Rs 20.41 lakhs in kind).

(d) Rs. 274 lakhs, as reported by the State Government.

Construction of dam at Manibhadra on Mahanadi

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to

construct a dam over the river Mahanadi at Manibhadra in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the project ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the strong feelings of the people of Western Orissa against this proposal ; and

(d) if so, their reaction to it ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project envisages construction of an earth dam 2370 m. long and 59 m. high across the river Mahanadi impounding a gross storage of 8400 million cubic metres. It is estimated to cost Rs. 1103 crores and provides hydel power benefit with an installed capacity of 960 MW and flood protection to an area of 6.57 lakh hectares. The project report of canal system proposed as Stage II is yet to be submitted by the State Government.

(c) and (d) No representation has been received by the Centre in this regard.

High power committee to review status of nurses

958. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a high power committee to review the status of nurses in the country and the training facilities and working conditions available to them ;

(b) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ; and

(c) what are the terms and reference that are likely to be referred to this committee and by what time the committee will submit its report ?

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

(a) to (c) No final view has been taken by the Government as yet for the appointment of a high power committee to review the status of Nursing in the country and the training facilities and working conditions available to them.

Interpolation of blue scenes in films

959. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports about interpolation of blue scenes in films after their clearance by the censors ;

(b) whether this practice is reported to be more common in Malayalam films ; and

(c) if so, the details of such films and what steps have been taken to check the illegal interpolation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Government do come across reports about alleged interpolations of objectionable material in films after their certification by the Central Board of Film Certification.

(b) During the last three years the complaints received by the Board and Government relate in a majority of cases to Malayalam films.

(c) Complaints regarding alleged interpolations have been or are being dealt with by the Board and/or Government during 1985 and 1986 so far in respect of the following films :—

- (1) OTTAYAN (Malayalam)
- (2) SWARNA GOPURAM (Malayalam)
- (3) NULLI NOVIKKATHE (Malayalam)
- (4) PIDIKITTAPULLI (Malayalam)
- (5) URUKKU MANISHYAN (Malayalam)
- (6) VENGEANCE (Malayalam)

(7) VETTA (Malayalam)

(8) DHOOMAM (Malayalam)

The responsibility for enforcement of the penal provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 rests with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. From time to time the Central Government and the Board have brought to the notice of these authorities the problem about censorship violations (including interpolations in films) and have stressed the need for greater vigilance on their part. The Board has also brought the matter to the associations of the film industry and sought their cooperation for putting a stop to such violations.

Female infanticide for fear of powry

960. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased state :

(a) whether it is fact that female infanticide is very common among the 'Usilampatti Kallar' community in Tamil Nadu for escaping the burden of dowry ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases, State-wise ; and

(c) steps taken by Government to eradicate this evil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c) On the basis of a quick study which was got conducted by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, there are indications that certain communities like Kallar and Thevars of Madurai district do not welcome the birth of female babies if there are already one or two children in the family and the neo-natal mortality rate of female children is very high. The number of such cases is not available. On the basis of the study report, the State Government has issued instructions to agencies like Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme, Public Health, Education, Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme to undertake an intensive education programme to combat this evil,

Volunteer force of women to propagate family planning

961. SHRI R.S. MANE ;

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

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

(a) whether Government have finalised a scheme to raise a volunteer force consisting to woman only to propagate the family planning norms as is being done in China ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Government is considering the possibility of raising a women volunteer corps first on a pilot basis in few selected PHCs of U.P., M P, Bihar and Rajasthan. The details of the pilot scheme are being worked out in the light of the views expressed by some of the State Governments.

Cushioned berths in long distance trains

962. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to replace the present wooden seats, berths in IInd class compartment by cushioned seats/berths at least in long distance trains ;

(b) the total cost involved in such replacement ; and

(c) by what time it is likely to be replaced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is a proposal to provide cushioned berths in non-cushioned 3-tier coaches.

(b) and (c) It is assessed that the above conversion work would cost approximately Rs. 12.9 crores and it is hoped that it would be completed within 2 to 3 years.

Work on Alleppy-Kayankulam railway line

963. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of work completed on the Alleppy-Kayankulam railway line in Kerala ;

(b) the total amount spent on it so far ; and

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 1%.

b) Expenditure upto March '86 is Rs. 78 lakhs and outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 1 crore.

(c) Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years. This is in extension of Ernakulam-Alleppey new line on which the present progress is 46%.

Model elementary schools in rural areas

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to start model elementary schools in the rural areas ;

(b) whether for a model class room the number of students per teacher and the need for audio-visual equipment etc. necessary for such class has been evolved ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent overcrowding of class rooms in elementary schools ?

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

(b) Norms at national level have not been specifically laid down in regard to teacher-pupil ratio and audio-visual equipment. The

state govts./UT administrations often lay down by executive instruction the number of teachers to be provided for a given class-strength and similarly for teaching aids :

(c) Elementary Education is being looked after by State Governments. Opening additional sections is a continuing programme in every State UT to prevent over-crowding in class rooms.

World Bank assistance for Irrigation Projects of Andhra Pradesh

I

965. SHR MATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the consequences of the negotiations held with the World Bank for credit assistance to Andhra Pradesh Composite II Irrigation Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh which needs much World Bank assistance had not received any assistance from it during 1985-86 for irrigation projects; and

(c) the efforts are being made to arrange World Bank assistance for Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87 for irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) An IDA credit of US \$ 140 million and IBRD loan of US \$ 131 million has been tied up for Andhra Pradesh Irrigation-II Project.

(b) and (c) World Bank assistance is provided for projects over a time span and not year-wise. An assistance of US \$ 145 million provided for the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and CAD Project remained effective till 16-01-1986 and an agreement for AP Irrigation-II Project was signed in the current year.

Recommendations of Rashtriya Barh Ayog

966. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) when were the recommendations of

the Rashtriya Barh Ayog forwarded to the State Governments for implementation;

(b) the action taken by the State Governments thereon; and

(c) the details of the Ayog's recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Guidelines and Instructions for the implementation of the recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog were forwarded to the State Governments in September, 1981. These are under different stages of examination/implementation by the State Governments. The recommendations (207 Nos) cover the entire gamut of the flood problem including methodology of flood damages assessment, land use and regulation, future approach, planning, costs/benefits, financing, maintenance of flood control measures etc.

[Translation]

New Railway Lines in Adivasi dominated areas of Bilaspur, M.P.

967. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the annual income earned by Railways from Bilaspur Division in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the percentage thereof spent on Bilaspur Division;

(c) whether there is any proposal for laying new rail lines in Adivasi and Harijan dominated areas of Bilaspur district and if so, the names of places to be connected through these lines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) As income is not compiled separately for each division, the percentage of income spent on the division cannot be worked out.

(c) Reconnaissance Survey for a new B.G. line from Bilaspur to Jabalpur via

Mungeli and Mandla has been approved. Further decision on this project will be taken after completion of the survey depending on availability of resources which are under severe strain at present.

[English]

Air India flights touching Calcutta Airport

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

(a) the number of flights of the Air India which touch Calcutta Airport per week alongwith the details of flights to and from East and West including the routes followed in each case;

(b) the present schedule of the flight from London to Calcutta via Bombay;

(c) whether it is a fact that flight from London to Calcutta via Bombay delays the Calcutta passengers by a hour or more;

(d) whether it is not possible to alter the schedule of the flight and the reasons why it is necessary for Calcutta passengers to be so delayed; and

(e) the proposals that are being contemplated to increase the number of Air India flights touching Calcutta to fill the gap left by withdrawal of other Airlines.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) A statement giving the requisite information is given below.

(b) AI 132 London/Rome Delhi/Bombay/Calcutta.

(c) Flight AI 132 from London arrives Bombay at 1650 hours and departs for Calcutta at 1900 hours.

(d) The schedule of the flight cannot be changed, because it also caters to the need of the passengers travelling from London to Bombay.

(e) If the traffic justifies mounting of

additional frequencies by Air India through Calcutta, necessary action would be taken.

Statement

(a) Air India has the following four services through Calcutta :

1. AI 103 Tuesday Calcutta/Bombay/Dubai/London New York.
2. AI 132 Sunday - London/Rome/Delhi/Bombay/Calcutta.
3. AI 316 Tuesday - Bombay/Calcutta/Bangkok/Hongkong/Tokyo.
4. AI 307 Wednesday - Tokyo/Osaka/Hongkong / Bangkok / Calcutta / Bombay.

In addition two freighter flights are also being operated through Calcutta as follows :—

AI 194C Tuesday - Bombay, Calcutta.

AI 199C Tuesday - Calcutta Madras/Bombay.

Inclusion of irrigation, health and flood control in Union List

969. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to include irrigation, public health and flood control in the Union List;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Increase in frequency of flights in Gulf-Trivandrum sector.

970. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations for increasing the frequency of the existing flights and starting new flights in the Gulf-Trivandrum sector; if so, the details and Government's reaction; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to meet the increasing traffic in Gulf-Trivandrum sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, it was not found possible to agree to the request due to capacity constraints.

(b) To cater to the traffic demand between Trivandrum and various countries in the Gulf, Air India have increased the frequency of their operations to Trivandrum from eight to nine services per week effective June 1, 1986.

Development of Acupuncture and Tibetan System of Medicines

971. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

DR. A. K. PATEL :

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

(a) whether a provision has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of acupuncture and Tibetan system of medicine;

(b) if so, the outlines of the related projects;

(c) whether medical science of acupuncture has been approved in some countries and if so, the names thereof; and

(d) the reasons why it has not yet been approved in India ?

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

provision of Rs. 25.00 (twenty five) lakhs has been made for the development of Tibetan System of Medicine, Acupuncture etc. for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) Acupuncture, a technique used in the Chinese Traditional System of Medicine, is in use in some countries including India. Information as to formal recognition of this techniques as a system, is not available

Coach repair workshop, Mancheswar, Orissa

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

(a) whether the work on the rail coach repair workshop at Mancheswar in Orissa has since been completed;

(b) if so, the estimated target of total turn-out of the repaired coaches per day; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on this repair workshop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The work on the setting up of new carriage repair workshop at Mancheswar is in progress. The cumulative physical progress of the work is more than 60%. The workshop became operational for corrosion repair in April '83 and coaches after periodical over-haul were first turned out in February '84. The level of the out-turn of periodical overhaul of coaches during 1985-86 is 60 units (in terms of four-wheelers) per month. The capacity of the workshop will be progressively increased to eight units (in terms of four-wheelers) per day by additional inputs during the VII plan period, depending upon the availability of funds.

(c) The latest estimated cost of the project is approx : Rs. 30.92 crores Expenditure upto the end of 1985-86 is Rs. 22.42 crores. An outlay of Rs. 6.03 crores has been provided for this project during 1986-87.

**Use of concrete and Cast Iron Sleepers
by Railways**

973. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways are fast switching over to concrete sleepers from Cast Iron Sleepers;

(b) if so, the life of each of these two types of sleepers and their cost;

(c) whether the purchase of all these sleepers is handled by the Railways Administration as per its requirement of renewal and replacement each year or channelised through the Railway Board; and

(d) the reasons why the Railways have not set up their own concrete sleeper plant to ensure production of material of quality and standard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir. Concrete Sleepers are being increasingly used on important routes. In the 1st phase, dependence on wooden sleepers is being reduced with the use of more concrete sleepers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Procurement of all types of sleepers is centrally arranged by the Railway Board.

(d) Two plants for BG concrete sleepers and two for MG concrete sleepers have been set up in Railway sector, one is in Public sector and 28 in private sector. Quality of production is ensured through rigid inspection.

**Foreign consultant for refurbishing Delhi
and Bombay Airports**

974. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign consultant has been engaged to prepare a detailed project report to refurbish Bombay and Delhi Airports; and

(b) if so, which and the remuneration/fee payable for this project and how long will it take to execute it ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Vayudoot Service from Safdarjung
Airport**

975. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vayudoot is to start soon passenger flights from the Safdarjung Airport Delhi ;

(b) the steps taken for the arrangement of landing facilities for the passenger aircrafts ;

(c) whether the present runway is proposed to be extended ;

(d) the details of the Beacon Distance Measuring Equipments and Instrumental Landing System installed at the airport ; and

(e) amount spent to be spent to arrange all the facilities at Safdarjung Airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Vayudoot had proposed starting scheduled operations from Safdarjung Airport. In the absence, however, of the adequate infrastructural facilities at this airport, services could not be started so far.

(b) Necessary facilities for operation in fair weather condition are already available at this aerodrome.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The existence of obstructions in the approach and take off path of the runway does not permit operation of aircraft under inclement weather conditions from this aerodrome. The entire operation would

therefore, have to be restricted to the period of fair weather. Provision of radio, navigational aids and instrumental landing system at this aerodrome would, therefore, not be required.

Halt of Bhiwani Mail at Sampla Railway Station

976. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the halt of Bhiwani Mail at Sampla Railway Station has been discontinued for the last one year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the halt will again be made on the demand of the public of Sampla ;

(d) if so, by what time ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The halt was discontinued from 1.10.1985 in order to speed up the train.

(c to (e) No, Sir as alternative train services are available to the people of Sampla.

U.G.C. Grants to Ranchi University

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

(a) the amount of grants allocated to Ranchi University during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) whether new proposals for grants from the University Grants Commission to the Ranchi University are pending with the UGC ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reasons for not accepting the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The UGC does not allocate grants to universities on an annual basis. Grants are sanctioned to the universities on the basis of the development schemes approved in a five year Plan and the progress of expenditure on the implementation of such schemes. The grants paid by the UGC to the Ranchi University during the three years are :—

1983-84 —Rs. 17.93 lakhs

1984-85 — Rs. 37.13 lakhs

1985-86 — Rs. 16.78 lakhs

(b) According to the UGC, no proposal of the Ranchi University is at present pending with the Commission.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

New Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeths during Seventh Plan

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up any new Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeths during the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) if so, the names of the places which have been selected for this purpose and the likely dates by which the Vidyapeeths would be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Seventh Five Year Plan includes a proposal for establishing five Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeths. The establishment of a Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth at Lucknow during 1985-86 has been approved. The Vidyapeeth will start functioning from the academic session 1986-87. As for other Vidyapeeths their exact location and dates of setting up will be decided upon in due course.

Dieselisation of trains in India

979. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of trains have been dieselised during the past three years including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the names of those trains along with the date of dieselisation ;

(c) whether any more trains are proposed to be dieselised during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan period ; and

(d) if so, the detailed phased programme prepared in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Financial assistance to institutions promoting teaching of Sanskrit

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

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the institutions promoting the teaching of Sanskrit during the Seventh Plan till date; and

(b) if so, the names of the institutions which applied for financial assistance State-wise, alongwith the names of such institutions which have been sanctioned such assistance and the amount in each case ?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed to library See No LT 2834/86].

Pantry Car in Kanyakumari-Bombay Jayanti and Himsagar Express

981. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a long demand for the introduction of Pantry Car in the Kanyakumari-Bombay Jayanti train as also in the Himsagar Express train;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to introduce the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Himsagar Express is already having pantry car service. Demand for introduction of pantry car by Kanya Kumari-Bombay Jayanti Janta Express was not acceded to due to paucity of pantry cars and non-availability of room in the train.

[Translation]

Scheme in Medical Colleges to make Doctors serve in rural area

982. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a scheme in Medical Colleges that each and every doctor shall have to serve in some rural area for a particular period before he gets the degree ;

b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c) The Medical Council of India has already prescribed a six months' Compulsory Rotating Internship in the rural area before a student becomes eligible to receive the degree after passing the final MBBS Examination.

[English]

Cost escalation of Calcutta Metro Project

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

(a) the cost escalation of the Calcutta Metro Railway project ; its original estimate and the present revised estimate ;

(b) the time by which the work on the remaining 6 kilometre stretch is likely to be completed ; and

(c) the target date set down for the full operation of the Metro project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The construction of Metro Railway from Dum Dum to Tollyganj was sanctioned in 1972 at an estimate of Rs 140 crores. Updated cost of the project at present day price level is estimated as Rs. 833 crores.

(b) and (c) Subject to availability of funds the whole project is targetted to be opened by December, 1990.

Representation to Karnataka in the Festival of India

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

(a) whether any representation to Karnataka was given in the Festival of India Programme held in USA and France ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government will consider that proper representation to cultural programme of Karnataka is given in such Festivals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Performances of Yakshagana and well known Kannada films formed part of the Festival programme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Films certified by Censor Offices

985. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many films were certified by different Censor Offices during 1986 in the country ;

(b) out of these, how many were certified by the Censor Office at Bangalore ;

(c) whether there is any delay at Bangalore office for giving certification ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) 355 Indian feature films were certified by the Central Board of Film Certification during the period 1.1.86 to 31.5.86.

(b) Out of the above, 28 feature films were certified by the Board's Office at Bangalore.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of paper to educational sector at concessional price

986. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

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

(a) whether the paper industry failed to supply the stipulated quantity of white printing paper to the educational sector at a concessional price ;

(b) whether supply of text books and exercise books to the students community at fair prices had been adversely affected due to the short supply of printing paper ;

(c) whether Government have received complaints from educational institutions and from general public about text books and exercise books not being available with book-sellers to the students community at a concessional price in time ;

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure supply of stipulated quantity of white printing paper to the text book printers and exercise book manufacturers ; and

(e) whether Government propose to relax or replace the Paper Control Order by a new scheme and also to increase the price of white printing paper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Industry, the total allocation for supply of white printing paper made on the paper mills and the estimated supplies effected by the paper mills in the last 3 years is as follows:

	Allocation (in tonnes)	Supplies effected
1983-84	1,26,000	88,280 (upto 30.4.86)
1984-85	1,47,995	97,625 (upto 31.5.86)
1985-86	1,37,705	56,073 („ „)

Supplies against the allocations are still continuing.

(b) and (c) Some State Governments have represented to this Department regarding the short supply of concessional white printing paper by the mills. Short supply in turn, has affected the availability of text books and exercise books to an extent.

(d) and (e) According to Ministry of Industry as and when complaints are received

about short supply of white printing paper to the education sector against allocations made, the matter is taken up with the concerned paper mills with the direction that the supplies should be completed in time. On representation from the paper mills about increase in cost of production of WPP, the matter was got examined by the BICP and an increase of Rs. 800/- per tonne was allowed with effect from 16.1.86 in the ex-factory price of WPP. Meetings are also held from time to time with the representatives of the paper mills (both at official level and at the level of Ministers) to ensure that supplies to allottees do not lag behind allocations. In a recent meeting taken by Minister of State for Industrial Development on 12th June, 1986, the need for fulfilment of the statutory obligation and social commitment to the weaker sections of the society with regard to supply of WPP was impressed upon the paper mills. The industry has also been warned that continued default in supplies would be viewed seriously.

Education through electronic devices

987. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide mass education through electronic devices ;

(b) whether any national scheme has been prepared for this purpose ;

(c) if so, the number of States proposed to be covered under this programme in the first stage ;

(d) the financial implication of such a programme ;

(e) the arrangements made to provide necessary training to the teachers to learn electronic technology ; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (f) While there is no specific proposal to provide mass education through

electronic devices at present, mass media like radio and television are being used in support of education. Educational television (ETV) programmes for general enrichment for children in the age group 5-11 are presently being telecast 5 days a week through satellite in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh in the respective regional languages. ETV programmes in Hindi are also being relayed in the 4 other Hindi-speaking States. Programmes for University/college students are also telecast daily through the national network.

Nutritionally deficient areas in Orissa

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

(a) the areas in Orissa which have been identified as nutritionally deficient ; and

(b) the measures taken to combat this deficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (Indian Council of Medical Research) had conducted a diet and Nutrition survey in Orissa. The survey however did not classify the data regionwise but gave the nutrient intake of the rural and urban population.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government :—

- (i) Prophylaxis programme against blindness among children due to vitamin A deficiency through the distribution of 200,000 IU of vitamin A solution every 6 months to children between 1-5 years of age.
- (ii) Prophylaxis programme against nutritional anaemia through the distribution of iron and folic acid tablets to children and women.
- (iii) Integrated Child Development Services scheme provides a package

of services such as supplementary nutrition immunization, health education and non-formal education to children below 6 years of age, expectant and nursing mothers in the backward, rural tribal areas and urban slums in the selected blocks.

(iv) Special Nutrition Programme provides supplementary nutrition to children below six years and expectant and mothers in Urban slums, tribal and backward rural areas.

(v) Balwadi Nutrition Programme covers children in the age group 3-5 years. Supplementary nutrition is provided to the children and the Balwadies also take care of the overall development of the child.

These programmes are also operating in the States of Orissa.

Health Posts and City Family Welfare Bureaux in Orissa

989. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Health Posts and City Family Welfare Bureaux opened in Orissa and their location, as recommended by the Working Group under "Reorganisation of services delivery out-reach system in Urban slum areas—Urban Revamping scheme" ; and

(b) any other details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Administrative approval has been accorded for establishment of 17 Health Posts under Urban Revamping Scheme in the cities of Orissa as under.

Bhubaneswar	— 5
Cuttack	— 6
Rourkela	— 6

(b) No proposal for establishment of City Family Welfare Bureau has been received from Orissa Government. Out of 17 Health Posts approved, 9 old Urban Family Welfare Centres have been reorganised into Urban Health Posts have been created with a view to provide integrated services of Primary Health Care, Family Welfare and M.C.H. services with particular attention to Urban Slums.

**Primary Health Sub-Centres in Orissa
under Special Component Plan**

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

(a) the number and location of Primary Health Sub-Centres established in tribal areas in Orissa ;

(b) the number and location of Primary Health Sub-Centres which were required to be established in Orissa villages under Special Component Plan in villages having more than twenty per cent Scheduled Caste population and the number of such sub-centres established, operating ; and

(c) how much amount has been spent for such sub-centres under the Special Component Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) As per information available in the Ministry out of 383 Primary Health Centres and 2557 sub-centres required, 188 Primary Health Centres and 1132 sub-centres have been established in tribal areas of Orissa on 31.3.86. According to the present strategy under the 7th plan, Primary Health Centres in tribal areas are being set up by the State Governments in a phased manner, for a population of 20,000 and sub-centres for 3,000 population. In general rural areas a PHC is set up for every 30,000 and a sub-centre for every 5,000 population. Guidelines have been issued to State Governments that all new PHCs/Sub-centres should be located in the Blocks/Villages having 20 percent or more Scheduled caste population in view of the deprivation of the Scheduled Castes in respect of basic health care facilities.

(c) An amount of Rs. 12.93 lakhs and Rs. 13.90 lakhs has been allocated for establishment of sub-centres in Orissa in 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively which includes sub-centres under Special Component Plan.

**Bus-train Collision at a level
crossing near Narela**

991. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of passengers were killed and many others injured while travelling by 178 DN Jhelum Express when a Delhi Transport Corporation bus hit the train at a level crossing near Narela on 20 June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured therein ;

(c) whether inquiry into the causes of the accident has since been conducted ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons found responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The DTC Bus broke the closed gate and dashed against the train.

(b) Three persons were killed in this accident, 13 suffered grievous injuries and 6 received simple injuries.

(c) Commissioner of Railway Safety has conducted enquiry into this accident and his report is awaited.

(d) Action will be taken on receipt of Commissioner of Railway Safety's Report.

Report of Ravi-Beas Water Tribunal

992. - SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal has since submitted its report regarding distribution of water between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan to the Union Government ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Tribunal ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Casualties due to stack coal fall near Dakshineswar Railway Station yard

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on 29 May, 1986 several pickers were killed under the fall of stack coal near Dakshineswar Railway Station Yard ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such accidents have taken place at this station several times in the past ; and

(d) if so, whether the Railways propose to take safety measures to stop such accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No Sir, no such accident took place on the Railway land on 29.5.1986 at Dakshineswar Railway Station. However, one accident occurred, outside Railway Station area, at same station, where road construction work by State P.W.D. was in progress.

(b) Full details are not available with the Department of Railways as accident was not in Railway premises.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Question does not arise.

Electrification of Jolarpet-Bangalore and Jolarpet-Salem-Metur Dam Sections

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

(a) the number of works taken up by the Railway Electrification Project Office in Southern Railway ;

(b) whether the above office is facing a virtual closure since no major works are forthcoming ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take up the electrification of Jolarpet-Bangalore and Jolarpet-Salem-Metur Dam section on out-of-turn basis during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Railway Electrification Project Office in Southern Railway is incharge of the following electrification projects :

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Madras-Gudur | } Already completed |
| 2. Madras-Trivellore | |
| 3. Trivellore-Arakkonam | |
| 4. Arakkonam-Renigunta | |
| 5. Arakkonam-Jolarpettai | |
| 6. Quadruple lines between Villivakkam and Pattabiram. | |

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The section Jolarpettai-Bangalore is approved for electrification but work was not started. The question of taking up the work from 1986-87 is under consideration.

There is no proposal to take up electrification of Jolarpettai-Salem-Metur Dam section.

[Translation]

**Dieselisation of Jammu Tawi-Madras
Janata Express**

995. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not attaching diesel engine to 17/18 Jammu Tawi-Madras Janata Express a long distance train ;

(b) whether there is any provision for attaching diesel engine to this train in future ; and

(c) if so, the time by which this will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 17/18 Madras-Jammu Tawi Janata Express trains are worked on electric traction on the Madras-Vijaywada and Agra Cantt-Delhi segments and on diesel traction for the rest of the journey.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

**Fire fighting measures at Railway
Godown near Lahori Gate, Delhi**

996. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a delay in reaching of the fire engines from Delhi Fire Brigade to extinguish the fire which broke out in a shed of the New Delhi Railways goods yard, Ajmeri Gate on 25 May, 1986 if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether fire incidents have occurred earlier also in this congested area ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to prevent recurrence of fire at this place and the measures contemplated for controlling them quickly ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Railway staff working in this area have been instructed to be more alert and vigilant and strictly follow all preventive measures to prevent recurrence of such fires in future. Following measures have been specifically ordered :

(i) Proper stacking and covering of goods in the shed is being ensured.

(ii) Steam locomotives are being replaced by Diesel Engines for shunting purposes.

(iii) To refresh the knowledge of the employees in first-aid fire fighting techniques, intensive training is proposed to be imparted.

(iv) Emphasis is also being laid on good house keeping and maintenance of cleanliness in Goods shed.

(v) More 'No Smoking' sign boards are being displayed in this area.

**Plot to blow up Air India Flights
No. 112**

997. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a plot to blow up an Air India flight No. 112 from New York to Delhi on 31 May, 1986 ;

(b) whether this flight was carrying several VIPs and if so, the particulars thereof ;

(c) whether investigations have been made to uncover this heinous plot and

punish the guilty persons ; and

(d) the safety measures being taken by Government to protect the planes and their passengers during the international flights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) As per information received, Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrested 5 persons from Montreal on 30th May, 1986 in connection with a conspiracy to blow-up Air India flight AI-112 from New York on 31st May, 1986.

(b) The Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri K.R. Narayanan, was booked on this flight.

(c) Five persons were reportedly charged in Quebec Sessions Court with conspiracy to possess or fabricate explosives with intent to injure. Of these five, three persons have been discharged for lack of evidence. Two others continue to be under custody.

(d) Passengers are screened at the pre-embarkation stage and their hand baggages are searched. Registered baggage and cargo are also screened for security. Perimeter area is protected for security. Cargo/Unaccompanied baggage/Mail, etc. is subjected to check. Items for food and beverages which are loaded into the aircraft are also subjected to check.

Fire at Jagadhari Workshop

998. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether 12 railway coaches were damaged in a fire at Jagadhari workshop in Ambala District on 8 June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the extent of damage and the cause of the fire ;

(c) the number of casualties as a result thereof ; and

(d) the result of the inquiry if any, conducted by Government and action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Total estimated damage is Rs. 10,77,086-00. The cause of fire is under investigation.

(c) There was no casualty.

(d) An enquiry committee which included a fire expert from the Ministry of Home Affairs have conducted the enquiry. Its report is awaited.

Planes with three Airlines and revenue earned

999. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of aeroplanes with Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot together with their seating capacity, respectively as on 31 March, 1986 ;

(b) the existing number of cities and their names including foreign ones covered by these Airlines ;

(c) the number of flights undertaken, the distance in kilometres covered and the total number of passengers carried during 1985-86 ;

(d) the amount of net profit earned/net loss suffered, and the dividend declared during 1985-86 ; and

(e) the number of officers holding important posts and the total number of employees with each Airline as on 31 March, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The information is given below :

Type of aircraft	A.I	I.A.	V.L.	Seating Capacity
Boeing 747-200	9	—	—	377
Airbus A300-B4	3	—	—	238
Airbus A300-B4	—	2	—	271
Airbus A300-B2	—	8	—	273
Boeing 737	—	25	—	126
Boeing 707	5	—	—	144
HS-748	—	11	2*	48
F-27	—	8	2*	44
Dornier	—	—	5	19

*on lease from Indian Airlines.

(b) As on date, Air-India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot are operating to 37, 73 and 52 cities, respectively as per details given in statements I, II and III, respectively.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) While Air India and Indian Airlines have estimated a net profit of approximately Rs. 65.00 crores and Rs. 62.00 crores respectively, Vayudoot has incurred a loss of Rs. 78.46 lakhs. No dividend has been declared by any of the three airlines as yet.

(e) As on 31 March, 1986, the number of officers holding important posts in Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot were 34, 35 and 11 and total number of employees 17,458, 19,588 and 400 (approximately) respectively.

Statement-I

Statement Showing Stations Airlinked by Air India

1. Sydney
2. Perth
3. Kuala Lumpur
4. Singapore
5. Bangkok
6. Hong Kong
7. Osaka
8. Tokyo
9. Frankfurt

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 10. Geneva | 24. Ras-al-Khaymah |
| 11. Paris | 25. Sharjah |
| 12. Rome | 26. Dar-es-Salaam |
| 13. London | 27. Harare |
| 14. New York | 28. Lagos |
| 15. Baghdad | 29. Nairobi |
| 16. Abu Dhabi | 30. Moscow |
| 17. Bahrain | 31. Bombay |
| 18. Dhahran | 32. Goa |
| 19. Doha | 33. Delhi |
| 20. Dubai | 34. Calcutta |
| 21. Jeddah | 35. Madras |
| 22. Kuwait | 36. Hyderabad |
| 23. Muscat | 37. Trivandrum |

Statement-II**Statement Showing Stations Airlinked by Indian Airlines (Region-Wise)**

Western Region (Bombay)	Northern Region (Delhi)	Southern Region (Madras)	Eastern Region (Calcutta)
1. Aurangabad	1. Agra	1. Bangalore	1. Agartala
2. Ahmedabad	2. Allahabad	2. Cochin	2. Bagdogra
3. Belgaum	3. Amritsar	3. Coimbatore	3. Bhubaneswar
4. Bhavnager	4. Bhopal	4. Hyderabad	4. Calcutta
5. Bhuj	5. Chandigarh	5. Madurai	5. Dibrugarh
6. Bombay	6. Delhi	6. Madras	6. Dimapur
7. Goa	7. Gorakhpur	7. Trichy	7. Gauhati
8. Indore	8. Gwalior	8. Tirupati	8. Imphal

9. Jamnagar	9. Jabalpur	9. Trivandrum	9. Jorhat
10. Keshod	10. Jodhpur	10. Visakhapatnam	10. Lilabari
11. Mangalore	11. Kanpur	11. Vijayawada	11. Patna
12. Nagpur	12. Khajuraho	12. Male	12. Portblair
13. Nasik	13. Leh	13. Colombo	13. Ranchi
14. Porbandar	14. Lucknow		14. Silchar
15. Pune	15. Raipur		15. Tejpur
16. Rajkot	16. Srinagar		16. Tezu
17. Vadodara	17. Udaipur		17. Chittagong
18. Karachi	18. Varanasi		18. Dacca
	19. Jammu		19. Kathmandu
	20. Jaipur		20. Bangkok
	21. Lahore		
	22. Kabul		

Statement — III**Statement Showing Stations Airlinked by Vayudoot**

1. Delhi	12. Bikaner
2. Ludhiana	13. Jaisalmer
3. Chandigarh	14. Hissar
4. Dehradun	15. Jodhpur
5. Pantnagar	16. Guna
6. Kanpur	17. Gwalior
7. Rae Bareli	18. Indore
8. Agra	19. Bombay
9. Kulu	20. Pune
10. Kota	21. Ratnagiri
11. Jaipur	22. Aurangabad

23. Nanded
24. Kandla
25. Surat
26. Bhavnagar
27. Calcutta
28. Cooch Behar
29. Jamshedpur
30. Ranchi
31. Rourkela
32. Bhubaneswar
33. Shillong
34. Guwahati
35. Silchar
36. Patna
37. Lilabari
38. Dibrugarh
39. Zoro
40. Passighat
41. Aizwal
42. Hyderabad
43. Rajamundry
44. Cuddapah
45. Tirupati
46. Warrangal
47. Mysore
48. Bangalore
49. Bellary
50. Visakhapatnam

51. Allahabad

52. Goa

River development programmes

1000. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether has Ministry has mooted a proposal for inter-linking nine West flowing rivers, south of Tapi and north of Bombay as a part of the peninsular river development programmes ;

(b) whether this proposal envisages two link canals, one from Damanganga towards north connecting Tapi and Narmada, having as many storages as possible on the rivers en-route and making for release of corresponding quantities of Tapi water to be used for irrigation in Saurashtra and Kutch areas ;

(c) whether four sites, two each in Damangana and Por rivers have been identified for optional storages for developing hydro-power and diverting surplus water to needy areas ; and

(d) if so, whether a detailed feasibility report for this national project has been prepared or is under preparation and when is the report likely to be ready ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : (a) to (d) The National Perspective for Water Resources Development envisages, inter-alia, the possibilities of interlinking of 9 west-flowing rivers North of Bombay and South of Tapi. It also envisages two link canals—One from Damanganga to Tapi and Narmada rivers and the other from Damanganga to Bombay. Detailed studies regarding various aspects of these proposals have been taken up and they are expected to be completed by the end of the VII Plan.

Overnight Courier Service

1001. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of

TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether overnight courier service is being introduced by TNT Skypak jointly with Vayudoot ;

(b) whether about 70 cities in the country are proposed to be covered by the new night courier service which would be fed through four Dornier aircrafts of Vayudoot ;

(c) if so, whether Baroda will be added to the night courier service ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Vayudoot have entered into a contract with M/s. Skypak to undertake night operations for carrying mail with four Dornier aircraft from four points, namely, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

(b) As per the present arrangements with M/s. Skypak, the incoming mail from various points accumulated at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, is carried to Nagpur, where it is exchanged and the mail so exchanged is carried to these four cities.

(c) and (d) At present there is no such proposal, in view of the fact that the present contract with M/s. Skypak does not envisage this service to Baroda.

Sick Colleges in Delhi

1002. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) the names of colleges which have become sick in Delhi and since when ;

(b) the number of students affected ;

(c) whether Government propose to take over such colleges ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, there are no "sick" Colleges in Delhi. However, the Rao Tula Ram College had stopped admission from 1980-81 and has become defunct. The students and staff of this college were absorbed in other colleges of the University.

(d) No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

Draft for National Book Policy

1003. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) whether a Working Group set up by the National Book Development Council has prepared a draft for National Book Policy ;

(b) if so, its main features and Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the guidelines, if any, issued to the States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the report relate to publication of translation of classics and other outstanding Indian works, publication of children's literature by a nodal agency of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, association of private publishers in publication of school textbooks, publication of university level books in Hindi and regional languages, production of books for non-formal education, establishment of National Organisation of authors on cooperative basis, acquisition of copyright of books in public domain, establishment of Book Finance Corporation, supply of paper at reasonable prices, reduction in postal rates for despatch of books, development of libraries, registration of publishers etc.

Government is examining these recommendations in consultation with other depart-

ments' agencies.

(c) No guidelines have been issued to the State Governments.

Request for Railway Reservation counter in Banaras Hindu University Campus

1004. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a request from the Banaras Hindu University Students Union for opening of a railway reservation counter in the university campus ; and

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

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

(b) A decision has been taken to provide a reservation counter in the Banaras Hindu University Campus. The counter will start functioning as soon as accommodation and P & T phone are made available by the University.

Construction of Jalna-Khamgaon Railway line

1005. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that for the last several years there has been a consistent demand for building Jalna-Khamgaon via Sindhedraja railway line ;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra had recommended to the Union Government to include this line both in the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans ;

(c) if so, whether any survey of this line has been made ; and

(d) if not, when the survey is proposed to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) : Requests have been received from time to time for construction of this rail line.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Proposal for this survey is not under consideration at present.

Opening of Railway reservation counters in University Campuses

1006. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have opened a railway reservation counter in Delhi University campus ;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to open railway reservation counters in all university campuses in the country ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Railway reservation counters in University campuses are opened after taking into account various factors like distance from the main reservation office, availability of staff, heavy demand for reservation, accommodation and P&T phones, etc. Whenever University authorities offer a suitable room and a P&T phone and there is also adequate demand for reservation throughout the year, the request is favourably considered.

Subarnarekha Project

1007. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the original estimated cost of the Subarnarekha Multipurpose project ;

(b) where the cost has been revised due to escalation of prices and if so, the cost as

revised ;

(c) the amount of World Bank loan and central assistance provided for the execution of that project so far ;

(d) the progress made in the land acquisition works etc : and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Rs. 480.90 crores as accepted by the Planning Commission in 1982.

(b) The latest estimated cost is indicated as Rs. 665.20 crores.

(c) The World Bank assistance agreed for the project is \$ 127 million out of which \$ 32.9 million has been reimbursed upto March, 1986. Central assistance is provided to the State Plan as a whole.

(d) and (e) Out of total 33594 hectares of land to be acquired for the project works, 1345 hectares have been acquired upto March, 1986.

Development of Bhubaneswar Railway Station

1008. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to develop the railway stations of different State capitals ;

(b) if so, whether any step has been taken for the development of Bhubaneswar Railway Station in the last two years ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take some steps for the development of Bhubaneswar railway station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Government have issued instructions to the Railway Administrations to take up beautification of Railway stations by planting ornamental trees, evergreen plants and flowers. During 1986-87, it is proposed to cover about 1000

stations on the Railways. Instructions have also been given to the Zonal Railways to select one station on each Division as a 'Model Station' which should be a State Capital/Divisional Headquarter/Zonal Headquarter stations and where all passenger amenities may be provided.

(b) and (c) Keeping in view its importance, the following amenities have been provided at Bhubaneswar station during the last two years :—

- (i) Improvement to approach road.
- (ii) Improvement to platform surface of platform No. 4.
- (iii) Improved furniture (fibre glass) on platform and waiting hall.
- (iv) 20 R.C.C. benches on platform.
- (v) Waiting room for merchants at goods-shed.
- (vi) Neon signboard for station name and other slogans on platform.

In addition to above, the following amenities are being proposed at this station :—

(a) Circulating area being inadequate, 3.5 acre land has been taken over from State Government to provide better parking facilities etc.

(b) Platform shelter on platform No. 1 being extended by 50'.

(c) Washable apron on platform No. 1 and watering facilities.

(d) Provisions of 4 retiring room including two A.C. rooms.

Attachment of two-tier A.C. coaches with Konark Express

1009. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to attach 2 tier AC coaches with Konark Express ?

(b) if so, whether Government have sent necessary instructions to the South Eastern Railway in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken by the South Eastern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is a proposal to introduce an A.C. 2-tier coach during the current year 1986-87.

(b) and (c) Instructions will be issued as and when newly built coaches become available.

Construction of goods yard near Calicut Railway Station

1010. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct new goods yard near Calicut Railway Station so as to remove overcrowding ; and

(b) if so, the place at which the goods yard is proposed to be constructed and by what time the same will be ready/completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) (1) There is no proposal to construct new goods yard.

(2) Following works have been taken up for handling block rakes :—

(a) Minor additions and alterations to goods yard at Kallayi (2 Kms.) from Calicut.

(b) facilities for Food Grain traffic at Tikkoti at the cost of Food Corporation of India on Deposit terms.

(3) Facilities for Petroleum product traffic at West Hill and Elathur are under consideration at the cost of User Companies

on Deposit terms.

Steps to prevent AIDS and sex-wise cases

1011. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to prevent the invasion of the fatal disease of AIDS and the number of places where Elisa test is possible to detect seropositive anti bodied from blood in the country ; and

(b) the total number of cases of AIDS sex-wise declared in the country and their present condition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) A nationwide control programme has been initiated and the important steps under this programme taken so far for the prevention of the disease are :—

1. 12 diagnostic centres for detection of AIDS and—referral centres where higher level diagnostic facilities for AIDS are available have been established in the country as per details given in the statement below.
2. Restrictions have been imposed for import of blood and blood products without AIDS clearance certificate ;
3. All the State Health authorities/hospitals/STD clinics have been alerted to look for AIDS ;
4. All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors. ;
5. All the State Health authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics and 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 ; and

7. All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention.

(b) 18 cases of confirmed AIDS infection have been detected as under:—

Tamil Nadu	15
Maharashtra	2
Andhra Pradesh	1

Out of these cases, 15 are females and 3 are males.

Statement

List of Diagnostic Centres for AIDS

1. Madras Medical College, Madras.
2. Christian Medical College, Vellore.
3. National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Calcutta.
4. School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.
5. Rajendra Memorial Research Institute, Patna.
6. Postgraduate Institute, Chandigarh,
7. Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar.
8. National Institute of Virology, Pune.
9. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.
10. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
11. Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubaneshwar.
12. Appollo Hospital, Madras.

Referral Centres for AIDS

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi.
2. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.

3. National Institute of Virology, Pune.
4. Christian Medical College, Vellore.

Three years degree course in Allopathic Medicine

1012. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start three-year degree course in Allopathic medicine by Union Government during the current plan period and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that years back Government discontinued diploma courses in Allopathic medicine from all the Medical Colleges in the country ; and

(c) if so, what are the positive reasons to revive the course again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Performance of Family Planning Programme in Hindi speaking areas

1013. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether performance of the Family Planning Programme has been assessed as lowest in Hindi speaking areas ;

(b) If so, the names of such States and to what extent their performance has been low ; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b)
 A statement containing the percentage of eligible couples estimated to be protected by the Family Planning methods as on 31.3.1986 in the Hindi speaking States and at All India level is given in statement-I given below. Although, some States have low couple is protection rates they have performed well in the last year viz., 1985-86 in the Family Planning methods as given in statement-II given below.

(c) Programme performance varies from State to State and appropriate studies have been undertaken to ascertain the causes for low performance in such States. However, all the States have been urged upon to improve their performance which is regularly monitored, appraised and feed back sent to them.

Statement—I

Percentage of Eligibles Couples protected by the Family Planning methods as on 31.3.86.

State/U.T.	%Douple Protected
1. Bihar	18.9
2. Haryana	52.1
3. Himachal Pradesh	39.6
4. Madhya Pradesh	31.9
5. Rajasthan	23.1
6. Uttar Pradesh	20.5
7. Delhi	36.8
All India	35.0

Statement—II

Performance during 1985-86 in Family Planning methods by the Hindi Speaking States

Sl. No.	State	Percentage Achievement of target in 1985-86				Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1985-86 performance over 1984-85 performance							
		Sterilisation	IUD Insertions	Conventional Contraceptives Users	Oral Pill Users	Sterilisations	IUD Insertions	Conventional Contraceptives Users	Oral Pill Users				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1.	Bihar	63.3	76.6	60.1	22.7	(+)	24.2	(+)	74.2	(+)	31.7	(+)	17.4
2.	Haryana	115.2	120.9	139.7	94.0	(+)	28.6	(+)	10.1	(+)	19.9	(+)	32.7
3.	Himachal Pradesh	84.6	121.8	153.7	63.5	(+)	15.2	(+)	28.9	(+)	47.3	(+)	97.2
4.	Madhya Pradesh	84.5	96.8	115.3	84.0	(+)	41.7	(+)	25.1	(+)	5.8	(+)	35.1
5.	Rajasthan	94.3	115.0	114.8	39.7	(+)	94.2	(+)	58.2	(+)	16.8	(+)	35.0
6.	Uttar Pradesh	90.1	129.0	115.1	113.0	(+)	68.6	(+)	79.7	(+)	4.4	(+)	15.3
7.	Delhi	92.8	80.2	82.8	46.5	(+)	0.5	(+)	16.6	(+)	19.0	(+)	67.2
	All India	87.9	100.7	100.9*	76.7*	(+)	19.7	(+)	27.5	(+)	8.3*	(+)	25.4*

Note:—Based on provisional figures.

* For Comparative purposes position relating to only Free Distribution has been shown.

New Railway lines during next 20 years

1014. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Transport Co-ordination Committee (1980) recommended the addition of 5,000 kms. of new railway lines to the existing railway track, during the next 20 years ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on this recommendation and the net addition to the railway network in the Sixth Plan alongwith the subsequent additions proposed to be made during the future Plans and

(c) if no decision has been taken so far, the likely date by which the decision would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : (a) Yes Sir, the National Transport Policy Committee have made such a recommendation.

(b) and (c) While considering the recommendation, the Government decided that no specific target in terms of kms. of new lines to be constructed need be laid down and that new lines may be constructed as per need and availability of resources. During the 6th Five Year Plan the net addition to the railway network was 917 kms. Indian Railways' Corporate Plan envisages construction of 3000 kms. of new lines during the period 1985—2000.

Production of Spurious Drugs

1015. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

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

(a) whether it has been recently brought to the notice of Government that some drug manufactures in Delhi are producing and supplying spurious life saving drugs ; and

(b) the details of the racket which was surfaced as a result of the raid conducted in Lucknow ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) No such complaint has been brought to the notice of the Drug Control Department, Delhi Administration.

(b) The required information has been called for from the Uttar Pradesh State Government and will be laid down on the table of Lok Sabha.

Performance of National Book Trust

1016. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Book Trust has achieved those targets which were fixed even more than a decade ago ; if not, the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether there is decline in the annual average publications in almost all the subjects ; and

(c) whether the Trust has incurred a heavy loss and if so, the exact amount of loss as also the main reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Trust have not been able to achieve the target fixed for the publications under the Aadan Pradan series and the Nehru Bal Pustakalaya series mainly due to lack of translation and printing facilities in various languages.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the Audit Report for the year 1984-85, it has been mentioned that the books produced during the period 1980—85 were underpriced by Rs. 45.04 lakhs and books worth Rs. 53.93 lakhs were damaged by the floods in 1983-84. The objective of the Trust is to supply books to the public at moderate prices. Therefore as a matter of policy, its books are priced less than the

cost price. Unprecedented rains on the night of 22nd August, 1984, choked the drainage system of the entire Green Park (New Delhi) area. As a result, water entered the basement of the Trust's building where books worth (approximately) Rs. 53.93 lakhs (gross value) were stored. The Trust had insured these books against damage and its claim is pending with the Insurance Company.

Projects for Development of Ladakhi Languages

1017. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan is working for the development of Ladakhi Languages ;

(b) if so, the details of the projects completed so far and the projects in hand ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan authorities are luke-warm to the projects ; if so, what are the reasons ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for early implementation of such projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Details of the work done on the socio-linguistic study of language variation in Ladakhi and the work yet to be completed

For study a language variation data from different social strata is being collected from different social groups viz., (i) the Monks (Lamas), (ii) Royal class, (iii) Middle class, and (iv) Lower class, consisting of Beda, Gara and Mon. In view of a number of variables involved and the inter-action of

corelates, data is being collected from a cross section of the Ladakhi society using only the minimum of 3 representatives from each combination of corelates. This has necessitated the collection of data from approximately 400 respondents. As data has to be collected under natural conversational situation, two different strategies have been adopted :--

(i) a comprehensive questionnaire for collecting responses representing the self-image or self assessment of language use on the part of each respondent, and

(ii) the actual conversation in Ladakh under natural situations of language interaction, at least simulated ones.

Thus data for approximately 4 hours (extracted as that of natural conversation) is being collected from each respondent. As it has to be ensured that the respondent gives correct and natural responses, it is necessary to collect data for longer duration over 5 to 6 sittings. This helps in extracting natural conversation situations of 4 hours at least from the volume of data being collected. Upto this time data from 260 informants has already been collected in three field trips in Ladakh. One more field trip of approximately five to six months is needed for further data collection.

The operational time schedule and financial implication for the project are as follows :—

(i) Three Ladakhi Assistants for a period of two years (this will be for assisting in field work).

(ii) Two to three Ladakhi assistants for transcription of data and helping in analysis :

(iii) Computer analysis of data.

(iv) Equipments for collection of data in terms of taps recorders, tapes, battery cells and stationery.

(v) Informant charges for collection of data.

- (vi) A small field office consisting of a room to be utilised as office and for storage of data and equipment.

Financial problems faced by Ladakhi Language project undertaken by Kendriya Hindi Sansthan

1018. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan has taken up a project known as "Socio-Linguistic Variations of Ladakhi Languages" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Lamas and other scholars working for this project are facing financial problems due to delay in payment by the Institute ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof, and measures taken to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Lamas and other scholars working on this project are employees of the J & K Government and as such payment for their pay and allowances is made by that Government.

(c) Question does not arise.

Timings of Kalinga Express

1019. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reintroduce Kalinga Express between Nizamuddin Delhi and Puri via Agra, Bina and Bilaspur ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience to the passengers due to the restoration of Utkal Express old timings in the Kalinga Express ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken

to re-introduce Kalinga Express with its old timings ?

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

(b) and (c) The timings of the erstwhile Kalinga and Utkal Express trains have been rationalised. The 77/78 Kalinga Utkal Express now runs to identical timings of all days of the week which is more convenient to the travelling public.

Central Schools in Bihar during Seventh Plan

1020. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Union Government to open more Central Schools in Bihar State during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, details thereof and whether the Bihar State Government has provided land for the Central Schools ; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) and (b) For opening Kendriya Vidyalayas no State-wise allocation is made. Proposals for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas in specific locations are considered on year to year basis. Presently proposals for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas at the following places in Bihar are under consideration of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan :—

(i) Bokaro ;

(ii) Namkum (Ranchi) ; and

(iii) Katihar.

The State Government of Bihar has not yet provided land at any of these places.

(a) Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas will depend upon the availability of requisite

physical facilities and the no. of children of eligible categories in the proposed place. It is therefore, not possible to indicate the time by which final decision will be taken in the matter.

News item captioned "Publishing Industry in Crisis"

1021. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a newsitem captioned "Publishing industry in crisis" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 12 June, 1986 wherein it is stated that the publishing industry is in crisis because of rising prices of various inputs, lack of Government support and unimaginative publishing programmes undertaken by many publishers ;

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

(c) whether any steps are being taken or contemplated by Government to help the publishing industry to come out of the crisis ?

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

(b) and (c) The National Book Development Council has submitted a report 'Towards A National Book Policy'. This report has made several recommendations to improve the conditions of the Indian publishing industry. Government is examining these recommendations in consultation with other departments/agencies.

Hepatitis Disease in Bihar

1022. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware that due to hepatitis disease, a large number of people are dying every month in Bihar State ;

(b) whether this disease is spreading fast in the Bihar State and other adjoining States also ; and

(c) the steps Central Government propose to take to provide adequate medical and other facilities to combat spread of this disease ?

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

(a) According to the information received by the Government, 3876 cases with 28 deaths due to Hepatitis have been reported during the month of May and June (upto 26.6.1986) from the districts of Ranchi, Patna, Siwan, Muzaffarpur and Gopalganj in Bihar State.

(b) The reports received from adjoining States do not indicate any increase of this disease.

(c) In the event of an outbreak of the disease the State Governments have been advised to take appropriate control measures to control the spread of the disease, such as isolation of cases, use of disposable syringes and needles, proper sterilisation of instruments, gloves, gauze and such other items and use of Hepatitis B immunoglobulin. The State Governments have also been advised to educate the public towards good sanitation and personal Hygiene with special emphasis on sanitary disposal of faeces.

Seminar on implementation of New Education Policy

1023. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
DR. B.L. SHAIKESH :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALLA :

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

(a) whether an international seminar to chalk out operational strategies for the implementation of the new education policy was held recently ;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions in the seminar ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving main recommendations is given below.

(c) The recommendations have been noted.

Statement

Main Recommendations of the seminar on Implementation Strategies of National Policy on Education held on 26—29 June, 1986

Educational Planning

A multi-level approach to planning with district as a critical level should be accepted. For this purpose, an integrated management set up with a Chief Educational Officer as its head at the District level will be essential. Suitable planning machinery both at the district and the block level should be created. The District Boards of Education should be given a statutory recognition and entrusted with the responsibility of planning and management of educational programmes in the district. Institutional net working of School clusters of eight to ten villages may be formed whereby different institutions could reinforce each other by exchange of resources and bringing about qualitative improvement.

The Seminar has emphasised two types of integration in the planning process, namely, integration of education with micro-level planning especially of health and nutrition; and integration of different parallel streams and layers of educational planning. Organising community support through a participatory process of planning has been suggested as an essential condition for success. Another important element of planning is monitoring and evaluation system. Monitoring through the established government agencies alone will not be sufficient for emerging needs of educational development. The lower level village committees should be formed to look into the monitoring aspects.

The seminar has stressed the need of efficient utilisation of available resources and mobilising additional resources. The seminar has suggested district budget (plan and non-plan) as a pre-condition for micro-level educational planning and provision of untied grants in a phased manner to district for the purpose.

Non-formal and Adult Education

Greater emphasis on non-formal and informal systems of education needs to be given as formal education is reaching a saturation point. Macro approach to planning followed so far in the non-formal education should be replaced by multi-level planning with focus on micro planning at the grass-roots level. Disaggregated target setting approach may be adopted which would, among others, facilitate proper monitoring of targets and taking timely corrective action. Structural changes should be made to ensure multiple entries in the school and out of school programmes.

Steps may be taken to enact legislation requiring employers in the organised sector to provide for education both for working children and adults at the work place within working hours. Steps may also be taken to enforce ban on hazardous occupation involving child labour; improvement of their conditions of work; and constant monitoring of their physical state of health and provision of medical facilities etc.

There should be a close link between NFE programme in general, programmes for working children in particular, and adult education activities especially for illiterate and semi-literate adults.

In the case of girls, besides providing day care centres in schools and other measures to relieve older children of looking after younger siblings efforts would have to be made to overcome the social attitudes that presently keep them out of the educational system. One of the approaches would be to make the Panchayats take the responsibility for ensuring education of girls.

In order to generate demand for adult literacy, the strategies should include pre-literacy activities and programmes to generate

awareness ; identification of priority groups whose work and living circumstances create a real need for literacy skills ; maintaining literacy through on-going post-literacy activities and other facilities for adult learning.

The content of the adult education programmes should also be re-shaped in a manner so as to cater to the learning needs of various groups particularly economic needs. This can be possible by linking the same with various poverty removal programmes. For this purpose, integrated area planning through the panchayats and block levels committees should be tried. Adult education programme may be taken up as a mass movement which will involve Central Government, State Governments, voluntary organisations, youth, educational institutions, teachers, students etc. Mass media, particularly radio and TV will have to play a crucial role both in the spread of universal elementary education and adult education. This would necessitate large scale orientation programmes for activities involved in this work.

Rural Universities

Keeping in view the national objective of rural transformation, educational interventions are visualised to be designed to have the edges to incorporate programmes of rural education in Schools and colleges particularly located in the rural areas, and also developing specialised institutes and universities for rural education. Such institutions would be schools and colleges in the rural areas, Gandhian Institutes, voluntary organisations and social activist groups working in rural development and education, identified and given support and recognition as rural institutes/universities. In order to co-ordinate the activities of the rural institutes, the seminar has recommended constitution of a National Council of Rural Institutes.

Institutional Management (Higher Education)

Universities and colleges should develop a forward looking programmes of action, which will have bearing on the teaching learning processes and the emerging learning needs in the context of developmental thrusts. This will make education socially relevant.

The state level councils of higher education, as envisaged in the New Education Policy should play a vital role in this process and act as a link point between the universities and colleges on the one hand, UGC and developmental agencies on the other.

The concept of autonomous colleges and departments will necessitate suitable modification of statutes, rules and regulations. Indicators for evaluation will be related with the objectives and would include retention rates, examination results of students, success rate of graduates in studies and admission to institutes of higher learning, student and community's appreciation of the performance of the institution. Continuous self-evaluation should form an essential component of the institutional management. Autonomy of teachers regarding his academic responsibilities and evaluation of the teachers are pre-requisite to develop a culture of innovations and creativity. This should also lead to development of accreditation system on voluntary basis. A comprehensive system of evaluation of students including various dimensions having bearing on the development of total personality of students should be developed.

Teacher Education

The District Institutes of Education and Training DIETs, should be conceived as comprehensive institutes at the district level with the responsibility of training—pre-service and in-service of teachers, adult and non-formal functionaries, planners and managers of Institutions & administrative functionaries in a District. In addition, the Institution should undertake action research, collection of data, impact studies and have the capability of rendering consultancy and advisory services and academic resource support to the District Board of School Education, School Complex Functionaries, Heads of Institutions, Adult and non-formal Education programmes etc. Linkages may be established by DIETs with the SCERT/SIEs, State Resource Centres, State Boards of Teacher Education, Colleges of Education and Post Graduate Departments. Till the establishment of DIETs, massive in-service training programme of the teachers launched recently in the country may be continued to clear the back log.

[*Translation*]

**Financial assistance to public
libraries**

1024. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of financial assistance given
by Government to public libraries established
as registered societies or trusts ;

(b) the names of such societies and the
financial assistance given to each of them
during the last three years ; and

(c) the criteria followed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) Financial assistance is given on a sharing
basis. The Central Government's share is
60% of the non-recurring expenditure for
purchase of books, furniture & equipment,
and 40% of the expenditure on construction
of buildings for libraries. The maximum
limit of Central Government assistance for
an organisation is Rs. 50,000/-.

(b) As per Statement-I laid on the Table
of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT
No. 2835/86].

(c) As per Statement-II laid on the
Table of the House. (Placed in Library,
See LT No. 2835/86.)

[*English*]

Indigenous anti-Leprosy Vaccine

1025. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI N. DENNIS :

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

(a) whether anti-leprosy vaccine has been
developed, field tested and released in the
market as reported in the 'Statesman' dated
30 June, 1986 ;

(b) how many persons can be vaccinated
with the present yearly production and
what is the actual requirement ; and

(c) whether the vaccine would also be
exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI
SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Research is
in progress to develop Anti-Leprosy
Vaccine. Presently three groups of scientists
are involved in the effort. Indian Cancer
Research Centre, Bombay has developed a
vaccine from bacilli found in the tissues of
leprosy patients which are cultivable and
similar to causative leprosy bacilli. This
vaccine has been cleared by the Drug Con-
troller of India for Phase III clinical trials.
Protocols are being finalised regarding this
trial. After the results, decision would be
taken on the use of this vaccine as an addi-
tional tool under National Leprosy Eradica-
tion Programme. Scientists of All India
Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
have developed and completed the pre-clinical
toxicological study of Mycobacterium
Vaccine. Permission of the Drug Controller
of India for phase II and Phase III clinical
trials is awaited. A third vaccine developed
from killed *M. leprae* from Armadillo is also
undergoing pre-clinical toxicological studies as
per guidelines laid down by the I.C.M.R.
Toxicological Evaluation Committee. The Anti-
Leprosy vaccine has not been released
in the market.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Withdrawal of first class coaches

1026. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have discon-
tinued first class in trains on North Eastern
Railway ;

(b) whether all the first class coaches
have been withdrawn from most of the trains
of Samastipur sub-division thereby causing
inconvenience to first class passengers while

tickets for First Class are always available ; and

(c) whether Government will conduct any enquiry into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) as a matter of policy, first class coaches have been withdrawn from branch line trains. However, some trains still carry composite first-cum-Ind class coaches.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Ist class coaches are available on express trains and Ist class passengers can travel by the same.

[English]

Constitution of National Airports Authority

1027. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Airports Authority has been set up ;

(b) if so, its organisational set up, functions, activities, responsibilities and jurisdiction ;

(c) total annual expenditure expected to be incurred on establishment, execution of its responsibilities, functions etc. ;

(d) whether the functions, activities, responsibilities etc. assigned to the Authority were till now being looked after by somebody ; and

(e) if so, by whom and the reasons/ circumstances which have necessitated the setting of the said Authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Airports Authority was constituted on the 21st of May, 1986 and it became operational on the 1st of June, 1986.

The Authority consists of :

- (i) a full-time Chairman ;
- (ii) the Director-General of Civil Aviation, ex-officio ; and
- (iii) eight Part-time Members.

The Authority has yet to finalise its organisational set up. At present it is functioning with the help of officer and staff of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation taken on deputation basis.

The main functions and responsibilities relate to :—

- (i) Management of civil aerodromes, civil enclaves, and aeronautical communication stations ;
- (ii) Planning, development, construction and maintenance of runways and associated aircraft movement areas at civil aerodromes ;
- (iii) Procurement, installation and maintenance of radio navigational aids, communication equipment, visual ground aids etc. at all the civil aerodromes including the international aerodromes at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras ; and
- (iv) Provision of air traffic control services and air navigation service essential for ensuring the safety of aircraft operations for the entire Indian air space.

(c) The estimated expenditure for the period from 1st of June, 1986 to the 31st of March, 1987 is, as under :—

- (i) Revenue and operational expenditure : Rs. 73.19 crores.
- (ii) Capital expenditure : Rs. 35.50 crores.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The functions, activities, responsibilities etc. now assigned to the Authority were hitherto being looked after by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

It was found that the efficiency of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation in regard to its developmental functions and activities was impaired by its dependence on the Central Public Works Department for its construction works. Director General of Supplies & Disposals for procurement of equipment and the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment of personnel. Accordingly, it was decided by the Government to constitute a statutory authority which would have the necessary flexibility and autonomy for taking up developmental and operational activities in the field of civil aviation.

Shortcomings in CGHS dispensary at Gurgaon

1028. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of CGHS beneficiaries registered for treatment with the CGHS dispensary at Gurgaon ;

(b) whether there is only CGHS dispensary at Gurgaon and there is no arrangement for (i) Specialist Consultation, (ii) emergency consultation/treatment of patients. (iii) hospital facilities for emergency/casualty or otherwise for CGHS beneficiaries ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken for removing these shortcomings ; and

(e) the action taken to maintain adequate stock of medicines, injections, dressing material etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The number of beneficiaries registered with CGHS dispensaries at Gurgaon is 15,382.

(b) to (d) For specialized/emergency consultation and hospitalisation, the CGHS beneficiaries are referred to Civil Hospital, Gurgaon.

(e) Adequate stock of medicines, injec-

tions and dressing material is available in the CGHS dispensary at Gurgaon.

Leprosy Training and Research Institution for Eradication Leprosy

1029. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are determined to eradicate leprosy from the country, if so, the details of the new proposals/schemes etc. which have been formulated or implemented in this regard ;

(b) the number of leprosy patients, State-wise in the country at the close of 1985-86, the number of such patients detected thereafter so far and the total number thereof treated and cured so far during 1986-87 ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up new Leprosy Training and Research Institutions/hospitals etc. for the expeditious eradication of Leprosy from the country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) has been launched with the goal to arrest the disease actively in all the known leprosy cases by the turn of the century. Strategy of eradication programme includes :

(i) Early case detection and domiciliary treatment ;

(ii) Extension of Multi Drug Treatment to all leprosy cases in a phased manner ;

(iii) Extensive and Intensive health education of community to remove social stigma against leprosy and to ensure early detection of cases and their regular treatment ;

(iv) Active involvement of Voluntary Organisations in leprosy Eradication

efforts ; and

(v) Effective monitoring and periodic evaluation of the programme.

(b) About 3.95 million leprosy cases are estimated in the country. The details of the leprosy patients State-wise, are given in Statements—I and II given below.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Statement - I

Statewise estimated number of leprosy cases

S. No.	State/U.T.	Estimated Number of cases (in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.28
2.	Assam	0.15
3.	Bihar	3.80
4.	Gujarat	1.00
5.	Haryana	0.01
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.07
7.	J. & K.	0.05
8.	Karnataka	2.22
9.	Kerala	0.75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.20
11.	Maharashtra	4.00
12.	Manipur	0.06
13.	Meghalaya	0.06
14.	Nagaland	0.05
15.	Orissa	3.20
16.	Punjab	0.20
17.	Rajasthan	0.010
18.	Sikkim	0.016
19.	Tamil Nadu	7.33
20.	Tripura	0.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4.20
22.	West Bengal	4.30
23.	A & N Island	0.01
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	D & N Haveli	0.01
27.	Delhi	0.01
28.	Goa Daman & Due	0.05
29.	Lakshadweep	0.01
30.	Mizoram	0.01
31.	Pondicherry	0.19
INDIA		39.537

Statement — II

Objective Performance under National Leprosy Eradication Programme up to June 1986

State/U.T.	Cases on record on 31.3.86	Cases under treatment on 31.3.86	Target for case detection 1986-87	New cases detected till May, 86	Addl. cases brought under treatment till May, 86	Target for cases discharged as cured/disease arrested or detected otherwise for 1986-87	Cases discharged till May, 1986	Cases on record at the end of May, 86	Cases under treatment at the end of May, 1986	Month upto which information relates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra	475101	475101	64000	11150	11150	84000	10920	475331	475331	5/86
2. Assam	18269	17908	2200	156	156	800	51	18374	18013	4/86
3. Bihar	295788	262803	44000	4625	4351	32000	3201	297212	263953	4/86
4. Gujarat	87033	79226	12000	1465	1679	8000	418	88080	80487	5/86
5. Haryana	962	931	150	13	113	165	113	862	831	4/86
6. Himachal Pradesh	4796	4786	300	22	22	300	52	4766	4756	4/86
7. J. & K.	5773	4873	400	N.R.	N.R.	200	N.R.	5773	4873	N.R.
8. Karnataka	164960	160350	20000	N.R.	N.R.	16000	N.R.	164960	160350	N.R.
9. Kerala	87627	73943	10000	N.R.	N.R.	6000	N.R.	87627	73943	N.R.
10. Madhya Pradesh	152496	152458	30000	2172	2172	20000	1122	153546	153508	5/86

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Maharashtra	396552	396552	56000	12913	22913	70000	13444	396021	396021	5/86
12. Manipur	6515	4333	100	15	15	50	20	6510	4328	5/86
13. Meghalaya	5650	3472	150	N.R.	N.R.	100	N.R.	5660	3472	N.R.
14. Nagaland	2210	2210	100	N.R.	N.R.	50	N.R.	2210	2210	N.R.
15. Orissa	233762	232041	30000	1647	1642	30000	673	234736	233010	4/86
16. Punjab	3186	3186	400	81	71	150	83	3184	3274	5/86
17. Rajasthan	16223	14907	2000	386	371	1000	45	16564	15239	5/86
18. Sikkim	357	297	50	8	8	10	1	364	304	4/86
19. Tamil Nadu	548522	485827	64000	6065	4385	88000	5485	549102	484727	4/86
20. Tripura	3199	2990	400	81	71	100	28	3225	3016	5/86
21. Uttar Pradesh	464436	415347	45000	4613	4608	45000	1801	467248	418154	4/86
22. West Bengal	306206	229710	35000	N.R.	N.R.	25000	N.R.	306206	229710	N.R.
23. A. & N. Islands	888	858	100	23	23	50	Nil	911	881	5/86
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1391	1391	125	5	5	75	1	1395	1396	4/86
25. Chandigarh	64	64	50	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	64	64	5/86
26. D. & N. Haveli	109	315	100	13	7	50	Nil	422	322	5/86
27. Delhi	8752	8752	1000	N.R.	N.R.	300	N.R.	8732	8752	N.R.
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	4763	2156	800	120	64	500	73	4810	2147	5/86
29. Lakshadweep	406	406	25	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	406	406	4/86
30. Mizoram	573	545	50	6	6	50	11	573	540	5/86
31. Pondicherry	7598	5759	1500	98	86	20000	247	7449	5596	5/86
Total	3304472	3043497	420000	45650	43805	430000	37789	3312333	3049513	

N.R. Information not yet received.

Circular Railway Project in Calcutta

1030. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the expected time of completion of Circular Railway Project in Calcutta ; and

(b) the approximate number of commuters who will be benefitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Planning Commission in March, 1986 has approved project covering a single line section from Dum Dum to Prinsep Ghat, with diesel haulage at a cost of Rs. 35 crores. An amount of Rs. 14.4 crores has been spent up to March, 1986 and Rs. 3 crores have been earmarked during the current year. The date of completion of the project will depend upon availability of funds in future years.

(b) About 7000 commuters per day are using the services opened in January, 1985 from Prinsep Ghat—Ultadanga Section. On the completion of the project the number of daily commuters benefitted is expected to increase manifold.

Completion of Goods Yard at Abada

1031. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the expected time for the completion of First, Second and Third phases of work of Goods Yard at Abada, under South Eastern Railway and estimated cost ; and

(b) the capacity of this yard in terms of handling of goods and storage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Acquisition of land and Phase I work of Sankrail Goods Terminal Yard near Abada Station has been approved. 2 lines have been provided and the balance work is targetted for commissioning in 1987. Estimated costs of acquisition of land and Phase I are Rs. 1.85 crores and Rs. 3.20 crores respectively. Cost of next

phase comprising Phase II and III of original scheme is estimated at Rs. 56.77 crores. This has not yet been approved.

(b) It was assessed during the survey that this yard will ultimately be able to receive 784 wagons per day.

Outlay for irrigation for West Bengal

1032. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the actual outlay of Sixth Plan for small, medium and major irrigation projects for West Bengal and how much has been spent ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : The approved outlay during VI Five Year Plan for major, medium and minor irrigation schemes in West Bengal was Rs. 390.50 crores and expenditure was about Rs. 249 crores.

[*Translation*]

More coaches for trains running between Jaisalmer and Jodhpur

1033. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that night trains running between Jaisalmer and Jodhpur are over-crowded and passengers travel even on the roofs of trains due to rush of Indian and foreign tourists, military officers and jawans, increase in the number of central and state offices and increasing population ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to attach more coaches and dieselise these trains keeping in view the increase in the number of passengers ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said requirement will be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 5 JPJ/4 JPJ trains running during the night are marginally overcrowded at Jodhpur only. There is no overcrowding at Phalodi and Jaisalmer.

(b) and (c) Instructions have been given to the Railway to attach one more coach to the train. Diesel engines are at present allotted for movement of freight traffic, which is on the increase.

[*English*]

**Resources for Mankhurd-Belapur
Railway line**

1034. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the terms on which the Government of Maharashtra has been allowed to raise resources for Mankhurd-Belapur Railway line ;

(b) whether the Union Government allowed the State Government to raise amount through debentures for the railway line ; and

(c) if so, the amount to be raised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The Central Government has approved in principle the offer of Maharashtra State Government for raising funds by debentures through the agency of City & Industrial Development Corporation for bearing part of the cost of this project. Formal sanction of the Central Government (Ministry of Finance) to the floating of debentures, is being processed by Maharashtra State Government.

(c) Rs. 110 crores.

**Construction of rail overbridge at
Rama Gundum**

1035. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a rail overbridge at Rama Gundum during the current year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Uniform pay scales for Teachers

1036. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

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

(a) whether the National Commission on Teachers has recommended uniform pay scales for the teachers of various categories and educational officers throughout the country ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the National Commissions on Teachers-I & II including those regarding uniform pay scales for teachers are being examined by an Empowered Committee constituted for the purpose.

**Introduction of passenger train between
Secunderabad-Sirpur-Kagaznagar**

1037. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to introduce a passenger train between Secunderabad and Sirpur-Kagaznagar ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Construction of Patancherut Paddapathi
Railway line in Andhra Pradesh**

1038. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for the construction of Patancherut-Paddapathi Railway line in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether the construction work has been taken up ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Survey was conducted for new line Patancheru-Paddapalli (not Patancherut-Paddapathi) in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Project was found to be financially unremunerative requiring very heavy investments. Due to severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already on hand the construction could not be approved.

Construction of Railway bridge across Thane Creek on Mankhurd-Belapur-Panwel line

1039. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the construction of railway bridge across Thane Creek over Mankhurd-Belapur-Panwel line to link Greater Bombay with new Bombay :

(b) the expected cost of the said scheme and when it is expected to take shape ;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has offered help for construction of rail-cum-road bridge across the said Creek, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether the Railway Department has completed the survey of this project and the Planning Department has approved the

scheme in principle ?

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

(b) Estimated cost of the Railway Bridge over Thane-Creek is Rs. 40 crores. The total cost of the Mankhurd-Belapur rail line, by the time of its completion, is expected to be Rs. 150 crores. Date of completion of the project will depend on the funds made available by the State Govt. in the coming years.

(c) Only a rail bridge is proposed. The Maharashtra Govt. has agreed to bear its cost.

(d) Yes, Sir.

“Discovery of India” Project

1040. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the stage of the work of ‘Discovery of India’ project undertaken by Nehru Planetarium at Bombay ;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred on this project ;

(c) the purpose of this project ; and

(d) whether it will be open to the public as in the case of Nehru Planetarium ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) The ‘Discovery of India’ Project has been undertaken by Nehru Centre and not by Nehru Planetarium which is another activity of Nehru Centre. A committee consisting of eminent experts was constituted to advise on the concept of the project. This Committee has suggested certain themes to be taken up in stages for display. The work on two themes has started. Separately committee comprising experts in respective fields have been set up including one for design advice.

(b) The expenditure likely to be incurred on the Project is estimated at Rs. 6 crore.

(c) and (d) The Project owes its inspiration to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's 'Discovery of India'. The objective is to present Indian culture and civilisation in the context of World civilization and to help the people to discover their identity as Indians. Although the Project is planned to be completed by November, 1989, exposition of the selected themes is expected to take place earlier as and when they are ready.

Special awards for sportsmen

1041. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have launched special awards for sportsmen winning laurels for the country in international tournaments ;

(b) if so, whether details of the scheme have been publicised fully through regional newspapers all over the country ; and

(c) the broad details of the scheme and the games included therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The scheme, as already reported in the press, envisages awarding the following special prizes and incentives to outstanding sportspersons winning medals in international events :

Winning of medals in Olympic Games or World Championships in any of the sports disciplines included in the Olympic Games.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (i) Gold Medal | —Rs. 5 lakhs |
| (ii) Silver Medal | —Rs. 3 lakhs |
| (iii) Bronze Medal | —Rs. 2 lakhs |

Winning of Medals in Commonwealth Games/Commonwealth Championships in any

sports disciplines included in the Commonwealth Games or Asian Games/Asian Championships in sports disciplines included in Asian Games.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (i) Gold Medal (by breaking the National record in a measurable discipline) | Rs. 1.50 lakh |
| (ii) Gold Medal (without breaking national record) | Rs. 1 lakh |
| (iii) Silver Medal | Rs. 75,000 |
| (iv) Bronze Medal | Rs. 50,000 |

Note : For team events the special awards will be four times the amount specified against each and will be shared equally by all members of the team.

The awards will be given in the shape of savings certificates, insurance policy, cash or otherwise as may be decided by Government.

[*Translation*]

Irrigation facilities in Adivasi Areas of Bihar

1042. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in most of the Adivasi areas of the country, especially in Bihar, no irrigation facilities are available and farmers there depend solely on rains ;

(b) whether it is a fact that even drinking water for the people is not available in these areas ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to install tubewells, dig wells and provide lift irrigation in these areas ; and

(d) if so, the details of the works undertaken in each State, especially Bihar and the provision made for these schemes in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) The irrigation and drinking water facilities in tribal areas are generally low. Tubewells, dugwells and lift irrigation schemes have been taken up under Minor Irrigation Programme and allocations are made under the Tribal Sub-Plan for development of irrigation. During the Sixth Plan, a total irrigation potential of 6.66 lakh ha. was created in Tribal Sub-Plan areas, including about 1 lakh ha. in Bihar. Allocations are made under the Tribal Sub-Plan for development of irrigation. The State-wise details of flow of funds to Tribal Sub-Plan during the Seventh Plan are given in the Statement given below.

Statement

Statement showing financial outlay for Minor Irrigation Tribal Sub-Plan during the Seventh Plan period.

Name of the State	Flow of Tribal Sub-Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1055
2. Assam	3060
3. Bihar	7175
4. Gujarat	2849.09
5. Himachal Pradesh	343.50
6. Karnataka	750
7. Kerala	80
8. Madhya Pradesh	19115
9. Maharashtra	3748.85
10. Manipur	310
11. Orissa	2811
12. Tamil Nadu	66
13. Tripura	460
14. Uttar Pradesh	71.6

Simplification of rail reservation procedure

1043. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to simplify the work of reservation at the railway reservation offices and to reduce the delay in this regard ; and

(b) whether any direct arrangement is being made by the authorities at Rail Bhavan for the administration and reservation facilities at railway stations ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

Some of the important steps taken by the Railways to simplify the work of reservations at the railway reservation offices and to reduce the delay in this regard are indicated as under :—

- (i) Train reservation work has been computerised in Delhi area in respect of all trains in upper classes and 43 trains in II class in respect of trains leaving New Delhi and Nizamuddin. Computerisation of the remaining trains has also been planned and would be implemented shortly. Computerisation schemes for reservation have also been sanctioned for other metropolitan cities like Bombay and Calcutta.
- (ii) To make reservation facilities available closer to the residence/ place of work for the citizens of Delhi, satellite reservation offices have been opened in the city. These reservation offices have been allotted separate quotas so that the passengers do not have to come all the way to New Delhi/Delhi reservation offices. These arrangements have been made available at

Sarojini Nagar in South Delhi, Kirti Nagar in West Delhi and Naya Azadpur in North Delhi. A reservation-cum-booking counter has also been set up in Delhi University campus.

- (iii) Independent reservation facilities have also been provided at Vishwa Bharti University, Shanti Niketan (Bolpur), West Bengal.
- (iv) New reservation offices with elaborate arrangements have been opened at Madras and Secunderabad.
- (v) Direct reservation facilities giving assured reservation through points where transfers are involved have been introduced between Gauhati and Bombay, Jagdalpur and Delhi/Bombay and also between Jammu Tawi on the one hand and Jaipur, Secunderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Madras on the other.
- (vi) Reservation quotas for various intermediate stations have also been suitably augmented. Some quotas have also been set apart for remote places like Gangtok in Sikkim for the convenience of the travelling public from these areas.
- (vii) Another scheme known as Authorisation of Rail Travellers Service Agents has been introduced. This will help intending passengers to secure professional services on payment of a reasonable charge for securing tickets and reserved accommodation at certain selected stations. This will reduce rush at the existing Booking-cum-Reservation counters and curb the activity of touts and other unsocial elements cornering reserved accommodation and selling it at a premium.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Loco Shed at Madhupur

1044. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN QUAIŞI : Will the Minister of TRANŞ-

PORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to rehabilitate Loco Shed at Madhupur on Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Railways as a policy have decided to progressively replace steam traction with more modern diesel and electric traction for reasons of economy, efficiency and operational necessity. Closure of Madhupur Steam Shed is a part of this process.

Committees on improvement in shipping sector

1045. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Committees have been set up by Government to consider improvement in the shipping sector and development of ports in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such Committees set up during the last three years;

(c) the broad recommendations made by those Committees in regard to the development of ports in the country and particularly in Gujarat; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) During the last three years six committees have been set up to consider improvement in the shipping sector and development of major ports.

- (b) 1. Committee on Draft Bill/ Draft scheme of Gratuity Fund for Seamen.

2. Committee for the Revision/ amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.
3. Committee on Shipping requirement of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 7th Plan period.
4. Expert Committee to study long term integrated measures for port, Harbour, Shipping & Lighterage facilities in Lakshadweep.
5. Major Ports Reforms Committee.
6. Committee to study the tonnage allocation for different types of Shipping.
- (c) and (d) The details regarding the Committees set up for the development of major ports are given in the attached Statement

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	Date of Constitution	Broad recommendations already made by these Committees	Action taken by the Government thereon
1.	Major Ports Reforms Committee	January 84	The Committee has submitted interim report in October, 1985 to the Ministry. The present term of the Committee is up to 15.8.1986.	The interim report is under examination in the Department.

Transportation and installation charges paid by Hindustan Shipyard Limited to a French Firm

1046. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard Limited hired the services of a U.K. firm for off-shore platforms for which nearly 50 personnel were earlier sent abroad for training;

(b) whether another foreign company ETPM of France was engaged for transporting these platforms and installing in Bombay High; and

(c) whether a fee of Rs. 9 crores was paid to the company whereas the internati-

onal rates may not exceed Rs. 4 crores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes. Hindustan Shipyard Limited has concluded technical collaboration agreement with M/s Howard Doris Limited, U.K. for offshore platform construction as it was found a technical necessity to acquire necessary know-how and transfer of technology in this field on which the Shipyard has no background. No personnel of the Shipyard has been sent abroad for training earlier than the conclusion of this agreement. However, 11 persons were sent for training for short duration amounting to a total of 27 man-months as per training agreement concluded.

(b) Yes.

(c) The value of Service Contract with M/s E.T.P.M., France was Rs. 8.85 crores for the total scope of work split into two phases, viz. pre-monsoon 1986 and post-monsoon 1986. The rates quoted by M/s. E.T.P.M. against the Shipyard's competitive tender were the lowest among the the five bids obtained and technically acceptable. The prevailing rate for this scope of work was in the same range at the time the contract was concluded. To date, the Hindustan Shipyard has not released any payment to the party though a part of the work has been completed pre-monsoon 1986.

[*Translation*]

Public Health Care Scheme

1047. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Health Care Scheme introduced by the Union Government has been withdrawn ;

(b) if so, whether a large number of employees will become jobless as a result thereof ;

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government to provide alternative employment to these persons ; and

(d) if no measures are being taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) There is no such Scheme being implemented in rural areas.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

School dropouts

1048. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of school dropouts during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise ; and

(b) the steps taken for their vocational training, employment and development as useful citizens ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) The data about drop-outs for the country as a whole was last collected by this Ministry's Planning and Monitoring Division in 1981-82 wherein it was found that the drop-out rate for classes I—V was 50.5% and by Class VIII 72.1%. Data about drop-outs for the last three years has not been collected.

(b) Whereas facilities of vocational education at +2 stage are available in many States, there is no specific programme at present under implementation in this Ministry for imparting vocational education to the drop-outs at elementary stage. Education system is not directly involved in getting students employed. The education programmes are designed and implemented in a manner that they would help in developing students as useful citizens.

News item "Dhaka Violates J.R.C Accord"

1049. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : (SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to newsitem in the 'Times of India' dated 29 June, 1986 under the caption "Dhaka Violated Joint River Commission Accord" and constructing solid spurs on the river Feni ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this matter with Bangladesh Government ;

(c) the extent to which Indian territory in Tripura will be seriously affected in the monsoon season as a result thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Bangladesh Government to India's protest, if any in this regard ?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The effect on the Indian territory in the monsoon season cannot be precisely stated now.

(d) No reply has yet been received.

Newsitem captioned "Banned drugs on sale in Patna"

1050. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a newsitem published in the 'Times of India' dated 14 June, 1986 under the caption "Banned drugs on sale in Patna" ;

(b) if so, the details of the drugs which are on sale and the number of persons affected adversely as a result of use of banned drugs ;

(c) whether some of the drugs which are as old as 1938 A.D. and banned almost all over the world, are still sold in India ; and

(d) whether similar complaints have also been received from other States particularly Andhra Pradesh ; if so, details thereof and steps being taken by Government to prevent sale of such drugs ?

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

(b) The required information has been called for from the Bihar Government and will be laid down on the table of the Sabha.

(c) It is not a fact that drugs as old as 1938 AD and banned almost all over the world, are still sold in India.

(d) The Drug Controller (India) has not received any such complaint from other States, particularly Andhra Pradesh.

New norms and projects for laying new Railway lines

1051. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have proposed new norms for approving new railway lines ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the particulars of the projects for laying new railway lines already approved, completed and those on which work has already started ; time to be taken in completing them ;

(d) the estimated capital outlays involved in these on-going projects ; and

(e) whether in future no new railway line will be approved and built ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) As per the accepted recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee, criteria for choice of the new railway lines is as under :—

(i) project-oriented lines to serve new industries or tap mineral and other resources ;

(ii) to serve as missing links which can form alternative routes to relieve congestion on existing busy rail routes ;

(iii) on strategic considerations ; and

(iv) as developmental lines to establish new growth centres or give access to remote areas.

(c) and (d) Particulars of approved new lines including expenditure upto 85-86, outlay for 86-87, balance to complete and date of

opening (actual or expected) are given in Explanatory Memorandum on Railway Budget 86-87. Time taken to complete the lines in progress would depend on resources availability in coming years.

(e) Each proposal for new line will be considered on merits and availability of resources.

**Survey of metre gauge rail line
between Shah Ganj and Mau Nath
Bhanjan**

1052. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey for conversion of metre gauge rail line between Shah Ganj and Mau Nath Bhanjan (U.P) has been made ;

(b) if so, when will the work be started and completed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in completing the work of conversion of this line ?

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

(b) and (c) Conversion of Mau-Shahganj has not been found to be financially remunerative. Railways are facing severe constraint of resources and have heavy commitments on hand for Gauge Conversion projects. There is, therefore, no proposal at present for taking up this conversion.

**Sterilisation target/achievement in
Uttar Pradesh**

1053. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the year 1986 for sterilization in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the number of operations performed in the first 3 months of 1986.

(c) whether the target for the year 1986 is likely to be achieved ; and

(d) if not, whether Union Government have pointed out this to the State Government and the latter's reaction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Targets in respect of Family Planning methods including Sterilisation are fixed on financial year basis. The sterilisation target for Uttar Pradesh for the year 1986-87 (April, 1986 to March 1987) is 6.5 lakhs.

(b) to (d) As per latest available information 28,914 (provisional) sterilisation operations were performed during the first 3 months of 1986-87 (i.e. April to June, 1986). It is too early to assess the target achievement for the full year. However its performance is closely monitored, review meetings undertaken with the State Government and all possible measures adopted to enable the state to achieve its targets.

Railway passes to Freedom fighters

1054. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of railway passes which have been issued to the Freedom Fighters so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Opening of a Department of Clinical
Immunology and Systemic Rheumatic
Diseases in AIIMS**

1055. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Member's of Parliament submitted a Memorandum to Health Minister to open a full-fledged Department of Clinical Immunology and Systemic Rheumatic Diseases in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The memorandum was considered by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences which has created a post of Professor of Medicine for coping with the additional load on the Immunology Clinics. A proposal for creation of a full-fledged Department of Immunology is being examined by the Institute.

Result of Study re. agranulocytosis tests and aplastic anaemic Diseases

1056. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a seven year study on two killer diseases—agranulocytosis (bone marrow malfunction) and aplastic anaemia—conducted by the Boston University-schools of Medicine, the result of which was expected to be announced in the middle of July ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed by Government have the benefit of this study ?

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

(b) Agranulocytosis and aplastic anaemia associated with Leukaemia has been treated by removing bone marrow of the patient and treating it with anticancer drugs outside the body. The bone marrow is subsequently reimplanted in to the patient's body. The procedure has been tested by Dr. Andrew Yeager of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore. They have successfully treated 11 patients by such method. Those patients have been reported to be free of the disease for about a year.

(c) The above study is at experimental stage. The efficacy of the study has not yet been studied even for five years duration.

It will be premature to take any action at this stage.

[*Translation*]

Introduction of shuttle service between Surat and Navapur

1057. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a demand to start a shuttle train between Surat and Navapur ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reaction of the Railway Department in regard to the introduction of this new shuttle train and the details in this regard ; and

(d) the date by which this shuttle train is likely to start ?

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

(b) to (d) Introduction of new shuttle train between Surat and Navapur is not feasible at present due to paucity of resources in the shape of locomotives and coaches. Besides, one express and 4 passenger trains are already available between these points.

[*English*]

Loss to Paradip Port

1058. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Paradip Port has suffered a loss of Rs. 55 crores ;

(b) the steps being taken to remove the wrecks of the two dredgers under the sea ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of berths in Paradip Port during the Seventh Five year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The accumulated loss of Paradip Port as on 31st March, 1986 was Rs. 53.93 crores.

(b) The pre-qualification bids received from nine firms for identifying the salvors are being scrutinised by the port authorities, after which tender will be floated for removal of wrecks of dredgers.

(c) In the approved 7th Plan outlay, there is no provision for construction of any additional berth. However, a proposal for financing the construction of an ore handling berth has been received from a firm in South Korea.

Guide lines regarding Ceremonial Kit for international meets

1059. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Olympic Association (IOA) has laid down guidelines regarding the Ceremonial Kit to be used by participants in international meets ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) The Indian Olympic Association has laid down guidelines regarding ceremonial kit for both male and female participants as stated below :—

For Male participants (competitors/officials)

(For Opening Ceremony)

- (i) One close collar coat and a pant of the same colour. The colour to be finally selected from dark blue, light blue and dark cream/fawn.
- (ii) One cream colour shirt
- (iii) One pair of black shoes (medium

toe) with toe-cap, with four eyelets.

- (iv) One pair of socks to match the final colour chosen for (i) above.

For Sikhs only

- (v) Headgear to be orange turban a white or light orange inner turban. No headgear for others.

For Female participants (competitors & officials)

(For Opening Ceremony)

- (i) One light blue Kurta, with full sleeves and a light blue Salwar of either art silk material or ordinary thick silk material.
- (ii) One Dupatta to match the colour of Kurta and Salwar.
- (iii) One sleeveless Sweater for wearing under the Kurta, if need be.
- (iv) Open pair of light blue socks.
- (v) Open pair of black walking shoes, with short heel.

For Male participants (Closing Ceremony)

- (i) Cream colour Kurta and Pyjama, with black shoes.
- (ii) One sleeveless Sweater for wearing under the Kurta.

For Sikhs only

- (iii) Headgear remains the same as for Opening Ceremony.

For Female participants (Closing Ceremony)

Cream colour Saree and Blouse, with black shoes. Saree may not be of silk but be of polyester material.

Rail accidents due to human failure

1060. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of rail accidents which took place during the last two years and the number out of them which were caused by human failure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : During 1984-85 and 1985-86, 812 and 717 consequential train accidents respectively took place on Indian Railways. Of these, 611 and 540 accidents respectively are attributable to human failure, both railway staff and other than railway staff.

**Central Assitance for Development
Gopalpur port**

1061. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide central assistance for development of Gopalpur Port in Orissia ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Stoppage of allotment of wagons
to iodised salt manufacturers**

1062. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have decided to stop allotment of wagons to private sector iodised salt manufacturers at Kharagoda from June, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and its effect on distribution of iodised salt in goitre

endemic areas ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**'Voucher Scheme' for extending cargo
support to Indian Shipping Industry**

1063. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce 'Voucher Scheme' for extending cargo support to the Indian Shipping Industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) A proposal to introduce a legislation for implementing the U.N. Convention on Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, 1974, which India ratified in 1978, is under consideration of Government. This will inter-alia provide for carriage of at least 40% of overseas liner trade on Indian vessels. The scheme for ensuring the above share has not yet been decided.

**Import of oil tanker engines by
Cochin Shipyard**

1064. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cochin Shipyard is importing oil tanker engines from a Polish Firm viz M/s H. Cegie Poznan (HCP) ;

(b) whether there are any firms or manufacturers of such oil tankers engines in India ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for importing these oil tanker engines from Poland.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT :

PORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes.

(b) No Indian firm is manufacturing marine engines of 15,110 HP capacity, required for the oil tankers, being built by Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

(c) Does not arise.

**Kumbalangi-Perumpadappu bridge
in Cochin**

1065. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the assistance provided for construction of Kumbalangi-Perumpadappu bridge in Cochin out of the Central Road Fund (Allocations) Account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Government of India have approved in principle the proposal for construction of this bridge and provide Rs. 120 lacs out of Central Road Fund (Allocations) Account in this regard.

**Container terminal, new dredger,
gantry cranes and forklifts in
Cochin Port.**

1066. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the container terminal proposed at Vallarpadam in Cochin Port is likely to be constructed soon ;

(b) whether a new dredger sanctioned for the Cochin Port is proposed to be purchased from abroad or constructed in our yards ;

(c) whether the Japanese gantry crane erected last year, has started functioning ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) the time by which the Indian gantry crane is to be commissioned ;

(f) whether it is a fact that out of twenty forklifts in Cochin Port, only a few are working ; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) A container terminal at Vallarpadam in Cochin Port is not part of the approved 7th Plan for the Port.

(b) A new grab dredger for Cochin port is proposed to be acquired from abroad.

(c) and (d) The Japanese transfer crane erected at the Port is ready for operation.

(e) The indigenous transfer crane is also ready for operation.

(f) and (g) There are forty eight forklift trucks at Cochin Port. Out of these on an average thirty two would be available for work and sixteen would be under repair and maintenance etc.

**Laboratory for blood testing and
detection of AIDS**

1067. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a modern laboratory with all facilities for testing blood including detection of AIDS at Cochin ; and

(b) if so, when it will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to establish surveillance centre for AIDS at Cochin. The surveillance centre for AIDS for Kerala State is located at the Microbiology Department of the Medical College, Trivandrum.

Production of wagons

1068. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the present number of wagons that are in use ;

(b) the number of wagons that are lying in workshops for repair ;

(c) whether a large number of wagons are destroyed every year, if so, the number of wagons destroyed during the last three years, year-wise ;

(d) the number of wagons added year-wise ;

(e) whether the number of wagons with railways is declining year after year ; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by Government to increase the production of wagons to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The wagon holding on Indian Railways as on 31.7.1986 was 526,589* (in terms of 4-wheelers).

(b) Average number of wagons in Workshops for repairs per day during the year 1985-86 was 7589 (in terms of 4-wheelers).

(c) Wagons normally are not destroyed but condemned on age-cum-condition basis and auctioned. Number of wagons condemned during the last three years is given below :

1983—84 : 19,265.0	} (In terms of 4-wheelers)
1984—85 : 13,620.5	
1985—86 : 13,424.0*	

(d) Number of wagons added on railways is given below :

1983—84 : 16,208.0	} (In terms of 4-wheelers)
1984—85 : 10,459.5	
1985—86 : 9,336.0*	

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) It is proposed to procure about 96,000 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90).

*Provisional.

Test tube baby

1069. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any test tube baby has been successfully produced by Indian doctors anywhere in India and if so, the details of the place/centre where it was developed ; and

(b) the extent of success achieved by Indian doctors in the field of pregnancy by insemination ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The collaborative research by the Institute of Research in Reproduction and K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay in in-vitro fertilisation and embryo transfer has resulted in a successful pregnancy. The baby is expected to be borne at the end of July or beginning of August, 1986. The other Centre which has recently reported a success is at Calcutta but the details are not available. The technique of embryo transfer is still in its infancy in India.

Request of Gulf Airways to land its craft at Trivandrum Airport

1070. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had earlier received a proposal from Gulf Airways requesting sanction to land its crafts at Trivandrum ;

(b) if so, what was the response of the Government ;

(c) whether Gulf Airways is making another bid to land its crafts at Trivandrum ; and

(d) whether in view of the fact that Trivandrum is a virtual passenger Bank as regards passengers to and from Gulf countries, Government will consider opening of Trivandrum Airport to foreign carriers ?

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

(b) The proposal was not agreed to.

(c) At the inter-government talks held in May, 1986, Gulf States again asked for traffic rights for Gulf Air to/from Trivandrum.

(d) Trivandrum cannot be opened to foreign airlines.

News item captioned 'Driving Fatigue leads to mishaps of private buses

1071. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Driving fatigue leads to mishaps of private buses" appearing in the Hindustan Times of 11 June, 1986 wherein it is mentioned that a study by Delhi Traffic Police has disclosed that the long working hours of drivers of private buses lead to high rate of accidents of private buses under Delhi Transport Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether the Traffic Police of Delhi has taken up with Delhi Transport Corporation and Transport Directorate of Delhi Administration to evolve suitable remedial measures ; and

(c) whether there is any statutory provision prohibiting more than 8 hours work for drivers and if so, the reasons for not enforcing that provision ?

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

(c) Section 65 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, stipulates that no driver of Transport vehicle is allowed to work for more than 8 hours in one day. As per terms of the agreement between D.T.C. and the Private Bus Operators, the later are required to abide by all the statutory provisions. At the time of engagement of the private bus, the operator is required to furnish particulars and copies of photographs of two drivers employed by him,

Work-to-rule agitation by Air India Cabin Crew Association

1072. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air-India Cabin Crew Association (AICCA) had observed a 'work-to-rule' agitation during the first week of June, 1986 ;

(b) how many flights were cancelled and how many were delayed because of this agitation and what is the total loss of revenue to Air India on that account ; and

(c) what were the various Demands of the Association and what was the settlement arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Air India Cabin Crew Association observed a work-to-rule agitation from May 28 to June 5, 1986.

(b) Due to the agitation, three flights were cancelled, two were operated ferry and six were delayed.

The total loss of revenue to the Corporation has been estimated at Rs. 61.82 lakhs approximately. In addition, expenditure on passenger amenities such as hotel accommodation and transport amounting to Rs. 5.2 lakhs approximately was also incurred. However, the loss of revenue was partially offset by cancellation/rescheduling of flights which resulted in savings of Rs. 49.30 lakhs approximately.

(c) The agitation was launched as a protest against introduction of Slip system on the India-USA-India sector. However, during discussion, the Association changed their stand from total opposition to the slip pattern of operations and sought a change in the provision of layover from two days at London, both ways, and one day in USA to layover at London for two days and also two days at New York. On the return journey, the layover would be for one day instead of two days earlier proposed. This pattern would be followed for a period of

three months i.e. upto August 31, 1986. After August, 1986 Management would introduce layover pattern for two days at London one day in New York and two days in London or any other appropriate pattern.

Disciplinary action against certain Cabin Crew members has been regulated in terms of provisions of the Air India Employees, Service Regulations. The management assured the Association that there would be no victimisation.

Detection of AIDS cases and preventive measures

1073. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Medical Research has detected few cases of AIDS in Madras, Bombay, Pune and various other cities in India recently ;

(b) what are the symptoms and signs of the AIDS victims ; and

(c) what are preventive measures Government have taken to check the spreading of this disease in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) So far 18 cases of AIDS infection have been detected out of which two have developed the disease and one has developed AIDS related complex (ARC).

(b) Symptoms and signs of AIDS include fatigue, fever, loss of appetite and weight, night sweats, swollen glands etc. occurring due to underlying cellular immunodeficiency. In addition, the patient become vulnerable to severe life threatening opportunistic infections like pneumocystis carinii (a parasitic infection of lungs), herpes, cytomegale virus etc.

(c) A nationwide control programme has been initiated and the important steps under this programme taken so far for the prevention of the disease are :—

(1) restrictions have been imposed on

import of blood and blood products without AIDS clearance certificate.

(2) All the state health authorities hospitals/STD clinics have been alerted to look for AIDS.

(3) All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors.

(4) All the state health authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics and to use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible.

(5) Guidelines have sent to all the state health authorities for health care personnel.

(6) All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention.

Celebration of Cultural Decade by UNESCO

1074. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation will be celebrating 1988—98 as cultural decade ;

(b) whether India will be associating itself with these celebrations ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) A Resolution concerning proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly of a World Decade for Cultural Development under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO, was adopted at the twenty-second Session of the General Conference of Unesco held in 1983. A resolution was also adopted at the twenty-third Session of the General Conference of Unesco held in 1985 for taking necessary

steps for the proclamation of the Decade (1988—98). A final decision is to be taken at the forthcoming Session of the United Nations General Assembly to be held this year.

(b) In principle, India has no objection in associating itself with the celebrations.

(c) The details of the Plan of Action will be finalised by Unesco in consultation with the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Battery operated buses on DTC routes

1075. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether battery operated buses are proposed to be introduced on all D.T.C. routes in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether before introducing the service, Government have worked out the 1 Kilometer expense on such buses as compared to petrol operated buses ; and

(d) whether introduction of such buses will further enhance the bus fare in Delhi and if so, to what extent ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Fall in blood donation due to over publicity about AIDS

1076. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in blood donation cases owing to over publicity being given about AIDS which has created panic amongst blood donors ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or

proposed by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) There has been no indication so far about any steep decline in blood donation during the current year.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in fare and providing better facilities to passengers

1077. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times IInd class train fare was raised during the past five years together with the percentage of increase each time ;

(b) whether there has been any corresponding increase in the facilities provided to passengers ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken in providing better facilities to passengers ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

(a) The Second Class fares were increased on five occasions during the last Five years i.e. between 1982-83 to 1986-87, as detailed below :—

1. With effect from 1.4.82, the Second Class fares were increased as under :

(i) *Second Class (Ordinary)*

(a) The exemptions given with effect from 15.7.1980 (10% surcharge upto 100 Kms.)

and from 1.4.1981 (5% surcharge upto 200 Kms.) were withdrawn and the fares rounded off to the next higher multiple of 10 paise.

(b) The fares were revised as under :

(i) fares upto 400 Kms. were increased by 4 paise for each block of 5 Kms.

(ii) fares from 401 Kms. to 800 Kms. were increased by 3 paise for each block of 5 Kms. and

(iii) for distances over 800 Kms. the fares were raised by 2.5 paise per 5 Kms.

(ii) *Second Class Mail/Express*

The fare for this mode of travel was increased on the same basis as for Second Class (Ordinary).

2. With effect from 1.4.83, the Second Class fares were increased as under :

(i) *Second Class (Ordinary)* : The Second Class (Ordinary, fares were revised as under :

Zero Kms.	50 paise
*plus 1—150 Kms.	6 paise per km.
plus 151 – 400 kms.	5 paise per km.
Plus 401—750 kms.	4 paise per km.
plus 751—1200 kms.	3.5 paise per km.
plus over 1200 kms.	3 paise per km.

*For distance upto 150 kms. in 2nd Class Ordinary and Mail, Express, the fares for the distance slab 1-150 kms. were calculated on the basis of 5.7 paise per km. instead of 6 paise per km.

(ii) *Second Class (Mail/Express)*

As on 1-4-1983, the scale of fares for Second Class (Mail, Express) were fixed at

140% of the Second Class (Ordinary) fares.

3. With effect from 1-4-1984, the Second Class fares were increased as under :—

(i) Second Class (Ordinary) No increase

(ii) Second Class (Mail/ Express) . A surcharge of Rs. 2 per passenger for a ticket above the value of Rs. 10 was levied.

4. With effect from 15-4-1985, the Second Class fares were increased as under :—

(i) Second Class Upto 50 No increase
(Ordinary) kms.
Beyond 10%
50 kms.

(ii) Second Class Upto No increase
(Mail/Exp.) 50 kms.
Beyond 10%
50. kms.

5. With effect from 1-4-1986, the Second Class fares were increased as under :—

(i) Second Class (Ordinary) No increase

(ii) Second Class (M/ Express) (a) 1-250 kms. by 7.5%

(b) 251 kms. and above by 5%

(c) subject to a minimum increase of Rupee one per ticket,

(c) A brief resume of additional facilities provided and improvements effected in the quality of service to the passengers is given below :—

(i) Train reservation work has been computerised in Delhi area in respect of all trains in Upper Classes and 42 trains in IInd Class in respect of trains leaving New

Delhi and Nizamuddin. Computerisation of the remaining trains has also been planned and would be implemented shortly. Computerisation schemes for reservation have also been sanctioned for other metropolitan cities like Bombay and Calcutta.

- (ii) New rules for cancellation and refund on railway journey tickets which become effective from 1.1.86 were framed with a view to decentralise the powers regarding refund so that the passengers can get the refund in most cases at the booking counter where they had originally purchased the ticket.
- (iii) Menus have been revised in consultation with I.T.D.C and now wholesome and hygienic food is provided in cassettes in important trains.
- (iv) A Yatri Niwas is also being set up as a pilot project at New Delhi to provide good accommodation at reasonable price to passengers.
- (v) Arrangements for drinking water including water coolers etc. have been made and they are augmented during summer.
- (vi) Keeping in view the importance of passenger amenities like arrangements for drinking water including water coolers, etc., waiting accommodation, refreshment rooms and vendors' stalls, latrines, provision of benches and trees on platforms, approach roads, circulating areas, lighting arrangements and provision of fans, enquiry offices, information centres etc., and increased allocation of funds has been made for this purpose over the last five years. The details are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Five year Period ending with</i>	<i>Allocation (Net)</i>
1981-82	23.00
1986-87	30.01

Shipping Companies/Yards having technical collaboration with foreign companies

1078. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Shipping Companies are having technical collaboration agreements with a number of foreign companies ;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign companies and their respective Countries having technical collaboration agreements with the Indian Shipyards/Companies and broad details of each agreement ;

(c) whether there are any projects abroad in which Indian Shipping Companies are rendering any assistance ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) While Indian shipping companies are not having any technical collaboration agreement with any foreign company, Indian shipyards do have technical collaboration agreements with foreign yards.

(b) Details are being collected.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Allocation for Cultural Centres in Seventh Plan

1079. SHRI KALE PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for setting up cultural centres in the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) the activities to be carried out by these Centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) The Central Government have allocated Rs. 35 crore for setting up Zonal Cultural Centres in the Seventh Plan.

(b) The Centres have been envisaged to provide facilities for the creative development and promotion of various art forms with special emphasis on linkages among various areas. Their objective is to enrich consciousness of the people about their cultural heritage. Institutionally, it is proposed to set up a complex which will include galleries for exhibition, sculptural parks, facilities for musical archives library, production of audio-visual and video-tape programmes and documentation of art forms.

Funds to States for promotion of sports

1080. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for promotion of sports during the year 1986-87 ;

(b) the amount sanctioned to Bihar and other States during the past two years to encourage sports activities ; and

(c) the details regarding utilization of these funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Under the Central Scheme of grants to State Sports Councils, etc. operated by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for development of sports and games, funds are not allocated statewise. Proposals that are received in proper form duly recommended by the concerned State Government are considered and financial assistance made available on merits of each case.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The funds under the scheme are utilised for development of playfields, construction of stadia, swimming pools and sports complexes ; for holding state level coaching camps, establishment/maintenance of Rural Sports Centres and for purchasing sports equipment of non-expendible nature.

S. No.	Name of State	Amount of grant (Rs.)	
		1984-85	1985-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,37,500	41,000
2.	Assam	—	2,12,000
3.	Bihar	—	1,39,650
4.	Gujarat	2,35,500	8,38,200
5.	Haryana	3,50,465	5,68,500
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10,24,065	7,30,400
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	38,815	77,000
8.	Karnataka	5,42,000	1,31,700

1	2	3	4
9.	Kerala	2,22,348	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	60,000	10,55,000
11.	Maharashtra	7,17,000	13,76,235
12.	Manipur	23,39,115	2,75,500
13.	Meghalaya	5,75,000	17,22,800
14.	Nagaland	5,00,000	7,50,000
15.	Orissa	6,60,525	15,43,500
16.	Punjab	6,90,000	46,00,150
17.	Rajasthan	16,16,270	20,03,765
18.	Sikkim	1,25,000	14,40,000
19.	Tamil Nadu	8,67,210	5,34,850
20.	Tripura	3,45,000	1,25,000
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5,07,800	20,45,500
22.	West Bengal	1,61,212	2,91,250
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,63,000	18,000
24.	Chandigarh	4,80,800	1,80,000
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,09,575	—
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10,12,600	—
27.	Mizoram	5,00,000	15,00,000
28.	Pondicherry	10,000	—
Total		1,46,90,800	2,22,00,000

Indo-Dutch Cooperation for Drainage problems

1081. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some pilot projects have been taken up under the Indo-Dutch Cooperation Programme for finding solution for drainage problems in black cotton soils in Southern part of the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the Dutch-Cooperation likely to be available to implement the programme for the solution of drainage problem ; and

(c) the various measures included in the above programme ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir. One Pilot Project has been taken up under the Indo-Dutch Cooperation Programme for finding solutions to the drainage problems in black cotton soils in the Tungabhadra Irrigation project area.

(b) and (c) The Dutch Government will be contributing nearly 1.5 million Dutch Guilders (DG) (0.308 million Dutch Guilders in foreign currency and 1.19 million guilders equivalent to Rs. 40 lakhs) and will also provide technical expertise in design and construction of drainage schemes.

The project consists of aerial survey, construction of measuring devices, nala cleaning, selective lining, consultancy of Dutch Experts and aims at finding solutions to water logging and salinity through improved water management.

Dearness allowance to I.A. employees

1082. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some employees of Indian Airlines are being paid variable dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 523.75 per month in the pay scales of Rs. 910—1700 and Rs. 1150—1600 whereas some employees are being paid variable

dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 739.00 in the same pay scales ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. Since there is no scale of Rs. 1150-1600 in the Indian Airlines, the reference in the question is perhaps to the scale of pay of Rs. 1150-1960.

(b) The difference in variable D.A. is due to the fact that under the wage settlements effective 1st October, 1981, some unions/associations in Indian Airlines representing different categories of employees chose to take a part of the wage increase under the head "Variable Dearness Allowance", whereas some other unions/associations opted for the increase under the head "wage increase 1981", "conveyance allowance", etc. However, neutralisation rate is the same for all categories.

Centrally sponsored scheme for surface and ground water

1083. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening the ground and surface water is under operation in some States ;

(b) if so, since when and the name of the States where such scheme is under operation ;

(c) whether such programme has been undertaken in Karnataka State also ; and

(d) if so, the number of minor irrigation projects implemented in Karnataka State under the above Centrally sponsored scheme during the last three years ?

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

(b) The scheme which essentially provides matching assistance for purchase of

equipments required for ground water development is in operation since 1976 and is applicable to all the States/Union Territories.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During the last 3 years the State has received Central assistance under the scheme of Rs. 1 lakh only in the year 1983-84 for purchasing measuring equipments for flow of water.

[*Translation*]

Education of deaf and dumb children under new education policy

1084. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of deaf and dumb children in the country who are getting education ;

(b) whether Government have made special provisions for them under the new education policy ; and

(c) if so, the facilities likely to be given to them in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) It is estimated that about 15,000 deaf, dumb and partially hearing children are getting education in the country.

(b) and (c) The National Policy on Education—1986 envisages that wherever feasible, education of children with motor handicaps and other mild handicaps will be common with that of others and that special schools with hostels will be provided as far as possible at district headquarters, for the severely handicapped children. The facilities to be provided in future will depend upon the programme of action and the availability of resources in pursuance of the National Policy on Education - 1986.

[*English*]

News item captioned "Doctors' callousness kills child"

1085. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : 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 "Doctors' callousness kills child" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 7 July, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether the child died because of wrong blood transfusion and if so, the steps taken to ensure that this is not repeated in future ;

(c) whether wrong labelling in Safdarjung Hospital is common and deaths are hushed up ; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps are proposed to be taken in the matters ?

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

(b) No, Death was due to Septicaemia.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Necessary medicines are usually available to tackle such situations.

Collapse of Nehru Bridge on River Mandovi in Goa

1086. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nehru Bridge on river Mandovi in Goa has collapsed ; and

(b) if so, the loss of life and property as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two spans of Nehru Bridge across the river Mandovi on NH 17 near Panaji have collapsed on the 5th July, 1986 ; and

(b) As so far reported by Government of Goa, Daman & Diu this accident has

resulted in loss of three lives and one person is reported to be missing.

Non-stopping of buses at stops where queue system is not observed

1087. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has decided not to halt buses at bus stops where queue system is not observed ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take if the driver conductor's decision on the existence or otherwise of a queue on a given stop turns out to be arbitrary thus causing inconvenience to the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) The D.T.C. had been making effort to ensure that commuters maintain adequate discipline while boarding or alighting from the buses through advertising campaigns, through Press, Radio and T.V. To help this, they also employed at important bus stops Home Guards for a period of one month. The DTC continues to make efforts and seek cooperation of the public in maintaining queue system at the bus stops. In these campaigns suggestions had also been received that on the bus stops where people do not make queues, the buses should not stop. This suggestion had also been considered. In order to ensure that drivers do not resort to non-stoppage of buses, mobile squad are continuously checking the buses, senior officers are deputed to find out deficiencies and violations noted in this connection attract suitable actions.

Addition to fleet strength of Air India

1088. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India has taken any steps so far to acquire more aircraft and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) what increase in the fleet strength of Air India is now contemplated ; and

(c) what is the traffic projection of Air India for this year and next three years compared to 1985-86 in terms of number of passengers, passenger Km. and freight (both tonnes and tonne Km.) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Air India has already taken action to acquire six A310-300 Airbus aircraft during 1986-87. Out of above, three aircraft have already arrived and are in commercial service. The remaining three aircraft are expected to be delivered by the end of 1986.

A proposal for the acquisition of a replacement aircraft for "Emperor Kanishka" which crashed on 23rd June, 1985 is under examination.

(c) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, Air India is planning for an average growth rate of 4%. The year to year growth rate during the Seventh Plan would however depend on the final selection and time of induction of additional aircraft, in respect of which a study is currently in progress.

Utilisation of Calcutta Jetties

1089. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for utilisation of the Calcutta Jetties including the land and sheds from any quarters ;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether Government have scrutinized such proposals and taken any decision thereon ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

(e) if not, whether Government have formulated any plan for utilisation of these areas ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal from Eastern Railways to utilise a portion of land in Calcutta Jetty area for operating the Circular Railway and a proposal from the State Government to transfer a portion of land in Calcutta Jetty area for construction of a North-South Corridor have been received.

(c) and (d) Eastern Railway has finalised the alignment of a double track railway line whereby about 9.5 acres of land within the Calcutta Jetty area is required to be transferred to the Railways. A major portion of the land has been handed over to the Railways. Regarding the land required by the State Government for the North-South Corridor, Government have approved in principle the transfer of the required land and as per alignment of the corridor tentatively agreed upon, about 7.5 acres of land within the Calcutta Jetty will be required for the purpose. The finalisation of the alignment and the valuation of the land and other related matters are under discussion between the Calcutta Port Trust and the concerned State Government authorities.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Draft of Haldia and Calcutta ports

1090. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent, if any, has the draft of Haldia and Calcutta gone down since early sixties ; and

(b) what has been the effect of such reduction of draft on the shipping capable of touching these two ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The draught at Calcutta fell by 0.7 Meter between 1964 and 1986. In case of Haldia, the reduction in draught since 1968 is of the order of 0.9 Meter.

(b) The reduction in draught at Calcutta has resulted in a fall in the average load carried by the ships. When the Dock System at Haldia was commissioned in 1977, the annual number of vessels calling at Haldia was about 200, whereas the number of vessels calling at present is about 550. However, due to fall in draught, large size vessels are reluctant to call at Haldia because of loss of Dead Weight Tonnage.

Delay in Madras Rapid Transit System

1091. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of the Madras Rapid Transit System in Madras ; and

(b) whether the delay is due to financial constraint or any other reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Physical progress of this project up to 30th June 1986 is 9%. Against an estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores, expenditure incurred upto March 1986 on this project is Rs. 8.30 crores. In the current year 1986-87, Rs. 4 crores have been allotted to this project. Progress of the project is slow on account of constraint of funds.

Allotment of seats by Central Government in Medical Colleges

1092. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the criteria laid down for allotment of seats in various medical colleges by the Central Government under its direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : The Government of India allocate a certain number of seats which are contributed to the Central Pool by States Union Territories with medical colleges to the States Union Territories without medical

colleges, children of defence personnel, other para-military organisations, foreign students awarded Cultural Exchange Fellowships, self-financing foreign students, repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka, etc. The allocation of these seats varies from year to year depending upon the overall availability of MBBS seats in the Central Pool. The selection and nomination of students is done by the respective States/Union Territories/concerned agencies to whom these seats allotted. No student can be admitted to any medical college unless he or she fulfils the eligibility criteria laid down by the Medical Council of India/Colleges/ Universities concerned.

Development Programme of eastern region

1093. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided for a time-bound development of eastern region in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of States and Union Territories to be included under the development programme ;

(c) the details of developments proposed to be completed and the time by which it is expected to be completed ;

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon ; and

(e) whether similar time-bound programme is under active consideration of the Government for the development of Andhra Pradesh, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) There is no time-bound programme drawn up for development of railways in the Eastern region. However, construction of new railway lines has been taken up in the North Eastern region, on considerations of national integration and for stimulating the development of the remote hill States of the region. Details of these railway lines indicating the States/Union Territory to be served by these lines, and their estimated cost are indicated in the statement given below. Completion of these projects will depend on availability of resources.

(e) There is no time-bound programme for development of Railways in Andhra Pradesh or in any other region. Details of new railway lines taken up for construction in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement attached. Completion of these projects will also depend on availability of resources.

Statement

1. Details of new Railway lines under construction in the North Eastern region.

S. No.	Name of railway line	State/ Union Territory served	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Remarks
1.	Balipara-Bhalukpong	Assam/ Arunachal Pradesh	9.97	
2.	Dharmanagar-Kumarghat	Tripura	29.59	Section from Dharmanagar to Pechertal opened in March/86.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Slichar-Jiribam	Assam/ Manipur	25.31	
4.	Lalbazar-Bhairabi	Assam/ Mizoram	27.18	
5.	Amguri-Tuli	Assam/ Nagaland	5.83	Work has been pended on account of non-availability of land.
6.	Rail-cum-road bridge over Brahmaputra at Jogighopa and BG rails way line from Jogighopa to Guwahati	Assam	190.00	

2. *Details of new Railway lines under construction in Andhra Pradesh.*

S. No.	Name of Railway line	Anticipated cost (Rs. in crores)	Remarks
1.	Bibinagar-Nadikude	45.58	Bibinagar-Miryalguda section opened to traffic
2.	Bhadrachellam-Manuguru	19.95	open to traffic. Residual works in progress
3.	Motumari-Jaggay-Petta	19.38	
4.	Adilabad-Pimpalkutti	15.65	Partly in Maharashtra
5.	Telapur-Patancheru	7.00	
6.	Chitradurg-Rayadurg	20.20	Partly in Karnataka

Losses of State Road Transport Corporations

1094. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the process of nationalisation of road transport is being reversed due to poor financial condition of most of the State Road Transport Undertakings ;

(b) whether the recent study by the Planning Commission has shown that the percentage of nationalised buses has come down from 45.2 per cent in March, 1981, to 38.7 per cent in March 1985 due to financial constraints ;

(c) whether the losses of all the State Road Transport Corporations amounted to about Rs. 1434 crores during the Sixth Plan ; and

(d) if so, the effective measures suggested to reduce cost of operation to ensure positive return on capital and prevent privatisation of road transport ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. According to the Planning Commission study, these losses totalled Rs. 919 crores.

(d) The measures suggested in the study include cost-based fare structures, productivity-increase measures like improvement in maintenance facilities and replacement of overaged buses, the rationalization of taxes levied by State Governments, a system of subsidization for operation on routes in remote areas and concessional passes.

Regularisation of casual workers in Railways

1095. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual workers in each Zonal Railway as on 1 January, 1984, 1 January, 1985 and 1 January, 1986 and how many of them are being continued in service after giving breaks, to get over the rules for regular employment ;

(b) how many of them continue to work after getting two or more breaks, Zone-wise ; and

(c) the measures being taken for their absorption in regular employment.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Percentage of working expenses to earnings of Railways

1096. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether operating ratio (percentage of working expenses to earnings) of the railways had been deteriorated during the plan period 1980—85 ;

(b) if so, the details of expenses and earnings during this period, year-wise ;

(c) the main reasons for the rise in expenses with details of steps taken to control the expenses and details of results obtained ; and

(d) how many times there has been rise in rates for traffic and tariff during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No Sir. The operating ratio did not deteriorate during the Sixth Plan period as would be seen from the fact that in the first year of the Sixth Plan i.e. 80-81 it was 96.1% and in the first year of the Seventh Plan i.e. in 85-86 (R.E.) the operating ratio is 91.3%. In fact this improvement in the operating ratio was achieved by the Indian Railways despite the fact that :

- (a) The conscious policy of tariff restraint was continued to be followed by keeping the increase in the railway tariff to levels much lower than the increase in the weighted index of input costs into the Railways ; and
- (b) contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund was substantially increased from Rs. 220 crores in 80-81 to Rs. 920 crores in 85-86.

(b) The details of expenses and earnings during the period 1980-81 to 1985-86 year-wise are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Earnings</i>
1980-81	2538.83	2642.78
1981-82	3189.36	3567.43
1982-83	3888.77	4401.96
1983-84	4669.13	4992.47
1984-85	5164.30	5365.64
1985-86 (RE)	5809.35	6364.00

(c) Increase in expenses is chiefly due to :

- (i) rise in wage bill of employees consequent upon sanction of successive instalments of additional dearness allowance and grant of interim relief.
- (ii) rise in cost of material and tariff of fuel etc.
- (iii) considerable increase in the amount of Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund to meet the increasing cost of replacements and to clear back-log in replacement of retired assets.
- (iv) increase in Appropriation to Pension Fund in view of the rising pension payment owing to increase in the number of pension optees and in the amounts of pensionary benefits.

As regards steps to control the expenses on each zonal railway, an Additional General Manager monitors expenditure with a view to avoid unnecessary expenditure and also to achieve to economy wherever possible. It may be mentioned that the factors leading to rise in expenditure lie largely outside the purview of control by the Department of Railways.

(d) The tariffs were increased five times in the Budgets presented during the period 1980--85. However, rate of increase in tariffs was kept much lower than the increase in index of input costs into the Railways.

News item Captioned "WHO warning against tobacco pandemic"

1097. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "WHO warning against tobacco pandemic" appearing in the Times of India dated 21 May, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued statutory warning that cigarettes are injurious for health ;

(c) when this warning was issued and after that what further steps were taken against smoking and tobacco induced diseases ; and

(d) how much amount has been spent by Government to create public awareness against smoking during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The Government are aware of the concern expressed by the World Health Organisation.

(b) to (d) The Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 1975 came into force with effect from 1-4-1976. This Act required the prominent display of a statutory warning 'Cigarette smoking is injurious to health' on every cigarette packet/carton/advertisement/hoard-

ing by the manufacturers or persons trading in cigarette.

Apart from this, the Government has taken the following steps to discourage smoking in general :

(1) Indian Council of Medical Research has been conducting/monitoring projects aimed at persuading tobacco habitues to give up use of tobacco.

(2) It has been decided that A.I.R. and Doordarshan would not accept any advertisement which encourages smoking.

(3) The Department of Sports have issued instructions prohibiting display of hoardings pertaining to liquor and cigarettes in the Asiad Stadia.

**Meeting of Chief Ministers to discuss
Telugu Ganga Project**

1098. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the meeting of four Chief Ministers convened by the centre recently to discuss the Telugu Ganga Project has since been postponed ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the postponement of the above meeting ; and

(c) whether the Prime Minister has agreed to discuss with individual Chief Ministers in the matter and if so, when ?

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

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister was not inclined to attend the meeting and he wrote to the Prime Minister on 29.5.1986 reiterating the stand of his Government that no inter-State issues were involved in the project and that should the Union Minister of Water Resources persist on going ahead with the meeting, he would be deputing his Minister for Major & Medium Irrigation Projects to attend.

(c) The Prime Minister has already written to the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka on 6 May, 1985 urging them to give early consideration to the project so that the problems could be resolved in a manner beneficial to all concerned States.

The Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh presented two memoranda on two occasions, 30 October, 1985 and 2 March, 1986 and the Prime Minister had a detailed discussion on these issues with Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh on 11.4.1986 at Hyderabad. The Prime Minister is keen to see that a resolution of the issues takes place and optimum utilisation of waters can be made.

**Non-formal education through Radio
and Television**

1099. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate to effectively utilise media of All India Radio and Television to impart education to non-school going children as the new education policy lays stress on non-formal education ;

(b) whether requisite arrangement have been made with these modern media of communication for imparting non-formal education ;

(c) whether any experiments have been made in the country in that direction ; and

(d) if not, whether Government would rely on such experience gained by other advanced countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :
(a) to (c) Radio and television are being used for quite some time now for transmitting educational programme which are generally of enrichment type aimed at primary school children. These programmes are available for use by students of the non-formal system also although there is no

specific project under implementation for using All India Radio and Doordarshan for education in the non-formal sector.

The National Policy on Education 1986 states that education technology will be employed in the spread of useful information both in the formal and non-formal sector. A programme of action for translating various provisions of the Policy into programmes is separately under preparation in the Ministry which will include the use of Radio and TV in education both in the formal and non-formal sectors.

(d) The Government would rely on all available relevant experience including that in advanced countries.

Malpractices in non-computerised railway reservation

1100. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has detected serious irregularities in the non-computerised railway reservation and ticket booking sections ;

(b) if so, whether the CBI has registered cases of misconduct against several Northern Railway employees ;

(c) whether CBI investigations had revealed gross misconduct on the part of booking clerks by putting names of passengers in the reservation against cancellation ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Department of Railways on the report made by the CBI and the measures being considered to check such malpractices in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Checks by the Vigilance and Commercial Departments to prevent malpractices in reservation is a regular feature on the Railways. Certain irregularities were detected in non-computerised reservation by the Central Bureau of Investigation during their recent check at New Delhi.

(b) Cases of Preliminary Enquiry have been registered against four employees.

(c) and (d) The cases are still under investigation by the CBI. Further action will be taken on receipt of the investigation report from the CBI.

Closing down of SDFC

1101. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to close down Shipping Development Fund Committee which was set up to allow shipping companies in the country to acquire loans at concessional terms for the purchase of fishing vessels ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the likely effect of closure of SDFC on the shipping companies, in view of the fact that considerable amount of money has already been disbursed to the various shipyards for construction of vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Government has decided to transfer ship financing functions of Shipping Development Fund Committee, which was granting loans at concessional terms for the purchase of fishing vessels, as well as ships, to a new designated institution under Ministry of Finance. This decision has been taken keeping in view the importance of the shipping industry and special nature of issues involved and to move the shipping industry to an arrangement where the required credit will be made available through financial institutions. Such an arrangement would lead to more professional management of sanction, disbursement and recovery of loans. An institutional arrangement of this type would also help in enlarging the size of the total credit to the shipping industry in the 7th Plan than what would be available only by way of budgetary support to the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

(c) The above decision is not likely to have any effect on the shipping companies who have been sanctioned loans, which have already been disbursed to the various

shipyards for construction of vessels. A Working Group has been set up to go into the modalities of implementing above decision including the necessary legislative enactments.

Setting up of de-addiction centres

1102. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up some de-addiction centres to tackle the growing problem of drug abuse and addiction during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the places identified for the location of such de-addiction centres;

(c) what would be the main functions of those centres ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Government is now considering a national scheme for establishment of de-addiction centres throughout the country.

States not covered by Vayudoot service

1103. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where there is no Vayudoot service ; and

(b) whether Government have any programme to extend Vayudoot service to those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Vayudoot is, at present, not operating to the following States :—

Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu.

(b) During the current plan period Vayudoot proposes to provide air services to the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura & Sikkim.

Facilities for Cancer patients in Safdarjung Hospital

1104. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether facilities including beds at the Safdarjung Hospital for cancer patients at the inadequate and if so, the corrective steps proposed ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a separate National Cancer Hospital on the lines of Tata Cancer Institute ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. However there are physical limitations in expanding the facilities beyond a limit as Safdarjung Hospital is not a specialised hospital for the treatment of cancer patients exclusively. Facilities for cancer treatment are also available at All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan Hospital at Delhi.

(b) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : I have given notice regarding the closure that is going on in National Herald. Its employees and journalists are coming to the Boat Club.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it to me. I shall go through it. Not like this.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
It is illegal—as declared by the Delhi Administration.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
It is there for more than three months. Is there any law in this country ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can give some Motion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
I have given.

MR. SPEAKER : Not as an adjournment motion. It is not a question for an adjournment motion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
This kind of a thing cannot go on for long.

MR. SPEAKER : Then give some other Motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
But the management is refusing to talk with them.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing a discussion. I have not allowed. You can give another motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
You can allow a calling attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I can consider it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Are you going to allow a calling attention motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me. I am open all the time.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
It has to be raised. The government has to come and intervene.

MR. SPEAKER : If you read this book...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
I have read it.

MR. SPEAKER : Then why do you raise it like this ? You can come to me.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
I have already given it.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. if it is all right, I will accept it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
For three months, it is going on.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : The Delhi Administration has declared that the closure is illegal.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : We have given an adjournment motion about Darjeeling matter.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : A trafficker in drugs and hashish...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot ask like this. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Because, the paper says, he is a friend of...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No allegation allowed.

**Not recorded.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You are a lawyer. I have not allowed you.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why can't the Home Minister make a statement on this ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Order order ! Please take your seat. Look, please take your seat when I am on my legs. What are you doing ? When I am on my legs, you are supposed to sit down. There are rules and regulations. There are so many things in the Press. Until and unless I verify them, I cannot say anything. Secondly, who knows what is what with the person, unless and until he is convicted or caught.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He is a bad character. •

MR. SPEAKER : Might be, but that I have to ascertain. You can give me. You cannot accuse any person like this in the House

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, if you shout like this, I will also have to shout.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Again the same thing. You can give it to me. I will forward it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Unnecessarily you are wasting the time of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):

I would like to raise a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Day before yesterday you said that you would be collecting facts. Today it has come out in *The Times of India*...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record without my permission.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No name !

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : What can be done ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You can write to me. I cannot take it up like this.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Again there is something. Mr. Sanyal, this is a very bad habit with you. If you lose your temper, I can also lose my temper. If you shout I can also shout louder than you. Then why do you shout ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, look here ; listen ; there are certain things...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are giving your ruling without hearing us. What is the point in giving your ruling without hearing us ? You first hear us and then give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to hear you, but you are shouting all the time.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Have you read it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have read everything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him ; he is not to go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : What I tell you is that there are 1000 or 10,000 papers in the country. There can be so many things in a paper. The newspaper editors and writers are our brothers ; they are not born from above ; they are just like us ; they get certain things.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a proper thing. They can write, but we have to verify it.

Look here. If you again shout like this, your shouting does not make it more relevant.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Then you allow me.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow unless I verify it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me and I will write to him.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : You can ask the Home Minister to make a statement... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Verbally I cannot take it. You write to me something. I will verify if there is anything.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : What do you gain by shouting ? If you shout you do not gain anything.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You are making it worst confounded. I am taking my own time. Why are you interjecting in this ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Nobody is allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked you time and again that instead of shouting do some constructive work.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sanyal will not let you hear anything. All of you have a very bad habit.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We are all bad people ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, bad habits.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Because we are showing how the Government is acting... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Something might be against you tomorrow in the press.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : For God's Sake, please do not shout. The procedure has to be followed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Order in the House. Hon. Members, I do not know what do you get out of this. You have to follow the procedure. I cannot cut short the procedure. So simple it is.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ? You have to give me notice.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow there might be something against you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You have to give me in writing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : All right you go on doing whatever you like.

(Interruptions)**

(At this stage, Shri Amal Datta left the House)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.08 hrs.

[English]

Brahmaputra Board (Association of any person or organisation or its representative to assist or advise the Board) Regulations, 1986

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Brahmaputra Board (Association of any person or organisation or its representative to assist or advise the Board) Regulations, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 278 in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1986 under section 30 of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 2777/86]

International Airports Authority of India (Annual statement of Accounts) Amendment Rules, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the International Airports Authority of India (Annual Statement of Accounts) Amendment Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 942(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1985 together with an explanatory note, under sub-section (3) of section 36 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 2778/86]

Report of the Reserve Bank of India on Loans given by banks in the Reliance Industries Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Reserve Bank of India on Loans given by banks to the Reliance Industries Limited.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 2779/86]

Notification under Section 41 of the Pondicherry University Act 1985. Annual Accounts of the North Eastern Hill University, 1983-84, Annual Report and Review on the working of the University Grants Commission for the Year 1984-85 Annual Accounts of the Aligarh Muslim University for the Year 1984-85. Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the University of Nyderabad and Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan for the Year 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. PCU/A. Esst./25/85 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1986 regarding additions and substitution to Statute 1(4) of the Pondicherry University Act, 1985, under sub-section (2) of section 41 of the said act.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 2780/86]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1983-84

together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 2781/86]

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 2781/86]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (5) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in library. See No. LT 2782/86]

- (6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 2783/86]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University of Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85.

- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 2784/86]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1984-85.

- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 2785/86]

Annual Report, Annual Account and Review on the working of the Delhi Transport Corporation for the Year 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section 33 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950.
- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in library. Sec. No LT 2786/86]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the Central Research Institute for Yoga and Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi for the Year 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in library. Sec. No. LT 2787/86]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 2788/86]

Statements showing action taken on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

- (1) Statement No. XV—
(Fourteenth Session, Seventh Lok Sabha
1984)

[Placed in library. Sec. No. LT 2789/86]

- (2) Statement No. XII—
(Fifteenth Session, 1984)

[Placed in library. Sec. No. LT 2790/86]

- (3) Statement No. IX —
(First Session, 1985)

[Placed in library. See.
No. LT 2791/86]

- (4) Statement No. IX — Eighth
(Second Session, 1985) Lok Sabha

[Placed in library. See.
No. LT 2792/86]

- (5) Statement No. VI —
(Third Session, 1985)

[Placed in library. See.
No. LT 2793/86]

- (6) Statement No. V —
Fourth Session, 1985)

[Placed in library. See.
No. LT 2794/86]

- (7) Statement No. II —
(Fifth Session, 1986)

[Placed in library. See.
No. LT 2795/86]

12.09 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SHABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha : —

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1986, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1986.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL 1986.

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : I lay on the Table the Merchant Shipping (Amendment)

Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I want to raise a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Your friends do not allow you anything.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No names; not allowed. Nothing goes on record.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why ?

MR. SPEAKER : Because you are out of order. You have got no point of order and you are disallowed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : Because you are out. There is no valid ground for you.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin, I have great regards for you. But the way you do it, it is very improper.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I also have great regards for you.

MR. SPEAKER : Then why do you not talk it over ? Why do you spoil the time of the House unnecessarily ? I can take anything according to procedure. I have not barred anything. But if you shout like that, it will not make any sense.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : You have given me notice. That I have rejected. I do not allow that. You can come under other motions. There are other via media. You can come and discuss. So simple it is.

Why do you have to do all this ? There is no problem. Even the Government can be allowed, you can be allowed. You have unnecessarily wasted ten minutes without any basis....

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : With regard to Gorkha Land.... *(Interruptions)*,

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow you anything which is out of the rule. If it is within the rule, I can allow...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. No shouting....

[Translation]

Do you not feel ashamed ? Shri Sanyal, you do feel a little ashamed.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Central Government is silent. The Home Minister should make a statement condemning their activities... *(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You ask your Home Minister to put him behind the bars.

*(Interruptions)***

[English]

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Don't behave like that. Please sit down. Mr. Jain....

*(Interruptions)****

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, please sit down. Don't create a rumpus in the House.

[Translation]

What will you gain by doing this ? Neither you have listen to him nor he listens to you.

Neither your point is recorded nor heir points are recorded. You do not hear

one another. It neither serves your purpose nor that of the others.

[English]

It is an exercise in futility. Let us do it in a proper manner. Whatever decision is taken, will be taken in a right manner.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down and avoid discussion. If you suffer blood pressure, it will create difficulty for me.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am telling you but you are not paying heed. Why are you addressing each other ? What I mean to say is that it does not serve any purpose. What you are saying is not going on record. He is not understanding you nor am I understanding what you want to say. It does not serve any purpose. I shall see and, if need be, I shall allow it. I shall occupy this Chair so long as I have your confidence. No purpose will be served by making an issue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Rawatji, why don't you keep silent ? You should know that nothing is going on record. Don't you feel ashamed ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. No purpose will be served by it. I think they should be put in a room where these people can shout to their heart's content and then come out...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : First you settle scores and then I shall make my point.

[English]

You have a matching game.

[Translation]

First they should settle scores then I shall speak. Has the matter been settled?

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Are you satisfied now? If you are happy, I am happy.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that the talks on the boundary dispute being held between China and our country in Beijing have ended without arriving at any conclusion. But it has been reported in the yesterday's 'Tribune' that China has intruded into 'No Man's Land' in the Ladakh area and has set up check posts. In this connection....

MR. SPEAKER : You do not attend the Parliament. Am I to be blamed for this?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : We would like to know about the fate of the negotiations being held there.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to tell you that we have already taken a decision that there would be discussion on this issue.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Government should make a statement on it because this is a very serious issue. They have established check posts in Ladakh.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you go on creating disturbances, I cannot do anything. If you do not attend Parliament, I am not at fault. Had you been here, you would have known that we have already decided that there will be discussion on it. There is no dispute about it. There is no need for you to say all these things. I have said that there will be discussion on it. Should I say this from the house top or top of Qutub Minar? When you do not hear me, I am not at fault.

[English]

You attend to your Parliamentary duties. When a very nice discussion goes on, only fifteen Members are present here.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : We wanted to further strengthen your will.

MR. SPEAKER : But when it comes to creating disturbance, the attendance is very good.

SHRI PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : I would like to draw your attention towards the eastern region of Madhya Pradesh....

MR. SPEAKER : You give in writing. This will not do.

12 16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[Translation]

Situation arising out of floods, drought and other natural calamities in various parts of the country.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“Situation arising out of floods, drought and other natural calamities in various parts of the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard”.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON : Sir, I share the concern of the House on the sufferings of the people due to long spells of the drought in certain parts of the country. During 1985-86

260 districts in 14 States/Union Territories involving 1490 lakh population, 436 lakh hectares of cropped area and 1129 lakh cattle population were affected due to drought. During pre monsoon season, in the current financial year 1986-87, 106 districts in 7 States involving 740 lakh population, 190 lakh hectares cropped area and 645 lakh cattle population were affected by drought. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have continued to be affected by drought during pre-monsoon period of 1986-87 also. In the year 1986, certain parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, and Chandigarh have been affected by hailstorm causing damages to crops and dwelling units. Certain areas of Assam and Tripura suffered due to fire. Jammu & Kashmir has been affected by heavy snow fall and flood this year. People of Kangra, Chamba and Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh suffered due to earth quake.

A severe thunder squall with a speed of about 136 km/hour followed by hail-storm hit the Naddi Tehsil of Bharatpur district in Rajasthan and cyclone hit Dholpur district and industrial areas of Bhiwadi in Alwar district which caused extensive damage spread over nearly 100 villages.

The States of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been affected by heavy rains floods of varying intensity, during the current year. I am, however, glad to inform the House that the pressure on account of drought has abated due to reasonably good rains during the current monsoon in the country, except in a few pockets.

Even though the responsibility of carrying out the relief and rehabilitation activities is primarily that of the State Governments, Government of India is fully alive to the situation arising out of natural calamities and maintains close liaison with the State Governments, rendering all possible help and Central assistance with a view to mitigating the distress of the affected people.

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As the Members are aware, the financing of relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission and Government decisions thereon. The margin money with the States has been increased from Rs. 100.55 crores to Rs. 240.75 crores on the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission from the year 1985-86. This will enable the States to take immediate action for providing relief. The Commission have also expressed the view that with the enlargement of Margin Money, in ordinary course, it should be possible for the State to cope with a natural calamity without having to seek any further assistance. Whenever necessary, on the request of the concerned State Government, Ways & Means advances are sanctioned pending the issue of sanction of Central assistance. Thus, by way of margin money and Ways & Means advances, the Central Government ensure that the relief operations are not delayed due to paucity of funds.

Immediately on receipt of the first signal of the disaster, Agriculture Ministry reacts by getting in touch with State Governments to have detailed information about the prevailing situation and the measures undertaken by the concerned State Governments to combat the situation. Reconnaissance Teams are also deputed at times on receipt of report of the occurrence of the calamity. The Prime Minister himself has already visited some of the affected States for getting first hand information of the prevailing situation and action taken by the State Government for mitigating the hardships of the people.

Every year, detailed guidelines are sent to the Chief Secretaries of all the States and U.Ts. before the onset of monsoon, indicating the line of action required to be taken in advance so that adequate preparations are made to deal with floods and other natural calamities. This year, a letter was sent to all States on 29th May, 1986. A Conference of Revenue Ministers of the State Governments was held in Delhi this year and discussed the issue relating to Natural calamities. A conference of Relief Commissioners of all States and UTs is organised every year to discuss the status of prepared-

ness. This year, such a conference was organised on 30th June, 1986.

A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 467.81 crores has been approved for utilisation in the year 1985-86 and Rs. 298.32 crores for utilisation in 1986-87 for drought relief to various States/UTs. We had sanctioned recently another Rs. 32.37 crores of Rajasthan, which I could not mention in the circulated statement. There is also another correction. Instead of Rs. 595.42 crores, it should be Rs. 558.31 crores. So, Rs. 558.31 crores have been approved for utilisation in 1985-86 and Rs. 66.93 crores for utilisation in 1986-87 so far for floods, cyclones etc. Sir, for this Rs. 20 crores, as I mentioned in the statement, it should be Rs. 66.93 crores. I am adding again to the statement that Rs. 1.17 crores was sanctioned yesterday for hail-storm relief to Rajasthan. An amount of Rs. 2.38 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 0.096 crores in 1986-87 has been approved towards relief for fire damages. A ceiling of expenditure amounting to Rs. 1.43 crores was approved for Assam in the year 1985-86 for earthquake relief.

Government of India have decided last year -- last year means, by the end of the last financial year, i.e. this calendar year -- to allow the State Governments reimbursement to handling cost and subsidy on wheat and rice that may be supplied at subsidised rates to workers employed on relief works. Under this scheme, 55,000 tonnes of wheat were allocated to Maharashtra. The Government of India have also decided to meet the cost of transportation of fodder, both by rail and road during drought. The surplus States were requested to make available fodder to drought affected areas. Department of Railway have also issued orders for transportation of fodder on priority basis.

Certain other steps have also been taken recently to make the norms of Central assistance more realistic and to ensure that the Central assistance is utilised in a proper manner. The revised norms of Central assistance and additional guidelines to the State Governments have been circulated to the States and U.Ts for their information. The States have been requested to put adequate emphasis on the need for utilisation of Central assistance for creation of produc-

tive assets. In addition, a number of long-term measures like soil and water conservation programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Programmes for expansion of irrigation facilities, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Dryland Farming, Afforestation schemes etc. have been taken by the Government for reducing the incidence and intensity of drought conditions.

A Working Group on communication for disaster management has been set up under the Chairmanship of Director-General, India Meteorological Department for reviewing the existing system and to suggest improvement therein. Action has also been initiated for preparation of a Centrally-sponsored Scheme on Disaster Preparedness, covering items like construction of Cyclone shelters, augmenting the existing forecasting, warning and communication system, purchase of equipments for rescue and relief operations. A total allocation of Rs. 12.00 crores during the Current Five Year Plan with Rs. 6.00 crores as Central share and the balance Rs. 6.00 crores as States' share has been provided in the Plan for this scheme.

Let us all pray to God Almighty that the current monsoon would bring long-awaited relief to all the people of our country. I would like to assure the House that Central Government will take all possible steps to supplement the efforts of the States in dealing with the natural calamities, wherever these occur.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh were affected due to drought. I shall deal with the situation of Rajasthan in detail.

There has been famine in Rajasthan continuously for the last 4 years and in 1985-86 about 2.19 crore population and 3 crore heads of cattle were affected due to this.

According to the information I have got in Barmer the rainfall this year between June

to 22 July, which should have been 82.4 mm normally, was just 4.3 mm. Similarly, in Jaisalmer district instead of 48.4 mm it was just 9.1 mm, in Jodhpur district instead of the normal rainfall of 107.6 mm, it was only 9.5 mm. In Bhilwara the rainfall, which in normal course should have been 238.2 mm, was only 88.3 mm.

This year in the absence of rains, even sowing has not been done. Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur come under my constituency. Sowing has not been done in most of the areas there. In other areas where the rainfall has been scanty and there has been long gap between the two rainfalls, the remaining crop has also been damaged.

When the situation is so acute and since June there has been no rains, the Centre should come forward to help. But it is a matter of regret that in the absence of timely help from the Central Government, the situation in Rajasthan has become alarming. Also, instead of 10 lakh labourers only 2 lakh labourers have been provided employment. In my Barmer area instead of one lakh labourers, only 14 thousand labourers, have been provided employment.

The cattle have started perishing. Their number of during cattle is in thousands. One of the reasons for their death is that the fodder is very costly and it is not being made available in time. So far as drinking water is concerned, the people have to cover a distance of 10 to 15 kms to fetch it. In the absence of rainfall, the water level has gone down. Water which used to be supplied through tankers does not reach its destination because all the routes have been blocked due to duststorms. Thus, the drinking water situation is very acute there.

Along with it, the number of relief centres have also been reduced. The main reason for this is that 5 lakh tonnes of wheat, assured by the Central Government, has not been supplied in full where as the Finance Minister and the agriculture Minister had given assurances that this much quantity of wheat would definitely be made available. Today, when I met Shrimati Grewal, Secretary to the Prime Minister, she also stated that 5 lakh tonnes of wheat should have been given. Due to non-supply of wheat, all

the relief works have come to nought. Our Government submitted a memorandum on May 21, 1986 and requested in it that Rs. 87.97 crores for employment, Rs. 59.51 crores for drinking water and Rs. 4.20 crores for fodder should be given. This memorandum was submitted on May 20, 1986. A study Team from here also reached there in the first week of June. No decision has so far been taken since its arrival. I read in the 'Hindustan Times' today that the matter has been decided finally. Even after the submission of the report of the Study Team, a period of one month or one and a half months has been taken and on account of this delay, the Central assistance was not provided on time. Even now the assistance proposed to be provided is quite insufficient. According to the information received, the Central Government is going to give Rs. 60.75 crores against the demand for Rs. 87.89 crores for employment. Similarly, our demand for drinking water was Rs. 60 crores but we are going to be provided with only Rs. 16.39 crores. This information also we got today from The Hindustan Times'.

Secondly, whatever help is given is under Advance Plan or as loan. If it is given under Advance Plan, it forms part of our plan and in case it is treated as a loan, it would mean increased loan burden on the State and the situation is that there has been drought for the last four or five years. I want to submit that it has been written on page 70 of the Report of the Eighth Finance Commission :—

[English]

"In the existing criteria governing the Central assistance for various kinds of natural calamities, except that in the case of States which have had droughts for more than 4 or 5 successive years, the entire assistance should be considered for being given as a grant."

[Translation]

All this amount should be given to us as grant. What happens is that when it is not given as grant or is given as Advance Plan, this amount is spent in an area which is drought stricken resulting in

hampering of the programmes relating to the areas which are not drought affected. That is why I have submitted that Central assistance should be in the shape of grant.

My other submission is that the assistance given to desert areas should be on the lines given for flood affected areas in which 75 per cent of the assistance is under non-plan category. The situation in desert areas is worse than those areas. Thousands of cattle heads perish, people die of starvation because they do not get employment. Only one crop grows. The Central Government should take this thing into consideration and should give 75 per cent of the funds as grant as is given in the case of flood affected States. Moreover, our margin money should also be increased. Rs. 16 crores have been fixed as margin money for the States whereas the natural calamities have become an annual feature. If the margin money is increased to Rs. 50 crores, the State will not be burdened subsequently. In this connection I have to say only this that it is a national calamity and the Central Government should extend all possible assistance. The number of labourers has come down to 2 lakhs. Therefore, more projects should be taken up and the number of labourers should be increased to 10 lakhs because the situation has worsened. Fodder should be made available for the cattle? Adequate arrangement for drinking water should be made. In this famine situation help in every way should be given.

With these words, I draw your attention to this serious problem and expect that the Central Government will provide full assistance. The situation in the State is that it is facing the worst famine of the century. In such a situation you should save the lives of the people and the cattle of Rajasthan and contribute to build its economy.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, India is a big country with varied agro-climatical zones. We have been noticing floods and drought in various parts of the country. People are suffering from occurrences of hailstorms, snowfall and all these things. In fact, this

situation is not something new. We have been experiencing it for long. But unfortunately there has been no Plan allocation for this. Government has not reserved any fund, any revolving fund, to meet the situation. Unfortunately, whenever there is drought or any such occurrence, after three or four months they send the Central Team. And another two or three months are taken for issue of assistance. By that time, the drought season will be over and the rainy season will have come. The same thing happened in Andhra Pradesh. The Central Team visited in May, from 3rd to 7th, and after all the recommendations and persuasions, they could give only Rs. 40 crores recently, on 18th of this month. On the same day we received rains. The kharif monsoon started only on 18th of this month. I will give another example. My constituency, Nalgonda, is said to be a drought-prone district; there, normally the rainfall upto the end of June is 191 millimetres. Last year it was 141 millimetres. This year it is only 46 millimetres as on 1st July. I have got the figures. In Rayalaseema, it is less than 20 millimetres, specially in Anantapur area. This is the situation. This is not something new. I have with me figures of Central assistance sought in respect of the years 1979-80 to 1986-87. We have been asking for Central assistance and Central assistance is being given. It has become a general phenomenon. There should be a revolving fund to meet the situation immediately. The Central Government is giving only Rs. 30 or Rs. 20 crores. Whatever the State Government is asking for, they are not giving; they are giving a small amount. Whatever may be the amount they may be giving, why don't they give it in time? Why this delay?

Also whatever the Central Team is doing it is all a humbug. They visit only the road-side villages. I hail from Nalgonda which is near Hyderabad. When the Central Team comes to my constituency, they do not extend even this minimum courtesy of informing the local M.P. They do not inform the local M.P.s as to when they are coming and where they are going. They go to the Chief Secretary, they go to the Collector and other officers. They enjoy the dak bungalow and other facilities. Then they come back and give some report to the Central Govern-

ment. What sort of report will they give? They are visiting the field after 7 p.m. What will they see in the night in the rural areas? This is the fate of your Central Teams. I feel sorry to bring this to your notice.

Last time the Andhra Pradesh requested for Rs. 934 crores. You were kind enough to give only Rs. 40.05 crores. The other day in Hyderabad the Raita Maha Sabha, sponsored by all the political parties, demanded the Central Government at least to give Rs. 300 crores to meet this situation. It is a worsening situation and no body could cope up with this.

Now the entire Kharif season is lost. I know the situation as a scientist and as a farmer. If you sow during this month what will you get? The entire Kharif season is gone. There is no fodder. There is no hope of getting fodder even this year also. Cattle are coming to the slaughter house in Hyderabad and elsewhere. All the farmers are in miserable condition. Nobody is there to help them. Actually the State Government with their meagre resources are helping them.

Unfortunately, there are no rains in Andhra Pradesh. But there were rains in other parts of the country. They actually caused a breach to the Dhavaleswaram project over Godavari. We are requesting the Central Government to build a project at Polavaram.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Under Rule 193 we are going to discuss about the economic situation. At that time you can raise this point. Please wind up now.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : There is water in Godavari. The State Government is ready to take up this project. But the Central Government is not giving clearance. You must give the clearance immediately to take up this project.

I want to give one or two concrete suggestions to the Minister. Now we are having a crop insurance scheme. It is only a joke to the farmers. It is in no way helpful to the farmers. You are taking Taluk as an unit. There will be rains in one part of the Taluk whereas there will be no rains in

other parts of the same Taluk. So, it should be taken on an average. I am requesting now and I have been demanding this on the very same floor of this House that you have to take village as a single unit. Afforestation scheme, soil conservation or percolation tanks scheme should be taken up on a priority basis. If you want to build a project you have to spend Rs. 30000 to Rs. 40000 per acre. You are not giving anything to the dry-land farmers. You have to take up dry-land farming on priority basis and the dry-land farmers should be helped.

The State Government are requesting frequently the Central Government to establish the Disastrous Management Institute at Hyderabad. Andhra Pradesh is known for drought and flood. So, if this is located in Hyderabad you will get all the facts and figures. I am requesting the Central Government to extend this facility.

The State is under the grip of severe drought. As demanded by the Raita Maha Sabha, I am urging the Central Government at least to sanction—you have already sanctioned Rs. 40 crores—another Rs. 260 crores. The Raita Maha Sabha consists of important bodies, irrespective of political affiliation. It is a farmer's falum. Farmers have demanded this. So, you kindly see that Rs. 300 crores is given to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat) : I am sorry to find in the Minister's statement that nothing specific has been said about the ravages by floods and erosion in my part of the country. Mysterious one the ways of nature. While there is drought in one part of this big country there is flood in another. To make the matter still worse, in my own State Assam, which is a small State—we find drought in one part of the State and serious damages by floods in just another. I am sorry to state that Assam goes on suffering and seldom gets proper coverage in the national press and our woes are much less appreciated by the powers that be. Certainly, as always, the lack of proper media is responsible for much of this. As would be ascertained from the 1985 Report which was luckily for us not a bad year in respect of floods, the total loss came to about Rs. 10.81 crores, next only to Kerala which suffered a loss of Rs. 520 crores and Maharashtra about Rs. 70 crores.

It is not very much known that eighty per cent of the people of Assam are agriculturists, but then there is fragmentation of land and very acute deforestation. The hon. Members might be interested to know that row and rows of mountains have been totally denuded and that is why our State Government has come up with a ban totally prohibiting cutting or felling of trees recently. This has been going on only to fill the coffers of the business tycoons like Birlas, Tatas and all that. To add to this fragmentation of land and other woes is the erosion caused by the mighty Brahmaputra. Assam is a riverine State. It is not generally known what all the tributaries of the mighty Brahmaputra outnumber the tributaries of the country put together. We live in such a state. The great earthquake of 1950 ravaged the area to such an extent that after that embankments all along the Brahmaputra on both the sides were constructed thereby narrowing the big river and narrowing means siltage and siltage means rise in the bed of the Brahmaputra river and that has added to the erosion and overflowing of the banks on both sides of the river. Hundred of people and thousands of cattle die every year. This is a perennial problem going on in Assam. The extent of erosion is such that the important industrial town of Dibrugarh was almost facing total extinction. It has a population of more than one lakh; it was under six feet of Brahmaputra water level. The town was saved by warlike measures taken by the people of Dibrugarh. Not only that, so many blooming tea estates have already been eaten up. One-third of the world's biggest river island Majuli has already been eaten up causing total shifting of a number of monasteries. Only recently, we had floods in my district, the old Muslim shrine Ajan Pir Dargah is facing extinction; side by side there is a Hindu math, Ramkha Pith; that is also very much in trouble because the Government did not take adequate steps.

In Assam, there has been lack of proper data of the rivers. The Brahmaputra Flood Control Board was constituted a decade ago. They are yet to be supplied with a contour plan by the Survey of India. Because of that they have not been able to plan proper protection measures as they should have done earlier. Naturally, money has been the real constraint of the whole thing.

I am sorry to say that for the 7th Plan period, the Assam Government had asked for a grant of about Rs. 150 crores, but out of that only less than 50 per cent, i.e. only Rs. 70 crores have been allotted.

13.00 hrs.

That means, the Assam Government would not be able to take up even the normal flood protection works. That means, instead of Rs. 25 to 30 crores, they have been granted only Rs 13.5 crores which is inadequate to take up even a small flood control and irrigation project. I, therefore, would like to urge upon the Central Authorities that they should raise this central assistance. I also stress upon the Government that permanent measures should be taken up to control Brahmaputra, by taking up Dehang and Subansiri projects, if necessary by bringing about some settlement with Arunachal Pradesh, which is said to be creating certain hindrances in this regard. Then, projects like Nohing, Lohit and Dibang should also be taken up. Heed should be paid to the recommendations of the National Seminar on Soil Conservation and Water Saving, wherein systematic surveys have been planned. Efforts should also be made to enlist people's participation. In China, the Great Yellow River was fully controlled by utilising the services of lakhs and lakhs of people. In this way nature's challenge was totally met by the people of that country. Why not consider doing the same sort of thing here also? If necessary foreign collaboration should also be sought. The erstwhile Minister of Agriculture stressed the need for intense foreign collaboration in this regard. He said that with regard to flood hazards, particularly in the Indo-Gangetic plains, very close collaboration was necessary between India and Nepal and India and Bhutan for the river systems on the northern banks of Ganga and Brahmaputra. Integrated watershed management in these river systems will not only reduce floods in parts of UP, West Bengal and Assam, but will also check soil erosion and improve productivity in catchment areas in Nepal and Bhutan.

Finally, I would like to urge upon the Government that all necessary steps should

be taken so that the river Brahmaputra will not be a river of sorrow but it will be a river of joy and strength not only for Assam, but for the whole of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Dharam Pal Malik. Please conclude in five minutes only.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Sir, the others have spoken only with regard to their particular States. I have to speak about... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already told you that we would be going to discuss the economic situation, in which you can participate. You mention whatever points you want to raise in 5 minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is a vast country but it is the misfortune of our country that every year its one or the other part is affected by drought or hailstorm or floods. 70 per cent of the population of the country is dependent on agriculture and you can understand that if the farmer of any country is prosperous then the entire country is prosperous. If there are tears in the farmer's eyes, it means the entire country weeps. At the moment I want to say that the two parts of India remain perennially affected by natural calamities. One is Western India which includes Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. These States always remain drought affected and I would request the hon. Minister that if he deems it fit, he should get it looked into as to what are the causes of this continuous drought in the Western India. Similarly, the other part of India that is Eastern India is always reeling under the fury of floods. If the problems of floods and drought are solved jointly, I am confident that both these problems can be solved. But it is our illluck that even after 40 years of independence both these problems are sought to be resolved on an ad-hoc basis and no effort is made to solve them permanently. Funds are sanctioned for the people after they have

been affected by floods or after the rainy season sets in. The funds are misused for digging some drain or nullah.

I want to submit about Haryana State. You may ask for the figures relating to it. You will find that the funds are sanctioned and provided for controlling floods and drought after several persons have died, houses have been damaged and cattle heads perished. As regards drought, every year water table goes further down by 5 to 15 metres due to drought. On the other side you will see that water table is rising. If these two problems are jointly resolved, then I feel you will be able to control the situation properly.

Hail-storm, earthquakes, fires, cyclones etc. cannot be controlled through preventive action but one thing must be done and that is there should be no delay in providing relief in such areas. Several times visit the areas but relief is provided after several people have died.

In India, 15 to 20 crore people always remain victim of one or the other natural calamity—be it hailstorm, flood or drought. Because of this, the condition of the affected areas remains miserable. I want to say that one third or one fourth of India's population remains constantly in the grip of calamities. Some permanent solution should be found to these problems.

I want to give certain suggestions. The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that it is a State subject but we cannot escape our responsibility by merely terming it as a State subject. Such problems are national problems and the entire nation suffers from them. We should control them at the central level.

The hon. Minister has in his statement given the names of the districts in the drought affected areas. He has mentioned the names of 7 States in it. The number has been given as 7 but the name of one State has been omitted. I think that State must be Haryana.

One and half month of the rainy season has lapsed but not a drop of rain has fallen. The cattles are dying for want of fodder. The

water in the wells has gone down and the ponds have dried up. The entire State is in great distress. My submission is that Haryana's name should be included in that list.

The hon. Minister has mentioned 8 States which have been affected by floods. These States are Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The situation in Uttar Pradesh is so bad that an hon. Member, Shri Harish Rawat has told that in the hill areas of the State some 25 persons have already died. I do not know whether the Government has got the report about this or not. Hundreds of cattle heads have perished, the houses have been damaged but no relief work has been started there. The floods are so devastating that the roads have been damaged, railway lines and other means of communication have been affected and the entire rural population is in a pitiable condition. It is, therefore, requested that relief for them should be provided immediately.

The hon. Member, Shri Chaliha has given suggestion about trees and I support it. I would request the hon. Minister that he should tell in his reply as to what was the percentage of land covered by the trees in 1947 when India became free and also what was the total number of trees and now in 1986 what percentage of land is covered with trees and what is their total number? I understand that in 1947 around 26 per cent of land was covered with trees. Now we read daily that so many trees have been planted but the reality is that at present the trees are only on 9 per cent of the land. I want to give you an example. When I was a student, the head master of our primary school told us that in that year 20 crore trees had been planted in the country and the teacher of that school had sent a report to the Government that he had planted one thousand trees in his school whereas in reality no tree had been planted at all. What I mean to say is that if these trees remain on paper only then we are not going to gain anything. If trees are not actually planted, then half of country will be destroyed due to drought and the remaining half would be ravaged by floods. This can hamper the progress of the nation also.

Therefore, felling of trees should be stopped.

The water of rivers like Narmada Godavari, Ganga and Yamuna can be utilised in the drought affected areas. The water of these rivers falls in the Bay of Bengal and remains unutilised. If their water is used by constructing dams across these rivers, the problem can be solved. With this arrangement two problems will be solved simultaneously. One, the areas through which water of these rivers flows will not be affected by floods and secondly, that water will be used for the drought affected areas.

Presently in Japan, even artificial clouds have been created. They can have rains wherever they want. Indian Government should also think in this direction.

We have observed that the State Governments do not get the funds to the extent they demand for relief works. I, therefore, request that the State Government must be provided by the Central Government the amounts they demand. Otherwise a situation will come when the State Governments will start making false demands, If they are in need of Rs. 10 crores, they will demand Rs. 100 crores because they are aware that they will get less than what they are going to demand. A person submitted an application to the Deputy Commissioner for a licence for a cannon. The Deputy Commissioner replied that licence for the cannon cannot be issued to any private person. We can issue licence for a pistol. Then he said that last year he had applied for 5 cement bags but was issued only one bag. Therefore, he thought that if he applied for licence for a cannon, only then he will be able to get licence for the pistol. So, such things should not happen. Whatever money is required by the State Government must be provided by the Central Government. With these words I conclude. Lastly, I may say onething more that the hon. Minister may kindly reply as to what per capital relief is being given.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is enough. Please take your seat. If there is anything more, you can give it in writing.

Hon. Minister can reply now. I cannot allow.

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Hon. Minister.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, half of them spoke in Hindi and half of them in English and therefore, I reply in English.

Sir, I have heard the hon. Members with rapt attention, not with the view that I should prepare some points just to contradict them. But I quite appreciate their problems and difficulties. We in the Ministry have to act within certain limitations, rules and regulations. But Mr. Mallick says about the big gun. If he applied for a big gun, I would certainly grant him a licence for that. But I do not have the gun, and the pistol too. I think, even if I have it, some others will come to snatch it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Jain has mentioned a few points. He says, there are certain districts where the rain is deficient. We all know that there are very deficient rains almost nil in Western Rajasthan. Rajasthan not as a whole but at least in Western Rajasthan—it is rightly mentioned and I quite agree with him—there have been no rains or insufficient rains in some areas. But there have been and are programmes for such areas. So, for the deficit areas, we will not be found lacking to attend to them. Certainly we are very much concerned about the areas being abandoned by labourers. But we would certainly do something which we have mentioned in the case of capital requirements. We have revised the norms. Earlier, the norms were not quite enough. We have revised them and I will send a copy to you. We have sent them to all the States and even the Press, We are very liberal in increasing the amount of relief for cattle, cows and calves etc. We are very much concerned.

Mr. Jain mentioned about the demand of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat. You also mentioned about the advance plan. Advance plan assistance is given for drought relief. Whenever some calamity occurs, we do

expect that the State Governments will inform us, not only during the occurrence of the calamity but also immediately thereafter. And that must be taken up by an inter-Ministerial team. The inter-Ministerial team goes to the State, consults the Government and also the people's representatives. When they come with their report ready, consultations are held with the State Government and also with the representatives of the Secretariat. After the report comes, that is taken up by a high-level committee on relief with representatives of Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission.

In case of the demand of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat I think you are misinformed. We have allocated 5 lakh tonnes to Rajasthan on pre-payment basis and that is still lying there unutilised. It is not being lifted.

So far as the other programmes—supply of wheat as a part of the wages is concerned, that is a different programme under the rural development department. That is a different programme. But this was given as a part of relief. All ways and means advances were sanctioned by Government.

As I have also mentioned in my main reply, ways and means advances available to Rajasthan have so far not been availed of. Once we grant ways and means advance, it should be utilised.

The other part which you mentioned, the last one, was already submitted and approved by the high-level Committee. But as you mentioned, as far as pre-monsoon is concerned, we have got the report and that has been processed.

All other points, I think, I have noted them, but these are the essential points which I think I should reply.

Mr. Raghuma Reddy suggested that there should be a revolving fund. What type of fund is that? Whatever it is, our fund is already revolving throughout the country State by State. It does not revolve in Andhra Pradesh alone. It is already a revolving fund. But if you have any other conception as to what type of revolving fund we should consider, some details of that may

be given. That may be better.

You also mentioned about fodder. As far as allocation to Andhra Pradesh is concerned, I can mention to you one point that there is no discrimination at all. If at all there is discrimination, it is not against you, nor against any other sector.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Prime Minister visited Andhra, and Maharashtra and Karnataka. On the same day, he announced some assistance to Karnataka and Maharashtra. But he has not uttered even a single word about Andhra. I am bringing that to your notice.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : You can ask your State Government. They are not utilising their funds.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : About fodder, as I have told you, we have decided to bear all the expenditure on fodder. We have also approached railways that they should give priority to the fodder transportation. I have mentioned in my speech that we have also contacted the fodder-producing States like Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and other States and urged them that they should spare fodder and supply it to the deficient States who need it. It is up to all the State Governments to cooperate.

Shri Parag Chaliha is not here. He raised many points which perhaps related to the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources. But anyway, he wanted some reply on those points from me also. All I can say that I will forward those points to the hon. Minister for Water Resources and Irrigation. But we, in our own way, are also very much concerned and for the Department of Agriculture, water supply is our very basic need.

He talked about floods. He talked about deforestation. He talked about cattle. We will give our first priority. But so far we did not receive any memorandum from their State. Only 3 days back the Minister of Irrigation called on me and he said that they are planning to send it. He gave a brief memorandum and it is only to-day that I sent him another letter that this

memorandum does not fit in with the details that we require. We have informed them to immediately send their memorandum and if we are found lacking to do anything on these points, then you can come after that but not before submitting the memorandum. Their representative here in Assam has mentioned and I was surprised what document he was quoting when they have not sent any memorandum to us. Cattle and afforestation is part of our rural development programme. That is our priority—to develop our dry land, develop forestry and to improve the forests. That is a part of our rural development programme which we are taking up quite separately from flood relief and we are more committed to that programme as already mentioned by my friend, Sardar Buta Singh sometime ago.

Assam asked for Rs. 150 crores and he says that it has got only Rs. 70 crores. I cannot exhaust the patience of the few members who are here. It is lunch hour. Already so many are impatient and have left without listening to me. But those who are here—I should not exhaust their patience. For relief to the States we go by the report of the central assessment team. There is no discrimination. Mr. Malik was telling that perhaps if they exaggerate the demand, they may get more. That is only a wishful thinking. There are certain guidelines norms and standards and the central team takes account those guidelines and standards for the determination of the aid and then they give their report. If you exaggerate the figures, we are not bound to go by that. We will go by the report of the central team. He raised many points. He mentioned desalination. He raised creating artificial rain. They are all costly affairs nor are they part of our programme. I have seen this process of desalination in Kuwait and some other countries. It is very costly. But we will not mind if the Ministries concerned take it up. But living in Haryana he is thinking in terms of sea shore. As far as Haryana is concerned, he spoke about deficiency in rain, dry land, etc. As soon as we get any report about the loss due to deficiency of rain or about dry areas, we will certainly go ahead with the relief. As far as the reservoirs suggested by Mr. Malik...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Every Member is speaking. We have to link all the rivers.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : This should be discussed under Rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. We are going to discuss the economic situation under Rule 193.

Therefore, you are going to discuss this matter also. It has already been accepted.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When you are speaking on the Economic situation, you very well speak on this matter also.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I have replied to the main points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It includes price rise and everything will come under it.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : One of my hon. friends sitting there is giving me good suggestions. We will be very happy to discuss it in this House. This is a very important subject. It needs a thorough discussion. I thank you very much for it.

13.31 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

Committee on public Undertakings

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Miss Saroj Khaparde ceased to be a member of the Committee on her appointment as a Minister of

State and do communicate to this House the name of the Member so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Miss Saroj Khaparde ceased to be a member of the Committee on her appointment as a Minister of State and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 1430 hrs.

13.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha Then Adjourned for Lunch Till Thirty Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha Reassembled After Lunch at Thirty Four Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(1) Need to upgrade Jamia Millia Islamia to a full-fledged University

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Sir, today when dark and evil forces of right reaction are trying to destroy the very base of our secular, democratic and socialist objective, institutions like Jamia Millia Islamia should be given every kind of patronage and material help. It was this great institution which faced the onslaught of Muslim communalism and kept the banner of secularism aloft. People like Col. B. H. Zaidi Ex. M.P. and former vice chancellor of

A.M.H. are still alive as witnesses who have seen Mahatma Gandhi directing his son Devdas Gandhi to join this institution as an ordinary teacher, and he continued to teach there for many long years. When the infant son of Devdas Gandhi died, he was buried in the graveyard of Jamia Millia in the expressed desire of Mahatma Gandhi.

Giving a full fledged status of University to Jamia Millia is in the active consideration of the Government. There is sufficient land belonging to the Government of U.P. and Delhi Administration adjacent to its campus which must immediately be handed over to this institution for its all-round development. Efforts should also be made to establish medical college and other technical institutions of higher knowledge.

For their establishment, sufficient financial help should also be rendered.

In order to combat the communal tendencies and create an atmosphere of trust and confidence among the minority community, it would be in the fitness of things if Jamia Millia is made an Urdu University in addition to its present system of imparting education. It should be declared an open university for Urdu-knowing people of India. I trust that Government would make an immediate announcement to make it a full-fledged university and sanction all the above-mentioned facilities to this great institution.

(ii) **Need to review the policy regarding licensing of sugar industry**

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): From time to time the Government has given assurance that they will soon declare their long term policy of sugar. So far, nothing has been finalised by the Government. There is acute shortage of sugar due to which it is being imported in a large quantity whereas a few years back our country was self-sufficient in sugar production.

Our country used to export tonnes of sugar. Now, our domestic consumption is on the increase on such a scale that in the Seventh Plan our country will need eleven million tonnes, i.e., 1 crore and 10 lakh tonnes of sugar.

There is need to review the policy regarding licensing of sugar industry. The private sector sugar mills have failed to modernise the factories and step up production to meet the growing need for domestic consumption and export. The cane-growers are being deprived of remunerative price for their produce.

Modernisation and upto-date technology in the sugar output is required.

(iii) **Need to reduce tax on the bicycle and cycle rickshaw parts**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, considering the use of bi-cycle and cycle rickshaw mostly by the people belonging to poor class and lower middle class, the Government of India has reduced the tax on bi-cycle and cycle rickshaws from 8% to 6% which is a welcome step, and this decision has been appreciated by all sections of people of the society, mainly by the users who come from the poorer section of the society. This decision of the Government will go a long way to benefit the people who are below the poverty line. It is surprising that, even though the tax on cycle and cycle rickshaw has been reduced, the tax on cycle and cycle rickshaw parts has not been reduced and it remains at 8% as it was before. As we all know well, a full cycle as well as a cycle rickshaw is not manufactured by one manufacturer. These are prepared by assembling various parts required for it. When the cycle parts are charged 8% tax and the cycle and cycle rickshaws are charged 6% tax, the ultimate losers are the users who are from downtrodden society. Besides, a lot of controversies, arguments and counter-arguments are going on over this issue in all parts of the country; the instances are not rare when there were conflicts among the traders, businessmen and the consumers because of the charge of 8% tax on the parts of bi-cycle and cycle rickshaws.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to reduce the tax on the parts of cycle rickshaw and bi-cycle to 6% instead of 8% as is applicable for cycle and cycle rickshaw.

(iv) Need to overcome the power crisis in Kerala by supplying Power from Kalpakkam Neyveli and Ramagundam Power Stations and from central quota

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the State of Kerala was well known for its torrential rainfall and luxuriant rain forests. Until recently Kerala had an abundance of power from its many hydel power stations. Unfortunately, Kerala is now faced with unprecedented drought and acute shortage of electricity. The vagaries of monsoon deceived the people of Kerala and the power crisis has become a new threat to the overall development of the State.

Industrial economy of Kerala was worst affected when the State Electricity Board imposed a hundred per cent power cut on high-tension and extra high-tension consumers. According to estimates the State has incurred a production loss of Rs. 100 crores and the workers have lost Rs. 10 crores in wages alone.

Meteorologists are of the opinion that during the last eighty six years monsoon in Kerala has never been as lean as in this year. Hence the hydel power stations alone cannot provide sufficient power to meet our industrial and domestic requirements. Kerala's exclusive dependence on hydel power should, therefore, be backed up by alternate source of power

The immediate solution lies in importing power from neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Here the intervention of the Central Government is essential not only to meet the present crisis by securing supply from Kalpakkam, Neyveli and Ramagundam power stations, but to make provision for supply from Central quota every time such crisis recurs due to failure of monsoon in Kerala until a permanent solution is found by installing thermal power stations there.

[Translation]

(v) Need to adopt necessary measures to improve telephone services in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the telephone services in Bhopal, the capital city of Madhya Pradesh, are in shambles. Hundreds of telephones have been lying out of order for the past one month. What to speak of connecting trunk calls, one cannot get even the local numbers and even if some number is connected, the same gets cross-connected or telephones are held up.

During the last three months, subscribers have made thousands of complaints but no effective measure has been adopted by the senior officers to improve the telephone services resulting in widespread resentment among the people. Lethargy and corruption are rampant in the Tele-communication Department, Bhopal, and the Government is suffering losses to the tune of lakhs of rupees every day.

Similarly, functioning of the Telephone Exchanges in the surrounding cities of Bhopal is also faulty. 90 per cent exchanges and rural PCOs, particularly, in Vidisha, Raisen, Sehore, Hoshangabad and Rajgarh districts remain out of order because of which also urban and rural subscribers are feeling harassed. The Minister of Communications is, therefore, requested to see that adequate improvement is made in the communication system of Madhya Pradesh and strict action is taken against the guilty officers.

(vi) Need to construct an overbridge over Rani Bazar Railway crossing in Bikaner, Rajasthan

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY (Bikaner) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the railway line passes through the middle of Bikaner. There are five railway crossings on it in the city area. On an average these railway crossings are closed 48 times per day. How much time is consumed in closing and opening these crossing 48 times a day can very well be imagined by the Department of Railway itself.

Bikaner is a city with 5 lakh population. It is evenly divided on each side of the railway line. These five railway crossings in the middle of the city have caused an acute

problem to the people of the city.

If an overbridge is constructed on one of the railway crossings, it will be quite helpful in alleviating the problem for the present. This can be constructed on Rani Bazar railway crossing. This crossing is near the hospital and half of the population of the city goes to the hospital through this crossing. Many patients have died at this very railway crossing. Therefore, keeping in view the human aspect, it has become imperative to construct this overbridge. The people of Bikaner city are being incited on account of this problem. Therefore, this problem has to be solved immediately.

[English]

- (vii) Need to provide financial assistance to the flood affected people of Punjab particularly Faridkot District

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Sir, as in the previous year, a sizeable part of the country has been badly affected by drought and floods. A delegation of some MLAs from Assam has recently been to Delhi in connection with the floods in Brahmaputra river and discussed with central leaders the grave situation arising out of this. To my satisfaction, the central Government have given them the fullest cooperation to tide over the problem. In my State, Punjab, lakhs of people are in great trouble due to floods. In Faridkot District alone, people in 200 villages have been affected by floods. Crops in 80,000 acres worth Rs. 28 crores have been completely ruined. 5,747 houses collapsed due to incessant rains. In Muktesar Sub Division, cotton crops with a value of Rs. 20 crores have been destroyed. The farmers of this area are not in any way, in a position to bear this heavy loss. Now-a-days, agriculture has ceased to be a profitable profession. In such worst circumstances, this heavy loss will hit the very backbone of the poor farmers. So I appeal to the government to render immediate financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 25 crores to the affected farmers, so that they may have a sign of relief.

- (viii) Need to adopt necessary measures to improve the living conditions of Beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Tirupati.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : The living conditions of the Beedi workers of Andhra Pradesh, specially in Tirupati Parliamentary constituency, which cover Kawetinagaram, Satyavedu, Sri Kalahasi, Sullunpet, Vengatagir Nagaram continue to be rather distressing and sad. The wages are very low for men and even lower for women and children. Long hours of working, occupational health hazards, lack of schooling, lack of health care, lack of housing have brought near havoc in the lives of the beedi workers and their families. In keeping with the liberal policies or programmes of the Government, immediate steps are called for to ensure some concrete improvements in the quality of life of these unfortunate victims of our society.

14.48 hrs.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CESS BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up Item No. 12 in the Agenda.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanatha Pratap Singh, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on all payments made for the import of technology for the purposes of encouraging the commercial application of indigenously developed technology and for adapting imported technology to wider domestic application and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as hon members are aware, this is a very small but very important Bill and it is on a very proper direction. Our policy on foreign investment and collaboration is selective. While the emphasis is on achieving technological self-reliance through development of a sound indigenous technology base, the policy also recognises that in an era of fast changing technologies, Indian industry should take advantage of the advances taking place elsewhere in the world. Thus import of technology is allowed wherever it is in the national interest and generally in areas where technology is not indigenously available or is not adequately developed. There are guidelines and parameters within which such technology import is allowed. Such technology transfer arrangement may take the form of technical collaboration alone or it may be in the form of financial participation in addition to technical collaboration. Apart from this, import of technology can also take the form of import of designs and drawings and deputation of personnel. Import of technology in any of the above mentioned form requires Government's approval. The number of technology transfer arrangements approved during the last three years is : 1983—673 ; 1984—752 ; and 1985—1,024. As regards the annual outgo of foreign exchange on account of remittances of various forms of technology payments it has been in the region of Rs. 300 crores.

Though the relevance of import of technology cannot be minimised, there is critical need for the development and commercial application of indigenous technology. With this end in view, it was proposed in the Long Term Fiscal Policy announced in December 1985 that in order to provide further incentives for the commercial application of indigenously developed technology, a Venture Capital Fund would be set up to provide financial support for pilot plants attempting commercial application of indigenous technology and to adapt previously imported technology to wider domestic applications. It was further envisaged that the Venture Capital Fund will be funded in part by a 5% Cess which will be levied on all payments made purchase of technology from abroad,

including royalty payments lumpsum knowhow payments and payments for designs and drawings. The present Bill is intended to give legal shape to that announcement.

The proceeds of the above cess, not exceeding 5 per cent will first be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and after due appropriation, paid to the credit of the Venture Capital Fund which is being set up as a part of the Development Assistance Fund of the Industrial Development Bank of India. The fund will be administered by the IDBI. A simple procedure for collection of the cess is being evolved in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The annual collection from the cess is expected to be about Rs. 15 crores. (*Interruptions*)

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on all payments made for the import of technology for the purposes of encouraging the commercial application of indigenously developed technology and for adapting imported technology to wider domestic application and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Madhav Reddi, you may initiate the debate please.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill in the present form, though the idea is very good. In December 1985, when the new Fiscal Policy was being initiated by the Finance Minister he made a promise that he would agree for levying a cess on all the imported technologies and at that time we thought that it was going to be a very substantial measure and we would be going to mobilise substantial resources

for the development of indigenous technology in this country.

Sir, what we have today is a very meagre 5 per cent cess. That too, the maximum is 5 per cent. Even though the Minister has now said that the Bill does not say so, the Bill says that it is upto 5 per cent, which means it can be 1 per cent, 2 per cent or 3 per cent. I will be happy if it is 5 per cent. But I am not sure that is the intention of the Bill. It is only upto 5 per cent and then there are exemptions. The Government has got powers to exempt any class of industries or entrepreneurs.

Now Sir, another important aspect of the Bill is that whatever is collected, it is being credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. This cess is intended for a specific purpose. It is not to be another source of revenue to the Government. Now having credited to the Consolidated Fund of India Rs. 15 crores, or Rs. 20 crores whatever amount you may have, what you are going to do is this. Such sums as the Government thinks fit are going to be transferred to the industrial Development Bank of India to Development Assistance Fund. Please read this clause and tell us as to what you do with the rest of the cess proceeds. Now this cess is deliberately being collected only for the development of science and technology and for the adaptation and assimilation of imported technology in this country. That being the objective, how can you withhold the funds from being applied for the purpose for which they are being collected? Now the point is, this Rs. 15 crores is too meagre a sum. We expected that at least Rs. 500 crores will be available. And this amount would have been available to us, if the cess could have been more than that. Why should you not impose a 15 per cent cess not only on the technology but also on imported equipment; but we were told that this cess would be imposed only on the technology on the designs and drawings, etc? But as you know, Sir, when we import technology several times, it is a turn-key project and when it comes, we do not know how much the foreign collaborator is charging for the knowhow part of it; how much he is charging for the equipment part of it; how much for jigs and fixtures; and how much for drawings and designs.

Unless you impose a cess on the entire imported technology, designs, drawings, jigs, fixtures and also the equipments, I am sure you will not be able to get much. What sympathy we have for those people who want to import the equipments, even though it is indigenously available? We receive hundreds of applications everyday, that we want to import this equipment. Then it is checked up whether this particular equipment is manufactured in the country or not and it is often proved that it is being manufactured in the country. The Technical Cell of the Ministry of Industrial Development—the DGT—says that it is indigenously available. Again, the party comes to the Government and says Sir, the machinery is available, but its efficiency is less, so we must be permitted to import. And finally political pressures are put and the Government agrees for the import of the equipment, even though, indigenously that machine is available.

Sir, there should be a limit to liberalisation. We have been so much liberalising the policies of import of technology, machines, etc. etc. during the last few years. That our foreign exchange reserves have been depleted and now there is a big deficit of Rs. 10,000 crores. If that is the case, what sympathy you have for those people who deliberately want to import. Why don't you impose a cess on them—this 5 per cent or 15 per cent cess? If this is done, I am sure you will be able to get Rs. 1500 crores and with this amount you can take up several schemes of development of research and technology in this country. Sir, this Bill has got two aspects. One is the collection of funds, that is you are mobilising the resources. Sections 3, 4, and 5 deals with the mobilisation of resources, raising of these funds through cess. Now Section 6 deals with the application of funds. So, first of all, I would like to deal with the first portion, that is, the mobilisation of resources. I would like to point out here that it is too late in the hour that the Government has realised that there is a need for funding the development effort in this country. Sir, the development effort was going on in several fields. But as the Prime Minister once said we had been mainly concentrating on the "blue sky"

areas. That is what he said. We are still engaged in the rudimentary research or fundamental research. We have 35 to 40 research labs in the country affiliated to the CSIR and what are these research labs doing today. Much of their work is such, for which there is no market. There are hundreds of processes which had remained at the lab scale, they did not have funds for taking the research to the pilot scale and prove the viability of technology so that the industry could take up the project.

Sir, I know several of these research labs. There is a research lab in a very backward area in Jorhat which I have recently visited—the Regional Research Laboratory of Jorhat, in Assam. They have developed Technology about 100 small-small schemes. Many of these schemes are only bench-scale schemes. I was very interested to know about one scheme which was for the extraction of tartaric acid from the tamarind leaves. As you know, tartaric acid is manufactured today from the tamarind pulp. But a bright idea come to a scientist, why should I not develop a process for extraction of this chemical from the leaves because we have a lot of tamarind trees in the country.

15.00 hrs

But he never thought of the economics of collecting the leaves—they are very small leaves—from the jungles, getting them to the laboratory and making tartaric acid on a very viable, economic scale. Several such schemes are lying in the laboratory.

The Glass and Ceramic Research Institute near Calcutta has a number of such processes. Very few have been exploited commercially. Many are at the laboratory stage. No funds have been given by Government of India or CSIR, to develop the processes. Similarly, in Jamnagar we have the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute. They have a number of processes on a big scale, for making various marine chemicals. None of these have been taken up by the industry. We have the RRL at Hyderabad and Bhubaneswar, the NCL at Pune and NPL at Delhi, and the Electrochemical Research Institute at Karaikudi. Similarly, we have the Metallurgical Research Institute

at Jamshedpur, and the Engineering Research Institute at Durgapur, as also the Petroleum Research Institute somewhere in the North in Dehra Doon. Many such laboratories, though they have a lot of scientific talent, and thousands of scientists working, are engaged in the so-called “blue sky” research. They do not have funds. NRDC does only a sort of clearing house operation for all these Institutes. It has no funds. They just take the processes, print booklets and give them to entrepreneurs, and the latter try to produce something, but fail. NRDC tries to come to their help, but ultimately the entrepreneur suffers losses, and he will never go near such institutions again. This happens, because these research laboratories lack resources, and cannot take any processes available in the market, on demand basis. Most of them do fundamental research, because, somehow they have to keep themselves engaged. These are the areas which should have been concentrated upon.

When I read the Bill this morning, I found that in the application of funds, you have a limited field. I am surprised: Why should the Ministry of Finance be concerned with this field? Ministry of Finance’s duty is only to think of levying a cess, and to mobilize resources. As far as application of funds is concerned the administrative Ministry should be concerned. I am not aware whether the Ministry of Finance has taken the advice of Ministry of Science and Technology, which is the administrative Ministry, or of the Ministry of Industry. I am sure they have not taken advice from IDBI also. Otherwise, they would have known the correct method of applying the funds and where to apply this fund, how to develop science and technology in this country, and which are the fields in which we have to concentrate. This is the position today.

What is said in clause 6 is that IDBI is going to give funds to the industrialists, who want to develop, who want to exploit a particular indigenous technology commercially. That is what is said. All the research units will be denied funds. They will not get anything out of this Venture Capital Fund. It is said in the Bill that this capital will form part of the Development Assistance Fund which was created under Section 14 of the Industrial Development Bank of India

Act. Section 16 says that once this Fund goes into the Bank, it can be spent^a only in accordance with that Section. It means that you have to amend Section 16 of the IDBI Act.

I do not know whether you have consulted the law Deptt. about it. But I am sure IDBI will not be in a position to spend this amount unless Section 16 is amended; this you may kindly check up. But my point is that these funds which are available today for the research and developments, however meagre the funds may be Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 crores—these funds should be available to the research labs. in the country which are engaged in the research and development.

There are a number of research labs. today about 900 and odd research labs. are there in the public sector and private sector which are engaged in the research and development activities in this country. Now, many of these research labs. have developed some process, particularly the private research labs and some of the research labs. run by the industry. But these labs are today suffering because of lack of funds; they will not get anything out of this fund unless this section 6 is amended or omitted; and it is left to the discretion entirely of the IDBI, because IDBI can prepare a scheme in consultation with all the research labs. or in consultation with the government and they prepare a scheme for the development of the research in the country, and funds should be applied in accordance with that scheme. Now that has been denied here; you are limiting this; you are telling IDBI that you can spend this amount only like this; that is wrong; and also I am surprised here that when such an important issue is being discussed, the Minister for Science and Technology is absent. I do not mean to say that the hon. Minister who Piloted the Bill does not know all these things, but I wanted the Minister concerned in-charge of the Administrative Ministry to be here to note down what is being said, so that he will be in a position to reply to these points.

Coming back to the question of R&D effort in our country, it is interesting to know as to what was the amount which we were spending in our country. What was the percentage that we were spending in our

country to our GNP? In India, our expenditure by the public, private and the government labs is of the order of 0.83 per cent of the gross national product; that is what we have spent in 1983-84. In the USSR in the same year it is 4.9 per cent; in the USA, it is 2.5 per cent; in Japan, it is 2.4 per cent of the GNP; and their GNP is very high. Now, considering this amount that we are spending, that is, 0.83 per cent, it is very very low. Similarly, if we consider it in terms of the turn-over—what is the percentage of the turnover of our country in the public sector—we are spending about 0.58 per cent of the sales turnover; in the private sector, our expenditure on R&D is 0.68 per cent of the sales turnover. Now this is the position. The expenditure is so low on the R&D and with such a small expenditure, I am afraid it will be difficult for us to take the country to 21st century, because, as we all know, Japan today has developed such a high technology in several new frontier fields, it is only because of the high expenditure on the R&D. That is not being done in our country, and there is a very strong case for increasing our expenditure on the R&D and from that angle, I feel the cess is very meagre; and nobody will grudge if you are going to increase the cess from 5 per cent to 15 per cent.

Before I conclude, I would say that there is no point in our trying to have a half baked solution to some of the important problems, and there is no point is also trying to see that we just try to tinker with the problems. Sometimes a good idea, a good scheme becomes just ritualistic in the hands of the government.

At the time when the scheme was announced, we thought that the revenue is going to be substantial. But I am very sorry to say that we are all disappointed. This is only a ritualistic Bill and it will not give you any revenue and there will not be any expenditure increase in the R&D effort.

Sir, regarding the mission oriented research, about which so much talk is there in this country, I would like to submit that we have no dispute about this mission oriented research. After all, we had been talking about this mission oriented research in the past in certain areas though our achievements are not very much. But I can say that in the field of atomic energy or in the field of the

development of the fast breeder reactor, certainly we should be proud of our research, that is really mission oriented research and such research important today. But what is actually required is market oriented research. That is more important for us.

Regarding indigenisation—I will take only one more minute, Sir—I would submit that our indigenisation has been very very poor. It is very hopeless indeed and the typical example of this is our Maruti Udyog Limited which has yet to indigenise itself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only the air in the tyres is Indian in it !

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The production coming out in 1988, we have been told, will be about 90 per cent Indian ; that is 90 per cent of the components will be Indian. But the actual position is exactly the reverse. The components, sub-assemblies have to be imported for a long time to come and similarly there are several other fields in which the imported technology has not been replaced, had not been properly utilised even because the Government of India had not been enforcing the condition. Today, we have a rule that while giving a licence there is a condition that he will try to indigenise the imported technology. But that is not being enforced ; we are told that the collaborators are trying to see that we continue to import technology. There is a national register supposed to be maintained about foreign collaboration. That register has been compiled but still imported technology is continued to be used. It is only serving as a guide book. The idea was that the national register should be maintained and we should see that there is no repetitive technology and the technology, which has been imported should be properly assimilated and proper instructions should be given for proper enforcement. It is not being done. We thought that this Bill is going to give enough funds to enforce this. But I am very sorry that this Bill falls short of these expectations, in the present form and I oppose it, though I am quite in agreement with the principle of the Bill.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill and not only support this Bill, but I have admiration also for the realisation of the Government about the import-

ance of Research and Development. In fact, this is proved in many respects that Indians abroad, in whatever corner they are, are no less in their wisdom, talent or intelligence and most of the people who went abroad have proved their talent in doing exceptional services. That means, obviously Indians are brilliant, are producing things which are being purchased in the Western countries and thus selling their technology by exporting them at a higher price. Though it is a product of the intelligence of our own people, we have to aim at higher results and we have to improve the things and see that they are also properly used in our country.

As the Government had already realised the importance of Research and Development and its performance, and as our hon. colleague Mr. Reddi had said the percentage of five might be too less. And, as the hon. Minister himself has said, if it is only 15 crores, no substantial achievements can be had with such a small amount. I am very happy...

15.14 hrs

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : What for are you happy ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : He is happy because you are smiling.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please address the Chair.

I am happy because the Government has realised that it is the technology that is to be imported and not the machinery. That is very essential because by importing the technology we can reduce our foreign exchange problem and we can make use of our own intelligent people here for generating the same technology which we are purchasing at a higher cost.

Coming to the clauses of the Bill, in the first instant, it is said that the cess will be utilised for adapting the imported technology to wider domestic application. This gives an opportunity sometimes to the same people who have paid the cess. They may be asking for this cess to be utilised for wider applicat-

ion of the same technology which they have imported. I want the hon. Minister to find out whether he can incorporate a clause to prevent those people who have paid the cess from taking advantage of this less on some pretext or the other.

As regards the percentage, I am also of the opinion that it has to be increased.

In clause 7 it is said that notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Government has got the right to exempt. I want that even if you have to put this clause, there must be restraint on the usage of this clause in giving exemption to anybody.

Also in regard to penalty it is said that penalty will be imposed not exceeding five times the amount in arrears. This appears to be a small penalty because those people who import the technology might under-value it. So a fear must be created in their minds that they will be penalised very heavily if they resort to under-value or such other methods.

To find out ways and means to achieve the goal set in this Bill I am of the opinion that apart from the encouragement that is being given to the universities and other research institutions in the country, I want the Minister to find out whether he can encourage some of the non-residents abroad or a pool of such scientists. They can be helped financially by some of these institutions. Then we can utilise their skills which they have acquired and assist the industry in the country in getting the technology at cheaper cost and also avoiding the problem of foreign exchange.

Under the pretext of protecting the nascent industry and technology in the country we have not been able to come out of our inhibitions for importing the modern technology all these years. By doing so, we will not only modernise our industry but also give a head start to our R&D. And it must be used with a greater speed than what is being done now by providing more and more funds.

I remember that a provision has been made in the Income-tax Act for levying 25 per cent tax at flat rate on the amount paid for the import of technology and foreign collaborations. I want the hon. Minister to find out whether that 25 per cent can be

utilised for this and added to this Venture Fund so that it can do more good to the purpose for which this Bill is brought.

The system of education, as you are aware, today is not R&D oriented. Most of the people are going only for desk jobs or white collar jobs possibly because the remuneration, the encouragement and the social status that is being given to the scientists in various fields is not upto the degree that it should have been. All those people in the developed countries, who are in R&D, are being paid substantially because they must also have some satisfaction of the job along with the remuneration. Unless that is done, they will not be able to keep their heart and soul on the job which they are doing.

As regards the research and development that is being done by the universities and institutions, no substantial results of the same have come out for application in the industry. So, I wish that encouragement should be given to that research which can be directly put into operation by the industry at a short span of time. I also wish the hon. Minister to come forward with a statutory provision that the major industries also should not only have the research and development or namesake but also produce certain results which are acceptable in the international standards. Merely saying that they have done some research should not be accepted without strict monitoring. This cannot be done just by the Industrial Development Bank of India which collects the cess. I wish, a separate department or a separate organisation must be set up to process all the applications for importing the technology, collection of cess and utilisation of those funds and to monitor how those funds are used by the industries which have taken advantage of cess. Unless these are done in a very systematic and intensive way, the research and development will remain only on paper but will not be translated into reality and its benefits will not be enjoyed by the country men.

A technology data bank is already said to be in the mind of the DGTD. It is good to maintain such a bank. Not only the information must be passed on to all the State Directorates of Industries, but also all the major industries should be permitted to use that information without

much complication or delay.

As the Prime Minister said, the procedures also must be simplified in this regard and they should not lead to lot of harassment or delay. As we are living in an age of fast-changing technology, complicated procedures and consequent delays in allowing the technology to be utilised immediately may prove that it becomes obsolete by the time the permission to use it is given. So, the Government must realise the value of time, apart from its good intentions in bringing forward this Bill.

Adventures and innovations have gone out of our minds. The new generation, the student community is not thinking in terms of this because the fruits of adventure and innovation are not very remunerative. So, this aspect also must be taken note of by the administration and encouragement should be given for adventure and innovation. It is no use finding fault with the younger generation unless these aspects are taken care of with determined will on the part of the Government.

I wish, the education for doing desk jobs should be discouraged and there must be a gap between the desk jobs and the R&D jobs.

As Mr. Reddy has said, it can be thought of whether the customs and excise duties which are being charged on the import of machinery, can be directly used for R&D. A separate discussion can be held on this to increase the concentration on R&D.

Possibly, we have not realised the value of R&D. While we are prepared to pay hundred times its value for importing technology from abroad, we are not prepared to spend even ten per cent of it in developing the same in our own country.

So, I request the hon. Minister to take all these aspects into consideration and see that not only the Bill, which he has said is very small but admirable, is passed but also the purpose with which it is thought at must be achieved in greater

degree and speedier manner. Thank you very much.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : I rise to support this Bill. In fact there is very little one can speak about this Bill except to congratulate the Government. This is a laudatory effort when long term fiscal policy was announced here. In December 1985 the Government had promised that it would bring forth a Bill whereby cess would be levied on imported technology. Government is only fulfilling its promise. But I am really disappointed to see that the Government estimates that only Rs. 15 crores were collected out of this cess.

I just said earlier there is very little to say regarding this Bill. I only seek certain clarifications from the hon. Minister.

Please refer to page 2, clause 3(1)—

“There shall be levied and collected, for the purposes of this Act, a cess at such rate not exceeding five per cent, on all payments made towards the import of technology, as the Central Government may, from time to time, specify, by notification, in the Official Gazette.”

My submission is why 5%, why not 10% or 15%.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Why not 15%?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : There are quite a few industrialists who on the basis of imported technology manufacture their products at a nominal price and sell to the people including the Government undertakings at an ex-orbitant rate. I give a practical example. A few years ago I was a senior executive in one of the largest manufacturing unit in Asia. The owner of that factory had imported technology on the basis of which he used to manufacture refractory bricks. Refractory bricks are a sort of bricks which are made of Silica and Sillimanite. It is a very costly type of brick used in steel furnace. The cost of the brick on the basis of imported technology was Rs. 40/-

and the industrialist was selling at Rs. 800 per brick. I told you privately about that.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Now you are telling openly. (*Interruptions*).

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : The industrialist was fleecing the customers, the steel plants. Most of the steel plants are to-day in the public sector.

In this process the manufacturer was looting the public money shamelessly and I am afraid it is happening to-day also. So, my submission is that instead of 5% the cess should be something like 10% or say 15%.

Please refer to page 3, clause 7, where in the Bill gives power to exempt any industrial concern from the payment of the cess. My apprehension is that this power may be misused. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify what will be the basis for exempting cess in certain cases.

Then please refer to clause 8 on page 3 regarding power to call for information. Again I would say from my practical experience that whatever the Government may say, the industrialists are not obliged to furnish information as required by the Government and if they do not furnish the information what is the penalty? There is no penalty at all. So, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify what penalty he proposes to levy in case information is not furnished by the industrialists in time.

Again please refer to clause 9(2) on page 3. Clause 9(2) says :

“The Development Bank may, after such inquiry as it deems fit, impose on the industrial concern, which is in arrears under sub-section (1), penalty not exceeding five times the amount in arrears.”

I say, why only five times? Why not ten times so that this may be a lesson to that industrial concern?

I would like to add only one more

point. You say that the Government estimates to collect Rs. 15 crores as cess. It is really surprising that when it is being told that Rs. 15 lakhs will be spent on the collection of this cess, what I can say is that I have no comments to make. If you spend Rs. 15 lakhs on the collection of Rs. 15 crores, this is a little too much, it is on the higher side. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : It is only one per cent.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I understand it is only one per cent, but it can be minimised to a very great extent and overheads can be minimised to a very great extent. I would only request the hon. Minister to look into this problem. That is all that I had to say, Madam. Thank you very much.

15.33 hrs.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulubria) : Madam Chairperson, though it is very late, at least Government understood and realised that it is necessary to tax the private capitalists on the question of research and development of our technology. The present Act, i.e., Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, empowers the Government to levy a cess of only 0.12 per cent on the industry to promote R&D. But this new Amendment will enable the Government to collect some more amount. I agree with other Members that it is totally disappointing. When the preparation of this Bill was going on, the Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, Shri S.D. Shrivastava, told the newsmen that one per cent of the cess will mobilise Rs. 250 crores. How suddenly it became only Rs. 15 crores when it is finalised? I do not know. So, it is a very meagre amount in the context of the vastness of the country and the requirement of the development of our technology which will be very low. So, we cannot appreciate this attitude of the Government because the investors, the capitalists, are just profit-mongers and they are looting the country and taking all the opportunities from the Government. But they are not ready to spend it for the research and development. You know, it is not my view. Even many experts on this subject have pointed out. There is virtually no research and development,

particularly in private sector, even to improve the imported technology in India. This is the situation. For example, take automobile industry. 2½ decades before, they like Hindustan Motors imported some technology. Now, it is obsolete. They are going in for new one. Even after 30 to 35 years of activities, there is no development. While hundreds of licences are given to automobile industry, there is no attempt to develop indigenous technology. Why is it so? Then, you take the question of TV or CTV. We have to develop the technology, imported technology. But we are going in for import of it and it is just assembling here. HMT is the best watch manufacturer in the country. Initially, 90% of parts were our own. But now about 30 to 35% of parts, we are importing. Where are we going? As I said, Mr. Kurup, Director of SHAR in a seminar said :

“There is practically no improvement of imported technology in India with the result that when obsolescence sets in, the industry has to again go in for imports.”

This is the situation. He further says :

“While the industry mostly favour open general licence for imported technology, the technologists involved in the development wanted a total ban on import.”

This is the view.

In the private sector, you know, our jute industry is one of the oldest industries but it is not developed or modernised. Only 5 or 6 jute families exploited the industry and they did not develop. In West Bengal, jute industry which is one of the pillars of economy is on the verge of collapse. This is how the profit-mongers are doing. But we are imposing some levy, mild levy on them and we are collecting Rs. 15 crores. This is the purpose of this Bill.

While the import of new technology is going on, in the technological research and development policy of the Government, there are so many things which are not

actually helping the research and development. I can refer to one of the reports of the Public Accounts Committee. CSIR was set up in 1942 with the objectives to undertake scientific and industrial/applied research of national importance. Secondly, it was set up to utilise the results of research towards the development of the industry. This is the declared objective. But in 1984, the report of the PAC says that we failed in this objective :

“The Committee are disappointed to note that CSIR has failed to make any significant impact in the development of technology for use in India.....

Thus less than 50% of the processes developed by CSIR were actually utilised for commercial exploitation and production has actually started in respect of less than 15% of the processes.”

This is how, we waste the money. This is the situation which is going on in this field. In this report also, they have mentioned about the development of T.V technology. Even in regard to TV technology, the Government is going for import of technology. This is all our technological policy and this is not just the policy of this Government. It has not come out of the blue. Before they accepted this policy, this was the demand of the private capitalists. The Chairman of the FICCI has repeatedly demanded that Government should formulate a dynamic industrial policy which might permit flexibility in the import of technology. He also asked for “provision for delicensing more industries and relaxation of MRTP limits.” These kind of demands are repeatedly made by the private sector. On the basis of that, the Government has accepted and announced this new policy and they are opening the door for the import of technology because private capitalists always opt for the import of technology. They never develop. They never spend their money.

So I request the hon. Minister that even the Licence Act should be amended. When you give a licence for an industry, why don't you impose a condition that

they will have to set up one Research and Development Centre? Government will review from time to time the results so that if they fail to comply with the same development and research work, then we will take action against them. They only want profit and they do not want to spend the money for the development of the country. This attitude also should not be tolerated. This Bill is very soft for those people who are not ready to contribute to the development of our Research and Technology.

We are running after foreign technology. This is nothing new. This is private capital. Our Government also is running after the same foreign technology. The Western countries are dumping their obsolete technology on us. This is an instrument in their hands.

I quote Mr. John P. Metague, the Science Advisor to the President of USA to Congressional Committee :

“Many developing countries now see scientific and technological capability rather than military might as the one aspect of national character most likely to permit them to leap frog into the class of nations with significant international economic and political influence and because the USA is widely perceived as the world leader in the area, our nation’s scientific and technological expertise and resources have become a powerful foreign policy lever to strengthen our already close partnership with our industrially advanced allies and constructively influence our expanding relations with developing countries and transform to our advantage the political climate and competition with our adversaries.”

Another person is Mr. John Negropont, Head of the State Department of International Environmental and Scientific Affairs :

“Bilateral inter-governmental arrangement stimulates and supports specific science and technology activities, maximise political impact

and are important tools of foreign policy.”

They are very clear in their objective. But we fail to understand and run after this technology import. We are in a way sacrificing our national interest.

Our scientists are developing lot of things. But we are not using them commercially. Even what we import we do not develop it for further adoption. But we go for further import. This is the attitude of the private sector that is going on and the Government is also taking a lenient attitude towards private capital. On the Government side, there is lack of will to check these private capitalists who fail to fulfil their duty in the development of our indigenous technology. So if we want to actually develop our indigenous technology, we should change this attitude and we should bring some comprehensive Act which will give us more money. We can impose the levy and we can increase the percentage of this cess and we can impose that levy on the total imports, not on the technology imports alone, so that we can mop up more money and use it for the development of technology. So, in this matter I hope the Government will take note of all these things—how the western countries are exploiting the developing countries and their attitude. We should be giving more and more stress on development of our indigenous technology. Though sometimes we express our desire but the people who are in the field, especially in the private sector, are very much reluctant to do this. So I hope the Minister will take note of all these things and make a comprehensive proposal for mopping up more resources and develop our indigenous technology.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly. I only wish that the Bill could have come earlier.

Knowledge is the best asset. This Bill will help the country to expand the knowledge. A large number of research was done in our country and also a large number of research are being conducted in our country also. It is most gratifying that

quite a few of our scientists have established their name in their fields of research not only in India but outside India also. India may be poor. No doubt a large number of our people are illiterate. But our scientists are recognised by the whole world. No doubt there is further scope for research in our country.

It may be mentioned that indigenous research is not done in our country upto the mark. There is large scope in this field. One of our learned friends mentioned that a number of research projects cannot be or are not used in our country at the moment. I just like to mention that it is necessary to use research projects carefully. The history of research will give us the idea that throughout the world many researches cannot be utilised within the short period of their publication but they are used later on. So in our country also the research should continue and we know all of them cannot be utilised just at the moment. Here I would like to mention that in one of the magazines I have seen a few months ago that in the world more than half the money spent on research is spent on cancer. But, as you know, upto now we have not found out the medicine for cancer. Does it mean that we should not continue the research on cancer? So the attitude on research should be changed also whenever necessary.

I want to point out that the cess to be collected should be spent very very carefully. Why I am requesting the Government to be careful is because there are some industrialists who do not even pay income tax properly.

They do not carry on their business on right direction. So, many of them may not spend money on research and development. I do not want to elaborate these points any more. Some industrialists who will bring technology from foreign countries may try to deprive the Government of a proper cess. Government should take great care from the very beginning and a regular fool-proof system is to be introduced from the very beginning. I would like to suggest that the cess should not be only 5 per cent. It should be at least 15 per cent. If more can be cessed, it will be far better. But I strongly request the Government to

consider that 5 per cent cess is nothing because all these industrialists are making money and they are depriving our common people and depriving our country for various reasons. So, I am requesting the Government to have the cess at least at 15 per cent.

Another point is how to utilise the money properly. It should be spent for proper research and development. The money should be allotted for development after proper assessment. Here, I would like to say, because from the experience I have seen throughout my life, that unless research scholars do not know the big people in the country or outside often they do not get the opportunity for research. In this connection I would request that the ordinary research workers should get the opportunity also.

We cannot expect that from the very beginning a young research scholar will be famous in the country, famous in the world, but we expect that all these young people will get opportunity to work in laboratories. The selection should be carefully made looking after their method of work and their standard of work. This is my one important point. Further, the money should be allotted for the development after proper assessment. For research, two aspects are to be considered. One aspect is the subject of the research. Here, I would like to suggest that we have seen in our life that many subjects are selected where the research is done but which is not useful not for the country and not for anything but because a certain researcher is to be given help, so the subject is chosen. So, the subject is to be chosen very very carefully with some knowledge. I am requesting the Minister, through you Madam, to select the subject very carefully and select the scholar also very carefully.

I would like to mention here that quite often a young research scholar does not get proper support. If some big persons are not behind him — I do not mean rich persons but I mean big in other respects — he does not get the real position in the Universities, in the Laboratories and in other industries. Of course in the industry the scientists are often selected who are known to them. I do not mention about high-class research scholars.

But we cannot expect that all our young people will be well-known research scholars. I have already mentioned that from the beginning a careful selection of scholars is needed and selection of the research subject is to be considered very carefully, which will be helpful to the industry, to the country. Here I would like to say that we cannot expect all the result of the research will be utilised by our country immediately because in the future also the result of some of the researches will be used as it has been done. If we see the history of research, we will find that so many big research scholars have taken clue from the old research findings.

With these words, I request that the money should be spent properly for the development of our country. This Bill has been brought before the House at a very appropriate time, but, as I have already mentioned, it should have been brought a little earlier. I welcome the Bill and I thank the Government for bringing this Bill before the House.

SHRI ANAND SINGH (Gonda): Sir, I support this Bill as another move that takes us towards dependence on our own research and technology or technological self-reliance, howsoever small the effort may be and the fact is it is very small; the quantum is next to nothing. If you allow me to quote certain figures, the figures in respect to other countries, in 1983-84 the USA spent Rs. 1,18,150 crores over research; USSR Rs. 40,000 crores; Japan Rs. 39,000 crores; and India Rs. 1200 crores plus this amount of Rs. 15 crores. Will it make any dent or difference—our adding Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 1200 crores—as against Rs. 40,000 crores spent by Japan? I am not comparing with USA; that is a big country. Anyway, howsoever small the effort may be, it has to be appreciated.

I would like to take the House way back to 1972 when our Prime Minister, sensing the same need, presided over a meeting of the Standing Group of Ministers looking after science and technology where they formulated certain proposals. They were not only formulated, but they were later on announced in the House in 1976. I would like to read out from this paper, *Approach to Science and Technology Plan,*

brought out by the National Committee on Science and Technology in January, 1973: it says:

“To this end, the Government should commit itself to the levy of R & D cess on all industrial units in both public and private sectors on a graded basis. The finances so raised would be deposited with a Central agency which would make the disbursement from the industrial R & D cess fund...”

And keeping in mind the national priorities, this was decided:

“It is estimated that the R & D cess would realise resources in the neighbourhood of Rs. 300 crores the Fifth Plan period.”

It was planned in 1972. Later on, a blueprint was prepared by the Department of Science & Technology and the paper was distributed to all the Ministries for their comments, including your Finance Ministry. They definitely agreed upon because only then, in 1976, the Minister could make on the floor of the House the announcement. The announcement was made in his Budget speech that the R & D cess would be levied and also decided how it would be done. He also said that the Department of Industrial Development would be moving a Bill to amend the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for this purpose.

16.00 hrs.

At this stage a very strange thing happened. What happened to these proposals? What happened to the announcement made by the Hon. Finance Minister Mr. C. Subramanian in 1976? Had this Bill been brought then, there would have been no need to bring this Bill today. It would have been in much larger quantum, it would have been administered by an independent body as it was stated then and it would have been totally different from what we are planning to do today, that is, small amount to be dabbled by IDBI—Rs. 15 crores.

I would like to know from the Minister

whether be will enquire into the matter because this is very serious and I sense that certain vested interests like multinationals, other countries which acted from behind the scene purposely saw that this Bill did not see the light of the day because it was they who stood to lose and it was the Indian masses who stood to gain. They had all the advantages as after 1976 came 1977, the dark period and in that period it was very easy for any proposal, any Bill to be thrown in the darkness or hidden, and exactly it was done that way. I would like to know from the Minister whether this decision of the Cabinet was ever negated by anybody. If anyone had any reservation, then the right course would have been to take it back to the same body which had made earlier the decision and place with its comments, request for either changing or dropping the bill, whatever it is, and then let that Committee itself modify the bill. These proposals, to the best of my knowledge, were never taken back there for reconsideration and it was expected that by the passage of time people would forget all about it, and people almost did, as we see that nobody talks about these proposals to day.

Is the bureaucracy so strong in this country that anything that is assured on the floor of this House even in the budget speech is again open to the scrutiny, judgement by the bureaucracy. There are many many resolutions passed here everyday and we do see small little things definitely being changed in their shape and contents by the bureaucracy at time, but I would say that this is one of the biggest decision taken in this country which was changed or removed by the bureaucracy. I would like the Minister to enquire into this. But this is not the end of the story. When Mrs. Gandhi came back to power, she again dug out this proposal in 1983 under her orders and these proposals were again found, dusted and dressed by the TPIC i.e., Technology Policy Implementation Committee. These proposals were again taken out, reshaped and given a new name. It was supposed to have been called Technology Development Fund based on the original decision. It is still there, it has not gone anywhere, people are working on it. The proposals have come out, even the Committee of Secretaries

have agreed on it as late as in January 1986. The quantum here again is about Rs. 500 crores. This Bill is also in the offing. It would come from the Ministry of Industry.

Now with one unreversed decision of 1976 being here and there being on trace of it, either the proposal or the Bill, another Bill is in the offing and now a third Bill is in front of us which is of much smaller quantum of much limited nature, I do not know as to what all we aim at in passing this Bill of Rs. 15 crores. Under the TPIC proposal, another Bill which will probably be coming shortly involving Rs. 500 crores and also includes in its contents along the research and development venture capital and risk finance also and will be administered by an autonomous body.

Firstly I would request the Minister to look into the past history of this Bill, and the original proposal of 76 budget and realise why this Bill is being and how certain vested interests which are trying either to finish the major Bill or side track it by putting forward new Bills of limited application. Will this Bill be in addition to the Bill that will be brought forward by the Industry Ministry? Will it be used as a cog in the wheel to stifle that Bill? Will it be stepping on the toes of the other Bill? If they play toeses with each other it is most welcome but if they step on each other's toes then the country will lose. We have already lost Rs. 800 crores by deferring this Bill because Rs. 300 crores in the Fifth Plan and it would have been Rs. 600 crores in the Sixth Plan. So the total loss has been Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 crores to the exchequer already as of to day.

Not only that I would also to know how are we going to evaluate in terms of money the ten years' time of research that we have deferred. Can you in monetary terms tell me how much money it will mean to defer research for ten years? So the loss has been incalculable. I would request the Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill which will do some good to the country. What will this Rs. 15 crores do? Isn't it Sub-critical? Will you be doing the similar research as the other Ministry will be doing? This Bill is brought to avoid duplication but

and sub-criticality when the other Ministry will start doing it then again the question of same duplication will arise. If another Ministry is also coming with a similar Bill then it will be duplication. So I do not understand it.

I wholeheartedly support this Bill because it is in the right direction but whether it is right in quantum I doubt; whether it is right in its approach I have second thoughts about it. Therefore, I request the Minister that while considering he should take into consideration bills for the same intent and purpose, the other ministries, this Bill you say have 5 per cent levy but to go to Rs. 100 crores you have to increase it to 50 per cent. If you increase it to 50 per cent then you will not get foreign technology. So, you do not even have a broad base to increase the resources. If you add another 5 per cent you will get Rs. 30 crores. The competition is so big. So I request the hon Minister to have a look at the other Bills which are being formulated by the other Ministries. By bringing this Bill the Parliament might be reluctant to pass a much bigger Bill, a Bill with much larger horizon and greater adaptability and thus we might be losers instead of gainers. So I wonder how much this Bill is going to help us.

With these few words I request the hon. Minister to kindly have a second look at this Bill. I support this Bill but hope that by the time it is over the Minister will enlarge it in such a way that it becomes more useful for the country.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Madam Chairman, this Bill it appears to me to be deceptive and a half-baked one. No doubt the objective is laudable. The objective is to impose a cess on all imported technology. This amount as a tax will be collected and paid to the Industrial Bank of India and that bank will credit it to a newly created fund by name 'Venture Capital Fund'. This fund will be utilised for the purpose of development of indigenous technology and also to adapt the imported technology to wider domestic applications. No doubt the objective looks laudable but in practice actually what you have

stated has been defeated when you go clause by clause.

What is the amount that you are realising! It is a mere Rs. 15 crores and that too if you levy a full cess of 5 per cent because you say upto 5 per cent. You are not sure whether you are going to levy full 5 per cent.

And then you have got another provision for giving exemption; every Government wants to have such a provision. Why do you want that? What for? I do not know for how many items and whom you are going to exempt. You have not stated that in the Bill. There is no provision even to frame rules. We do not know to whom the exemption would be given and whether the notification regarding exemption will be there and whether you would be accountable for that to the House. As I said, it is really deceptive.

I am a freedom fighter and having participated in the Swadeshi movement, I would caution the Government for one thing. Now-a-days we have been very liberal in encouraging imports, not only import of technology but import of everything. I would like to know from the Government what has happened to the economic self-reliance as enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Immediately after our Prime Minister took charge of the country in the beginning of 1985 he said that we would not sacrifice self-reliance; we would give every encouragement for self-reliance. Is the present import policy of Government going to encourage self-reliance or are you going to give a go-by to self-reliance?

The honour of our country is at stake? do not forget that. The whole world is looking towards us; we are leaders of the non-aligned movement; we are one of the important countries in the Commonwealth. At the same time, we should not give the impression that we are borrowing everything from all other countries. We should give priority for the development of indigenous technology. This is what an hon. Member of the CPIM also said.

Our scientists do not get any encouragement, they are not given due recognition here. They go to United States and other

western countries, there they develop technology, do a lot of research and that technology is sent back to India and we are made to pay for it. That is what we are doing here. Whatever you are spending on the import of technology, why don't you with the same money encourage our own engineers, our scientists, our own skilled technicians, who are second to none in the world. There are a number of Bhabhas, Jagdish Chander Boses, Vishweswarayyas, Sir C.V. Ramans and others. Are we not ashamed now for going to every place with a begging bowl? After this Government came to power, day in and day out, everything is being imported. I feel very sad at my heart. Let us ask our conscience if it correct. Let us ask our conscience. We have become a laughing stock in the world. Who is ruling us? Is it not neo-colonialism?

16.14 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

I would request the Government to be very cautious and be specific as to what the Government policy is with regard to import. A number of instances have been given by the hon. Members. I would also give one or two instances, how the indigenous production is not being encouraged and we are making imports at the cost of indigenization. In this context, I would quote from the editorial of one of the leading dailies of Karnataka. It says :

“Stock of domestic fertilisers in silos and field warehouses have reportedly been increasing since November, 1985, touching 393000 tonnes in January 1985, 851000 tonnes in January 1986 and an unprecedented 1,606,000 tonnes in May this year.

The principle explanation for this anomalous situation is the steep increase in imports from just 1,355,000 tonnes in 1983-84 to 3,42,000 tonnes in 1984-85 and an almost equivalent amount in 1985-86. These imports were contracted based on an assessment of the likely trends in agricultural production and therefore in fertilizer demand, and were

aimed at meeting the shortfall in domestic fertilizer production relative to demand. In practice, agricultural production fell short of the Government's projections, leading to the current fertilizer glut.”

“The surprising element in these developments is not so much the failure of the Government to assess trends in fertiliser demand correctly, but its recourse to imports despite the existence of substantial unutilised capacity in the domestic fertiliser industry.”

So, we have a lot of stock of fertilizers in our warehouses lying idle. You have not utilised that, but at the same time, crores and crores worth of fertilizers (almost to the tune of Rs. 9000 crores) have been imported during this year. This is a matter which calls for investigation.

Similarly, there is another instance. I gave the instance of HMT in this very House. In Ernakulam in Kerala, the Defence Ministry wants to establish a very strategic defence industry. They called for world tenders. The HMT Unit of Kerala had offered the tenders and the concerned Government officials were satisfied with the tender specifications. They were quite satisfied about the capability as also other specifications and they were ready to accept the order of the HMT. But the senior higher ups in the Defence Ministry did not accept it. Though the HMT offer was lower and though they were having the necessary capability and capacity, they did not accept the offer. They wanted a West German firm's order to be accepted. I do not know what happened. I mentioned it in the House also. But I did not get any reply from any Minister right from the Prime Minister. Mr. Thomas is the MP of that area and because that unit of the HMT is in his constituency, he knows about it much better than myself. The Defence higher-ups wanted that the West German firm's offer must be accepted. What for? For reasons best known to them! So Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this. The Government must clarify its position. This is not the way to function. The Government must be very very specific on these issues. You should come out with your import policy.

If you have the courage, say that you are going to import and you do not care for the indigenous industry, in which case we will know how to answer you back. But you say one thing and do something else. You say that you want the indigenous manufacturing and indigenous development should be there. But you do not encourage even your own public sector industries. After all, HMT is not a private capitalistic concern! Is that the way you encourage indigenous industry?

I can give any number of examples but for want of time, I do not want to go into all those details. Now I would like to mention only about one aspect, i.e. about encouragement to our scientists and to our R & D Department. Shri Madhav Reddi gave all the correct figures and I do not want to repeat all that. We have been spending a lot of money on science on technology. I know that. From a mere Rs. 20 crores for both Plan and Non-Plan expenditure in the First Plan, the amount had been increased to Rs. 3716 crores in the Sixth Plan and Rs. 7536 crores in the Seventh Plan. You have provided so much money. Where does it go? The only deplorable thing is that there is no proper management and there is no proper encouragement to our scientists or to our R & D Department. The people in the R & D Department do not want that really deserving candidates should continue there. There are a lot of politics in all those things. It is necessary that this sort of a situation should be rectified.

Sir, you have given the detailed figures about items for which technologies have been imported. For more than 3000 items, you have allowed import technologies. I only say that it should not be at the cost of the honour of our country.

[Transition]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to make two complaints about this Bill. First, the hon. Minister has come with this Bill belatedly and even then it is a half-hearted measure. Belatedly, because had we enforced it at the time when we had allowed the import of technology on a large scale, we would

have spent quite a good amount on it by this time. You have allowed expenditure worth more than Rs. 300 crores on the import of technology and against that we will get only Rs. 15 crores and it is doubtful not only to us but to you also whether that too we will be able to get or not. Therefore, I urge that ways and means should be found out to increase this amount. Hon. Members of both the sides to the views you have expressed that we cannot depend for too long on the import of technology. Our country's economy is also not of that type that we may continue with such a situation for a long time. Already there is a pressure on our foreign exchange reserves. We have not been able to derive expected benefits. It has rather been observed that the people who were allowed to import technology have converted it into just a kit-bag technology. They bring it from abroad and start using it here. I think unless we indigenise it, adapt to our own conditions and requirements, we are not going to get the desired results. Therefore, I would like to submit that whatever money is being raised should be utilised for providing funds to our regional research laboratories so that they are able to develop technology according to our requirements.

On the other hand we provide some money to the private sector also from it. I apprehend that IDBI, through which we provide money to them, will give funds to the private sector, particularly to big Houses also which already have a lot of money. These Houses should rather be asked to spend a good part of the profit they earn on the basis of imported technology, on indigenising the technology, and in developing indigenous technology. Besides, the money which is under the command of the Government of India should be spent on our own laboratories.

Since much has already been said in this connection by our hon. Members, I would only urge that all our research laboratories are prepared to accept this scientific challenge but for that efforts should be made to create an atmosphere which may prove conducive for them to function properly. Also, Government should make efforts to make available to

them requisite resources. The present situation is that we have opened regional research laboratories or other laboratories but the technology so developed is not being utilised properly. Last time I went to Jammu, I found that the people there had developed an ingredient which is used in manufacturing beer. They gave that technology to the farmers who have started growing it in their fields but it has been observed that simultaneously you have allowed the beer manufacturers to import that technology also. You did not prohibit the import of that ingredient. It has discouraged not only our scientists but the farmers also who were encouraged to undertake its farming. They are also suffering losses. This is not confined to the Jammu laboratory only. Laboratories at other places are also facing the same situation. Therefore, I would urge that we may resort to import but for that a time limit should be fixed and after that permission to import should not be given. We should tell them that if they do not adapt that technology to our own requirements they will not be allowed to import it further. If you do not exercise such restraint over the private sector, I am afraid the private sector would like to continue this system for quite a long time.

The atmosphere in the laboratories is not conducive for our scientists. We do not pay them enough for a decent living. The result is there is constant brain drain. We have put them under so many bureaucratic controls that they feel discouraged. News about these things appear quite often. In this connection only yesterday there was a news item in the newspapers that a scientist had committed suicide. Such incidents have occurred even in Delhi. The scientists are not only going abroad, but also committing suicide. On the one hand there are no promotions for them and on the other hand, they are being discouraged. They are compelled to commit suicide. Therefore, I feel that the intention with which this Bill has been brought by you will remain unfulfilled. Unless we try to provide adequate funds, and try to prepare a proper atmosphere in the country, the people working in this field will go on getting discouraged.

With these words I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
The Research and Development Cess Bill, 1986 is, in substance, a very good Bill, and as such I welcome it. However, I would like to make a few suggestions with the objective of achieving further the objects laid down in the Bill.

The Bill primarily seeks to collect a Cess, upto 5%, on the import of foreign technology. It seeks to create a Fund known as the Venture Capital Fund which will be part of the Development Assistance Fund, maintained under Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. These being the three objects of the Bill, I would like to point out a few things : First of all, let me say that a Cess is a kind of tax which you levy on the import of technology. As far as taxes are concerned, do we enact a separate legislation for each tax that we impose ? No. We have always a consolidated legislation on taxation. So, may I ask why, for a simple, individual Cess or one type of Cess viz. a cess on imported technology there should be a full-fledged, separate taxation ? Could it not have been made part of some legislation which deals with imports ? If this is taken to be the trend, in future whenever we impose some cess, or we levy a separate type of cess, we will have to come up with a separate legislation. Is this required ? I would request you to make the levy of such cesses part of a major legislation which deals with import, rather than bringing them up in this manner.

Secondly, the basic object of this Bill is laid down in Clause 6 which says :

“The Fund shall be applied by the Development Bank to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with the measures and facilities which, in the opinion of the Development Bank, are necessary or expedient to provide equity capital or any other form of financial assistance to industrial concerns attempting commercial applications of indigenous technology.”

One thing you are right : you give some assistance to those attempting commercial

application of indigenous technology. The other category, according to the Bill, are those :

“...adapting imported technology to wider domestic applications.”

I do not think this will have any limit. This will lead to misuse of the funds. Each concern will be claiming to do this work, viz. adapting imported technology to wider domestic applications.

How are you going to do it unless you specifically define and specify these things ? Clause 7 reads as follows :

“Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest, by notification in the, etc.”

You can exempt any industrial concern from levying a cess. Now, you say here, it is necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest. Where does lie the public interest ? The public interest lies in the collection of the cess ; the public interest lies in the collection of the cess on imported technology and give the amount to those who are doing research and developing indigenous technology ; the public interest does not lie in exempting a person from paying the cess, So, one way you are imposing the cess and rightly so, and other way you provide some sort of a clause to exempt and that too I can understand — some clause of exemption being there in a legislation, but that too, it is said in the Public interest. How can two conflicting public interests be there, one in section 6 and one in section 7 ? So, this contradiction lies in the very Bill.

Clause 5 of the Bill gives the source of fund. One source is the amount Paid under Section 4. All right. Then clause 5(2) (b) reads as follows :

“Any amount given as grants by the Central Government for the purposes of this Act.”

Still all right. Then Clause 5(2) (c) reads as follows :

“Any amount given to the fund from any other source.”

What does this mean ? Now, this definite legislation having a definite source, all this thing and there you provide some sort of any other source without specifying the source, I think, it is not desirable. If you have got some intention. I think, of collecting some source for the benefit of research and development, I can understand. But kindly specify this source so that there is no ambiguity created under this legislation.

With these 3-4 observations I think you will come out with some amendment so that the Bill is made clear and specific and unambiguous. If we can make this Bill a part of any other measure, legislation, it is good.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Just for the sake of collecting small amount from the foreign collaboration, we are bringing some technology and collecting about Rs. 15 crores, the idea may be good, but, it is not going to help the backward country like ours, which needs a lot of research and development.

As a result of foreign collaboration in the last three years, the licences given are double than what were given since independence ; and this shows how are we going to gradually depend on other countries and what are the effects on Indian economy because of such an act of the government. I have got a report. By and large, the foreign collaboration agreements are rather poor instruments for encouragement of the export. I have got figures from the Reserve Bank ; because of this foreign collaboration, our export has not increased, though we have given double the licences ; on the contrary, they are vehicles for induction and dumping of the import in our economy. They are not also effective instruments for raising the efficiency of utilization of Indian resources. What way these foreign collaborations are affecting the Indian economy ? It is an important study on which we will have to think and the time has come. From

1970 to 1978, your added value is about Rs. 182 crores because of these foreign collaborations. In 1980-81, it is Rs. 277 crores, but the export remained Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 50 crores. So, there is no rise because of these collaborations; our export has not gone up; our Indian resources have not got any boosting because of these collaborations; the foreign money is being dumped on the Indian economy. Therefore, we have to face a lot of economic problems in our country. The government is not prepared to study, because I tried to search the results of foreign collaborations. What are the effects on the Indian economy? In 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73, the study was done by the Reserve Bank. And the imports on account of foreign collaboration are to the tune of Rs. 69 crores, 100 crores, and Rs. 80 crores. But our exports were only Rs. 8 crores, Rs. 9 crores and Rs. 11 crores. This shows that the ratio is one-tenth! Therefore, I really, seriously consider that such type of thing and getting a small amount is not going to help to boost our exports, and because of our trade gap we are facing so many problems.

The World Bank has been asking us to de-value our rupee, and the Finance Minister has to consider this aspect also.

There are certain other points which I would like to point out. We have lot of resources. But as per the Government reports we are not exporting many things. Even in the case of vegetables, fruits and such agricultural commodities we are not exporting even though we can export a lot of them. We are exporting only about four per cent, that is only one per cent of the foreign exchange we are earning. India is a big country. We are now roughly earning around 60 crores by way of exports. Even if we develop the exports of fruits and vegetables, certainly, we can improve our exports and earn much more foreign exchange. We can earn lot of money.

I have recently visited the Research and Development Wing of the Hindustan Lever Limited. They are spending more than Rs. 10 crores for research and development. Their total turn-over is Rs. 700 crores. But they are spending about Rs. 10 crores

on research every year and their production is Rs. 70 crores. Some officers of the Central Research Departments have resigned and they have gone there. I have found that nearly 9.7 million workers are working there, which carries on some photo-synthesis also, and 20 per cent more yield is expected because of that. Therefore, we have to think over those lines. It is worth considering such private sector organisations and the Central Government will do well in learning from them.

In another area from the roots of the coconut trees 250 coconuts of a special type are produced and they are useful in exporting coconuts. They are cultivating such plantations on a mass scale to produce more. The private sector is spending more money on research, more than the public sector.

From the Soya Beans roots also they are doing some research in Madhya Pradesh. Some research is going on and many people are employed in the modernisation. As many as five crores of textile workers, on the other hand, are unemployed, all over the country. The textile magnates, they swallow about Rs. 1500 crores and that is the amount swallowed out of Rs. 4,000 crores. The mill magnates in Delhi, Kanpur and Bombay are profiting by this and the textile workers are suffering. One worker is being paid for only about one-fourth of the work, or in other words the work done by the worker is four times the money paid to him, in monetary terms.

You are importing technology. There is not much coordination with modernisation. And this is adding to the unemployment problems. I think there will be five times more unemployed workers every year and they are going to create a lot of problems for this country.

And in this process the benefits go to Mafatlal, Birlas, Tatas and others. The downtrodden people are not going to be helped.

The Government has announced concessions to the tune of Rs. 31 crores. It has announced these concessions in spite of our shouting. In this House we were told

that the Government is going to reduce or revise the duties, so that the result would be the workers will suffer again. It is going to increase the difference between the poor and the rich in the country.

Now, it has also been announced that the IDBI is going to distribute some money. May I say that this is going to benefit again the same people? In the name of development they will take advantage of this. There will be more results if there is encouragement to individual research development, or if there is a research and development centre it will definitely be useful in meeting the needs of the country.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): I rise to support the Research and Development Cess Bill which is being discussed by the House.

It cannot be gainsaid that this idea of levying and collecting cess on all payments made for the import of technology for the purposes of encouraging the commercial application of indigenously developed technology and for adapting imported technology to wider domestic application is a good idea. I would merely say that this has been brought before the House at a very late stage. Not only that. But it is a half-hearted measure. Even though it is some sort of a fulfilment of a commitment made in the long-term policy statement which was issued in December, 1985, which had promised to create this Venture Capital Fund, to provide for the levy of 5 per cent R&D levy and also to create initial capital of Rs. 10 crores for this purpose as early as April, 1986, this Bill has been brought in July. Secondly, the promise which has been made to create the initial capital of Rs. 10 crores for the Venture Capital Fund, there is no mention of this. The Minister also has not made any statement regarding this while moving the Bill. I should say that the charity should begin at home. If we are serious about utilising this cess for this laudable object, then it is the duty of the Government first to establish the VCF with the initial capital of Rs. 10 crores on behalf of the Government. Unless that is done, I don't think that this will have any great impact on the purpose and object for which this Bill has been brought before the House.

I do not much quarrel about the 5 per cent levy that has been proposed here. It can be 10 per cent, 15 per cent. It can go even upto 100 per cent. There is no limit. It is understandable that the Government in its long term policy has already laid down that they will levy 5 per cent. So I can understand that the Government cannot go beyond what they have laid down in the long-term fiscal policy. But the main objection is, as the hon. Member, Shri Madhav Reddy and other hon. Members have said, that here we have said 5 per cent maximum and by notification Government will decide. So, we are not sure whether the Government is deciding this levy of 5 per cent or 1 per cent or even 1/2 per cent. Therefore, an assurance should be given by the Minister in this debate that the Government will begin with this 5 per cent levy as far as implementation of this Bill is concerned.

Many Members have referred to the exemption clause. No explanation has been given by the hon. Minister while moving this Bill as to what is in the mind of the Government as far as the exemption clause is concerned. To whom are we going to give exemption? What are the tests or guidelines? Or is it going to be arbitrary? I hope the hon. Minister while replying to the debate, will be kind enough to explain and clarify the Government's intention as far as these exemptions are concerned. Otherwise there will be suspicion in the minds of the public and the industrialists and also of those who are going to pay this levy, as to which class of industrialists is going to be exempted by using this power. Therefore, as I said, explanation is owed by the Government to this House as to the exemption in this respect.

Then there is also a clause which is regarding the penalty and this is one of the reasons why I say this is a half-hearted measure because the penalty suggested in this clause is also very lenient. As stated here in clause 9, the maximum penalty is an amount not exceeding five times the arrears. It will be a very lenient penalty. Many industrialists will prefer paying this penalty rather than paying the levy itself or delaying the payment of levy. Therefore, my suggestion would be that some amendment should be suggested even at this stage by the

Government that when a default is made by an industrialist, his licence may be cancelled or he may not be allowed to import this sort of foreign knowledge. If such a drastic penalty is provided, then only you will be able to recover this levy and use it as proposed in this Bill.

Many things are depending upon issuing notifications and making rules. I am afraid that delay may be caused in implementing this Bill itself by not issuing the notifications in time and by not framing the rules as provided by the clauses of this Bill. Therefore, my request to the Government would be that if they are serious about levying this cess and utilising it for a laudable purpose, then the notifications should be issued and the rules should be framed very promptly so that we can utilise the clauses of this Bill.

As I said in the beginning, the object of this Bill is very laudable. India's determined will to enter high-technology area has been heralded throughout the world. Such an entry is not merely a difficult proposition in terms of sheer cost that is involved but it is also to be seen from the point of view of what the technology should do once it is available for absorption. So, from that point of view this Bill will serve a good purpose if it is implemented promptly and if drastic measures are taken.

Our national laboratories and research and development centres should be involved in facilitating absorption of imported technology and upgradation of the technology as applicable in the Indian conditions. But as I have said and as several Members have also expressed their apprehension, unless it is drastically changed and unless there is a will to implement all the clauses before of this Bill, it will not serve the purpose for which it has been brought before this House. With these words, I welcome this Bill.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Sir, I rise to support the Research & Development Cess Bill, 1986. As a matter of fact, there is nothing in this Bill to oppose or to give one's opinion because the spirit behind it is very laudable. As Shri Madhav Reddi has said, it is just a drop in the ocean by way of collecting Rs. 15 crores a year as

cess collection for the purpose of research and development in all spheres of technological development and advancement of the country. However, what is very glaring in the Bill is that the word 'research' has not been used even once in the entire Bill--neither in the Aims nor in the Objectives nor in clauses of the Bill. I personally feel that this Bill gives the impression as if the sole object of the Bill is to collect cess, create an amount, give it to the IDB to create a fund. Where will that fund go? What will be the priority of the Research and Development, where will it be spent?

The mere fact of execution and administration of this fund is in the Aim of the Bill, I suppose. The aim is to do the advancement of Research and Development. Not even those words are used in the Aims and Objectives in the Bill. The Aims and Objectives say—

"The proposed Venture Capital Fund shall be utilised for providing further incentives for the commercial application of indigenously developed technology and to adapt imported technology to wider domestic applications."

The Heading of the Bill is—"The Research and Development"

It does not say whether it is for the domestic use or it is for the adoption of the imported technology into indigenised circumstances and environment. But it talks of research.

You will recollect, last year we had passed a similar Bill on the anti-drug system. The Bill was brought by the Home Ministry. It was a single dimension Bill. It gave a certain amount of recommendatory guidance to the Health Ministry—that you should create certain anti-drug clinics That has not been done. In a similar way this laudatory Bill does not give the details of either the research or the development or the priorities in which this small amount which is going to be created, which I am sure is a small beginning of a big thing, I understand. But the aim should be clear. If to-day we

pass a Bill and do not take a step of Rs. 15 crores in the right direction, tomorrow we may take steps of Rs. 100 crores in the wrong direction. And we keep on applying thing which may not fit in with the priorities of the country. I suggest that those priorities should have been laid down in the Bill. My humble submission is that such a Bill with very wider applications should be brought by way of multi-ministerial consideration and should have been multi-ministry Bill. After all, so far as research is concerned, the Ministry of Agriculture, Defence, Scientific Development, Commerce, Industry, will be involved in this Bill. It does not say anything about it. It does not say about the adoption of the high technology or old technology or the new technology or which field of technology. We do not mention about agriculture. We do not mention a word about Defence. We do not mention about so many research fields where we are spending thousands of crores of rupees. Take for example agriculture. To-day we have got Indian technology, indigenously developed which we can export. We are only talking in terms of import. Shri Datta made a point. But I would like to suggest that such Bills must be brought with a clearer and more defined expressions because leaving everything with all the rules and regulations which will be made hereafter will not serve the purpose. The authority of this Bill when it is enacted will carry the same way of statutory thing, a legal aspect. But the basic aspect which should have been covered here is, that is going to be the administration of this Bill. Is the Industrial Development Bank going to control funding of the Research and Development? Are the bureaucrats going to do the scientific administration of Research and Development? The Prime Minister has made very categorical statements while addressing the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research scientists that scientists should educate and train their own scientists to do their administration, and here we are bringing the Bill where the strings of the purse will be controlled by the bureaucrats, I am not commenting about the bureaucrats, there may be scientific oriented bureaucrats also, but the fact remains that simply to collect a meagre fund of Rs. 15 crores and to bring a Bill for Research and Development without

defining the fields of research, without defining the priorities of research has no meaning. Today we have not got drinking water in many places or large areas of the country are suffering because of that. Today we are importing thousands of crores of arms and equipments for the Defence, but they do not give you the technology, the technology has to be developed here. But why is it not developing? You go to any research and development Institute in the Defence Ministry, you find it has more to spend on bringing an engine from somewhere, getting materials of the aircraft from somewhere and making the aircraft or tank in the Indian name. That is not enough. These are the fields where you must have a break-through. That may not be a high technology, but I suggest that in such Bills we must define and express such ideas, particularly the priorities on which the Research and Development is to be carried out, financed by this fund,

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the Financial Memorandum which is attached here. It talks about the expenses of collection of the Fund. I think even a nationalised bank will not take 10 per cent on handling charges. After all what the Bank is going to do or the Ministry is going to do is only handling of the funds and 10 per cent of the expenditure will not be considered economic. I would suggest that giving such reasonability to such a high percentage of expenditure does not foresee the various economic constraints which the same Ministry imposes on certain other exceptionally necessary expenditures, and here they are very liberal. They say, the expenses of collection would reasonably come to about Rs. 15 lakhs per year. They may be more also.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE
(SHRI B.K. GADHVI): That is one per
cent, not ten per cent.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Yes, it is Rs. 15 lakhs for Rs. 15 crores — one per cent. But even one per cent is big enough in a country where you are spending less than 0.9 per cent on R & D. It is quite considerable.

Now, clause 4 read in conjunction with,

the Financial Memorandum says :

“Clause 4 of the Bill provides that the Central Government may, if Parliament, by appropriation made by law in this behalf, so provides, pay to the Development Bank, from time to time, from out of such proceeds (after deducting the cost of collection), such sums of money as it may think fit.”

As we have the Industrial Development Bank, I suggest we should have an institution which you can name as Research and Development Bank or Research and Development Institute which should deal with this and the administration of this Fund should be purely in the hands of a scientific body and not in the hands of the Finance Ministry.

Regarding the finalisation or regarding making of rules and regulations under this Bill when it is enacted are concerned, I would suggest that scientists from fields of agriculture, in particular, Defence and Energy—because these are three fields from where the maximum foreign exchange expenditure is incurred today in the country these field scientists must be given the responsibility of making a break-through in the research and development field and they should be given full liberty in respect of financial expenditure also.

17.00 hrs.

Lastly, before I conclude, I would like to submit that if any industrial concern—whether private or public—has developed certain indigenous technology and if it is exporting that technology, then the Commerce Ministry should not come in the way of the spirit of research and development. When you import technology, based on that, you develop your own technology and you are in a position to sell that technology and your goods in the world market. Then, the Commerce Ministry should not say, “No, you cannot export this technology or you cannot export these completely indigenous goods”. That is where the research and development should step in and that is why, I again and again say that so far as such Bills are concerned, which have a very multi-dimensional importance to the Ministries of Commerce, Defence, Agriculture, Science

and Technology, the rules which are being made should be made in such a manner that all these concerned Ministries should be made responsible for the correct expenditure of the funds which we are going to collect from the cess.

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Today the cess amount is very small. But tomorrow, the cess amount will be very big. Today it may be Rs. 15 crores. Tomorrow it may be Rs. 1500 crores or Rs. 15,000 crores. But whatever rules and regulations we make today, we should not just make them keeping in view the amount is a small one. We are thinking big but beginning is small. So, we must make such rules and regulations foolproof for the purpose of research and development.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I beg to move that the debate on communal situation which is to be taken up at 5 p.m. and to be replied to by the hon. Home Minister may be taken up at 5-15 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope the House will agree to it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : There are so many speakers who want to speak.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (ponnani) : Let the reply be over, and then we will continue with the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On the same subject, we are continuing.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Unnecessary modification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, this is a sort of adjustment. I hope the House agrees to it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to

you for giving me time to speak on the Research and Development Cess Bill.

Our Prime Minister, the leader of the nation, had promised that he would take the country to the 21st century. Thereby he meant that the technology of the country would be updated so that we are able to march ahead in the race of development.

You may be remembering that in December, 1985 a long term fiscal policy was announced. At that time also it was stated that we would bring forward a Research Development Bill. It was felt that if we wanted to advance our technology, if we wanted to promote research and development, we should provide more funds.

Views from the Ruling Party and the opposition have been expressed on the subject. There cannot be two opinions that if we want to promote research, development and technology in the country, we shall have to levy some cess. Therefore, the entire House is one in regard to levying of cess. I also support this Bill but one or two doubts arise in this connection. When the entire Bill was read out and just now the hon. Member speaking before me also was saying—and I agree with him—that Government can give exemption on it, if it deems it necessary. But there is no provision in the Bill that on what grounds exemption will be given and whether the discretion will be arbitrary or used judiciously. These things create apprehensions in the mind. If such an apprehension has been expressed, it is not altogether baseless. While replying, the hon. Minister should keep these things in mind and specify the circumstances in which exemptions will be given. No one would like to object to a particular matter but if he uses his discretion incorrectly, he will definitely do something objectionable.

With the enforcement of this Bill, our research and development work will increase. At present, the Ministry has formulated quite general rules for the manuscripts etc. imported from foreign countries. You have kept this item under O.G.L. But you restrict import of micro-films. I would like that you may pay attention to these matters also,

We want to bring ancient manuscripts from other countries, we learn much from them and on its basis we undertake research and development. It is, therefore, necessary that even if we levy cess on it, it should be brought under that scheme.

With these words I support the Bill.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, as I understand from the debate, this Bill has been criticised not only by the Opposition but also by the Treasury Benches. (*Interruptions*). Many lacunae were pointed out. I feel that though the objective is laudable but the way the Bill has been formulated definitely does not serve the purpose. That is why, I request the Minister in charge seriously to go into the objections already raised. I, on my part, would raise a few as quickly I can cover.

About the same glaring defects which have been already pointed out, one is this small fund due to the 5% cess levy. That too also, is not compulsory. With Rs. 15 crores, how many concerns this fund is really going to seriously help? This is a matter of serious concern. Had the capital goods also been entered in the List, then a cess of 20% could have been levied and then really it would have played a substantial part. Really something could have been done. Otherwise, it becomes more or less a pious wish with just Rs. 15 crores.

17.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Secondly, many of us pointed out that the actual rate has been left to the administrative discretion, instead of spelt out in the Bill itself. This itself is rather interesting.

Then there is also the power for exemption. In my opinion, this actual rate to be levied by the administration and leaving out the powers of discretion to the administration really might be misused, may be for political patronage as well, a part from the normal factor of corruption. This, in my opinion, should not have been done,

On the side of application of the fund there are also many lacunae. First of all, this question that this will be given in other forms as well but also for equity capital of the concern attempting R & D efforts. This should directly be given for the R & D effort and for directly financing those which have been cleared by the Planning Commission, DGTD and also concerns like CSIR etc and that is how instead of general financing, the direct financing into the effort itself would help instead of equity capital which would not be worthwhile as the fund is not large.

It is also interesting that among the concerns which will be helped there will be no discrimination made between one concern and another. I believe naturally as far as the normal financial transactions go, the lion's share of this help may go to MRTP and FERA companies. Nothing has been spelt out. It should be clearly stated that R & D laboratories, medium and small enterprises and various public and voluntary agencies for promoting indigenous technology development will be the areas which will be helped.

Then the question of priorities. Here nothing has been said about which will be the priority areas. So if it is to be spread out on, for example, goods like after shave lotion, it will be frittered away. They are luxury consumption goods and they should not be in any case the area of priority. So also the new-fangled electronic goods which are also luxury consumption goods and they should not be the areas of priority. Here, for example, pulses, oil seeds and such like things which we need very much—there special development of R & D should be the area which should be helped. Non-conventional uses of energy and such other areas of social necessity should have been particularly pointed out instead of making it an overall thing. Therefore, I fully agree that this Bill is really a halfhearted measure.

Finally I would conclude by saying that R & D also is an industry and is an infant industry, in my opinion, and that really needs serious protection if it has to be saved. So indigenous technological development in R & D if it has to be saved and given protection, then really the need to

impose a cess as a proportion of the local turn-over of the product using the imported technology is there in order to generate enough funds for technical self-reliance and unless you really bring down your import of technologies there cannot be any effective protection to this R & D industry. So I request you to consider that in right earnest and take out the lacunae from the Bill if you want R & D to develop.

17.14 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : COMMUNAL
SITUATION IN VARIOUS PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Buta Singh.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Is he going to reply to those charges ? The Indian Express, etc.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a lawyer. You must read your brief first and then come.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that my rising in the House woke up the hon. Member who was enjoying the sleep.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Please repeat. I did not hear you. Did you say anything to me.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, first of all, with folded hands I have to make a very humble submission to this august House which I hold in highest esteem. It was mentioned on the floor of this House by my honourable friends, distinguished colleagues, Members of Parliament that we were callous and we were not attending this House. Even for the sake of imagination, a man like me who is humble, humbled by the onerous task which this nation has given to me, it will be far from my imagination that I would like really to be so arrogant as not to be present in the House. The hon. House knows that I was constantly busy in the other

House for two continuous days from the sitting till the rising of the House. My distinguished colleague Shri Chidambaramji was present all through the debate. I admire the way in which he took the sense of the debate and the reply that he made yesterday. I was feeling as if I cannot improve upon what Shri Chidambaramji has said because he has really developed a grip over the situation. He spoke about the Government's policies and his own experience. He has first-hand experience of what happened in Ahmedabad. I am grateful to you in the first instance because you really set the tone of the whole debate by giving us your fatherly advice. You laid the foundation on which the whole debate was to take place.

Then my grateful thanks to Professor Dandavateji for having raised the standard of the debate by keeping himself away from the current political developments and the incidents and the things which have taken place. He spoke on the basic, on the fundamental issues which are cutting at the roots of the unity and integrity of the country.

Sir, then other distinguished leaders like Shri Indrajit Guptaji and many other hon. leaders of the respective political parties represented in the House made valuable contribution and the overall impression in the country is that this House, for the past three days, has been discussing one of the most important issues—I should say life-line of this country, the communal harmony—as to how best we can ensure the peaceful life, the law and order in the most difficult areas in our country.

It is a matter of shame that after nearly 40 years of independence we are faced with the same situation year after year ; every quarter ; every six months. There is something for which we are all ashamed. It seems that our body-politic is really, if not irrelevant, becoming a little—I mean—not effective. We are becoming ineffective to what is happening in the country. I am not here now to point an accusing finger on those forces. But everybody knows ; all the political parties and organisations know really who are the elements ; how they are

being helped ; by which elements they are being helped ; what are the reasons and what are the causes. Every year we are faced with the same situation. It reminds me of my previous charge as Minister of Agriculture. I was faced with the national calamities like floods. Every year floods come. Thousands of lives and crores of rupees of property is washed away. We wake up—'we' means the State Governments—only when the area is flooded. We take out emergency boats, rush to our doctors, send food packages and we air-drop things like that. As soon as the water recedes, everybody goes back. We try to forget. When I was looking after agriculture, I made a study. There are very, very clear-cut directions given, books printed, rules passed by the Assemblies and this august House that such and such area is in the feet of the Brahmaputra, in the feet of the Ganges, in the feet of the Yamuna and, therefore, there should not be any habitation, there should not be any industry, there should not be any building construction, in this area, but every year we find that nobody takes care to see what is mentioned in those manuals and books. Similarly, every year we have major incidents and tragedies. Prof. Dandavate has very rightly mentioned that our approach is that of a fire brigade. Perhaps, that has been the training to our law-enforcing agencies, that you come into play only when there is a crime committed. Before that, no action. After that, after making certain arrests, no action ; you just forget. Book some of the people who are involved in the crime and submit the challan and forget about it. Now, this ad hocism, this approach, will have to be given up Today I am not going, as I said, to score points or make any allegations. I am going to, generally, spell out the response of the Government of India to various situations and major incidents that have taken place in the country. We must learn lessons from each incident, big or small, and we must take corrective measures, so that same thing should not be allowed to happen, and even if it happens, it should not be allowed to have that much damage which it did in the last year, we should try to reduce the damage, we should try to stand by the victims, we should try to see that such calamities do not

take place. It is a man-made calamity. Unfortunately, the men who profess themselves to be the holiest of the holy are not ordinary people. They are not common men. The common men are the victims. They are the holiest of the holy who will not touch an *asparsh*. But when it comes to shedding the blood of innocent people, they will be the ones behind gruesome tragedies and what has been happening in this country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : If you don't mind, the analysis of your own colleague, whose speech I admired very much, was different. His analysis was that the people who are responsible are only the bootleggers, smugglers and anti-social elements. You are rightly pointing out that there are other people behind them.

S. BUTA SINGH : I think, Shri Indrajit Gupta, perhaps, could not realise this. He said, one of the criminal elements was, mostly, the bootleggers, the exploiters. But that is one of the elements. (*Interruptions*) This is the tip of the iceberg which is over the water. He mentioned certain forces, communal, political, religious. These are the big forces behind these criminal elements, these exploiters.

It has already been mentioned in some sections of the press that well-known smugglers and builders are helped by some of the organisations, communal organisations, political organisations, religious places in most of the communities, whether it is a *Dharmasthanam* or a Mosque or a Gurudwara or a temple; they get their backing or strength from these religious places. When he said that we would take stern action against these elements, let me assure this august House that, now that the judicial inquiry process is going to be there, in case any of these elements, whether it is a political organisation or a religious centre or a communal organisation or anti-social elements, are found guilty, the same treatment which is given to a criminal will be given to these elements. We will ensure it. Nobody will be allowed to get away with this kind of carnage on humanity.

I have been very seriously thinking over the apparatus—whether it is the State Government or the—Central Government. I am simply amazed why every year in the same period, same time and on same celebrations these things should happen. This means that we have hardly anything called the advance intelligence gathering system. If it was there, which my Hon. colleague mentioned, yes it was there, then there should not have been any reason why this thing has happened. Advance intelligence should have been processed properly. About 200 and odd people were picked up. I find that most of these people belong to the category which my colleague has mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER : Prevention is better than cure.

S. BUTA SINGH: The elements mentioned by Shri Indrajit Gupta seem to be absent from that list. Therefore, we will see to it in future that even in the advance intelligence whenever there is an apprehension that communal riots will be taking place in this very particular locality, not only the bad characters but the forces which are against the national integrity, people who are behind these forces will also be hauled up, so that the situation is avoided.

Yesterday, one point made by my distinguished colleague Shri Chidambaram was that we will hold the district authorities responsible—both police as well as the administrative service. He mentioned very clearly that from both the ends we are competent and we will do it.

I had a detailed discussion with the officers to follow-up what my distinguished colleague has said. We are going to impress upon the State Governments to see that a system is evolved where the district authorities not only will ensure, but in case there is a failure on the part of the district officer—whether police officer or a collector—an entry will be made into their CRs that they failed to discharge their duties with regard to keeping communal harmony in their respective districts.

Intelligence is the most important aspect. There are five or six aspects of the whole situation. One is the intelligence.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Just one clarification. The responsibility means only an entry made or will it be something more ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Entry must result into exit.

S. BUTA SINGH : Banatwallaji, that entry is something which permanently will be there in his service book. But if an officer is found overtly or covertly involved, he will get the punishment that he deserves. In addition to that he will carry throughout his career some kind of a stigma that as and when he was called upon to control a situation created by communal riots, this is what he did.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRSIHANAN : You will keep him in the service all the same.

SHRI ATA-UR REHMAN (Barapet) : In actual practice the direction will go from the top starting from the Chief Secretary down to Commissioner and the District officers who will try to toe the line of the Chief Minister.

If the Chief Minister does not take a balanced view in such situation, then the whole thing falls through and all these assurances which are being given will not hold any good.

S. BUTA SINGH : As I said, we are trying to impress upon the State Governments. The point raised by the Hon. Member will be well taken care of. We will see to it that the higher authority is made responsible to undertake this exercise.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Do you start character roles of the Chief Ministers also !?

S. BUTA SINGH : This morning, when all the leaders of the opposition met you in your chamber. I expected that they will pass such a resolution. I will be willing to accept it if it comes from the Opposition

side. Unless we really bring in this kind of responsibility or discipline among the politicians—whether they belong to this party or that party—the things will not improve. Therefore, this kind of discipline and this kind of responsibility must be on the Chief Ministers and leaders of the party. Not only the Chief Minister but the Leader of the Opposition is equally responsible and he should also discharge his duty as a leader of the Opposition.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are ready.

S. BUTA SINGH : As a matter of fact I will go further. Every politically elected representative in the country, MPs, MLAs and even Sarpanches should be responsible in their respective constituencies. Perhaps that is the correct line. Only then and then alone our political system will get toned up. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There should not be any double entry as in a business ledger. Only single entry should be there.

S. BUTA SINGH : Prof. Dandavate, Prof. Swell, Shri Owaisi and Shri Indrajit Gupta raised an important issue about restriction on the religious processions through the sensitive areas. There was a demand that they should be banned. I am afraid it is not practicable because our society basically is a society devoted to religion. Therefore, we cannot afford to restrict the peoples' feelings. But what we can do is that we can devise some way. We know most of the national, regional and local festivals sector-wise and sect-wise. Everybody knows as to when in particular part of the year that festival will come. We will try to impose some kind of restriction though not in the sense of curtailing the religious worship. It will be regulation in which the district authorities should know what kind of slogans are going to be chanted and what kind of speeches...

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : We should also ensure that processions

besides the traditional ones not taken out in this manner.

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : As I said these national, regional, religious and traditional festivals are things which are known since centuries. These are not new things. Their regulation by way of use of loud speakers, use of obscene slogans, banners and placard...

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN : And use of elephants also.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am coming to that. I am reminded of very many incidents in the country. On a particular day a particular animal is pushed into the mosque and people lose their lives. On a particular festival another animal is pushed into a temple and so many people lose their lives. On these things there should be self-restraint. The primary responsibility will lie with the organisers. Of course, they have to ensure that their processions do not go out of discipline and they adhere to the norms which will be conveyed to them from the district authorities and through voluntary organisations.

There should be peoples' involvement in that. Why should it be only one religion or one community procession? Now there are so many common festivals in which all the communities and all the religions participate and it should be as was done in Gujarat and also mentioned by Shri Chidambaram yesterday that when this Rath Yatra was coming a section of minority community came forward and garlanded the 'murti'. They also accepted 'prasad'. They welcomed the yatra. That kind of spirit should be there. If one community, one religion brings out a *sabha yatra*, the other religions should respect it. That is the way that the people should cooperate with each other. By that only this country could be saved from this kind of politics.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA
(Ahmedabad) : What about the selection of routes?

S. BUTA SINGH : I would come to that. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Mehta and Shri Owaisi wanted to know about the review of text books, specially the history books. It is being undertaken by the Ministry of Education under the recently adopted National Policy. The work has been completed in most of the States except West Bengal, Kerala, Assam and Meghalaya. We are pursuing it and we hope what Prof. Dandavate, Shri Owaisi had in mind in the near future will be done and we will be having a full review of the text books specially of history.

There was a question of adequate representation to minorities in the police force, particularly the Armed Forces, specially in the sensitive States. Shri Zainul Basher, Prof. Dandavate and Shri Owaisi wanted this. Already as mentioned by my colleague Shri Chidambaram, according to the 15-Point programme of the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, all the States were directed, were advised to follow this. We, on our part, have raised six battalions of the peace keeping force. We have ensured that due representation is given.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Has it been given or you are going to give?

S. BUTA SINGH : It is already given.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Six battalions are far from adequate. These have to be deployed everywhere in the country that is why they are inadequate.

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : In the newly constituted six battalions of the Central Reserve Police Force, we have ensured that proper representation is given in addition to the reservation which is given for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Were they deployed in any of these areas? Were they ever used in these areas?

S. BUTA SINGH : In Ahmedabad they were used and you have seen the result.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : After Shri Chidambaram reached there.

S. BUTA SINGH : Before that the forces were there and they brought the situation under control.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : These forces must go, but there is another important point. When these forces go, they are put under the State control and the same State Government officers direct them whether to use them or not to use them and it is about this that we are having the complaint. If they are placed under their control, the deployment is not effective.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am sorry, I am not competent to educate Shri Banatwalla, but he knows it that the deployment of Central Forces has to be with the cooperation of the State Government concerned. Therefore, if you want to have a change, by all means have it; this is the forum, bring a Bill and let everybody accept it. Let all the parties accept it. Under the present provisions, the Central Forces have to be deployed in consultation with the State Governments. The very fact that at the first instance, there is a demand from the State Governments, from the affected areas, to send CRP, BSF etc. is itself a proof that they have a faith in the Central Forces and the Central Forces have discharged their duties in Ahmedabad. Not only we have given representation to the minorities and the other weaker sections in this force, the fact is that the whole training has been reoriented. It is not the traditional training of the British period. They have been given special training to meet the special situations. They have been given special equipment to be used under special circumstances. Therefore, the entire force is being given a new orientation and training. As has been mentioned by my colleague yesterday, we are laying more and more emphasis on training. Unfortunately, what we found from the results arising out of such situations is that the people are so scared of the local armed police. We found that the training received

by the local armed police is not adequate. It is not keeping in line with the requirements of modern life. Therefore, they are falling a little behind, and they are not able to cope up with the situation.

Also, one hon. member, Shri Ram Nagina Mishra mentioned one thing yesterday. I find one thing in this debate which is unique and that is Shri Ram Nagina Mishra and Shri Sahabuddin agreeing with each other. Yes. We have to agree, because this is a fundamental question, this is a question of human life. You may afford to make big lectures outside before the communal gatherings. But when it comes to save the life and property of your kith and kin, you cannot afford that kind of a separatism. We have to come together. Bharat Mata is our only common *Bhoomi*. Our blood falls on her. Therefore, yesterday when Mishraji mentioned that it is in our blood, he was right. He said, "What training can you give to a man who is born and brought up in a particular atmosphere?" In the family, a small child is given training in the open park with a lathi. He is taught that he is the only true nationalist in the country and that the other communities are not true nationalists. Right from the very childhood, they doubt the integrity of their next door neighbour, simply because he wears a different kind of uniform or simply because he worships a different kind of God. This tendency has to be curbed. We will not allow this kind of a tendency, especially in the younger generation at the tender age. This kind of thing should come up in the society.

I agree with Indrajit Guptaji that our secularism should not mean that we get a licence to spoil what through ages, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our great country has been able to establish. We must inculcate the feeling that every Indian, to whichever hue, to whichever religion or to whichever community he may belong, first and foremost he is an Indian and then only, anything else. Only then, we can build that kind of an atmosphere in the country and only then we can create that kind of confidence in the people,

MR. SPEAKER : We can do that through the small children, if we educate them from the very beginning about the importance of national spirit and unity.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : As for the training given by religious fanatics either in Gurudwaras or in Mosques and in all those things, you stop it upto 4th Standard.

S. BUTA SINGH : Those who profess that religion and politics should be kept together, let me remind them. I do not know much I am not that well educated. A very great learned scholar of Political Science said that politics is the last refuge of the scoundrel. Surely...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Probably, he anticipated us !

S. BUTA SINGH : If their intention seems to be that politics is the last refuge of the scoundrel, then let religion also be the last refuge of the scoundrel.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : This is a very serious thing, this mixing up of politics and religion. Can you tell us who is not doing it? Who is doing it? We demand that politics must be separated from religion...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have said. We all will have to come together to root out that thing.

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have to reply to his question. He has to look right and left and front and backward...

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : It is the company that you keep. All kinds of elements get mixed up.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We do not keep their company.

S. BUTA SINGH : I have seen that the most progressive Marxist forces—the other day when this situation was being discussed, when it came to a walk out, although they agreed in principle with the approach of the Government—they walked out with all kinds of communal forces.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : On what issue ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Just to express their integrity with the rest of the Opposition. Sir, the hon. Members wanted the identification of the communally sensitive areas. Yesterday, my distinguished colleague gave the information that throughout the country, we have been able to identify about 88 districts which are hyper sensitive and 98 which are sensitive. In every State, these districts have been identified. Now, it is for the State Governments to ensure that the district authorities of these districts which have been identified are of very-very high integrity. The people who are known for their being secular and who are known for not being partisan in communal walk life, the people who are known for their commitment to the national solidarity are posted as the district heads in these districts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you announce the sensitive districts, I am afraid, those who want to engineer trouble, they will choose the non-sensitive districts. So keep them to yourself only.

S. BUTA SINGH : That is why, I have given only the numbers and not the names. Now, Sir, as I was saying that preventive measures must be taken and also we must try to immobilise the trouble makers. That can be done only if we are able to identify which I said, through the intelligence cadre, through the involvement of the people in that area. So that we can immobilise these people. Then Sir, we must act swiftly. After the incidents take place, as the time passes, we tend to relax also there are all sorts of pressures—political pressures, religious pressures, communal pressures—and then the guilty

gets away with it. Therefore, we have already informed the State Governments that in case they find it difficult through their normal legal process, they must resort to the institution of special courts. In Ahmedabad, some hon. Members said that some, district judicial officer will be posted and he will give a wishy-washy report. That is not the fact. A High Court Judge, preferably who is not anyway connected with any community or locality will look into the whole thing and we will process the findings. We will ensure through the State Governments that the findings are processed quickly and the guilty is punished.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is that the States must have some kind of a contingency plan to avoid the seriousness of such situation. In some of the incidents it is found that although there was sufficient information available with the district authorities and the State authorities, they did not move to the requirements of the situation. The forces could be mobilised from the neighbouring districts. We could be informed to keep the forces ready and also other political parties could be involved, the social organisations could be involved and we should have a contingency plan. As and when such situation arises, some of the inbuilt systems should come into play. That we must ensure to avoid the fire brigade approach. That can be done only if we have full co-operation of all the political parties, of all the voluntary organisations and the State officials are efficient enough to keep that contingency plan ready to be used in a given situation.

Now Sir, this morning, you were kind enough to give some most constructive suggestions. I would like to respond to these suggestions. You mentioned that there should be a provision for summary trial of offences arising out of communal clashes, and these offences should be tried by Special Courts. I have already said that we should not wait for the normal law and order machinery to come into gear. They take time. Their attitude is traditional, and sometimes casual.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : With Special Prosecutor from outside the districts. That is the recommendation of the Madan-Commission of Enquiry. I had in my speech given two or three examples, but the Madan Commission have also said that the prosecutor must also be a Special Prosecutor from outside the district.

S. BUTA SINGH : We will consider this. This is a healthy suggestion. There should be a complete bar on recognizing sectarian societies, councils or organizations by the State, for any purpose whatsoever. Yes ; the States dole out huge funds, and some of these so-called voluntary organizations have various names. Behind them there is some big communal organization. We should make a thorough investigation before we extend patronage through the States and the Government agencies, to see that this money is not used to harm the society, but that it is utilized to expand the area of amity amongst various sections of the society. (*Interruption*)

Let me inform this hon. House that we have already taken concrete steps to check the inflow of foreign money to most of the organizations which are working under various names and garbs, spoiling the unity of this country. We have taken very stern measures and I will request hon. Members : 'As and when these organizations come to you, don't recommend them to me,' because I am not going to accept them.

Administrative steps you had mentioned. The officers in charge of the districts shall be personally held responsible. This has been spelt out. About processions also, you were kind enough to mention. There was a broad agreement with the Opposition leaders that we should have regulations, and that we should try to regulate the processions with a view to seeing that they do not end in this kind of communal riots. They should end in a very happy tone. People from the processions should go with blessings, with flowers, with *prasad* in their hands, and not with ??? with emergency vans running round. The

processions should end in a very very happy tone.

You had asked for a Code for the Press. Yes ; the Press has a very very important role to play in such situations. What the Governments or the other organizations cannot do, the Press can do with one stroke of the pen. One line appearing in the Press can set ablaze the whole town. Therefore, we must impress upon those who control the Press - the editors and the leading journalists that while they should report facts, there are ways and ways of putting the facts into their columns.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It will have to be a uniform Code.

S. BUTA SINGH : There will be a uniform Code, and preferably it will be a voluntary Code ; it should be voluntary, because unless it is voluntary, you cannot really have it enforced, do whatever you may. You may be branded as a dictator or whatever. You know they are free to write. They can make man into something else. They have that mighty pen.

Now about news and views. Yesterday, my colleague mentioned a very good example, viz. that one of the leading dailies of the world carried the same article on three consecutive days, and nobody bothered to know that the same articles had come every day. It is the news which makes the difference. News must not be published in a manner which will further escalate the situation. It should be published in a manner that it will try to stabilize the situation, it will try to eschew violence out of it, and it will make the people realize that what has happened is shameful, and that we should not try to repeat what has happened. What has happened has resulted in the death of so many innocent people. Repeating the news should be in such a manner that it should try to stabilize the situation, and not aggravate the situation.

Some of our leaders, whether political or religious or representing the communities,

they have a flair of reacting, giving their views even on a rumour ; they do not take the trouble of verifying whether something has happened or not. If there is a small quarrel between two individuals at a bus stop, suddenly, if some communal leader comes to know that one was Sardarji and the other was without *pugri*, the whole town is in trouble ; they do not know whether they had fought on some issues which were not at all connected with the community. So, the communal leaders and specially the political leaders should always try to restrain themselves, try to ascertain facts if they have to react. In the first instance, my request will be that they should avoid reacting to the rumours unless, of course, they know that the facts are correct.

Regarding the code of conduct for the political parties, as I mentioned in the morning in the meeting with the opposition leaders, we are all here to serve the great country called Bharat, India. We should not carry the petty political considerations, the petty political games, when it comes to maintain, when it comes to protect the life and property of our people ; we should be guided by the great Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, who had a vision of what he wanted Indian to look like. He said :

[Translation]

"In the India of my dream, there should neither be any rich nor any poor, and the poorest of the poor must feel that his opinion counts and his voice is also heard."

[English]

This is the reflection of Mahatmaji's dream. This House itself, we represent those poor and downtrodden people who cannot speak themselves ; we have to speak on their behalf. We must see that no injustice is done to the poor and the have-nots in this country. We must not always try to project the views of multi-nationals, the big industrialists and the capitalists. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sometimes !

S. BUTA SINGH : We should try to project the expectations of those who are under-dogs, and in the next sentence, Mahatmaji says :

[*Translation*]

"In the India of my dream, there should not be any high or low and all the communities must coexist."

[*English*]

This is the crux of the present situation which we are discussing. Now, if one *Jati* says that India is their monopoly, what will happen to other *jatias*.

This will not be Mahatmaji's India ; we will not be serving the motherland in the true spirit in which the great Father of the Nation wanted us.

[*Translation*]

All the Communities should co-exist—

[*English*]

—Which means that we should have equal respect for others' religion, not impose our religion on others, we should have respect for their religion. Only then we can create a situation in which all the communities, all the castes can have the sense of belonging to this country as a free citizen. (*Interruptions*) I could not hear what Dr. Datta Samant had said.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Just ignore it.

S. BUTA SINGH : Yesterday, Syed Shahabuddin, Mr. Banatwalla and many others made a mention of Ram Janambhoomi and the problems arising out of it. Will it be out of place or will it be too much on my part if I say Ram Janambhoomi—

[*Translation*]

—The entire country is Ram Janambhoomi. My heart and the heart of every Indian is Ram Janambhoomi.

[*English*]

Heart is Ram Janambhoomi. If there is a dispute over a small piece of land called Ram Janamistan, I can understand. But

why bring in Ram Janambhoomi. You say, Ram Janambhoomi. That means that you are doubting that Ram does not belong to Assam or Ram does not belong to Kashmir.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You also said like this.

S. BUTA SINGH : Yes, I believe in that.

Let me tell you that we have not forgotten that small dispute. We are very much alive to it. Some people tend to believe that we have forgotten. I am constantly in touch with the leaders and I can assure this august House that we are trying to find an amicable mutually agreeable solution and I have hope that with the blessings of all those who matter in this particular subject and with the blessings of this House, with your blessings, a day is not far, I am sure, in the near future, we will be arriving at a mutually agreeable solution and the country will heave a sigh of relief. There is no problem on this earth which cannot be solved through mutual consultations, mutual agreement. There is always scope for give and take ; there is always scope for accommodation, and if you are prepared to accommodate others' point, there is always coming forward. We have seen in the history the forces which never saw eye to eye with each other, at the end, when it came to sit down, they resolved the issue. Let me tell you that this fundamentalism of any brand is dangerous, is poisonous, it will spoil, it will sap the whole strength of the country. Fundamentalism cannot be allowed and shall not be allowed, in whatever form it comes ; fundamentalism is something which is basically opposed to the idea of one nation, of great India of which our forefathers, the patriots, our martyrs laid their life ; and this fundamentalism cuts at the root of the unity of India. We will not allow this fundamentalism to come. Who are the fundamentalists, who want to force their way of life upon all others, whether they like it or not ? And, every religion preaches two aspects. They do not preach, but we ourselves take two facets of every religion. One is that we must push it down and we say that we become missionaries and we try to push it down on others. And there are people who preach their religion

through their own deeds, love, compassion. There are examples in every religion. I can cite a number of examples from all the major religions. There are always two sections of preachers : One who says, "I will give my life and take others' lives for preaching my own religion." There are others who say, "No, no. I will preach my religion and bring by persuasion, by love through compassion ; I will bring as many people to listen to the message of my great Prophet, my Great Guru, my Great Avatara, for the rest of the world because that message which was given should be given to everybody."

Religion by the founder of any religion is for that Particular community or for a particular section meant for the men of that section ; and the undiluted message whether it comes through the Vedas, or whether it comes through the Quran, through the Gita, through the Guru Grandh or the Ramayana the message is the same, that is universal love. And this fundamentalism is working exactly against what has been taught to us through these preachings and let me assure the House that the Government of India (Interruptions) that our great Prime Minister, our young dynamic Prime Minister is being accused that he is making accord after accord. Sir, he is doing it in the spirit of a great democratic tradition of this country which has been taught to us through generations. He is trying to invoke the people in building a new and vibrant India. We are all dreaming of entering into a new century.

Shall we enter the new century with our hands stained with blood? Shall we enter with spears with *trisuls*, with sten guns or with *Suras* in the next century? No, in the next century the India of our dreams for which Shri Rajiv Gandhi is working day in and day out it will be only with the involvement of all the sections of the society, whether they believe in one religion or they do not believe in any religion at all. So, therefore, we have to take that broader perspective and see that

no power, big or small whether outside or inside the country is allowed to stop the basic unity and integrity of our country. And let me tell you that not one but in every village and in every town you will find the great brothers of Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh, Chandra Sekhar Azad, who will stand up when there is a call from the motherland to shed their blood for the survival of the great Indian people and for maintaining the unity and integrity of this country. The Government of India will spare no effort, we will not spare any force whether it comes from one religion or the other and especially those who claim or profess themselves to be the great saviours of one particular religion, they will not be allowed to endanger the life of other religions and society.

With his humble submission to this august House, let me assure you that our Government will always be ready to see that the life and property of all the Indians and specially the minorities, who sometimes feel that they are at the weak end, will be protected, because when there is an aggressive posture, you have to ensure protection to those who naturally get scared whether it can be majority in one State or minority in other State. I am not having any community in my mind. But Dr. Datta Samant, I would request you to kindly utilise your pass given to you by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and travel from Kanyakumari to Kashmir and see the people of India so that you know something about their life.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The working class has no caste.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M tomorrow.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 25, 1986/Srayana 3, 1908 (Saka)