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**Thursday, November 19, 1987
Kartika 28, 1909 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Ninth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXII Contains No. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 19, 1987/ Kartika
28, 1909 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Q. 187.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What has happened to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Bhagat ? Has he obliged us by withdrawing from the House ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why were you holding it in your hands. It was afraid of it

(Interruptions)

[English]

Inquiry into Purchase of Horses from Australia

*187. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY† :

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

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

(a) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the purchase deal of inferior quality of 10 horses from Australia after two of them died here after their arrival, another two were found lame and the rest gave a very poor performance in the Seoul Asian Games; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the action taken on its findings ?

2

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (b). A departmental enquiry has been ordered by the Ministry of Defence into the purchase of horses from Australia. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my main question has not been answered. I had asked whether out of the ten horses purchased by the Government, two horses died here and another two were found lame, but in the reply it has been stated that enquiry is being conducted. In this way my main question has not been replied to.

MR. SPEAKER : Had the horses not died or not found lame, the question would not have arisen.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked :

[English]

“Whether any enquiry has been conducted into the purchase deal of inferior quality of ten horses from Australia after two of them died here after their arrival, another two were found lame.....”.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : This is in reply to that.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : It should be stated whether horses have died or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is why an enquiry is being held.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Post-mortem is being conducted.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : POST-mortem is being conducted or cremation is being held.

I would also like to know the reason for getting this enquiry conducted under the Ministry of Defence ; the purpose for which and the Department by which these horses were purchased ; and the names of Officers who visited Australia before making this purchase ?

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : It was in 1985 that eight horses were purchased from Australia. The grant was given by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports because the horses were purchased for the Equestrian Federation of India. The Equestrian Federation of India purchased the horses and they came to India with a grant from our Department, but they were handed over to the Army for looking after, because they felt that they would be best looked after there. The two officers who went to Australia were also from the Army. One was Lt. Col. H.S. Sodhi and the other man was veterinary expert from the Army itself, Lt. Col. K.V. Rappai, and the horses had been in their possession. I had admitted in this House that two of the horses had died out of the eight horses. I have mentioned that in this House. When in the debate last year various questions were raised, my senior colleague had announced in the House that an enquiry would be ordered, and, therefore, an enquiry is being conducted into the entire purchase of the horses. A Committee has been appointed which is going into the whole matter. The report is expected by the end of January, 1988.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : These horses are meant for sports and games.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is obvious that the horses

were purchased on behalf of the Ministry of Sports and the funds were provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The horses were, however handed over to the Ministry of Defence for looking after them. Then how this Department is holding the enquiry ? It has also come to our knowledge that 50 notes were sent by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for a C.B.I. enquiry, but 47 of them were destroyed and only three notes have been kept. At the instance of the Prime Minister's Secretariat, this enquiry was entrusted to the Ministry of Defence, as some body-guards of the President of India were involved in this deal. The Minister of Sports has admitted that an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was paid, which is more than seven per cent. I would, therefore, like to know the total amount paid and the reason for not entrusting this enquiry to the C.B.I. ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, there is no doubt that my Ministry is the nodal Ministry in all this but the expertise came from the Defence Ministry so it was considered proper that they look into what their people have done. Whether there is any mistake of it was just an accident that the two horses died. All this could be gone into by the experts in the Defence Ministry. Ultimately the report will come to us and we will present it. I have already assured Parliament that the enquiry would be conducted. In pursuance of my assurance we have send the best agency that would go into it in an expert manner and give us a reliable report. We have sent it and it is still under investigation.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : It has clearly been stated in it that the hon. Minister had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs. When it appeared in the paper, why was it not condemned then ? It has been stated in it that it is a fact that the then Minister of Sports, Shri R.K. Jaichandra Singh, had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs for the purchase of horses for E.F.I.

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, one of the most direct reasons is that I am concerned with Human Resources. It is a matter of horses, so we send it to the Ministry which has some expertise in horses and they will give us the report after it.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Let us know whether this enquiry had been entrusted to the C.B.I. and whether the Prime Minister's Secretariat, later on, stopped this enquiry ?

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : My assurance was that only an inquiry would be conducted. Then when we looked for the agency which could conduct the enquiry in an expert manner we found that the Defence Ministry would be best suited to do that.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : The Minister has just now said that an enquiry is being conducted regarding the purchase of horses. I would like to know, how much money was spent to purchase these horses and why the CBI enquiry is withdrawn and a departmental enquiry is ordered ? This is a serious matter though it involves the purchase of horses. We see that in every deal it is happening. You have appointed the accuser himself as a judge. So, why can't they appoint some other body to inquire into it and then again send it back to CBI for proper enquiry ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, I would first of all like to clarify that there is no question of withdrawing it from the CBI. It never went to CBI, so where is the question of withdrawing it. It is true that Rs. 10 lakhs were given and we have got the accounts of this. Rs. 9,32,000 has been spent. Rs. 75,000 was given towards the expenses like the Air Fares and other such expenditure that was involved. The audited statement has been submitted to us by the Equestrian Federation of India, which is the

recognised organisation affiliated to the IOA and to the International Equestrian Federation. We have got the account. But since the questions were raised as to why horses died ; whether when they were purchased there was something wrong. That is why we said, let there be an expert enquiry into the condition of horses which were in the hands of the Army when the horses died and, therefore, we asked them to conduct a total enquiry. The Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Defence is the Chairman of the 3 member Committee which is enquiring into all this.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : But can't you get the horses from Rajasthan or Bangalore ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Yes, I agree we do have horses but they do not come up to the standards required for international participation.

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We had thought that it would continue for quite a long time.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : So, you have already surmised that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Who and the Trojan horses ?

Small Integrated Steel Plants in Private Sector

*188 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA† :

SHRI AMAL DATTA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow private sector companies to set up small integrated steel plants ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Questions are put in Parliament with the purpose of eliciting some helpful information. Now, the question says, "Whether Government have decided". That is why, perhaps he has replied, "No, Sir", meaning thereby that the Government has not yet taken any decision. The question is whether there is any such proposal. Newspapers have reported that a number of applications from private parties are pending before the Ministry for setting up small plants in the steel sector. And Sir, as you know, according to the Industrial Policy Resolution which this House has adopted, Schedule A of that Resolution has reserved Iron and Steel exclusively for the public sector. Therefore, we have our misgiving. If these applications have been rejected and will continue to be rejected, it is all right. If they are under consideration and some of them may be accepted, it would amount to an amendment—quite a substantial amendment—of Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution. I think such an amendment should be put before Parliament for its approval. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any such applications have come to the Government. If so, how many such applications have come? Are they under consideration?

Is it a fact that some of these applications are from some of the big business houses in this country like the Birlas, Somanis, and so on? So, what is the Government's actual attitude towards this whole question and are there any grounds in which they would like the private sector to enter this steel industry?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : I would like to clarify that the Government has not done anything and shall not do anything against the basic concept of the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956. The hon. member has asked a question whether the Government has decided any-

thing about the small integrated steel plants. We have not decided and we shall not decide in favour of the private sector in respect of new integrated steel plants.

(Interruptions)

So far as the public sector is concerned, I can assure the hon. member that it shall continue to assume the commanding heights in our economy. So far as Iron and Steel in Schedule A is concerned, it is there and it shall continue to remain there. So far as some applications are concerned whether these are of 'a' or 'b'.....

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : 'B' is Birla.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : C for Somani?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : A for Ambani !

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : So far as applications are concerned, anybody is entitled or anybody can make an application to anybody. It is not a question of who has made the application. The question is what we have decided about it. In case the rules and guidelines do not permit us, we are not going to do it. I can assure the hon. members.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : You can change the rules.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If the position of the Government regarding Schedule A, particularly on Iron and Steel is as firm and uncompromising as the hon. Minister wants us to believe, then why should these industrialists take the trouble of filing applications? On what hope are they doing it, unless some indication is given to them? I want to know whether it is a fact or not that already one private sector company that goes under the name of Sunflag Group, run by some non-resident Indian by the name of one Mr. Satyadev Bharadwaj has two years ago been already allowed entry into this iron and steel sector and a two lakh tonne steel plant is coming up at Nagpur belonging to this particular group.

So, I would like to know if this is a fact, how this has happened, if there is such a watertight and cast iron tight position. How did this Mr. Satyadev Bharadwaj's Company manage to smuggle its way in, unless the Government allowed it?

Therefore, I would like to know whether any special consideration is under consideration for non-Resident Indians to enter this field of setting up of the private sector steel plants?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It might be taken over like Maruti.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : The hon. Member has specifically asked about any small integrated steel plant. In the steel industry we have different types of industries. (1) Integrated Steel Plant, (2) Mini Steel Plant, (3) Composite Steel Plant, (4) Sponge Iron Plant, and (5) Small units.

So far as Integrated Steel Plant is concerned, we have not so far allowed any Integrated Steel Plant to come in the private sector.]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : So far !

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : Yes so far. We had not proposed and we shall never do that. But so far as the composite steel plant is concerned, the hon. Member said that it is two lakh tonnes. We are aware that already about one or two three decades ago, one firm had already taken a licence for 2 million tonnes. Upto 2 million tonnes, we do allow the private sector to make steel as also in the down stream industries but not as an integrated steel plant.

There are many private sector industries which are dealing in that. The mini steel plants are run by them and also some composite steel plants are running.

So far as this industry is concerned—Sunflag—this has not been done either against the Government's guidelines or against the rules. I do not know when it was done—whether it was in 1985 or some

other year. He is an NRI. The Parliament has decided and also the Government that we must increase the NRI's investment in the country. This industry will deal with sponge iron.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : So, it is not an integrated steel plant.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : No. It is not an integrated steel plant.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It will be a composite plant.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : It will be a composite plant. It comes within the definition of composite plant. Basically the Government has done it because we want the sponge iron industry to grow in the country. We have now delicensed the licensing of the sponge iron industry in the country. Many people I think about 100 or 120 in number, have rushed into register their names. But I am sorry to say that only four or five or ten industries have come up so far in this sector. Our policy with this technology has changed. We must use more sponge iron and less scrap so that our dependence on imported scrap decreases day by day and we use the sponge iron in the steel industry.

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether small integrated steel plants are cost inefficient and also energy inefficient but they provide jobs and they relieve the congestion as far as the transportation cost is concerned. So what is the policy of the Government regarding starting of the small steel plants in terms of cost ; in terms of its efficiency ? Would the Government be kind enough to start a small steel plant integrated steel plant—in Andhra Pradesh to provide employment because, the main steel plant, is taking a lot of time ? The main steel plant which has come up in Visakhapatnam is not yet complete. So, will at least the Minister consider setting up of another small steel plant composite or whatever it is so that employment is created and the areas benefited by the down stream industries ?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : I am sorry. I want to be corrected whether I have said 2 million tonnes or two lakh tonnes—it must be two lakh tonnes. I stand to be corrected, it is two lakh tonnes.

The hon. Member has said about Andhra Pradesh. I must tell him that he must feel grateful that the Government and personally he must be grateful, to the Prime Minister, who got Visakhapatnam Steel Plant included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU : We are grateful and at the same time we are anticipating developments.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : You just listen to me and have patience.

So far as this Visakhapatnam steel plant is concerned, I may inform the hon. Member that the work there is going on round the clock; and we propose to commission the first phase by December 1988. That is the main integrated steel plant.

So far as integrated steel plant is concerned, I think I have already made my position very clear, viz. that the Government does not at all propose to give it to the private sector. (*Interruptions*)

I will come to the Industrial Policy Resolution also. Number 3: the hon. Member has asked why should not the small industry come up? I think he belongs to Vijayanagaram. Already, somebody has registered a small industry for the sponge iron. So far, it has not come up. Even in Visakhapatnam, somebody has registered a sponge iron plant, but it has not come up so far. He may be having this impression, and rightly so, that some small units in the private sector are not producing the desired results. Recently, Government has decided to modernize these existing small units in the private sector. I think these small units number 163. This has been done with a view that there will be reduction in the consumption of power. This is number one; number two: there will be improvement in the quality of the steel produced; number three: there will be increased consumption of sponge iron, and reduced

consumption of imported scrap; and No. 4: there will be improved productivity.

We have recently decided to allow these existing small units in the steel industry which are in the private sector, to modernize their units and get the latest technology available in the world. We are planning to permit such units. Suppose any plant has 10,000 tonnes capacity per year, we may permit them to have exported capacity by 150% more than the existing capacity.

The last question that emanates from this is about the Industrial Policy Resolution. Mr. Indrajit Gupta will also go through it. Our first preference, as per the Industrial Policy Resolution is the public sector. The second is the joint sector. But if Government at any time wants to do, in the national interest, it can involve and seek the cooperation of the private sector also. So far, we have not sought the cooperation of the private sector, except that the private sector industry in steel which existed at that time, i.e. at the time of passing of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, only that industry has been allowed to remain in the field so far as the integrated steel plant is concerned.

SHRI M. Y. GHORPADE : As the hon. Minister is aware, an integrated steel plant was to be set up at Vijayanagar, near Hospet, the foundation for which was laid by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. That decision was taken at a time when the country was contemplating an increase in steel production, of the order of 1 million tonnes per annum; but, unfortunately, that order of increase did not take place. I want to know from the hon. Minister: not that we have reached a stage which even the expansion of the steel plants is almost complete, and we want to step up steel production, will the hon. Minister give an assurance, or tell us that the idea of the Vijayanagar steel plant has not been given up? This is number one; number two: the natural priority for the Vijayanagar steel plant which was very sound, because of the thousand million tonnes of iron ore in that area, will be kept in mind when the country decides to add fresh steel capacity to the existing

steel capacity in the country. I am asking two specific questions: (1) you have not given up or shelved the idea of the Vijayanagar steel plant; and (2) you will keep it in mind whenever the country wants to expand or add fresh steel capacity in the country.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: I can tell the hon. Member that the Vijayanagar steel plant could not be taken up because of financial constraints.

He knows what happened in 1977. As a result of the national tragedy which occurred in 1977, the whole plan became a rolling plan....

(Interruptions).

Will you excuse me? I don't want to hurt you. I am just narrating a part of the history without hurting anybody.

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He only abuses us. That is all.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: Without hurting the sentiments of my friend Mr. Dandavate, I am just narrating a part of the history of India because of the change in priorities, change in so many things the plan became a rolling plan. Now because of the financial constraints, it will not be possible to take up this plant in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(Interruptions)

No funds are available in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now referred to the small steel plants. I would like to ask the hon. Minister that for use in major steel plants, Coking coal is imported and now when small steel plants

or sponge iron plants are being set up, whether non-coking coal, which is available in plenty in our country, would be used in these small steel plants instead of coking coal which is imported so that foreign exchange could be saved?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: I would like to tell the hon. Member that existing small plants are operated with the help of electric arc furnances. As a result of modernisation, there would be saving of power as also of other things.

[English]

**Modernisation of Rourkela steel plants
with West German Assistance**

*190. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN† :

SHRI PRATAPRAO

B. BHOSALE :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Germany has proposed to finance further expansion and modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the total amount proposed to be provided by West Germany for expansion and modernisation programme;

(c) the negotiation made by his Ministry with West Germany in this direction; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). No, Sir. An Aide Memoire was handed over by the Indian Government to the West Germans concerning the modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant. The West German Government have expressed their interest in the project. However no formal proposal has yet been made to the

West German Government for the modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that "An Aide Memoire was handed over by the Indian Government to the West Germans concerning the modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant." But they have not get submitted any proposal to the Government of Germany for such modernisation. We feel that the Rourkela Steel Plant needs modernisation and expansion in view of the growing need of the steel and the quality of the product. In view of this, may I know whether government have any proposal for modernisation of the said Steel Plant and expansion of the said Plants; if so, what are the details of the modernisation proposals?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR : I am very happy to inform the hon. member that we propose to modernise the Rourkela Steel Plant whether we get any aid from West German or not. Already we have indicated a planoutlay of about Rs. 360 crores in the Seventh Plan ; and the first phase of this Rourkela Steel Plant modernisation will require Rs. 4.5 crores. I am happy to inform the House that the PIB on the 19th October had given clearance to this, and very soon we will be getting clearance from the Environment Department; and after getting clearance from the Environment Department, we will seek the approval of the Cabinet; and I hope within a couple of months the clearance will come and next year will be able to start the modernisation of the Rourkela Steel Plant; and the first phase we propose to complete within five years from the date of the start of the work.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : I am glad to state that the Minister has taken a very specific step for the modernisation of this Plant. In view of this may I know from the hon. Minister whether by this modernisation of this plant production will increase definitely and at the same time whether the employment opportunity in the plant can also be increased by this modernisation?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR : The hon.

Member is aware that the Rourkela Steel Plant is very old and its technology is obsolete. We went to modernise it. He should not ask for more employment for the plant; he should ask for more productivity and less consumption of power and other things. So far as the second thing is concerned, we are going to do that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : May I know what is the total cost of modernisation of the plant which had been worked out, because the first phase will cost Rs. 415 crores? What is the total cost? May I know whether the World Bank has evinced interest and they are prepared to finance the modernisation of the Rourkela Steel Plant? As long as two years ago this has been indicated by the Government of India that the World Bank is interested in this plant. Why is it that the proposals for modernising the plant were taken to the West German Government when the World Bank was prepared to finance it? I would also like to know whether the West German Company with which we are associated for technical collaboration have approved this modernisation plan. Do we have a continuing collaboration arrangement with the West German Government? If so, have the modernisation proposals received the technical support of the West German Company?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR : I can tell the hon. Member that the West Germans have shown keen interest. Nothing beyond that, whether they would like to take it up or not. That is why, I said whether they give us any aid or not we are going to take up the modernisation and we have the resources so far as the first phase is concerned.

In the second part of the question he asked about the World Bank. It is a fact that a World Bank team came to India. They did not show any keen interest. I should not say that they did not show any interest in the modernisation of the plant.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : A part of the Seventh Plan strategy is to modernise and also expanding the existing capacity of the steel plants in our country.

This is very vital for the growth of our nation as well as for steel production. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, particularly with regard to the Salem Steel Plant, where we have been providing all sorts of infrastructures, for the second Sen Zimir mill to double the production. This also costs not more than Rs. 57 crores. I want to know whether he can refer to this issue and give us an answer that it will be taken up. Because to double the production it costs Rs. 57 crores which is not a large amount for the Government. Will the hon. Minister clarify the position and approve the second Sen. Zimir Mill without any further loss of time? This has been recommended by the Public Undertakings Committee and also the PIB.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR : I do not know what information the hon. Member has got. But I may tell him that we are examining the techno-economic feasibility. I am not making any further commitment now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Not only does the Rourkela Steel Plant need modernisation, but also Durgapur and IISCO which I think is the oldest steel plant in our country have to be modernised. I think the technology in IISCO is outdated, even the method used for the production of steel is in existence only in that steel plant. We were told, in this connection that the Government is examining the report of a Japanese company, three months back.

May I know from the Minister whether they have examined the report of the Japanese Company for modernisation of IISCC, whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard and if so, when this modernisation of Indian Iron and steel Company Ltd., which is the oldest steel plants of our country, can be taken up?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR : So far as the Durgapur Steel Plant is concerned, I have already said and I would like to repeat that we have already sanctioned the modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant. Its estimated cost will be Rs. 1357 crores and during the current year till October, we have spent about

Rupees Seventeen Crores and Fiftyone lakhs. The Government has already given the sanction to this and we have already invited the tenders for this.

So far as the IISCO is concerned, we are in touch with them. Because of so many things, I would not like to say anything at this stage. We are at it, examining it in great depth and in detail and beyond that, I would not like to say anything at this stage.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : I would like to ask the Minister how much of steel will be short by the end of this century, that is by 2000 AD. What steps the Government propose to take to overcome that much of shortfall? I would like to know whether the Government is seriously thinking of importing the shortfall of steel or augmenting the present supply from the existing units.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : We are preparing a perspective plan in regard to the steel industry, indicating what will be our requirement, and what will be our production up to the end of the century. This is under preparation and we hope to complete this document by the end of January 1988 and thereafter we will send it to the Planning Commission for discussion. We have sought the assistance from many economists also and thereafter we will be able to tell.

So far as the demand and other things are concerned, I have not got the figures at the moment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now informed that for the modernisation of the steel industry in the country and for increasing the production capacity in view of the growing need, a scheme is under consideration of the Government of India. It is correct that the technology of the steel plants, be it Rourkela, Durgapur, Salem or Bhilai, has become obsolete. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister that keeping this thing in mind how the new

technology for these steel plants is to be acquired, whether any scheme for seeking collaboration of the foreign companies or for developing indigenous technology has been formulated so that all the steel plants are modernised and at the same time their production cost also comes down ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a policy matter. How far he will be able to give information ? It will take quite a long time. How much time he will take ?

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : The hon. Member is aware that we are modernising these plants.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may give this in writing.

[English]

12 Car Trains on Kalyan V.T. Line (Bombay Division)

*191. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) whether 12 car trains are more popular on Kalyan VT Line (Bombay Division) and only one such train is being operated on this route ; and

(b) if so, whether more such trains are proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Only one 12-car EMU rake is running on the Bombay Suburban section of Central Railway. Out of eight services provided by this rake, 5 serve Kalyan VT-Kalyan section. These are as much patronised as normal 9-car services.

(b) Not for the present.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : For the last one year this one 12-car EMU rake has

been running on an experimental basis. What is the result of this experiment ? At present, Railway is running 9-car local trains. The capacity of each train is only 900 seats. But the number of passengers actually travelling is about 4000. So more trains are necessary. Are more trains likely to be provided or are all the trains going to be of 12-car capacity ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Most of the sections in this area saturated and others are reaching the saturation point. The 12-car rake was tried out on an experimental basis to see if there is any practical difficulty involved. It has been run for the last few months. A high level committee of senior administrative officers was formed to formulate their proposals as a result of the experience of the running of 12-car rake. It has been found that there are a number of practical difficulties that are experienced in extending the 12-car rake. Therefore, the whole matter is still under consideration of this Committee and of the Railway Ministry. There are infrastructural problems. 12-car rakes carry much larger number of passengers and the station infrastructures will have to be extended to cope with the extra inflow and outflow of passengers at one given time. Apart from that, extension of platforms, improvement of signalling, modification of maintenance sheds and stabling yards, augmentation of the capacity of electric sub-stations and shifting of level crossings, all these things are involved. Therefore, it is not yet very certain whether this 12-car rake experiment will be implemented as a permanent measure on the suburban railway system in Bombay.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Is it a fact that in the year 1987-88 14 new rakes were to be provided to the Central Railway ? How many rakes have been provided uptill now ? How many will be provided by March next and what is the programme for the next year ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : According to our production programme in the Bombay area, we are expecting to add another 12½ rakes of 9 coaches each in 1987-88. And we are contemplating the

production of 7½ rakes of .9 coaches each in the next financial year. The addition of 20 rakes would help wiping out the over-aged rakes on Central and Western Railways. We hope to add another 2 rakes to the Central Railway over and above these in 1989. This is the programme that is being contemplated.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The hon. Minister has given the reply, but we know the actual position as we are from Bombay. Daily local passengers plus the passengers coming from all over India are about 25 lakh to 30 lakh which is one-third of the total all India passengers on important stations. I am of the opinion that Government is not prepared to do even the slightest changes. The Railway Improvement Committee in its report has categorically given this suggestion that Dadar, V.T., Kurla, Ghatkopar, all such stations coming on this line are already having the accommodation of accommodating 12-car rakes. And the electricity is always available. There is no need of additional effort. In the last three months the number of passengers has gone up by 10 to 15 per cent. Bombay population is 1 crore. And mostly the poor people are using local trains. These are the categorical suggestions given by the Committee. One, that all the rakes should be of 12-car. Second, only Rs. 10 crore expenditure will be involved on building the terminus.

I would like to know whether the Government is going to examine this. There are double platforms at V.T. Station
(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way. Mr. Datta Samant, if you can put a question, it is all right, but not like that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, all these suggestions are very small.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow this.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, Bombay is neglected. This is the point I am making. The suggestions that I am making are going to cost hardly Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 30 crores.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a Question Hour Mr. Datta Samant. This is not a discussion time. Mr. Tanti...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Disallowed.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, I am going to ask the question.

MR. SPEAKER : No, you are not allowed now.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, I want to know whether the Government is going to allow these 12 rakes, which is a minor thing...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. He has already replied to that part. Yes, Mr. Tanti.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, 12 rakes ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to twelve rakes. Don't waste my time now. I give you time and then you just waste my time.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me the opportunity after a long time. May I know from the hon. Minister what prevented him from issuing instructions to provide pantry car in the recently introduced train which goes from Assam to Bombay ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question is not related to Assam.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Bombay also is there Sir. It is a very long distance from North-East to that part. There is no pantry service. The people of the North-Eastern region are being neglected like this. What to talk of food, even no drinking water is provided. May I know

what prevented the hon. Minister to provide drinking water and pantry car .. *(Interruptions)*. Please do justice, Sir. Let him answer, Sir. What has prevented the Minister to provide pantry car and drinking water...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you think that if you make a louder noise, that will make a valid question ?

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : The train goes from Assam to Bombay, Sir. Please do justice.

MR. SPEAKER : You put a question, I will get you the answer. But this is not the way he can answer it off and on.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Sir, when the train has been introduced, why not pantry car and drinking water also be provided ?

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got any answer to that ? This is not concerned with this question. This is just out of blue sky.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, there is no proposal to extend the Bombay suburban system up to Gauhati.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Sir, this shows the step-motherly attitude which has been taken by the Government for the people of the North-Eastern region.

Train Services on Howrah-Bardhaman and Sealdah-Dankuni Lines

*192. DR. SUDHIR ROY† :

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the passengers of Howrah-Bardhaman Chord line and Sealdah-Dankuni line are facing lot of problems due to inadequate train services and other facilities on these lines ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ease the problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There has been demand for more suburban trains on the Howrah Barddhaman Chord line and the Sealdah-Dankuni line.

(b) One additional pair of suburban locals was introduced between Sealdah and Dankuni in April, 1987.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Sir, there is heavy pressure of passanger traffic at the station and the specialists have opined that if a portion of this passanger traffic is diverted to Sealdah, then the daily traffic jam will not be there at all. Under the circumstances, I would like to know from the Minister whether he would introduce more local trains directly between Barddhaman and Sealdah. There is at present only one local train plying between Sealdah and Barddhaman.

The other supplementary that I would like to know from the Minister is whether the Andal Sealdah line would be opened for passenger traffic also, which is reserved only for goods traffic.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, on the Sealdah-Dankuni section which the hon. Member has referred to, sixteen pairs of EMU trains are running, three pairs of main line passenger trains are running and twelve and a half goods trains run each way. We are, of course, trying to increase suburban facilities through increased services, both in the Bombay area and in the Calcutta area. But there are line saturation problems and also limitations of rolling stock, which sometimes make it difficult to immediately increase it without improving the traffic facilities which is also an on going process.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: What about Andal-Sealdah line ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : At present we are not considering this because

goods movement has to receive the priority. Otherwise, it has an adverse effect on the movement of essential commodities which in its turn effect the price level, especially in metropolitan cities.

SHRI ANIL BASU : Sir, one of the main reasons for the congestion at Howrah Station is that the trains which are approaching or leaving the Howrah Station, have to wait near the outersignal. It is due to frequent failure of route-relay inter-locking system at Howrah. I am told that this route-relay inter-locking system was introduced in the year 1967. Out of the two systems, one system was set up by the West German Company and the second by Saxoby Company of Calcutta. After 1967, after the introduction of route-relay interlocking system, no maintenance work or overhauling of the system has been down all these years. That is the reason why the system fails very frequently. In view of this, may I know from the hon'ble Minister whether this route-relay inter-locking system at Howrah will be maintained properly ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : It is our endeavour to ensure that all facilities like route-relay inter-locking or signalling or tele-communications are maintained at certain level so that there is no hampering to the movement of our traffic. The hon. Member's suggestion will certainly be kept in mind and I will certainly have another look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, presently discussion is going on in regard to suburban railway lines of Howrah and Bombay but the problem is not of only Bombay or Howrah. It is the problem of all the big cities. Delhi is the capital of the country and the people from the surrounding cities come here daily by rail but the facilities in this regard are inadequate. I come from Mathura. The suburban trains should be made available urgently from Mathura, Bharatpur and Agra and also from Rajasthan and Haryana to Delhi. In this connection, I have asked this question several times earlier also. Is the hon. Railway Minister thinking of making available this facility ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question is not related to the main question. It is a specific question. For this you may give a separate notice. I will get it replied.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : For the last three years I have been asking for this facility.

MR. SPEAKER : Whether you have been asking about it for the last three years or five years, you may give a separate notice. I will get it admitted. I cannot say anything regarding further action.

[*English*]

Representations from Paper Mills

*193. **SHRIMATI BASAVARA-JESWARI :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paper mills in the country have represented to Government that Government's procurement policy of white printing paper for utilization in the educational sector in States and Union Territories is discriminatory;

(b) if so, the main objections raised by the paper mills;

(c) whether Union Government are agreeable to their demands by amending the order; and

(d) if not, the main reasons thereof ?

[*Translation*]

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

STATEMENT

Consequent upon the repeal of the Paper Control Order, it has been decided to entrust the Hindustan Paper Corporation,

a Government of India Enterprise, the responsibility of supplying white printing paper to meet the requirements of the Education Sector in the States and Union Territories. The Indian Paper Mills Association and the Joint Committee of the Paper Industry have pointed out that the said arrangement is a deviation from the established practice of making Government purchases through open tenders. The present arrangements have been approved by Government with a view to ensuring smooth and timely supply of white printing paper to the Education Sector and have worked satisfactorily. There is no proposal to make any change in the existing arrangement.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the main reasons for deviating from the present policy of purchasing printing paper. By the established practices of making Government purchase through open tenders. I would also like to know the total quantity required by the Education sector both from the Centre and the States for each year.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Sir, white printing paper is allotted to the States/Union Territories for the following purposes :

School text-books, exercise books Examination answer sheets in the ratio of 50 : 40 : 10.

Against the allocated quantity of paper under the Paper Control Order, supplies by paper mills have never been more than 50%. On some plea or the other the mills covered under the paper Control Order refused to effect the supply of the paper, placing the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in great difficulty. I would also like to inform the House that about 1.25 lakh metric tonnes per year are required.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : On what ground does the Joint Committee

on Paper Industry oppose the present arrangement? Will it not be advisable to encourage both the public sector and private sector to give equal justice by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, hon. Members may recall that in this very House we have had to answer numberless questions on the non-availability of paper to the State Governments for textbooks. Now, the system was working so badly that even less than 50 per cent of the allotment was being supplied and when the State Governments protested to us, the private industry did not make any response. So, we had to go into this *de novo* and now we have devised a method by which timely supplies are being assured. Now, for the past six or eight months I can say without any fear of contradiction that supplies are timely. Let us give it a fair trial, let us see after a year or two whether there are any further complications in this, but at least it does not lie in the mouth of the private paper mills to say that they are being discriminated against after the track record of those mills has been what I just described.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. lady Member has asked :

[English]

“Whether the paper mills in the country have represented to Government that Government’s procurement policy of white printing paper... is discriminatory.”

[Translation]

The hon. Minister of State has not replied to this question whether the Government is deviating from the present procurement policy. That is why these printing paper mills have sent objections to the Government. Is it your policy..... (Interruptions). All right. You may let us know.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Earlier the Paper Control Order was in vogue. Under that Order, whatever was happening that I have explained. I have submitted just now that we had to find out some new way out to get rid of that. For this it was necessary that the old Paper Order should be repealed. That was repealed. Consequently, no earlier provision is now in existence. We have devised a new method for making supplies which is working quite efficiently. I think there is no use in repeating the old things.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I have asked for procurement policy. So far you have not thrown light on that.

[*English*]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : What are the prices at which the paper has been supplied to the educational institutions for the purpose of educational exercise etc. to the States by the Hindustan Paper Corporation and the private industries early ?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Sir, against the price of Rs. 10,910 per MT quoted by HPC they have been asked to supply paper at Rs. 10,560 per MT as approved by the Government. Allottees, i.e., the State Government, are getting paper at Rs. 7,560 per Metric Tonne. The Department of Education is subsidising HPC to the extent of a maximum of Rs. 3000 per MT. The listed price of the comparable mills is indicated below :

Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Paper Ltd., Madras	Rs. 11,400
Orient Paper Mills, Amlai Unit	Rs. 11,600

[*Translation*]

If you want the list, I can send it. The information is available for Sirpur and Century paper mills also.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Contingency Plan for Medical Care During Drought

*189. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :**

DR. V. VENKATESH :

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

(a) whether Union Government have chalked out an elaborate contingency plan for medical care during drought ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) whether any instructions have been issued to the States to gear up the State health machinery to meet the situation created by the unprecedented drought ?

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

(b) and (c). The contingency plan prepared by the Central Government is in the form of a guideline to help the State Governments in preventing the outbreak of epidemic diseases and providing medical care espacially to the most affected sections of the population.

Import of Medical Equipment for the Treatment of MIC Victims

*194. **SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to import medical equipments from the United States to be used in the treatment of the MIC victims ;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh through the Government of India approached the world Health Organisation in December 1984 for procurement of medical equipment from international market at competitive prices for use in connection with the treatment of MIC victims. The World Health Organisation had procured the medical equipment in conformity with their purchase procedures. Some of these equipment have been obtained from the United States of America. Recently, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has floated global tenders for procurement of medical equipment for treatment of MIC victims. This tender has not yet been finalised.

Government is further informed that the Indian Red Cross Society is considering import of medical equipment and has made enquiries, among other countries, from the USA for treatment of gas victims. However, no agreement in this connection has yet been finalised.

Proposals Under New Education Policy

*195. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI H.B. PATIL :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under-consideration of Government for setting up of vocational schools, spreading environmental education, opening of more Kendriya Vidyalayas and providing greater thrust to technical education under the new education policy ; and

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

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

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Various committees and commissions that have considered the question of educational reforms have consistently recommended that education at the secondary stage should be given a vocational bias to link it with the world of work. However, despite the priority accorded to this programme in the report of Kothari Commission, the erstwhile National Policy on Education 1986 as well as in the successive Five Year Plans, implementation of the programme has remained weak. Vocational courses at the higher secondary stage are presently available only in 12 States and 4 Union Territories and the coverage remains at just 2.5% of the total number of students entering higher secondary fold. Some of the difficulties and shortcomings in the present implementation of the programme are the following : —

- (i) Vocational education was to be at the +2 stage of the 10+2 system and those States which did not switch over to this pattern did not introduce vocational courses also.
- (ii) Vocational education being semi-technical in nature requires investments of a higher order compared to general education. The States have been unable to find resources of the order required for an effective programme of vocational education.
- (iii) Vocational institutions find it difficult to obtain the services of properly qualified teachers. There is also a dearth of suitable instructional materials for the students.

- (iv) Lack of sufficient opportunities for on-the job training and the premium on degrees for recruitment for public employment adversely affects the employment opportunities available to vocational students.
- (v) The degree of planning and management input required for such a new and complex programme has not been available in the States.

2. The National Policy on Education-1986 attaches high priority to the programme of vocationalisation of education. It, inter alia, states that "the introduction of systematic, well planned and rigorously implemented programme of vocational education is crucial in the proposed educational reorganisation." The Policy has expressed the commitment that 10% of the higher secondary students would be enrolled in vocational courses by 1990 and 25% by 1995. The Programme of Action prepared for the implementation of the NPE has suggested formulation of vocational programmes for various target groups, strengthening of infrastructure at various levels for implementation of the expanded programme of vocationalisation and evaluation and monitoring of the programme.

3. Accordingly, it is proposed to start a Centrally-sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education under which financial assistance will be provided to the States/UTs for starting vocational courses at +2 stage in selected schools, conducting district vocational surveys, construction of work sheds/laboratory rooms, development of curriculum and instructional materials, equipment, training of teachers, salaries of teachers and other vocational staff in schools, creation of suitable management structure, strengthening of technical support to the programme, etc. It is proposed to introduce vocational courses in 5000 schools in all States and Union Territories by 1990. It is envisaged that the enrolment of students in vocational courses will increase from the present 72,000 to about 3 lakh by 1990. Curriculum and instructional materials will be developed for about 500 vocational courses. It is also proposed to set up a Joint Council of Vocational Education at

the national level with counterpart organisations at State level, for laying down policy guidelines, planning and coordination of vocational programmes conducted by different agencies/organisations. Apprenticeship Act has been amended to cover the students of vocational courses also. It is proposed to give apprenticeship stipends to about 10% of the vocational graduates. Voluntary organisations will also be assisted for taking up innovative projects and creating facilities for providing practical training to vocational students. The programme has been formulated keeping in view the targets laid down in the NPE. However, actual implementation of the programme will depend on the availability of adequate financial resources.

4. The NPE has emphasised that there is a paramount need to create a consciousness of the environment. It must permeate all ages and all sections of society beginning with the child. Environmental consciousness should inform teaching in schools and colleges. This aspect should be integrated in the entire educational process. NCERT has been engaged for quite some time in developing curricula, syllabi, textbooks, supplementary readers and teaching aids, etc. in the light of New Education Policy. However, since the environmental concerns are by their very nature locale-specific and, therefore, do not admit of global solutions, it has been felt that the present efforts should be supplemented by more intensive locale-specific efforts. It is proposed to undertake a review of the school curriculum in all States to make it locale-specific, prepare revised instructional materials and re-orient teachers to update their knowledge and generate environmental consciousness. It is, therefore, proposed to start a Centrally-sponsored scheme under which 100% financial assistance would be given to States/UTs and Voluntary Organisations working in the field of environmental education. It is proposed to undertake various programmes aimed at creating environmental consciousness in students. These programmes would be organised on project basis in selected areas comprising specific ecosystems or agro-climatic zones. The project activities would include review of curriculum, preparation of textbooks and other instructional materials, prepara-

tion of general informative books/brochures/posters/audio-visual materials, etc., adoption of monuments by schools for study and upkeep, study of ecological problems in neighbourhood, participation and conservation projects, setting up of school nurseries, visits to nature sites for study of flora and fauna, organisation of seminars/symposia, etc. Setting up of school nurseries will be taken up as one of the preferred activities with the help of State Departments of Environment and National Wastelands Development Board. However, implementation of the programme will depend on the availability of adequate financial resources.

5. The programme of opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas is an on-going scheme and does not relate specifically to the National Policy on Education, 1986. It has recently been decided to open 50 Kendriya Vidyalayas in civil and defence sectors every year during the period 1987 to 1990. Besides, some Kendriya Vidyalayas will also be opened in the project sector to cater to the needs of public sector undertakings/institutions of higher learning.

6. Technical Education has been provided greater thrust under the new National Policy on Education. The policy statement concerning technical education relates to 6 key functional areas, namely, scope and management of the system; programmes and modifications; inter-action and network; infrastructural development; staff development and innovations; research and development. For the effective implementation of the National Policy, a Programme of Action has been formulated which outlines 40 new schemes/measures for the purpose. Of these, 23 schemes are proposed to be launched during the current year. Some of these schemes have been combined to ensure better coordination. The quick run done of these schemes in the combined form is given as below :—

- (i) Reorganisation, restructuring and strengthening of the All India Council for Technical Education ;
- (ii) Reorganisation, restructuring and strengthening of the Bureau of Technical Education ;

- (iii) Research & Development in institutions of Engineering & Technology ;
- (iv) Modernisation, removal of obsolescence, new thrust areas of technology, programmes of new and/or improved technologies offering courses in new areas ;
- (e) Strengthening existing curriculum development cells and establishing/strengthening State level curriculum development cells ;
- (vi) Setting up of departments of continuing education and distance learning ;
- (vii) Industry-Institution interaction ;
- (viii) Establishing Residential Polytechnics for Women ;
- (ix) Strengthening of existing institutions and establishment of new institutions for non-corporate and unorganised sectors.

7. A number of special working groups were set up to develop detailed documents in respect of these schemes. The detailed documents have been finalised after discussions at various levels. These documents have in a number of cases been approved by the Government and in a few other cases are in the process of approval. In regard to the remaining initiatives in the Programme of Action, 12 specialised working groups were set up for detailed analysis and investigations to formulate comprehensive schemes. The working groups have already held a number of meetings and some of the groups have finalised their reports. The reports thus finalised have also been validated at a National Conference held for the purpose. The remaining groups are in the process of finalisation of their reports.

Illegal Mining of Mica

*196. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ
ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware of illegal mining of mica in Bihar and other mica producing States;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent it; and

(c) whether any prosecutions have been launched and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) Yes Sir, mainly in the State of Bihar.

(b) The State Governments are responsible for detection as well as prevention of such illicit mining and they have been requested to ensure that illicit mining is curbed by measures such as tightening of inspection of mica mines and verification of production figures. This matter has also been reviewed from time to time in meetings with the Secretaries of State Governments for Mining and Geology and their attention has been drawn to the need to control illicit mining of mica.

The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 has been amended in 1986 to make illegal mining a cognisable offence by increasing the punishment from 1 year imprisonment or fine upto Rs. 5000/- or both into punishment for 2 years or with fine upto Rs. 10,000/- or both. The amended provision will also apply to illegal mining of mica.

In July, 1987, a Committee consisting of controller-General Indian Bureau of Mines and representatives of the State Govts. of Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra has been constituted to consider difficulties experienced in checking possession and transportation of illegally mined minerals and for suggesting suitable measures to effectively check possession and transportation of illegally mined minerals.

(c) Information regarding launching of prosecutions in such cases and the outcome, if any, thereof is being collected from the State Governments concerned.

Check of Spurious and Banned Drugs

*197. **SHRI SOMNATHRATH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that despite steps taken so far, a number of spurious as well as banned drugs are found in market; and

(b) if so, what fresh initiatives are proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). As soon as information about drugs banned by Government of India or spurious drugs moving in the market is received, investigation is taken up by the Drugs Control Machinery and action is taken to launch prosecution if a prima facie case exists. State Governments have been requested to establish intelligence cells and strengthen their Drugs Control Machinery for this purpose.

Environmental Clearance of Power Projects in Kerala

*198. **SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some power projects in Kerala which have been held up due to environmental objections ;

(b) if so, the names of these projects; and

(c) the steps taken for speedy clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b). Three Hydro-electric and two Thermal power projects are awaiting environmental consideration as requisite

environmental data are yet to be received. The pending projects are Chalakudy Basin Stages-II; Pallivasal Replacement Scheme, Anakkayam small hydel scheme, Kayamkulam thermal station and Cochin diesel power station.

(c) The schemes have been examined and the project authorities have been requested to submit complete data and environmental Action Plans. The cases will be decided immediately after receipt of the requisite environmental information and Action Plans.

[*Translation*]

**Central Assistance for Construction
Development of Inter-State Roads**

*199. SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to send proposal for providing central assistance for construction/development of inter-State roads in order to curb the increasing naxalite activities in inaccessible southern areas of Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh, adjoining borders of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of proposals so received;

(c) whether those roads have been approved for providing financial assistance; and

(d) the time by which the roads are likely to be taken up for construction/development?

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

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

[*English*]

Council of Forest Research and Education

*200. SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Council of
Forest Research and Education ;

(b) the functions and responsibilities of
the Council; and

(d) the work done so far and its future
plans?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :
(a) to (c). The details of composition, func-
tions and responsibilities of the Indian
Council of Forestry Research and Educa-
tion and details of work done so far are
given in statements I, II and III below. The
details of its future plans are given in state-
ment-IV below.

STATEMENTS-I

Composition of the Indian Council of
Forestry Research and Education.

1. Dr. R.V. Singh, Chairman
Director General,
Indian Council of Forestry
Research and Education,
Dehradun.
2. Dr. I.P. Abrol, Member
Deputy Director General
(SAE),
Indian Council of Agricultural
Research, Krishi Bhavan,
New Delhi.
3. Dr. P.V. Sane, -do-
Director,
National Botanical Research
Institute, Lucknow.
(Council of Scientific and
Industrial Research)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>4. Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member
Additional Secretary,
University Grants
Commission,
New Delhi.</p> | <p>13. Principal Chief Conser- Member
vator of
Forests,
Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.</p> |
| <p>5. Dr. J.V. Goud, -do-
Vice Chancellor,
University of
Agricultural Sciences,
Krishi Nagar,
Dharwad, Karnataka,
(State Agricultural
University).</p> | <p>14. Chief Conservator of Forests, -do-
Assam, Guahati.</p> |
| <p>6. Shri A.G. Oka, -do-
Additional Inspector
General of
National Wasteland
Development Board,
New Delhi.</p> | <p>15. Director General (Forests), -do-
Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.</p> |
| <p>7. Shri A.N Rao, -do-
Industrial Adviser (Chem.),
Director General of
Technical
Development,
Udyog Bhavan,
New Delhi.</p> | <p>16. Principal Chief Conser- -do-
vator of
Forests,
Karnataka, Bangalore.</p> |
| <p>8. Joint Secretary (Forests), -do-
In-charge of Forestry
Research
Department of Environ-
ment, Forests
and Wildlife,
New Delhi.</p> | <p>17. Chief Conservator of -do-
Forests,
Rajasthan, Jaipur.</p> |
| <p>9. Joint Secretary and -do-
Financial Adviser,
Department of Environ-
ment, Forests and
Wildlife, New Delhi.</p> | <p>18. Chief Conservator of
Forests, -do-
Orissa, Cuttack.</p> |
| <p>10. Director, -do-
Kerala Forest Research,
Institute,
Peechi, Kerala</p> | <p>19. The Director, Member Secretary
Research,
Indian Council of Forestry
Reserach and Education.</p> |
| <p>11. Director, -do-
Wildlife Institute of India,
Dehradun.</p> | |
| <p>12. Director, -do-
Indian Institute of Forest
Management,
Bhopal.</p> | |

STATEMENT-II

Functions and Responsibilities

The Indian Council of Forestry Resea-
rch and Education

- (i) ensure the best method of application of scientific knowledge to the solution of technical and practical problems of forestry;
- (ii) engage in basic research in areas where lack of fundamental knowledge impedes progress ;
- (iii) oversee and coordinate the activities and programmes of institutes engaged in forestry research and other organisations conducting research in related areas;
- (iv) lay down, within the overall personnel policies of the Government, the policies and service conditions of research scientists and workers;

- (v) prepare the overall forestry research policy of the country, review it periodically, monitor the progress of research schemes and allocate resources;
- (vi) act as a clearing house for research results and other technical information pertaining to Forestry research;
- (vii) conduct other activities incidental and conducive to attainment of the above mentioned objectives, which the Council may consider necessary;
- (viii) support forestry education programmes in State Agricultural Universities and other Universities and provide facilities for Post Graduate Studies in Forestry Research Institutes.

STATEMENT-III

Work done by the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education

1. Location of five forest research institutes in addition to the existing institute at Dehradun has been decided.
2. Areas of research and research priorities have been decided.
3. Detailed planning for setting up of the research institutes has been initiated.
4. A scheme of flexible complementing in the Cadre of Scientific Personnel has been introduced.
5. Budget requirements of the institutes have been incorporated in the budget demands of the Department.
6. A system of formulation of research schemes, their monitoring and evaluation has been worked out.
7. Site selection has been done for the location of the Institute of Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore, Institute of Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore and Institute of Northern Peninsular Deciduous Forests, Jabalpur State Governments of Assam and Rajasthan have been requested to allot lands for the other two institutes.

8. Degree Courses at Bachelors level have started in 14 State Agriculture Universities.

STATEMENT-IV

Future plans of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education

1. Provision of infrastructure at the new research institutes by way of constructions of laboratories and administrative buildings, provision of research equipments, staff quarters, libraries, etc.
2. Preparation of research schemes in accordance with the research priorities laid down in consultation with concerned agencies/organisations.
3. Identification of research personnel and their deployment.
4. Recruitment of research personnel in areas in which there is no expertise at present.
5. Setting up a research monitoring and evaluation mechanism on continuing basis.
6. Setting up of a mechanism for dissemination of research results.
7. Provide assistance to State research organisations in carrying out complementary research.

AIDS CURE

*201. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have received any new information on cure of AIDS ;
- (b) whether any new vaccine has been developed; and
- (c) the details of the cooperation sought from European Institutions to combat the dreaded disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c) Global research efforts

are focussed on finding effective drugs for the treatment of AIDS. Three groups of drugs namely (1) anti-viral agents, (2) Immuno Stimulants and (3) drugs for treatment of opportunistic infection, are under investigations. So far none of the drugs under trial have been successful in curing HIV infected person.

Several candidate vaccines mostly obtained by recombinant DNA technology are currently undergoing trials in experimental animals. So far none of them have been effective in preventing AIDS disease in experimental animals including chimpanzees.

We are in close touch with W.H.O. for learning about the latest technique of treatment of this disease but so far, no specific cooperation from European Institutions have been sought to combat AIDS.

Setting up of Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeths

*202. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 978 on 24th July, 1986 regarding new Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeths during Seventh Plan and state :

(a) whether the decision regarding the setting up of five Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeths has since been taken;

(b) if so, the details of the location (including the State) where Vidyapeeths would set up and the date for setting up each one of those; and

(c) the names of the States which do not have even a single Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth as on date and whether it is proposed to set up atleast one Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in each of the these States so as to ensure promotion of Sanskrit language and literature on a uniform basis throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAHI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Decisions regarding establishment of two new Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeths have been taken. The first has been set up at Lucknow (U.P.) in 1986-87 and the second would be set up at Calcutta (West Bengal) in 1988-89. The proposals to set up new Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeths at Bhopal (M.P.), Gauhati (Assam) and Manipur are under consideration.

(c) There is no Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeths in other States except Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, U.P., Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Rajasthan. The proposals to set up Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeths in other States may be considered in due course.

DE-Addiction Centres/Clinics

*203. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of de-addiction centres/clinics functioning in the country at present and the details thereof;

(b) the total capacity of these centres/clinics for treating outdoor and indoor patients;

(c) whether the existing centres/clinics are sufficient to provide medical care to the increasing number of drug addicts; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government to meet the increased requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). At present drug addicts are treated in psychiatric departments of General Hospitals and in Mental-hospitals throughout the country. A statement containing list of institutions where facilities for treatment of drug addicts are available is given below. There are no separate indoor facilities at present. However, beds in some of the Delhi Hospitals have been re-allocated to provide deaddiction facilities. A plan has been approved for setting up 30-bedded deaddiction model

unit in Delhi. Funds have been provided for establishment of one unit each in A.I.I.M.S. and Safdarjung Hospital. State Governments have been asked to earmark beds and provide funds in their Plan budget for this purpose.

STATEMENT

ANDHRA PRADESH

Government Hospital for Mental Care, Waltare.

BIHAR

Ranchi Mansik Arogyashala Kankae, Ranchi.

Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi
Mental Hospital, Dharwad.

HARYANA

Medical College, Rohtak.

KARNATAKA

Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum NIMHANS, Bangalore.

KERALA

Medical College Hospital, Gandhi Nagar, Kottayam.

MADHYA PRADESH

Mental Hospital, Gwalior.

MAHARASHTRA

Mental Hospital, Nagpur.

Menjal Hospital, Ratnagiri.

General Hospital, Solapur.

A.F.M.C., Poona.

L.T.M.C. Hospital, Sion, Bombay.

J.J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay.

K.E.M. Medical College, Bombay.

ORISSA

Mental Hospital, Behrampur.

Mental Hospital, Cuttack.

PUNJAB

Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridkot.

RAJASTHAN

Ayurvigyan Mahavidyalaya, Udaipur.

Associated Group of Hospitals, Bikaner.

S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur.

SIKKIM

STNM Hospital, Gangtok.

TAMIL NADU

Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur.

KEM [College, Institute of Mental Health, Madras.

UTTAR PRADESH

Mental Hospital, Varanasi.

Nur Manzil Psychiatric Centre, Lucknow.

Mental Hospital, Bareilly.

WEST BENGAL

Lumbini Park Mental Hospital, Calcutta.

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

Institute of Psychiatry, Panaji.

PONDICHERRY

JIPMER, Pondicherry.

DELHI

Mental Hospital, Shahdara.

Safdarjung Hospital.

A.I.I.M.S.

G.B. Pant Hospital.

General Hospital, Moti Bagh.

Maternity and Children Hospital, Lodi Road,

Hindu Rao Hospital, Sabzi Mandi.

Infection Diseases Hospital, Kingsway Camp.

Girdhari Lal Maternity Hospital, Ajmeri Gate.

Rajan Babu T.B. Hospital, Kingsway Camp.

Kasturba Hospital, Jama Masjid (only maternity)

Balak Ram Hospital, Timarpur.

Hudson Lines Maternity Hospital, Kingsway Camp.

Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.

Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital.

Kalkaji Hospital, Kalkaji.

Municipal Corporation Hospital, Lajpat Nagar.

Municipal Corporation Hospital Malviya Nagar.

Municipal Corporation Hospital, Moti Nagar.

Municipal Corporation Hospital, Patel Nagar.

Municipal Corporation Hospital, Tilak Nagar.

Municipal Corporation T. B. Clinic, Kilokri.

Municipal Corporation T. B. Clinic, Narela.

L.N.J.P. Hospital.

HMD Shahdara.

Kasturba Niketan Hospital, Lajpat Nagar (for widows).

Jain Hospital.

GUJARAT

Kasturba Hospital, Sewagram.

B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.

Prevention of Smoking Among Youths

*204. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY :

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

(a) whether prevalence of smoking among the youths is increasing day by day at an alarming rate;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted into the causes of this rapid increase in smoking;

(c) whether any steps are contemplated to check the mania; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). There are no data available in regard to the prevalence of smoking among the youths in the country.

(c) and (d). The Government has taken the following steps to discourage smoking in general :—

1. Health education publicity on the hazards of smoking have been undertaken through mass media channels.
2. The cigarette manufacturers are required to display on every cigarette packet/advertisement/hoarding the statutory warning 'Cigarette smoking is injurious to Health.'
3. It has also been decided that A.I.R. and Doordarshan would not accept any advertisement which encourage smoking.

Apart from the statutory warning on Cigarette packets and advertisements, some of the State Governments have promulgated laws prohibiting smoking in closed areas like cinemas, buses, educational institutions and hospitals.

[Translation]

Recognition to Surgery Under Ayurvedic System of Medicine

*205. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether surgery under Ayurvedic system of medicine has been given recognition by Government;

(b) if so, whether such cases have been brought to the notice of Government in which vaidyas are being punished for doing surgery though surgery has recognised under Ayurvedic System of medicine as has been done in the case of allopathic system of medicine;

(c) if so, the names of the States which have not given recognition to surgery under the Ayurvedic system of Medicine; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government in this regard and the action proposed to be taken to end the controversy over giving recognition to surgery under the Ayurvedic system of Medicine ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The practitioners of Ayurveda possessing recognised medical qualifications are not debarred from performing surgery.

(b) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government.

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

Illegal Felling of Trees from Dudhwa National Park

*207. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether illegal felling of 'Khair' is going on in Dudhwa National Park of Lakhimpur-Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against guilty persons ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that no organised large scale illegal felling of Khair trees is going on in the Dudhwa National Park. A few stray cases of illegal felling of Khair trees have been detected by the Park staff.

(b) According to the State Government, compensation has been realised from guilty persons in some cases while others are under enquiry. In all cases, the wood illegally cut has been confiscated.

1840. SHRI MARSINH RATHAWA: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of leprosy cases in each State at present;

(b) whether any injection has been developed for the treatment of leprosy disease; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production of the injection in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) A statement giving the no. of leprosy cases in each state is given below.

(b) and (c). Recent method of treatment of leprosy is with multidrug therapy. The drugs included in the therapy are rifampicin, dapson and Clofazimine. Of the three drugs, dapson is available in injectible form. However injection form of dapson therapy is not practicable in a developing country such as India where leprosy is a major public health problem and the distribution of the disease is essentially rural.

STATEMENT

Number of leprosy cases on record, under treatment and discharged by States 1987

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of cases on record as on June, 1987</i>	<i>No. of cases under treatment as on June, 1987</i>	<i>No. of cases discharged upto June, 1987</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	476673	476673	696052
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1454	1454	686
3.	Assam	119362	19001	8148
4.	Bihar	314075	277667	185467
5.	Goa	4926	2309	1340
6.	Gujarat	73595	69291	51465
7.	Haryana	1125	1093	207
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4694	4684	1797
9.	J & K	5862	4962	1306
10.	Karnataka	163414	158804	54142
11.	Kerala	90447	75442	48928
12.	Madhya Pradesh	159549	159541	71963
13.	Maharashtra	355968	355968	274822
14.	Manipur	6450	4268	2107
15.	Meghalaya	5717	3539	1043
16.	Mizoram	541	508	225
17.	Nagaland	2299	2299	536
18.	Orissa	246870	244510	131520
19.	Punjab	3126	3126	2430
20.	Rajasthan	17529	16085	3166
21.	Sikkim	401	341	97
22.	Tamil Nadu	532590	460899	653970
23.	Tripura	3274	3065	1027
24.	Uttar Pradesh	478006	445814	206121
25.	West Bengal	315025	236720	71425
26.	A & N Islands	1026	993	1035
27.	Chandigarh	64	64	NIL
28.	D & N Haveli	513	426	NIL
29.	Delhi	10027	8843	NIL
30.	Lakshadweep	343	343	93
31.	Pondicherry	7024	4973	3850
Total		3301969	3043705	2474967

Tribal Allowance to Employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

1841. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to grant "Tribal allowance" to its employees posted in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh etc. ;

(b) whether it is proposed to be paid to the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan posted in such areas ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Bonds to Raise Additional Resources for Road Network

1842. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to float bonds to raise additional resources to meet the huge deficiencies in the road network in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). To augment the funds for development and maintenance of National Highways, the Government is examining the question of raising additional resources through floating of Road Bonds.

Immediate Medical Attention to Accident Victims

1843. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain cases have come to the light of Government where the various

Hospitals in Delhi have refused to provide immediate medical attention to the accident victims without first getting the cases registered with the police !

(b) if so, the number of persons died because of not getting immediate treatment by the various Hospitals in Delhi since 1 January, 1987 till date and whether any inquiry into this type of lapse on the part of doctors has been made and if so, with what results ; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions for providing medical treatment to the victims of accidents without waiting for the registration of the case with the Police and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) No Government Hospital has refused to provide immediate medical attention to any accident victims by insisting to have the case registered first with the police.

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

Setting up of Regional Testing Laboratories

1844. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the plan to set up a regional testing laboratory in each State for drugs strengthening similar laboratories in the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : A Committee has been set up to examine the question of establishing regional laboratories and strengthening the existing laboratories.

Crippling Effect of MIC Gas on Children

1845. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be please to state :

(a) whether a study was recently sponsored by the Institute of Public Cooper-

tion and Child Development on the crippling effect of MIC gas on the children exposed to gas leakage accident in Bhopal;

(b) if so, the conclusions of the study ; and

(c) the steps being taken to help the affected children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. A study entitled 'Psycho-social Competence in Children of MIC-Exposed Areas of Bhopal' was sponsored by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development.

(b) The main conclusions of the study are :—

(i) The children exposed to MIC gas displayed lower level of psycho-social competence and showed more psychiatric problems as compared to their control group counterparts.

(ii) The effects included poor level of cognitive functioning, certain degree of deviance in social skills accompanied by physical ailments and threats to mental health and well being.

(c) It is proposed to initiate an intervention programme utilizing the ICDS scheme as a nucleus which would aim at the following :—

(i) helping in problem identification and diagnosis;

(ii) providing counselling, guidance and training for parents;

(iii) providing stimulation and psycho-social enrichment for the affected children;

(iv) special orientation courses for Anganwadi Workers in areas like mental and cognitive development, for strengthening the pre-school components; and

(v) supply of 150 ml. milk to each beneficiary in addition to 80 gms. of protein-enriched bread as the nutrition component.

Two additional ICDS projects have been sanctioned increasing the total projects to five, covering 792 Anganwadis in Bhopal to cater to the special requirements of children in the gas affected areas.

Talking Over of Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited

1846. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering the proposal made by Karnataka Government to take over State-owned Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited;

(b) if so, when the request was made; and

(c) by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). After consideration of the proposal of the State Government of Karnataka, first mooted in March 1984, about take over of VISL by SAIL, the Government of India have advised the Karnataka Government that the viability of the plant depends upon an assured supply of power throughout the year and fixing a reasonable tariff for the power. Mere transfer of ownership to the Government of India would not solve this basic problem.

Report on Failure of Family Planning Measures

1847. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.N. Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific Committee on population has brought out a report on the failure of family planning measures in India; and

(b) what are the salient points of this report ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cases of Ticket Scalping

188. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of ticket scalping reported from Delhi, New Delhi and Hazarat Nizamuddin Railway Stations as also from the Capital Railway Stations of the States during the last 12 months, station-wise ;

(b) the reasons for the increase in such cases ;

(c) the number of cases which were solved and the number which are yet to be solved ; and

(d) the steps taken to solve them and to tone up the security arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Misuse of Funds Allocated to Central Council of Research in Homeopathy

1849. **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that huge funds allocated to the Central Council of Research in Homeopathy for research projects are being misused due to unqualified doctors, research officers and other staff working there ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether most of the doctors are running private business by opening pharmaceutical shops while working in this Council and misusing medicines meant for the Government Homeopathic hospital affiliated to this Council ; and

(d) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government audited accounts for the year ending 86-87 have not revealed any misuse of funds allocated to the Central Council of Research in Homeopathy.

(c) and (d). Stray cases of complaints relating to private practice allegedly being undertaken by staff members of the Council have been received and are being investigated.

Circular Railways, Calcutta

1850. **SHRI ANIL BASU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress made so far, in the completion of Circular Railway project in Calcutta in physical and financial terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Construction of Part I of Calcutta Circular Railway Project from Dum Dum Junction to Prinsep Ghat has been sanctioned. The physical progress and expenditure incurred thereon upto 30.9.1987 are 63% and Rs. 22.31 crores respectively.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

1851. **SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the last three years, year-wise ; and loco-wise ; and

(b) the production achieved during the above mentioned period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The target fixed for C.L.W. regarding the production of different types of locos during last 3 years i.e., 1984-8, 1985-8 and 1986-87 was as under :

	Electric		Diesel			Total
	WAG5 + WAPI	WDS 4	YDM2	ZDM4A	NDM5	
1984-85	50 + —	22	4	1	—	77
1985-86	52 + —	18	3	10	—	83
1986-87	60 + 10	22	8	7	3	110

(b) The production achieved at CLW during last 3 years i.e. 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 was as under :

	Electric		Diesel			Total
	WAG5 + WAPI	WDS4	YDM2	ZDM4A	NDM5	
1984-85	49 + 1	22	1	1	—	74
1985-86	54 + —	16	3	8	—	81
1986-87	70 + 1	24	5	11	—	111

Financial aid to States on Showing due Progress in Family Planning

1852. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether extra financial aid is proposed to be given to States for showing due progress in family planning ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of such a scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). A scheme of awards to the best performing States/UTs. under family welfare programme is already in operation. The criteria adopted for selection of States/UTs for such awards on the basis of their performance during 1986-87 are given in the statement below.

There is no proposal to give the States/UTs any other extra financial aid for their performance.

STATEMENT

Cash incentive to best performing States in the field of F.W. Programme—Criteria adopted for deciding the Award winning States/UTs during 1986-87.

- I. For states having population over one crore according to 1981 Census.
 - (i) States will be classified into 3 groups A, B & C of 5 States each according to the level of couple protection rate as on 1.4.86 arranged in the descending order.
 - (ii) Only those States will qualify for Award which have achieved during the year 1986-87.
 - (a) A minimum level of overall achievement of F.P. targets in

terms of equivalent sterilisations for the year 1986-87 to be determined by the Central Government.

(b) A minimum of 1.5 per cent point increase in the couple protection rate over the previous year.

(iii) For ranking the States which qualify for the award as per eligibility criteria (ii) (a) and (b) above, the performance of the States will be evaluated on the basis of the following components.

(a) Percentage of targets achievement during the year 1986-87 in terms of equivalent sterilisations.

(b) Increase in couple protection rate as compared to the increase in couple protection rate at the national level.

(c) Improvement in performance in terms of percentage achievement of targets during 1986-87 vis-a-vis percentage achievement of targets in the terms of equivalent sterilisations in 1985-86.

(iv) The index based on criteria mentioned in para (iii) above will be further moderated for quality as judged by the reports received from the evaluation teams during the year 1986-87. The final ranking will be done on the basis of this adjusted index.

II. For States/UTs, having population of less than one crore according to 1981 Census.

(i) The States/UTs, will be grouped into two groups (D&E) as under :—

Group D : States/UTs, having population of 10 lakhs or more.

Group E : States/UTs, having population of less than 10 lakhs.

(ii) The criteria for judging the States/UTs, performance and their eligibility for the award will be the same as for the States having population of one crore and above.

Grouping of States/UTs for cash awards, 1986-87 (on the basis of CPR as on 1.4.1986)

Group A : Punjab, Maharashtra, Haryana, Gujarat, and Kerala.

Group B : Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Group C : West Bengal, Assam, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Group D : Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya and Goa, Daman and Diu.

Group E : Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Pondicheri, Mizoram, Chanigarh, Sikkim, A & N Islands, D & N Haveli and Lakshadweep.

Recruitment of Teachers by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for North-Eastern Region

1853. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of teachers were recruitment in 1984 specifically for posting in North Eastern Region and that they will not be transferred at all out of that region ;

(b) if so, whether it is not discriminatory vis-a-vis other teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan ;

(c) whether Government propose to transfer these teachers in further ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Teachers were recruited specifically for posting in the North Eastern Region by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on the condition that they would not be transferred outside the region under any circumstances. Only those teachers to whom this condition was acceptable took up the appointment in the North Eastern region.

Accordingly, there is no proposal to transfer those teachers from that region.

Traffic Projected and Handled by Major Ports

1854. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the traffic projected in different major ports during 1986-87 and 1987-88 ;

(b) the total traffic handled by different major ports during 1986-87 and ;

(c) the details of the achievements made during 1987-88 so far port-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below :—

STATEMENT

(In million tonnes)

<i>Name of the port</i>	<i>Projection 1986-87</i>	<i>Projection 1987-88</i>	<i>Actual 1986-87</i>	<i>Actual (till October, 1987) 1987-88</i>
Calcutta	12.650	13.370	12.003	7.502
Paradip	4.550	5.110	4.852	3.086
Visakhapatnam	15.600	15.450	15.036	9.019
Madras	19.450	17.180	19.775	14.016
Tuticorin	4.850	4.190	4.146	2.412
Cochin	6.500	6.100	6.802	3.753
New Mangalore	3.350	6.370	5.431	3.124
Mormugao	15.950	14.870	14.918	4.924
Bombay	23.250	24.430	25.057	15.862
Kandla	15.600	16.010	16.194	10.145
Total :	121.750	123.080	124.214	73.843

Deforestation in the Country

18. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether deforestation continues unabated ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the various State Governments in hill regions and plains to abolish forest leases and to substitute wooden packing cases with other material and the success achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been instrumental in reducing the diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes. However, damage to the forests due to biotic pressure continues.

(b) The following measures have been taken by the Government to check deforestation and varying degrees of success have been achieved.

1. National Wastelands Development Board has been set up during 1985 with the object of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation.

2. Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas (Operation Soilwatch) and other afforestation programmes.

3. Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments

(i) to avoid clearfelling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.

(ii) to consider banning of fellings in the hills above 1000 metres, at least for some years.

(iii) to identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.

(iv) to set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection areas like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.

4. Development of infrastructure and enforcement of legal provisions for the protection of forest.

5. Development of alternative sources of energy to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.

6. Substitution of wood by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers and building construction.

7. Liberalised import policy for forest products.

8. Fiscal incentives to industry which lead to wood substitution.

9. Use of preservative treatment has been stressed to prolong timber life, leading to reduction in demand.

10. Control of shifting cultivation.

Illiteracy Percentage and Amount Allocated for Drive Against Illiteracy

1856. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and percentage of illiterates in the country during 1981 ;

(b) the position as on 21 October, 1987 ;

(c) the total amount allotted by the Centre during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods on account of drive against illiteracy in the country ; and

(d) the total amount actually utilised ?

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

(a) and (b). According to 1981 census, the percentage of illiterates was 63.77% and there were about 42.43 crore illiterate persons in the country (excluding Assam) in all age-groups. The literacy data are collected through census operation and the position regarding literacy will be known after the next census which is due to be held in 1991.

(c) and (d). Of Rs. 92.81 crores earmarked under Central Sector for Adult

Education programme during Sixth Plan, an amount of Rs. 92.13 crores has been utilised. Of Rs. 201.50 crores earmarked under Central Sector during first three years of Seventh Plan, Rs. 95.33 crores have been utilised up to September, 1987.

Replacement of Steam Engines in Orissa

1857. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been received from the State of Orissa regarding the replacement of the old steam engines, used in passenger and local trains running through the State, with diesel engines ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Railway authorities thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). No specific request has been received.

(c) Due to limited availability of diesel engines and their commitment for freight and

long distance Mail/Express trains, it is not feasible to dieselise more passenger and local train at present.

Passenger amenities on railway stations between Howrah and Bardhaman

1858. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide drinking water, electric lights, sheds, over-bridges etc. to all stations between Howrah and Bardhaman both main and chord line ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number and names of those stations on the above lines having these facilities now ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide these facilities on the remaining stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Passenger amenities are provided at stations as per norms laid down.

(b) There is a proposal to provide electricity at Porabazar and a foot-over-bridge at Nimto Halt station.

(c) A statement showing the names of the station and the facilities available is given below.

(d) These facilities have been provided at these stations as required. Consistent with the growth of traffic, these facilities will be improved on a programmed basis.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Station	Amenities Available			
		Drinking Water	Electricity	Sheds	Foot-over bridge
1.	Liluah	Available	Available	Available	Available
2.	Belur	Available	Available	Available	Available
3.	Bally	Available	Available	Available	Available
4.	Uttarpara	Available	Available	Available	Available
5.	Hind Motor	Available	Available	Available	Available
6.	Konnagar	Available	Available	Available	Available
7.	Rishra	Available	Available	Available	Available
8.	Serampore	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
9.	Seoraphuli	Available	Available	Available	Available
10.	Baidyabati	Available	Available	Available	Available
11.	Bhadreshwar	Available	Available	Available	Available
12.	Mankundu	Available	Available	Available	Available
13.	Chandannagar	Available	Available	Available	Available
14.	Chuchura	Available	Available	Available	Available
15.	Hooghly	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
16.	Bandel Jn.	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
17.	Adisaptagram	Available	Available	Available	Available
18.	Magra	Available	Available	Available	Available
19.	Talandu	Available	Available	Available	Available
20.	Khanyian	Available	Available	Available	Available
21.	Pandooh	Available	Available	Available	Available
22.	Shimlagarh	Available	Available	Available	Available
23.	Baruipara	Available	Available	Available	Available
24.	Debipur	Available	Available	Available	Available
25.	Bagila	Available	Available	Available	Available
26.	Memari	Available	Available	Available	Available
27.	Nimo Halt	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
28.	Rasulpur	Available	Available	Available	Available
29.	Palait	Available	Available	Available	Available

S. No.	Name of Station	Amenition Available			
		Drinking Water	Electricity	Sheds	Foot-over bridge
30.	Shaktigarh	Available	Available	Available	Available
31.	Gangpur	Available	Available	Available	Available
32.	Bainchi	Available	Available	Available	Available
33.	Belanagar	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
34.	Dankuni Jn.	Available	Available	Available	Available
35.	Gobra	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
36.	Janai Road	Available	Available	Available	Available
37.	Begampur	Available	Available	Available	Available
38.	Bainchigram	Available	Available	Available	Available
39.	Mirzapur Bankipur	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
40.	Balarambati	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
41.	Kamarkundu Jn.	Available	Available	Available	Available
42.	Madhusudanpur	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
43.	Chandanpur	Available	Available	Available	Available
44.	Porabazar	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
45.	Belruri	Available	Available	Available	Available
46.	Sibaichandi	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
47.	Hajigarh	Available	Available	Available	Available
48.	Gurap	Available	Available	Available	Available
49.	Jhapandanga	Available	Available	Available	Available
50.	Jaugram	Available	Available	Available	Available
51.	Nabagram	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
52.	Masagram	Available	Available	Available	Available
53.	Chanchnai Halt	Available	Available	Available	Not Available
54.	Palla Road	Available	Available	Available	Available

[*Translation*]

Unloading of Wagons at Bareilly Railway Station

1859. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cement and fertilizers used to be unloaded previously at Bareilly Railway Station but this arrangement had been discontinued after June, 1980 and the goods are now unloaded at Chanety where goods shed facilities are not available;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it takes 4-5 days in unloading goods there because of huge quantity of goods and lack of facilities there as a result of which those companies suffer which have to book their goods from this station and there is also delay in returning the railway rakes; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this change and remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) It was in July, 86 that traffic in cement and fertilisers was shifted from Bareilly to Chanehiti where facilities were specially created for the purpose.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As terminal facilities at Bareilly cannot be augmented for want of space, they have been provided at Chanehiti—a suburb of Bareilly.

[*English*]

Training and Research Projects Sponsored at National Institute of Health and Family Welfare

1860, SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Training and Research Projects were sponsored by the out-side agencies i.e. the foreign agencies at the

National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi from 1984-85 to 1986-87;

(b) the number of training and research projects sponsored by the institute itself and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the above period; and

(c) the funds received from the above foreign agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) During the period 1984-85 to 1986-87, 15 Research Projects and 8 Training courses/Workshops were sponsored by foreign agencies at the National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.

(b) During the period 1984-85 to 1986-87, 13 Research Projects and five Training courses/Workshops were sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and 15 Research Projects and 40 Training Courses/Workshops were sponsored by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare itself.

(c) A sum of Rs. 78,67,511.00 were received from the foreign agencies.

Land Area Along Railway Lines

1861. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total land area along the railway track, State-wise, and

(b) the steps to make the best use of this land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Production of Mica in Andhra Pradesh

country-wise and year-wise details thereof and foreign exchange earned thereby ?

1862. SHR^IS PALAKONDRAYUDU:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of processed mica in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, yearwise; alongwith its production in private and public sector; and

(b) the total export of mica during the above period from Andhra Pradesh to other

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Processing of mica is essentially a cottage industry and exact quantum of production of processed mica is not available.

(b) exports of mica from Andhra Pradesh for the last three years and foreign exchange earned are as follows :—

Qty : in tonnes

Val : in Rs. '000.

Country	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Total all countries)	765	22224	743	28085	4646	40850
Belgium	15	233	++	108	610	1689
Czechoslovakia	++	31	++	120	211	668
France	5	491	7	295	771	2115
F.R.G.	3	604	80	850	92	1871
G.D.R.	124	1708	173	7780	107	7649
Japan	385	4631	372	3859	1188	8698
Poland	20	1114	22	1373	184	1128
U.K.	137	1149	5	977	34	1709
U.S.A.	25	4041	43	4521	1059	8268
U.S.S.R.	++	88	12	5146	305	3770
other countries	51	8134	29	3056	135	32.5

++ Negligible

NOTE : Data relate to condensor, films, plates cut, washers and discs, sheets and strips only.

Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta

Zoo at Peechi Trichur

1863. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Kerala has sought the permission of Union Government for establishing a zoo in the reserve forest area at Peechi, Trichur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union Government does not encourage setting up of new zoos. Setting up of zoos is not an essential purpose for which forest land is to be diverted.

Milch Cattle

1865. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that milch cattle are frequently being killed by wild animals;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to assist farmers whose cattles are killed by wild animals; and

(c) the financial assistance given to such affected farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Some cases of such damage have been reported.

(b) and (c) State & Central Government compensate for such losses. The Central Government have contributed Rs. 20.77 lakhs towards the compensation given by the State Governments to owners of cattle killed by wild animals so far during VII Plan period.

Standard of Catering System in Railways

1866. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of providing hygienic and tasty snacks to passengers in consultation with India Tourism Development Corporation introduced in June 1986 on experimental basis has been analysed;

(b) whether travelling passengers in winter prefer freshly prepared poorie/subzi on platform or pre-cooked poories in casseroles;

(c) the arrangements made for augmenting poorie/subzi trollies for giving fresh poories at New Delhi station during winter season; and

(d) whether the scheme of supplying food in casseroles is running in loss; if so, the reasons for continuing the same ?

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

(b) The preference varies from passenger to passenger.

(c) There is no proposal to augment the existing arrangements.

(d) Profit and Loss account is maintained unit wise for all the items served from the unit and not separately for each item. On Indian Railways, departmental catering made a profit in 1986-87.

Limit of Pesticide Residues in Food Samples

1867. DR. G VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of about 130 pesticides cleared for agricultural use in India 31 permissible limits of residues have been prescribed so far and if so, the reasons for this delay; and

(b) whether any samples have been drawn so far for testing of food samples of pesticide residues and if so, state-wise results for the last three years and corrective action taken where necessary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Out of 118 pesticides registered on regular basis for use in the country, the residue tolerance limits for 31 commonly used pesticides have already been laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. Tolerance limits for 21 additional pesticides have also been drawn up for inclusion under the provision of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. Tolerance limits for remaining 66 pesticides could not be worked out because of non-availability of authentic documents on the maximum residue limits prescribed by other organisations/countries.

(b) Information from States/Union Territories is being collected.

Urdu Academies in States and Union Territories

1868. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States/Union Territories which have established Urdu Academies;

(b) the sanctioned annual grant for each Academy for the last three years ;

(c) the major items of expenditure by the Delhi Urdu Academy during 1986-87 on literary events such as seminars, conferences, receptions in honour of literary personalities, publications, grants to writers and literary wards etc. separately; and

(d) the expenditure, by the Delhi Urdu Academy of non-literary nature i.e. for establishment etc ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The following State/Union Territories have established Urdu Academies and sanctioned annual grant as indicated below:—

	<i>Rupees in Lakhs</i>		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. Bihar	—	—	12.30
2. Karnataka	3.20	3.70	4.00
3. Delhi	15.75	41.85	42.15
4. U.P.	18.00	26.69	26.69
5. Punjab	1.91	2.97	3.09
6. Maharashtra	13.50	11.63	11.93
7. Haryana (It was established in 1986-87)			8.00
8. Madhya Pradesh	5.75	6.25	6.55
9. J&K (Academy of Art, Culture and Languages. No separate Urdu Academy has been established)	—	—	101.29
10. Gujarat (It was set up in August, 1985)			4.00
11. Andhra Pradesh	5.00	5.00	8.00
12. West Bengal	—	—	8.00
13. Himachal Pradesh (There is one only Academy which is called 'The Academy of Art, Culture and Languages'. It spent Rs. 25,000 for development of Urdu) in 1986-87.			
14. Rajasthan	—	—	—
(c) 1. Books for Central libraries and for Urdu medium schools.			
2. Scholarships to students to all levels from Primary to Post-graduate.			

3. Pension to writers, journalists & poets.
4. Salary of teachers provided by the Academy in Urdu medium schools.
5. Expenditure on Urdu teaching centres.
6. Holding of literary seminars and symposiums on Urdu language and literature.
7. Commissioning Research Projects on Cultural and Literary heritage of Delhi.
8. Publication of seminar papers and proceedings, commissioning of original books and reprinting of rare books.
9. Financial assistance on manuscripts.
10. Research fellowship.
11. Financial Assistance to literary and cultural organisations devoted to promotion and propagation of Urdu.
12. Cash awards to renowned and outstanding writers, poets and journalists.
13. Organising cultural programme like: Republic Day Mushaira, Independence Day Mushaira, Teachers' Day Mushaira and other cultural programmes.
14. The Academy incurred expenditure amounting of Rs. 25,30,242 on literary events and programmes implemented during 1986-87.

(d) Incurred Rs. 14,31,833.66 during 1986-87 on establishment etc.

Recruitment Rules Framed by Central Council of Homoeopathy

1869. SARI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Council of Homeopathy has framed the recruitment and conditions of service rules for its personnel ;

(b) the qualifications prescribed for recruitment to the post of Secretary in the Central Council of Homoeopathy;

(c) whether the present incumbent of this post fulfils the prescribed academic and technical qualifications and if not, the reasons for relaxation made in this case; and

(d) whether the persons working on deputation in the organisation are eligible for absorption in the Council under these rules?

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

(b) The qualifications prescribed in the approved recruitment rules for the post of Registrar-cum-Secretary of the Central Council of Homoeopathy are given in the statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Although there is no specific provision for absorption under the Recruitment Rules, this is generally resorted to wherever there is provision for 'direct recruitment' or 'on transfer'.

STATEMENT

Rules Framed by Central Council Homoeopathy

Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits

Essential :

Degree or Diploma in Homoeopathy obtained after atleast four years institutional

training in a recognised homoeopathic institution and included in second Schedule to the Homoeopathic Central Council Act, 1973.

OR

A recognised qualification in homoeopathy included in third schedule to the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

Desirable:

- (i) Degree in Science or Art of a recognised University/Institution.
- (ii) Original contribution to the Development of Homoeopathic Science and Homoeopathic Medical Education.

Experience:

Professional experience of not less than 10 years including three or more years experience of working in any of the following posts or higher posts:

- (i) Lecturer/Asstt. or Deputy Director/Asstt. Adviser under the Central Government/State Government/Statutory/Autonomous Organisations devoted to the development of Homoeopathic Education or research

OR

- (ii) As Research Officer/Technical Officer in any recognised research organisation

OR

- (iii) Registrar/Deputy Registrar/Assistant Registrar in the Central/State Boards/Council

Note 1: Qualification and experience are relaxable at the discretion of the Central Council of Homoeopathy/Competent Authority in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

Note 2: The qualification(s) regarding experience is/are relaxable, at the discretion of the Central Council of Homoeopathy/Competent authority in case of candidates belonging

to SC/ST if at any stage of selection the Central Council of Homoeopathy/Competent authority is of the opinion that sufficient number of candidates from these communities possessing the requisite experience are not likely to be available to fill up the vacancies reserved for them.

[*Translation*]

Epidemic of Measles in Delhi

1870. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high incidence of measles in Delhi these days;

(b) whether vaccine for measles is not available in all the dispensaries of Central Government Health Scheme;

(c) the proportionate quantity of this vaccine distributed among the dispensaries during the last six months along with the names of dispensaries; and

(d) if so, the reasons for non-availability of the vaccine and the measures being taken to make it available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir. The number of cases of measles in Delhi for the last three years as reported by the C.B.H.I. are given below:—

Year	Cases of Measles
1984	5158
1985	4759
1986	4676
1987*	2825

*Data relates to MCD and Delhi Administration upto July, 1987 and Hospitals upto September, 1987.

(b) No, Sir. There is no shortage of Measles vaccine and, the required quantity is supplied to the Central Stores, CGHS through Director of Health Services, Delhi at regular intervals. Central Stores, CGHS supply the vaccine to the Dispensaries on demand.

(c) Vaccine to the dispensaries during the last six month is given in the statement below:

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Distributions of Measles Vaccine in Vial X 10 Doses

S. No.	Name of Disply	May 1987	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ashok Vihar	1	—	1	1	1	1	No means SUPPLY
2.	Andrews Ganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	Has been made as
3.	Chandni chowk	—	—	2	2	—	—	No demand placed
4.	Central Sect.	—	—	—	—	—	—	by concerned dis-
5.	Chankya Puri	—	2	—	1	1	—	pensary to M.S.D.
6.	Chitra Gupta Rd	2	2	2	—	1	—	
7.	Constitution House	1	1	—	1	1	1	
8.	Darya Ganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9.	Delhi Cantt	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10.	Dev Ngr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	From April 1987
11.	G.K.G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	till date the Measles
12.	Gole Market I	—	2	2	—	—	—	vaccine are available
13.	Gole Market II	1	—	—	1	—	—	in stock of M.S.D.
14.	Hari Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	1	without N.A. at
15.	Hauz Khas	1	2	—	—	1	—	any time.
16.	Inder Puri	—	3	—	2	—	3	
17.	Jangpura	—	1	—	—	—	—	
18.	Janak Puri I	—	1	—	—	1	2	
19.	Janak Puri II	—	2	—	—	—	—	
20.	Kalkaji I	—	—	—	—	2	—	
21.	Kalkaji II	—	2	—	—	2	2	
22.	Karol Bagh	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23.	Kasturba Nagar I	1	—	—	1	—	1	
24.	Kasturba Nagar II	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25.	Kidwai Nagar	2	2	—	2	—	2	
26.	Kalkaji Mat. Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27. Kingsway Camp		2	2	—	2	2	—	
28. Lajpat Nagar		—	—	—	—	—	—	
29. Laxmi Nagar		—	2	—	—	—	—	
30. Laxmi Bai Nagar		—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Lodi Road I		1	2	—	—	4	—	
22. Lodi Road II		—	—	—	—	—	—	
33. M.B. Road		2	2	—	—	2	2	
34. Malviya Nagar		—	2	3	—	2	—	
35. Minto Road		—	—	3	3	3	—	
36. Moti Nagar		1	—	—	—	—	—	
37. Moti Bagh		1	—	1	—	1	1	
38. Munirka		—	2	2	—	—	2	
39. Mayur Vihar		—	—	—	—	—	—	
40. Nangal Raya		—	3	—	3	—	2	
41. Nanak Pura		—	—	—	1	—	1	
42. Naraina		—	1	2	2	—	—	
43. Netaji Nagar		—	—	2	1	1	1	
44. Netaji Nagar		—	2	—	2	—	—	
45. New Rajinder Nagar		—	1	—	—	—	—	
46. Nirman Bhawan		—	—	—	—	—	—	
47. North Avenue		—	—	—	—	—	1	
48. Pahar Ganj		1	—	—	—	—	—	
49. Palam Colony		—	—	2	—	2	—	
50. Parliament House		—	—	—	—	—	—	
51. Pushap Vihar		—	—	—	2	—	4	
52. Patel Nagar I		—	—	1	—	—	—	
53. Patel Nagar II		4	—	—	—	—	1	
54. Pandara Rd.		2	—	—	—	3	2	
55. Paschim Vihar		—	—	—	—	—	—	
56. President Estate		1	3	—	—	—	—	
57. Rajouri Garden		—	—	—	—	—	—	
58. Rajpur Road		—	—	—	—	—	—	
59. Pul Banghush		1	—	—	—	—	—	
60. Pusa Road		—	—	—	—	—	—	
61. R.K. Puram I		3	4	2	2	—	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
62.	R.K. Puram II	2	—	—	2	—	2	
63.	R.K. Puram III	—	—	—	—	—	—	
64.	R.K. Puram IV	—	—	—	2	2	—	
65.	R.K. Puram V	—	1	—	1	1	—	
66.	R.K. Puram VI	—	—	—	—	—	—	
67.	R.K. Puram Mat & Gynae Hospital	—	—	10	10	—	10	
68.	Sansad Soudh	—	—	—	—	—	—	
69.	Sadiq Nagar	3	—	3	—	3	3	
70.	Sarojini Nagar I	—	—	—	—	—	—	
71.	Sarojini Nagar II	—	1	1	—	1	—	
72.	Shahdara	2	2	3	—	2	—	
73.	Shakurbasti	—	—	3	3	—	2	
74.	Sarojini Nagar Mkt.	1	1	1	—	1	1	
75.	South Avenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	
76.	Safdarjang Hosp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
77.	Sri Niwaspuri	2	—	—	—	—	—	
78.	Sri Niwas Puri Mat. Centre	—	—	2	—	3	—	
79.	Subzi Mandi	—	—	—	—	—	—	
80.	Telegraph Lane	—	—	—	—	—	—	
81.	Tilak Nagar	1	1	—	2	—	1	
82.	Tri Nagar	—	2	—	—	—	—	
83.	Timar Pur	—	—	—	—	—	—	
84.	V.B. Patel House	—	—	—	—	—	—	
85.	Vigyan Bhawan	—	—	—	—	—	—	
86.	Vivek Vihar	—	—	—	1	—	—	
87.	Wellsely Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	
88.	Faridabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	
89.	Ghaziabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	
90.	Gurgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Nos of Disp: -		24	29	20	24	23	25	

Demand placed and
thereby supply made
month wise.

[English]

**Use of Imported Homoeopathic Medicines
in CGHS Dispensaries**

1871. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the names, quantity and cost of imported homoeopathic medicines which were used in Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPAR-
DE):

1984-85	=	Nil
1985-86	=	Nil
'86-87	=	Rs. 429.00

Sl. No.	Date	Name of Medicine (German) & Quantity	Cost (in Rs.)
1.	12-11-86	CMS Eye Drugs (German make) 4 vials x 8 ml	90.00
2.	25-09-86	Acid Phose 30 ml. Syzygium Q 20 ml	84.00 36.00
3.	11-02-87	Carbo veg 30 (2 x 10 ml.) Bryenia 3 x (2 x 10 ml)	111.00
4.	17-02-87	Stodal Syrups (2 Phials) (Borron) Alfalfa German (1 Phail) CMS Eye drop (2 x 8 ml (German)	108.00
Total			Rs. 429.00

(Total Rupees Four Hundred and Twenty Nine)

**Treatment of Cencer Through Radiation
Process**

1872. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of progress made by the Indian Council of Medical Research for treating Cancer through radiation process in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPAR-
DE):

The Indian Council of Medical Research has no Institute of its own for the treatment

of cancer patients. Whatever effort on cancer control, especially treatment, is done it is done through the existing Regional Cancer Centres and some Medical Colleges. Treatment of Cancers through combined modality of radiotherapy, surgery and chemotherapy is a well known procedure. Findings of few new modalities regarding radiotherapy are as follows:—

1. The relapse rate in acute Leukaemia patients who receive C.N.S. Prophylaxis (Cranial) irradiation and Intrathecal methotrexate) is much less than the patients who do not receive C.N.S. Prophylaxis.

2. Initial results of combined modality treatment (Chemotherapy, Radiotherapy and Surgery) in buccal muscosal cancers has shown that chemotherapy followed by radiotherapy avoids surgery in most of the patients in responders.
3. Initial results show that total skin irradiation with election beam may be curative in patients of Myosis fungoides without visceral or lymphatic involvement.

Environmental Clearance of Projects

1873. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal for environmental clearance from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for the Motupalli and Adaviveedhipalem villages of Prakasam District; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The Motupalli and Adaviveedhipalem projects have not been referred for environmental approval so far. However, Motupalli lift irrigation canal project was referred for diversion of forest land and accorded approval in July, 1984.

Committee of Appeals by Delhi University Colleges

1874. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the terms and conditions of service and conduct rules of the Delhi University non-academic employees are totally applicable to all its colleges;

(b) whether all the colleges have been asked by Delhi University to constitute the committee of appeals by selecting the judges

and non-judicial members out of a panel approved by Delhi University for disposal of appeals filed by their employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) According to clause (3) of the Statute 30 of the Delhi University, the service conditions of the Administrative and other non-academic staff of Colleges, other than those of the Colleges and Institutions maintained by the Government, shall be in accordance with those laid down by the University for similar employees in the University.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension of Sarvodaya Express Upto Rajkot

1875. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

SHRI UTTAMHAI H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are demands for extension of Sarvodaya Express upto Rajkot; and

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

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

(b) It has not been found feasible.

Barter Agreement with Japan for Import of Carbon Chrome

1876. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to have a barter agreement with Japan to import carbon ferro chrome against chrome are fines, exported on conversion ; basis and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) : Does not arise.

Mass Agitation at Valikunnu Railway Station (Palghat)

1877. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a mass agitation recently against Railways at Valikunnu station, Palghat division, Southern Railway (Kerala);

(b) if so, the causes for the agitation and the demands made; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, the agitation was against withdrawal of stoppage of 511 Coimbatore-Cannanore Passenger at Valikunnu.

(c) The stoppage has been restored.

Construction of Science Block of Zakir Hussain College, New Delhi

1878. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints about the unsatisfactory building construction work have been brought to the notice of Government in respect of Science Block of Zakir Hussain College, New Delhi;

(b) whether inspite of verbal assurances no remedial measures have been taken so far; and

(c) whether Government will take necessary remedial measures urgently in view of the importance of the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The Science Block of Zakir Hussain College, New Delhi has been constructed by the CPWD. The construction was started in May, '83 and building was handed over to the College authorities for use in September, 1986. The Governing Body of the College Trust expressed dissatisfaction over the quality of the work done by the CPWD in its meeting held on May 8, 1987. The Governing Body also appointed a Committee to inspect the building and suggest ways and means to rectify the shortcomings/defects noticed in the Science Block. The Report of the Committee has not so far been submitted.

Extinction of Royal Bengal Tiger

1879. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Royal Bengal tigers which once inhabited the dense forests of Tripura have been extinct ;

(b) whether there are no eligible in Tripura forests; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to save their generation in the Country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No Sir. The last enumeration carried

out in 1984, showed the existence of 2 tigers and 3 tigresses in Tripura.

(c) Does not arise.

Losses Incurred by Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.

1880. **SHRI S.M. GURADDI:**

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. which incurred heavy losses the past is also facing some difficulties during this year;

(b) whether the company incurred a net loss of Rs. 414 crores during the first quarter of April-June of the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) to (c). During the current financial year BALCO's Korba Complex had to face difficulties by way of two natural calamities (1) a cyclone in April, 1987, demanding the 120 MVA transformers disrupting power distribution system and (2) a lightning in August 1987 completely burning one of the rectifiers supplying power to the Smelter. As a result of these, there was some short-fall in production. Consequently, BALCO incurred losses of Rs. 7.03 crores excluding interest on Government loan and including on its operation in Bidhanbag during the first quarter of April-June, 1987. The situation is since gradually improving. BALCO incurred a loss of Rs. 1.29 crores during July-September, 1987 and earned a profit of Rs. 77 lakhs during October, 1987. Steps have been initiated to improve physical and financial performance of the Company.

[Translation]

Problem of Surplus Doctors

1881. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:**

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the study paper published in the World Health Magazine, a publication of World Health Organisation, in which a detailed analysis of the problems of the surplus doctors has been given;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to take any effective remedial steps in this direction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). No systematic survey has been made so far to assess the requirement of doctors by the year 2000 A. D. However, in view of the increasing unemployment of medical graduates and also the imbalance in the ratio of doctors to para-medical workers, establishment of new medical colleges is not supported by the Government of India as a matter of policy, during the Seventh Plan period. The Medical Council of India is proposed to be entrusted with the task of advising the Central Government in matters regarding the manpower requirements in the field of practice of medicine in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987 which has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

[English]

Primary Health Sub-Centres

1882. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Sub-centres in each State at present;

(b) whether Government are considering to convert all the existing sub-centres into full fledged Primary Health Centres;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for this purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the medical facilities being provided in full fledged Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A statement showing the State-wise number of Sub-Centres functioning as on 30-9-1987 is given below.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) A Primary Health Centre is responsible for:

- (i) Preventive and promotive work through health education;
- (ii) Control/eradication of communicable diseases;
- (iii) Family Planning Education, motivation and provision of services for Family Planning Programme;
- (iv) Maternal and child health care including immunization, prophylaxis against anaemia and Vitamin 'A' deficiency;
- (v) Environmental sanitation;

(vi) Curative services through outdoor clinics;

(vii) Supervision and guidance to Sub-Centres in its jurisdiction which has about 30,000 rural population.

A Sub-Centre serves a rural population of 5000 in general areas and a population of 3000 in tribal and hilly areas to provide:

- (a) treatment for minor ailments;
- (b) first-aid for accidents and emergencies;
- (c) ante-natal care, pre-natal and post-natal and post-natal care at the Sub-Centre or through domicilliary Services;
- (d) health education in respect of Family Planning Nutrition, Immunization, control of Communicable Disease and personal hygiene and environmental sanitation;
- (e) motivation for F.P. and distribution of conventional contraceptives and I.U.D. insertion; (in selected centres);
- (f) Reporting of occurrence of any epidemic like cholera and taking preventive measures.
- (g) Immunization services;
- (h) prophylaxis against Vit. 'A' deficiency and anaemia;
- (i) collection of blood slid in fever cases and treatment for malaria;
- (j) identification of suspected cases of leprosy, tuberculosis and visual impairment;

While the State Government have responsibility for providing medicines at PHCs and at Sub-Centres established before 1-4-1987, the Central Government provides support of Rs. 6000/- under Village Health

Guide Scheme for medicine at PHC level. Central Government also provides a medicine kit worth about Rs.2000/- every year to Sub-Centres established after 1-4-1981.

STATEMENT

Number of Sub-Centres functioning	
<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>As on 30-9-87*</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	7365
2. Arunachal Pradesh	73
3. Assam	2623
4. Bihar	9649
5. Goa	174
6. Gujarat	6006
7. Haryana	1956
8. Himachal Pradesh	967
9. J & K	557
10. Karnataka	5214
11. Kerala	3374
12. Madhya Pradesh	7365
13. Maharashtra	9238
14. Manipur	346
15. Meghalaya	273
16. Mizoram	186
17. Nagaland	196
18. Orissa	4326
19. Punjab	2702
20. Rajasthan	4792
21. Sikkim	111
22. Tamil Nadu	7367
23. Tripura	273
24. Uttar Pradesh	19153
25. West Bengal	7665
20. A & N Islands	42

27. Chandigarh	12
28. D & N Haveli	26
29. Delhi	42
30. Lakshadweep	14
31. Pondicherry	73

Total	102160
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*Figures are provisional

News-Item Captioned, Neem Oil a Safe Contraceptive'

1883. SHRI D. N REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the News time dated 21 September, 1987 under the caption "Neem Oil a safe contraceptive",

(b) if so, whether any experiment has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Scientists of Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences, Delhi Cantt, conducted experiments on Neem Oil and claimed Contraceptive efficacy. The ICMR conducted confirmatory studies to prove efficacy in two Centres and results are negative. In addition "Nimbidin" the extract of Neem Oil has been found Neurotoxic.

Pay Scales of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Central Government Health Scheme Doctors

1884. Dr. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission has recommended that degree holders in Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic system should have the some pay scales as of MBBS doctors under the Central Health Service and method of their recruitment should be on the same pattern;

(b) the date on which recommendation was received by Government and the progress made to implement the above recommendation so far; and

(c) when the notification in this regard is likely to be issued?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The IVth Pay Commission submitted their recommendations to the Government on 30-6-86.

(c) No definite date for issue of notifications can be given at this stage as the matter requires examination by different Ministries.

Superfast Train Between Delhi and Patna

1885. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce any superfast train between Delhi and Patna which would cover the distance in 10 to 12 hours;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the existing trains start and terminate at inconvenient times from Delhi and Patna ends; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to change these timings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). In view of limitations of line capacity and the present state of technological development, introduction of a train as suggested is not feasible at present.

(c) and (d). Timings of Magadh Express, Tinsukia Mail and A.C. Express are convenient and no major change in their schedule is feasible.

[Translation]

New Adult Education Centres in Uttar Pradesh

1886. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new Adult Education Centres proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1986-87 and the number of centres opened so far; and

(b) the number of Centres proposed to be opened this year in each hill district of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Of the 31,100 Adult Education Centres proposed to be opened during 1986-87 in the State of Uttar Pradesh, 30,634 Centres were opened.

(b) As per the information received from U. P. Govt. during 1987-88 the number of Centres proposed to be opened in each of the Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh is given below:

<i>Name of Hill District</i>	<i>Number of Centres</i>
1. Nainital	600
2. Almora	600
3. Pithoragarh	600
4. Dehradun	300
5. Pauri Garhwal	300
6. Tehri Garhwal	600
7. Chamoli	600
8. Uttar Kashi	300

Code of Conduct for Teachers

1887. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Code of Conduct has been laid down for the teachers under the New Education Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Union Government have issued any instructions to the State Governments for the compliance of this Code of Conduct; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The National Policy on Education does not lay down a Code of Conduct for teachers. The recommendations of the National Commission on Teachers I & II regarding formulation of a Code of Conduct were, however, kept in view while finalising the National Policy on Education which envisages that Teachers' associations must play a significant role in upholding professional integrity, enhancing the dignity of the teachers and in curbing professional misconduct. National level associations of

teachers, could prepare a code of professional ethics and see to its observance.

[English]

Clearance of Mining Projects of Andhra Pradesh

1888. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mining projects of Andhra Pradesh pending with the Ministry for clearance,

(b) how long these projects are pending with the Ministry;

(c) the reasons for the delay in clearance; and

(d) the likely date by which these mining projects will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement giving details of the mining projects of Andhra Pradesh awaiting environmental or forestry clearance along with reasons is given below.

(d) The projects can be decided only when essential details are furnished by the project authorities.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Date when received</i>	<i>Reasons for non-clearance</i>
1.	Venkatesh Khani No. 7 (Reconstruction) Project	9.12.1986	Revised Environmental Management Plans are awaited.
2.	Manuguru Opencast-III Project	27.5.1985	
3.	Kakatiya Khani No. 1 & 1A Incline Project	5.8.1986	
4.	Goleti No. 1 & 2 Incline Project	4.12.1986	
5.	Ravindra Khani No. 8 Incline Project	9.12.1986	
6.	Ramagundam Opencast-I Project	3.11.1986	
7.	Andhra Bauxite Project	26.5.1987	
8.	Limestone Mining Project	30.6.87	

**List of Pending Proposals of Mining Received from Andhra Pradesh Under Forest
(Conservation) Act, 1980 as on 10.11.1987**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the proposal</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Date received</i>	<i>Forest area</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	Mining of Limestone by Sh. Swami Sampooran Nanjaneyulu	Guntur	23.11.82	58 acres	Details sought from the project authorities are awaited.
2.	Mining by SCCL (Opencast)	Hyderabad	8.8.84	33.45 ha.	
3.	Underground Mining by SCCL	Khammam	24.1.85	2779.35 ha.	
4.	Mining of Dolomite by M/s Vishakhapatnam Steel Project	Khammam	21.2.85	523.7 acres	
5.	Mining of Coal by SCCL	Khammam	31.7.85	16439.33 ha.	
6.	Mining of Limestone by M/s Madras Cement Ltd.	Krishna	13.8.85	148.38 ha.	
7.	Mining of Limestone by ACC Ltd.	Adilabad	24.4.86	9.0 ha.	
8.	Mining of coal by SCCL	Warangal	6.6.86	30,938 ha.	
9.	Mining of Laterite Stone by Hyderabad Abrasives	East Godavari	4.4.86	128.745 ha.	
10.	Forest area for Mining M/s Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	Adilabad	20.7.87	2.95 ha.	

Losses of Shipping Corporation of India**Availability of Heart Valves**

1889. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

190. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India incurred losses during the last two years;

(a) whether heart valves are not manufactured in India and these are to be imported and as a result heart operations in India become exorbitantly costly;

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

(b) if so, what efforts are being made to have them manufactured in our country;

(c) the remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard?

(c) whether a Singapore firm has evinced interest to set up a heart valve manufacturing unit in India; and

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The heart valves are not manufactured in India and therefore, these valves are to be imported. Consequently, heart operations in India have become costly.

(b) Accordingly to the information received from the ICMR, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Science, Trivandrum (an Institute under the control of Department of Science & Technology) is working on a prototype of a heart valve.

(c) Government has not received any proposal in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Deaths due to Gastro, Measles, Diarrhoea etc.

1891. CHOWDHARY AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the children and adult persons who have died of diseases (Gastro, measles, diarrhoea etc.) caused by starvation in the country during the last six months;

(b) the name of the State in which maximum number of children and persons have died of these diseases;

(c) the causes of spreading these dreadful diseases; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to prevent spread of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a). Name of the States/UTs have reported any death due to diseases like Gastro, measles, diarrhoea etc. caused by starvation.

(b) A statement showing state-wise deaths due to measles, cholera, dysentery and gastroenteritis during 1987 is given below. No separate data for children is available. It will be seen from the statement that maximum number of deaths due to these diseases have been reported so far from the following states/UTs during 1987:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>State/UT</i>
1. Measles	102	Uttar Pradesh
2. Cholera	74	Karnataka
3. Dysentery	259	Uttar Pradesh
4. Gastroenteritis	550	Delhi

(c) Most of these diseases are spread by poor environmental conditions, lack of safe drinking water, insanitary disposal of excreta, living in over crowded conditions, contaminated food articles and lack of personal hygiene.

(d) The Central and State Governments are taking adequate steps for the control of these diseases:—

Measles:- Measles Immunization has been included in universal immunisation Programme. By the end of 1990, 85% of infants are likely to be covered by measles immunisation. Thereby, mortality due to measles will be brought down considerably.

Cholera, Dysentery, Gastroenteritis: The Government of India also launched ORT Programme for the management of acute diarrhoeal diseases in the country which is being expanded in a phased manner during 7th Plan to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to acute diarrhoeal diseases. Specific treatments are available in the Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries and Hospitals depending upon the causative Organisms. There is no shortage of drugs reported from anywhere. Emphasis has been laid for the supply of pure drinking water in the problem villages by the end of the 7th Plan period. Construction of sanitary privies are being encouraged in the rural areas by community participation. Health education efforts are being augmented. All outbreaks are being investigated by the State Health Authorities and unsafe drinking water supplies are being chlorinated.

STATEMENT

Number of deaths due to Measles, Cholera, Dysentery and Gastroenteritis during 1987.

<i>Name of State/U.Ts.</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Cholera</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Gastro-enteritis</i>	<i>Period upto</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	38	3	20	176	August
2. Assam	+	—	+	+	
3. Bihar	4	—	17	27	August
4. Gujarat	51	+	34	114	July
5. Haryana	10	—	82	3	August
6. Himachal Pradesh	2	—	2	25	April
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5	—	11	11	September
8. Karnataka	7	74	22	253	July
9. Kerala	15	—	29	69	June
10. Madhya Pradesh	58	—	169	48	August
11. Maharashtra	72	13	120	339	August
12. Manipur	1	+	—	5	June
13. Meghalaya	—	—	13	2	August
14. Nagaland	17	—	1	10	July
15. Orissa	3	—	56	75	March
16. Punjab	2	—	11	79	August
17. Rajasthan	49	—	75	73	August
18. Sikkim	1	—	4	3	May
19. Tamil Nadu	10	44	19	73	June
20. Tripura	—	—	3	9	July
21. Uttar Pradesh	102	—	259	226	August
22. West Bengal	+	—	+	+	
23. A & N Islands	+	—	+	+	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	8	—	13	9	July
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	27	June
26. Dadra & Nagar Haweli	—	—	—	2	September
27. Delhi	95	1	32	550	July
28. Goa Daman & Diu	—	—	—	1	April
29. Lakshadweep	2	—	—	—	August
30. Mizoram	2	—	6	7	August
31. Pondicherry	1	—	6	44	September
Total	555	135	984	2260	

— = Nil

+ = Not available

[English]

**Short Supply of Medicines in CGHS
Dispensaries**

1892. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of medicines are usually in short supply in the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries in Delhi, particularly for the last three or four months both in Allopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the medicines that have remained in short supply and what steps have been taken to improve the situation so that shortage of medicines is not allowed at any time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ RHA-PARDE): (a) and (b). No Sir. The percentage of available allopathic medicines in GGHS during the last four months was 84.5-88%. However, there had been a temporary shortage of few allopathic medicines during this period due to non receipt of supply from the Medical Store Organisation. To overcome the shortage of medicines not available in the dispensaries, these are purchased by CGHS Medical Store Depot from M/s Super Bazar and supplied to the dispensaries. Most of General Ayurvedic Medicines were available in the CGHS dispensaries. A list showing the names of Allopathic/Ayurvedic medicines which were not available in the dispensaries during the last three months is given in the statement I and II below.

STATEMENT-I

*Names of allopathic medicines which
were not available*

Month—August, 1987

S. No.	Code No.	Nomeclature
1	2	3
1.	1023	Cap. Vit. E 200 mg,
2.	1031	Cap. Gynae CVP

1	3
3.	1039 Tab. Rimactazide 450 mg.
4.	1101 Cap. Rifamcin 450 mg.
5.	1115 Tab. Naproxen 250 mg
6.	2036 Drope Gentacyn HC Ear 3 ml.
7.	2069 Inj. Insulin Plain 40 IU/ml.
8.	2133 Inj. Nandrolone Decanate 25 mg 1ml/Amp.
9.	2136 Drops Cortola M Eye
10.	4010 Tab. Tab. Dihydralazine Sulphate 25 mg.
11.	4016 Tab. Nifedipine g mg
12.	4023 Tab. Nifedipine Retard
13.	4027 Tab. Bisacodyl 10 mg/ Julax
14.	4048 Tab. Pyritinol 100 mg
15.	4059 Tab. Beahistine di-hcl 8 mg
16.	4060 Tab. Entamizole/Dyrate M
17.	4052 Tab. Disprin
18.	4093 Tab. Lorazepam 1mg
19.	4106 Tab. Trimipramine 25 mg.
20.	4171 Tab. Ibuprofen 400 mg.
21.	1032 Cap. Lithium Carbonate 250 mg
22.	2025 Drops Neosporin Eye 10 ml
23.	2127 Flucort N Skin oint
24.	2136 Drops Cortola M Eye
25.	2137 Drops Timolol Eye 0.25% ml
26.	3050 Cetrilak lotion 20% 100 ml
27.	4028 Tab. Entrozyme
28.	4113 Tab. Dimethidene Maleate 2.5 mg (LA)
29.	4173 Tab. Isomack Reyard 20mg
30.	4175 Tab. Isomack Retard 40 mg.

September, 1987

October, 1987

S. No.	Code No.	Name	A. No.	Code No.	Name
1.	1031	Cap. Ganac. CVP	1.	1031	Cap. Ganac CVP.
2.	1039	Tab. Rimactazide 450 mg	2.	1039	Tab. Remactazide 450mg.
3.	2036	Drops Gentacyn HC Ear 3 ml—	3.	1085	Tab. Sulfamoxole 500 mg.
4.	3118	Sy/. Lupizyme/Vitazyme 210 ml. bottle.	4.	2018	Inj. Triredisol H 1 CC Amp.
5.	3136	Elixir Cadiphyllate 120 ml.	5.	2114	Oint, Reclate C.
6.	3185	Drop Piptal/Pipen 10 ml.	6.	3068	Syp. Cosome.
7.	4010	Tab. Dihydralzine Sulphate 25 mg.	7.	401	Tab. Dihydralzine Sulphate 25 mg.
8.	40.2	Tab. Trasicer 40 mg.	8.	4012	Tab. Trasicor 40 mg.
9.	402	Cap. Isoxuperine 40 mg.	9.	4016	Tab. Nifedipine 5 mg.
10.	4039	Tabr Penzynom.	10.	4023	Tab. Nifedipine Retard.
11.	4062	Tab. Disprin.	11.	4039	Tab. Panzynom.
12.	4082	Tab. Carbamazepine 200 mg.	12.	4082	Tab. Carbamazepine 200 mg.
13.	4119	Tab. Embramine 25 mg.	13.	4146	Tab. Nipamid 20 mg.
14.	4171	Tab. Ibuprofen 400 mg.	14.	1032	Cap. Lithium Carbonate 250 mg.
15.	1032	Cap. Lithium Carbonate 250 mg.	15.	2025	Drops Neosporin Eye 10 ml.
16.	2025	Drops Neosprin Eye 10 ml.	16.	2127	Flucor 4 N Skin oint.
17.	2127	Flucort N skin oint.	17.	2136	Drops Cortola W Eye.
18.	2136	Drops Cortola M Eye.	18.	2137	Drops Timolol Eye 0.25%/ml.
19.	2137	Drops Timolol eye 1.25%/ml.	19.	3050	Cetrilak Lotion 20% 100 ml.
20.	3050	Cetrilak lotion 20% 100 ml.	20.	4028	Tab. Entrozyme.
21.	4028	Tab. Entrozyme.	21.	4113	Tab. Dimethidene Maleate 2.5 mg (L.A.)
22.	4113	Tab. Dimethidene maleate 2.5 mg (L.A.)	22.	4173	Tab. Isomack Retard 20mg.
23.	4173	Tab. Isomack Retard 20mg.	23.	4175	Tab. Isomack Retard 40mg.
24.	4175	Tab. Isomack Retard 40 mg.			

STATEMENT-II

Names of Ayurvedic medicines which were not available

Section-A August, 1987

- | 1 | 2 |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Abhyasan tab. | |
| 2. Ayapan tab. | |
| 4. Banghila tabs. | |
| 4. Cystono tabs. | |
| 5. Fortage tabs. | |
| 6. Geriforte. | |
| 7. Laxtine mild | |
| 8. R. compound | |
| 9. Sooktyn tabs. | |
| 10. Spemen tab. | |
| 11. S. Triphala vati | |
| 12. Maxodys (Plain) | |
| 13. Shilajit tabs | |
| 14. M-2 Tone syp | |
| 15. Shankha pushpi syp | |
| 16. Yakrin syp | |
| 17. Raktoosantak syp | |
| 18. Spasma syp | |
| 19. Elakarim syp. | |
| 20. Sino ointment. | |
| 21. Rumalaya creame. | |
| 22. R.K. Pain balm. | |
| 23. Dirokin liq. | |

Section-B

24. Br. Vata Chintamani
25. Manas Mitra Vatak
26. Vasant Malti

- | 1 | 2 |
|------------------------------|---|
| 27. Dashan Sanskar a choorna | |
| 28. Shud gandhak | |
| 29. Isbgole Chilka | |
| 30. Br. Manjishtadi | |
| 31. Trinapanchmoola | |
| 32. Ashtang lavan choorna | |
| 33. Avipattikar choorna | |
| 34. Sitopaladi | |
| 35. Swadistvirechan choorna | |
| 36. Jatiphaladi choorna | |
| 37. Vajrakshara choorna | |
| 38. Narikal lavan | |
| 39. Guduchi satva | |
| 40. Soot Shekhar rasa | |
| 41. Anand bharav rasa | |
| 42. Chandraprabhavati | |
| 43 Lashunadi vati | |
| 44. M. Shankhanvati | |
| 45. Sanjivanivati | |
| 46. Arogya vardhinivati | |
| 47. Kankayan gutika | |
| 48. Kaishore guggulu | |
| 49. Saptvinshti guggulu | |
| 50. Sinhaad guggulu | |
| 51. Tyagraj | |
| 52. Mukta Shukti bhasma | |
| 53. Tankan bhasma | |
| 54. Parvai pishti | |
| 55. Sangeyahood pishti | |
| 56. Prabhakar mishran | |
| 57. Sarpagandha mishran | |
| 58. Vakuchi choorna | |

September, 1987

1 2

Section-A

1. Abhyasan tab.
2. Aloss compound
3. Asnad tabs.
4. Ayapan tab.
5. Bangshila tabs.
6. Cystone tabs.
7. Femiplex tabs.
8. Fortage tabs.
9. Ceriforte
10. J.K. 22 tabs.
11. Laxtine mild.
12. Siv 52 tabs.
13. Livotrit tabs.
14. T. Compound
15. Rumlalaya tabs.
16. Sooktyn tabs.
17. Stremen tabs.
18. S. Triphala vati
19. Tefroli tab.
20. Haxodys (Plain)
21. Shilajit tabs.
22. S. Compound
23. Santab Camp.
24. Liv 52 syp.
25. Livotrit syp.
26. Maxip cough syp.
27. M-2 tone syp.
28. Prashama syp.
29. Shankka pushpi syp.
30. Vomitab syp.
31. Yakrin syp.

1 2

32. Vasaka Nadhun.
33. Raktosantak syp.
34. Lohsudha rasayan syp.
35. Livomyn syp.
36. Spasma syp.
37. Ferromax syp.
38. Laxo syp.
39. Llakarin syp.
40. Kesri Jivan
41. Jalan ointment
42. Rubnisol
43. Skino ointment
44. Rumlalaya creame
45. R.K. pain balm
46. Dirokin liq.

Section-B

47. Manas Mitra Vatak.
48. Shwasa Kasa Chintamani
49. Vasanta Malti Nasa.
50. Vata Kulantaka
51. Isbgole Chilka
52. V. Kanjishtadi
53. Sitopaladi
54. Jati Phaladi
55. Vajra Kshara
56. Nari Kal Lavan.
57. Karpoor Rasa
58. Sootshekhar Rasa
59. Brahmi Vati
60. Sanjivani Vati
61. Mukta Shukti Bhasma
62. Sphatika Bhasma
63. Tankam Bhasma

1	2	1	2
64. Praval Pisti		30. Tefroli Tab.	
65. Sangyahood Pisti		31. Krimex Tab.	
66. Prabhakarmix Mishran		32. K-4 Tab.	
67. Vakuchi Choorna		33. Maxodys (Plain)	
<i>Section-A</i>	<i>October, 1987</i>	34. Shilagit Tab.	
1. Erndatila		35. S. Compound	
2. Nirgundi Tila		36. Ashtma Caps	
3. Abhyasam Tab.		37. Santab Caps.	
4. Aloes Compound		38. Corazone Caps.	
5. Asnad Tab.		39. Dycene Syp.	
6. Ayapan Tab.		40. Liv-52 Syp.	
7. Bangshila		41. Livotrit Syp.	
8. Cystone Tab.		42. Maxip Syp.	
9. Femiplex Tab.		43. M-2 tone Syp.	
10. Fortage Tab.		44. Prashama Syp.	
11. Geri Forte		45. Shankha Puspi Syp.	
12. J.K.—22 Tab.		46. Vomitab Syp.	
13. Laxtinamilid		47. Yakrim Syp.	
14. Liv-52 Tab.		48. Vasakamudhu	
15. Livotrit Tab.		49. Raktdosantak Syp.	
16. Lukol Tab.		50. Lohsudha Rasayan Syp.	
17. Dasmula Kwatha		51. Livomyn Syp.	
18. Livomyn Tab.		52. Spasma Syp.	
19. Pilex Tab.		53. Ferromax Syp.	
20. R. Compound		54. Temprin Syp.	
21. Rumelya Tab.		55. Laxo Syp.	
22. Septalin Tab.		56. Elkarim Syp.	
23. Sooktyn Tab.		57. Liv.-52 Drop	
24. Speman Tab.		58. Kesri Jiwan	
25. Styplon Tab.		59. Netrol	
26. S. Triphala Vati		60. Jalan Oint.	
27. Valmus Tab.		61. Pilex Oint.	
28. Urti Tab.		62. Rubni Sol. Oint.	
29. Rakt Shodak Tab.			

- | 1 | 2 |
|------------------------|---|
| 63. Maxin Herbal Oint. | |
| 64. Skino Oint. | |
| 65. Rumalya Cream | |
| 66. R.K. Pain Balm | |
| 67. Detonsy Set | |
| 68. Kafola Forte | |
| 69. Hempuspa | |
| 70. Dirokiniq | |

Section-B

71. Shwasakasa Chintamani
 72. Shudhgandak
 73. Vajrakshara
 74. Narikallavn
 75. Karpoor Rasa
 76. Ayush-64 Cap.
 77. Punarnavadi Gugulu
 78. Vakuchi Choorna.

**Shipping Service Between Madras and
Singapore**

1893. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to poor passenger traffic between Madras and Singapore by sea, the Shipping Corporation of India is unable to resume its service between these two countries;

(b) If so, whether any private shipping company has sought permission to operate between these two countries; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Some private companies and few individuals had approached Director

General of Shipping for permission to start the passenger service between Madras-Malaysia, Singapore. However no further progress has been reported by these companies. No request is pending with D.G. Shipping. There is no objection to Director General of Shipping permitting private shipping companies to operate this service subject to their fulfilling the statutory conditions.

West Coast Canal

1894. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert team from Netherlands had already conducted an on-the-spot study of West Coast Canal;

(b) if so, the result of the study; and

(c) whether the hydrographic survey of the Cochin-Quilon Sector has been completed and the survey of the Quilon-Kovalam Sector has started?

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

(b) The study revealed that the proposed West Coast Canal route (Quilon-Cochin) is generally fairly wide, but the depths are critical. Bank protection is a real problem and there is a drive to have more land and narrower waterway. The banks are used as roads and settlements which creates local traffic problems and pollution. The introduction of self propelled system of inland navigation with rather fast barges of sizeable dimensions will require planning and management. Some of the stretches between Allepey and Quilon are too narrow for large scale navigation. The study has suggested a programme of actions to be taken for developing the West Coast Canal system in an integrated way.

(c) No, Sir.

**Co-Relation Between Family Planning
and Famine**

1895. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been made to establish co-relationship between family planning and famine conditions derived from drought and if so, the outcome thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any kind of co-ordination has been established with drought relief agencies to promote family planning in drought-affected areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any new publicity measures has been evolved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHARPARDE): (a). No study has been made to establish co-relationship between family planning and famine conditions derived from drought, as there does not appear to be any direct relationship between them.

(b) to (d). We have already requested the States/Union Territories that the relief work programmes organised by them may be utilised to organise intensive health education programmes involving mothers and children and sound health practices including propagation of family planning.

Plan to Set up Vocational Centre For Women in Delhi

1896. **SHRI P. M. SAYBEEB:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi State Council of Women has formulated a plan to set up a vocational centre for women;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the salient features which the proposed centre is likely to bring forth;

(c) the estimated initial cost for setting up the centre and the financial resources; and

(d) the site of the centre and the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

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

(b) to (d). The Delhi State Council of Women, New Delhi has been allotted 1.05 acre of land by the Delhi Development Authority for Rs. 1,53, 750/- at New Friends Colony, New Delhi. The organisation has started construction of a building there, which is likely to be completed by the middle of 1988. One of the proposed objectives is to organize vocational training for young girls and women in stitching and tailoring, typing and shorthand, office management, computer etc. The building is being financed by the voluntary organisation from its own resources. Details of the financial estimates have not yet been finalised by the agency.

Restrictions on Foreigners to Practice in Medicine in India

1897. **SHRI R. M. BHOYE:**

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether restrictions are imposed on foreigners to practice medicine in India;

(b) if so, whether powers had been given to Medical Council of India in this regard to grant registration for specific purposes and specified period to foreign nationals possessing primary medical qualifications; and

(c) the details regarding the procedure followed in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the Central Government may after consultation with the Medical Council of India notify that medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in any country outside India in respect of which a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of medical qualifications is not in force, shall be recognised medical qualification after the specified date and the medical practice by persons possessing such qualifications shall be permitted subject to the following conditions:

- (1) such persons should have been enrolled as medical practitioners in accordance with the law regulating the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in the country.
- (2) the practice shall be limited to the institution to which they are attached for the time being for the purpose of teaching research work, charitable work; and
- (3) such practice shall be limited to the period specified by the Central Government by a general or special order.

Pollution of Rivers in Orissa

898. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether rivers in Orissa are highly polluted;
- (b) if so, the names of such rivers and the level of pollution; and
- (c) the reasons for pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) (a): Stretches of some rivers in Orissa are polluted.

(b) and (c) : Rivers, level of pollution and the reasons therefor are given below:-

<i>Rivers</i>	<i>Stretches at</i>	<i>Level of pollution (Biochemical oxygen demand) mg/ltr.</i>	<i>Reasons fo pollution</i>
Mahanadi	Sambalpur Choudwar Cuttack	2 - 11	Municipal & industrial waste water.
Brahmani	Rourkela	4 - 10.2	Waste water discharge from Rourkela Steel Plant.
Ib(a tributary Brajraj Nagar to Mahanadi		17 - 38	Waste water from the paper Mill at Brajraj Nagar.

Uneconomic Railway Lines

1899. Dr. DATTA SAMANTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway lines which have been found uneconomic; and

(b) the loss suffered due to these lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A statement showing the names of branch lines found uneconomic during the year 1985-86 is given below.

(b) The loss suffered on these lines during 1985-86 was about Rs. 78 Crores.

STATEMENT*Names of Branch Lines**Names of Branch Lines***Central Railway**

1. Daund-Baramati
2. Ait-Konch
3. Panvel-Uran
4. Gwalior, Bhind
5. Gwalior-Sheopur-Kalan
6. Dholpur-Tantpur-Sirmutra
7. Neral-Matheran
8. Pachora-Jamner
9. Miraj-Kurduwadi-Latur

Eastern Railway

10. Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir
11. Dildarnagar-Tarighat
12. Bhimgarh-Palasthali
13. Barasat-Hasnabad
14. Shantipur-Nabadwipghat
15. Tinpahar-Rajmahal
16. Bardheman-Katwa
17. Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill
18. Baruipur-Lakshmikantapur
19. Sonarpur-Canning

Northern Railway

20. Rohtak-Gohana
21. Batala-Qadian
22. Garhi-Harasaru-Farrukh Nagar
23. Verka-Dera Baba Nanak
24. Amritsar-Attari
25. Piper Rd-Bilara
26. Samdari-Munabao
27. Balotra-Pachpadra
28. Pokaran-Jaisalmer

29. Kalka-Simla
30. Pathankot-Jogindra Nagar
31. Barhan-Etah
32. Raja-Ka-Sahaspur-Sambhal Hatim Sarai
33. Makrana-Parvatsar
34. Tilwara-Tilwara Fair
35. Sarupsar-Anupgarh

North Eastern Railway

36. Banmankhi-Behariganj
37. Sahebpur Kamal-Monghyrghat
38. Sakri-Jaynagar
39. Narkatiaganj-Bagaha
40. Narkatiaganj-Bhikhanthori
41. Kaptanganj-Chhitauni
42. Daraunda-Maharajganj
43. Salempur-Barhaj Bazar
44. Indara-Dohright
45. Madhosingh-Chilh
46. Kankapur-Katra
47. Anand Nagar-Nautanwa
48. Gainsari-Jarwa
49. Dudwa-Gauriphanta
50. Dudwa-Chandanchowki
51. Shabbaznagar-Keruganj
52. Kshipur-Ramnagar
53. Mathura-Vrindaban
54. Mandhana-Brahamvart

NorthEast Frontier Railway

55. New Jalpaiguri-Darjeeling
56. Katihar-Maniharighat
57. Katihar-Jogbani
58. Old Malda-Singhabad

Name of Branch Lines

59. Katihar-Kumedpur
60. Barsoi-Radhikapur
61. Alipurduar-New Gitaldah Bamanhat
62. Ranganara North-Tezpur
63. New Mal-Changrabandha
64. Lataguri-Ramsahi
65. Fakiragram-Dhubri
66. Rajabhatkhaw-Jainti
67. Karimganj-Mahisashan
68. Bardigram-Dullavcherra
69. Ledo-Lekhapani
70. Simalugiri-Naginimara
71. Mariani-Jorhat Niamati
72. Makum-Dangari
73. Simalugiri-Moranhat

Southern Railway

74. Shoranur-Nilambur
75. Tiruturaipoondi-Pt. Calamere
76. Mettupalayam-Ootacamund
77. Madurai-Bodinayakanur
78. Chickjajur-Chitradurg
79. Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar
80. Yelahanka-Bangarapet (Bangalore City)
81. Nidamangalam-Mannargudi
82. Peralam-Karaikal
83. Mayuram-Tranquebar
84. Tirunelveli-Tiruchandur
85. Sagar-Talaguppa

*Name of Branch Lines***South Central Railway**

86. Hospet-Koturu
87. Jankampet-Bodhan
88. Bellary-Rayadurg
89. Gudivada-Machilipatnam
90. Gunda Road-Swamihalli

South Eastern Railway

91. Nawpada-Gunupur
92. Rupsa-Talbundh
93. Purulia-Kotshila & Ranchi-Lohardaga
94. Raipur-Dhamtari
95. Satpura Railways
96. Tata-Badampahar
97. Panskura-Haldia (Haldia Port Rail Link)
98. Bobbili-Salur
99. Bondamunda-Nawagaon-Purnapani
100. Hatia-Nawgaon
101. Sambalpur-Titlagarh
102. Khurdaroad-Puri

Western Railway

103. Billimora-Waghai
104. Piplod-Davgadhbaria
105. Bhavnagar-Talajia Mahuwa
106. Jorawarnagar-Sayala
107. Morvi-Ghantila
108. Chhuchapurs-Tankhala

Name of Branch Lines

109. Kesamba-Umarpada
 110. Chagadia-Netranj
 111. Choranda-Motikoral
 112. Samni-Dehej
 113. Gohra-Lunawada
 114. Champaner-Shivrajpur-Pani Mines
 115. Dabhoi-Timba Road
 116. Broach-Jambusar-Kavi
 117. Chota Udaipur-Jambusar
 118. Ankleshwar-Rajpipla
 119. Chandod-Malsar
 120. Nadiad-Bhadranj
 121. Nadiad-Kapadvanj
 122. Sanganer Town-Toda Rai Singh
 123. Ghandhidham-New Kandla
 124. Malvi Junc.-Bari Sadri
 125. Kunkavav-Dardi
 126. Botad-Jasdan
 127. Pranchi Road-Kodinar
 128. Talala-Delvada
 129. Ningala-Godhada Swami Narayan
 130. Sihor-Palitana
 131. Dungar Jn.-Victor
 132. Shapur-Saradiya
 133. Kunkavav-Dagasara
 134. Than-Chotila
 135. Hadmatia-Jodiya
 136. Khambaliya-Salaya
 137. Harij-Chanasma

Name of Branch Lines

138. Ranuj Netrana Road-Kakosi Netrana Road
 139. Mahsana-Taranga Hill
 140. Himmat Nagar-Khed Brahm
 141. Borviavivadtal-Swami-Narayan
 142. Anand-Cambay.

**Additional Funds for Achieving
DWT Targets**

1900. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
 SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
 SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sought additional one million DWT ;

(b) if so, whether it is necessary for achieving the DWT targets for the Seventh Plan ;

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

(d) the schemes that are likely to be taken up for achieving these targets in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (b). A target of 7.5 Million GRT operative tonnage at the end of the 7th Plan has been fixed by the Planning Commission and a sum of Rs. 693.42 crores has been provided for shipping sector in the 7th Plan. Most of these funds would be used to meet the committed liabilities. Acquisition during the 7th Plan would be funded through the Annual Plan provisions, loans through the Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India and deferred yard credits and certain portion of the fund requirements would spill over to the 8th Plan. The thrust of acquisitions during the 7th Plan period is on modern and fuel efficient specialised ships.

Shortfall in Achieving Shipping Growth Targets

1901. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the reasons for shortfall in achieving growth of shipping targets fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the reasons for poor performance in ship building ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to place Indian Shipping on sound footings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) While it is not possible at this stage to assess the shortfall that would be there in achieving the target fixed for shipping tonnage at the end of the 7th Five Year Plan, growth of shipping tonnage has been adversely affected due to global shipping recession, increased scrapping with a view to modernise the Indian fleet and thrust on acquisition of specialised carriers to meet national trade requirements.

(b) The performance of the shipbuilding sector is largely dependent on their order book position and quick and timely delivery of the inputs.

(c) The Government through the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India is approving the rehabilitation of those shipping companies which are considered to be viable in the long run by providing moratorium on repayment of loans, converting part of loans into zero based bonds etc. Government has also set up a new Committee 'Ship Acquisition and Licensing Committee' to ensure speedy issue of licenses for acquisition of tonnage by shipping industry. Besides, through the pari-passu policy, Government is trying to ensure that the Indian Shipyards do not suffer for want of orders. By having direct interaction with the shipping industry through the High Level Inter-Ministerial

Committee, Government is trying to help the Industry in different ways, as far as possible.

Exploitation of Copper in Bihar

1902. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI LALITESHWAR PRA-SAD SHAHI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have signed a contract with a firm of Australia for taking up a feasible study to exploit the immense potential of the copper belt in Bihar State ;

(b) if so, whether the feasible study in this regard has since been conducted ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). A contract has been signed by Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Deptt. of Mines, with M/s. Robertson Research Ltd., Australia to undertake a study for the integrated development of the Singhbhum Copper belt in Bihar. The study is aimed at obtaining detailed project reports on deposits already explored in the area and to formulate a long term strategy for exploitation of the potential of the belt. The study, which is under progress is expected to be completed in two years.

Tamluk-Digha Railway Project

1903. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steps taken so far for the construction of Tamluk-Digha railway line ;

(b) the amount released so far for the construction of this railway line ;

(c) the total amount which will be spent during the Seventh Plan period for the construction of this railway line ; and

(d) the target date, if any, for its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Earthwork on Tamluk and Digha ends and construction of station building and staff quarters at Digha has commenced.

(b) The expenditure upto March, 1987 was Rs. 0.95 crores and outlay during 1987-88 is Rs. 3 crores.

(c) and (d). Outlays during remaining years of the Seventh Plan and completion of the project will depend on the availability of resources in the coming years.

[*Translation*]

Railway Lines in Chambal Division (M.P.) and Sheopur and Bara Stations (Rajasthan).

1904. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rail lines laid in the Chambal Division in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the amount spent thereon ; and

(b) whether Government propose to connect Sheopur with Bara Station in Rajasthan, and if so, the estimated amount to be spent on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Construction of one rail line i.e. from Guna to Etawah was approved in 1985-86. Expenditure incurred upto 3/87 is Rs. 3.90 crores and outlay for 1987 88 is Rs. 6 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Railway Line Between Adilabad and Wani

1905. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Adilabad on South Central Railway is being connected by broad gauge from Wani Railway Station ;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Construction of Adilabad-Pimpalkutti new line has been taken up. Rail link from Pimpalkutti to Wani has already been completed.

(b) 19%.

(c) Completion of the project will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

Rejection of New Pay Scales by Delhi Teachers

1906. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently awarded new pay-scales to the primary, middle and secondary teachers have been rejected by the Delhi teachers ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the Memorandum submitted by the Teachers organisations for the modification of the pay-scales ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c). Representations have been received from various teachers' organisations requesting for certain modifications in the pay scales announced by the Government as also clarifications in regard to its implementation. These representations have been considered by the Government and such clarifications as were considered necessary have been issued on 3.11.1987.

[*Translation*]

**Loss to Railway Property Due to Floods
in Bihar**

1907. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether heavy damage has been caused to railway property in Bihar due to floods ; and

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered as a result thereof.

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

(b) Rupees 11.48 crores approximately.

[*English*]

**Alignment of Muthakunnam-Edapally National
Highway and Varapuzha Bridge**

1908. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the alignment for Muthakunnam-Edapally National Highway in Cochin has been finalised ;

(b) whether the design of the Varapuzha bridge has been finalised ;

(c) if so, when the construction work on the bridge is likely to start ; and

(d) the estimate of this bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Only a part alignment from km. 413/800 to 424/500 and short approaches to varapuzha bridge of Muthakunnam-Edapally section of National Highway 17 have been finalised.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Defunct Adult Literacy Centres

1909. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a recent study 80 per cent of the adult literacy centres have been found to be defunct ; and

(b) if so, the details of the study and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No such recent study has come to the notice of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference of Chief Conservator of Forests

1910. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Conservators of Forests from different States and Union Territories was held on June 23, 1987 at New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, whether any decisions were taken at the Conference about afforestation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS : (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A National Level Conference on afforestation was held on 18th June,

1987 at New Delhi which was attended by Forest Secretaries, Chief Conservator of Forests and representative from Central Ministries. Conclusions and recommendations of the conference are as under :

1. It was agreed that State Government should study and establish standard Cost Norms for different types of afforestation schemes taken up under the Twenty Point Programme so that afforestation programme taken up under different Central/State Schemes and public sector etc. would adopt the standard norms for preparation of schemes and funding.

2. Efforts of the self-sustaining projects for production of seedlings plantation is to be encouraged with the help of financial institutions. However, since it is being pointed out that free distribution of seedlings by department is a disincentive the State/UT Government should take note and discontinue or drastically reduce the free distribution of seedlings. The NABARD and other banking institution could have close coordination with State Govts. so that the problems arising due to higher cost of seedlings marketing facility and other support to the people's nursery in suitably reserved.

3. There should be proper coordination in implementation, project preparation and release of funds for Social Forestry Programme which are being taken up under different schemes.

4. In view of the continuing drought in several States and certain other difficulties, it was decided to reassess the target for afforestation and confirm the same at 1.9 million hectares area to be brought under afforestation. The State should streamline the progress reports under the Twenty Point Programme and report in terms of number of seedlings as well as total area brought under green cover. The wastelands reclamation prior to plantation and silvi culture activity is also to be reported.

5. The State Governments also agreed to take up Central Scheme for Silvi Pasture Farms and Seed Production.

Attachment of Bogies to Karnataka Express For Lucknow and Kanpur From Jhansi

1911. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no direct train facility between Bangalore and major centres of Uttar Pradesh like Kanpur and Lucknow :

(b) whether Government are aware that the passengers mostly businessmen and other have to get down at Jhansi and board other trains ; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to attach couple of bogies to Karnataka Express to be connected to other trains from Jhansi ?

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

(c) No Sir, it is not practicable.

Mevacore Drug

1912. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether a drug 'Mevacore' has been invented by the American Food and Drugs Department for prevention of heart diseases ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to make this drug available in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The Government of India have no information about the 'Mevacore' Drug supposed to be invented by the American Food and Drugs Department.

(b) The question does not arise.

Persons Suffering from Glaucoma

1913. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of persons suffering from glaucoma;

(b) whether this disease can be cured; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to combat this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) No specific survey in this regard has been undertaken.

(b) There is no permanent cure known for this disease. However, further deterioration of vision can be controlled by suitable medical, laser treatment or by surgery.

(c) Under the National Programme for the Control of Blindness, the Government have trained ophthalmic assistants and created eye care infrastructure with graded expertise for the screening and detection of this disease for an early diagnosis and management. Health Education to create awareness is being taken up through various Health Education Bureaus and Voluntary agencies.

**News Item Captioned "Polio Vaccine
Kills 8 Children**

1914. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Indian Express dated 3 October, 1987 under the caption "Polio vaccine kills 8 Children :

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Six children had died on 28-29 September, '87 after getting themselves vaccinated against DPT and Measles on 28.9.1987.

(c) Vaccine samples have been sent to Central Research Institute, Kasauli for testing. The State Government has been instructed to strictly follow the guidelines/instructions issued by Ministry of Health, Government of India with regard to sterilisation of Syringes, needles maintenance of cold chain and storage of vaccines.

Survey for Diamonds in Andhra Pradesh

1915. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India and the National Mineral Development Corporation have conducted survey of Anantapur District in Andhra Pradesh for diamonds :

(b) if so, the results thereof :

(c) the steps taken for exploration of diamonds ;

(d) whether Union Government propose to lease out the lands with the concurrence of State Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Geological Survey of India in collaboration with Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, National Mineral Development Corporation and Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Andhra Pradesh have been carrying out the exploration for diamond under the National Diamond Exploration Project since 1980 in Wajrakarur Belt of Anantapur District and over Banganapalli conglomerate in Kurnool District. In Wajrakarur Belt four pipes were found to be diamondiferous. Incidence of diamonds is poor.

(c) Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical studies undertaken by GSI and NGRI in Jonnagiri-Wajrakarur-Kalyandurg Belt has resulted in the discovery of two new kimberlite bodies one at Venkatampalli by NGRI and second by GSI at Lattavaram Tanada in the Anantapur District recently. During 1987-88 field season, Geological Survey of India has programmes for detailed exploration in the newly discovered kimberlite bodies and continuation of geophysical surveys to locate possible buried kimberlite pipes.

(d) and (e) : Diamond is a Scheduled Mineral and Mining lease is granted by the State Government in consultation with the Central Government.

Construction cost of Nurses Hostel of Safdarjang Hospital

1916. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of construction of hostel for Nurses in Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken to put the building to use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARE) : (a) The cost of construction of hostel for Nurses in Safdarjang Hospital is Rs. 218.00 lakhs upto October, 1987,

(b) The Nurses Hostel has not yet been handed over by the C.P.W.D. to the Safdarjang Hospital for want of "No Objection" certificate from N.D.M.C. and clearance from Chief Fire Officer. The C.P.W.D. have been requested to hand over the building to Safdarjang Hospital for being used.

Electrification of Railway Lines in South Central Railway

1917. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the electrification of tracks on South Central Railway is lagging behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas on South Central Railway where electrification is behind the schedule; and

(d) the time by which the entire work is expected to be completed when compared with other Zonal Railways?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Following electrification projects on the South Central Railway are in progress at present and are scheduled to be completed as indicated against each :

(i) Vijayawada- 88-89
Balharshah

(ii) Krishna Canal- 88-89
Guntur-
Tenali

(iii) Kazipet- Preliminary works
Sanatnagar taken up during
87-88. Target yet to
be fixed.

Porterage Rates of Porters

1918. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the rates of porterage payable to the porters working at the railways stations ;

(b) the year in which the last revision of the porterage was effected ; and

(c) whether Government propose upward revision of the porterage charges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The existing porterage rates vary from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3/- per trip per head-load of 37 kgs.

(b) The porterage rates were last revised in 1986.

(c) No, Sir, there is no such proposal at present.

Special train rolled back on Southern Railway

1919. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 4 October, 1987 a special train carrying some military personnel with arms and ammunitions between Tada Station and Suluru Peta Stations of Southern Railway suddenly rolled back speedily without driver and any helper for more than 13 kms ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The incident, however, occurred on 23.10.87 and not on 4.10.87.

(b) and (c). An Enquiry was conducted into this incident. The train rolled down towards Sullurpeta due to the driver leaving the engine unmanned on a gradient, after deputing his Assistant to find the reasons for the drop in vacuum on the train.

(d) The driver has been held responsible for the incident. The guard is also being taken up for contributory lapses.

Financial Assistance for Gandhi Ashram

1920. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Sevagram Ashram at Wardha is in a neglect stage, if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether financial assistance assured by Union Government and State Government of Maharashtra has been held up ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the amount spent by Union Government during the last ten years annually on Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Place at Porbandar and also at Rajkot ;

(e) the amount spent on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's Birth Place and on Teen Murty Bhavan ; and

(f) whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps to preserve for posterity the important places associated with the top National Leaders ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The Sevagram Ashram at Wardha and its upkeep is the direct concern of the Sevagram Ashram Pratishthan, a registered society. The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, New Delhi which is an independent body has been providing financial assistance to the Pratish-

than annually for the maintenance of the Ashram. A request has been made by the Pratishtan to the Maharashtra Government to look after the maintenance of the Ashram. The matter has to be decided by the State Government. No assistance has been assured by the Central Government.

(d) Gandhiji's house at Porbandar is a centrally protected monument and its maintenance and repairs are done by the Archaeological Survey of India. The following expenditure has been incurred by it on the maintenance of the building during the last ten years annually :

1977-78	Nil
1978-79	Rs. 180.00
1979-80	Nil
1980-81	Rs. 4,952.00
1981-82	Rs. 3,366.00
1982-83	Rs. 3,975.00
1983-84	Rs. 5,319.00
1984-85	Rs. 57,422.00
1985-86	Rs. 9,974.00
1986-87	Rs. 14,188.00

No grant has been given by the Central Government for Gandhi Smriti at Rajkot. However, the State Govt. has released Rs. 99,360/- during the last 10 years.

(e) The birth place of Sardar Patel at Karamsad, Gujarat is not a protected monument. No grant has been sanctioned by the Central Government for its maintenance. However, a grant of Rs. 50,000/- was disbursed to Sardar Patel Smarak Trust in 1975-76 for construction of Sardar Smarak at Karamsad by the State Government. Central Government has released funds for the general maintenance and development of the museum and the library housed at Teen Murty Bhavan as under :—

1977-78	Rs.	31,30,858.00
1978-79	Rs.	26,99,549.25
1979-80	Rs.	32,74,486.90
1980-81	Rs.	33,28,337.00

1981-82	Rs.	41,22,173.00
1982-83	Rs.	66,39,000.00
1983-84	Rs.	67,37,221.75
1984-85	Rs.	71,68,562.70
1985-86	Rs.	93,21,971.70
1986-87	Rs.	1,32,94,045.00

(f) There is no proposal, at present with the Central Government for the preservation of the places associated with top National Leaders. It is generally for the respective State Governments to acquire and preserve the birth places of eminent personalities.

Samples Lifted in Delhi

1921. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of food samples lifted in Delhi during the last three months and the break-up thereof giving details of areas from where and items of which samples were taken and the details of the results thereof ;

(b) how it was ensured that the food items of which samples were lifted were not open to sale to the public till the testing thereof ; and

(c) the number of samples lifted from the wholesale markets in walled city during the last 12 months giving details thereof including the results of testing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) A total of 537 samples of various food articles were lifted in Delhi during the last three months.

Details of the samples, indicating area, item etc. are given in the statement below.

(b) There is no provision under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act to ban the sale of food items of which samples have been lifted till the analysis report is received,

except when the particular food item is seized under the law. lifted from the wholesale markets in the walled city during the last 12 months, out of which 3 have been found adulterated.

(c) A total number of 71 samples were

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF SAMPLES LIFTED DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS

Article of sample	South Samples Lifted	Found Adult-erated	North Samples Lifted	Found Adult-erated	Centre Samples Lifted	Found Adult-erated	West Samples Lifted	Found Adult-erated	East Samples Lifted	Found Adult-erated
Beverages	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spices	15	1	16	1	15	3	1	—	14	1
Sweetening Agent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea/Coffees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	2	1	7	1	14	4	—	—	10	3
Milk Products	23	3	8	1	41	7	24	4	19	3
Edible Oil	25	—	14	—	25	—	6	1	2	—
Cereal	17	—	13	—	13	—	5	—	4	—
Other. Misc.	51	7	44	7	48	5	34	3	25	—
Total	134	12	102	10	157	19	70	08	74	07

[Translation]

Shortage of Teachers in Madhya Pradesh for Universalisation of Education

1922. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of teachers in Madhya Pradesh for universalisation of primary education ; and

(b) if so, the number of teachers for which Madhya Pradesh Government can make provision in its State-plan and the amount of financial help which would be given by Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The Vth All India Educational Survey

is being conducted by NCERT to ascertain deficiency of facilities including availability of teachers in schools. The exact requirement of teachers for which provision can be made in the State-plan would thus be known thereafter. As regards assistance from the Union Government, the State will be provided 100% financial assistance for appointment of second teacher in all single teacher primary schools in Madhya Pradesh in a phased manner as envisaged under the scheme of Operation Blackboard.

[English]

Proposal for a Satellite Township in Ganga Basin

1923. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inland Waterways Authority of India proposes to set up a satellite township in the Ganga basin;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and estimated cost involved therein;

(c) whether some foreign firm has offered for desilting the Ganga river for that purpose ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The IWAI has initiated action for undertaking feasibility study for developing an alternative riverine Port near Patna. The area could be subsequently developed as a satellite township by the authorities concerned. The details can be known on completion of the study.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Target/Achievement of P.H.C., Sub-Centres and Community Health Centres During 1987-88

1924. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) the targets for setting up Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres during 1987-88 and the actual achievement made during the first six months of the year;

(b) whether the targets for the whole year are likely to be achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The targets for setting up of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres during 1987-88 and achievement during the first six months (upto 30.9.87) are as follows :

	<i>Annual target 1987-88</i>	<i>Achievement during first six months</i>
Sub-Centres	9233	238
Primary Health Centres	2274	100
Community Health Centres	257	13

As the State Governments need some time to process the issue of administrative and financial sanctions for these Health Units, the new institutions get established mostly during the later half of the financial year. The targets were fully achieved during 1986-87 and similar performance is expected during 1987-88.

(c) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

“Ravage Caused by Floods to Rajaji National Park

1925. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the damage to the tune of crores of rupees caused by floods in the Rajaji National Park, Dehradun ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save the park from the fury of flood ; and

(c) the number of trees swept away by floods and the complete details of the damages caused thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS : (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

Fire in Damodar River

1926. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported recent fire in Damodar River in West Bengal near Santaldih Power Station ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the fire ;

(c) the value of loss incurred ; and

(d) the preventive measures Government have taken against the recurrence of such happenings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being obtained and will be placed on the table of the House.

All Route Monthly Passes of DTC for Children

1927. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has been charging half fare for children between 3 to 12 years of age ;

(b) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has been issuing all route monthly passes for Rs. 100/- ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for charging Rs. 100/- for children between 3 to 12 years of age ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The DTC charges half fare for children between 5 to 12 years of age. Children upto the age of 5 years are allowed free travel.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The children between the age group of 5-12 years are generally students, who can avail of the facility of all route concessional pass @ Rs. 12.50 p.m. Monthly all-route passes of Rs. 100/- are issued to general public. This facility is mostly availed of by commuters required to perform a number of journeys during the day. Children between 5 to 12 years and who are not students, have the facility of half-ticket concession or destination monthly pass @ 40 single fares.

Railway Line Between Samraj Nagar-Palani

1928. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a railway line between Samraj Nagar-Palani via Sathiyamangalam and Dharapuram ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Demands of Students of G.B. Pant and Pusa Polytechnics, Delhi.

1929. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether students of G.B. Pant Polytechnic and Pusa Polytechnic in Delhi have been on strike for about two months for non-acceptance of their demands by Government to improve standard of education, future prospects and working conditions in these institutions ;

(b) if so, the details of their demands ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The students were on strike from August 25, 1987 to October 12, 1987.

(b) The details of the demands are given in the statement below.

(c) All reasonable demands of the students were accepted immediately by the Delhi Administration. The demands on Academic matters pertaining to the Board of Technical Education, Delhi have been considered by the Board at its meeting held on October 28, 1987.

The strike of the students has since been called off from October 12, 1987. Normal teaching work in two polytechnics has been resumed.

STATEMENT

Details of the Demands of the Students

1. That the barrier of three years for first year student must be lifted and a student should be allowed a full period of six years for passing the diploma course. For old students no barrier and time limitation.
2. After detention in 1st and 3rd and 5th semester, chance should be given in 2nd, 4th and 6th semester to carry over both semesters so that the student may save one year.
3. The R.L.O. system should be done away. The result of students should be declared failed or passed at once.
4. There should be provisions of inter changing branch (i.e., from one discipline to the another) after passing first year.
5. If students secure less than 20 marks in Physics and English sessional, their marks are counted zero in the Board. This practice should be given up.
6. 40% passing marks were considered for individual subject, it should be implemented w.e.f. April 87.
7. Rechecking of results.
8. Results should be declared in time.
9. Medical room facility should be provided in each polytechnic.
10. Part time degree course should be started in Delhi Polytechnic to enable Diploma holders for their better prospects by taking degree in Engineering.
11. Reasonable seats must be reserved for Diploma holders in Delhi College of Engineering.
12. Reasonable seats must be reserved for rural area students.
13. The vacancies of 'Lino-Mono' operators, demonstrator and Lecturer should be filled up early so that the students may not suffer in their studies.
14. There should be a regular bus with driver in each polytechnic for Educational visits and tours of the students.
15. Yearly magazine of all Polytechnic must be published at the same time.
16. There should be provisions of official mess and well furnished canteen in all of the Polytechnics.
17. Maintenance of Printing shop in Pusa-Polytechnic.
18. There should be proper drainage system of the toilets.
19. Separate common room for female students.
20. Maintenance of parks of all Polytechnics with sitting arrangements (Benches).
21. Proper light arrangements in all Polytechnics should be carried out as early as possible because there is no proper arrangements of tubes in drawing rooms.

22. Guest room should be provided in Hostel.

23. Timings of all the Polytechnics should be the same including that of 'Fourth Boy's Polytechnic'.

24. All the rooms of the Hostel should be provided to the students on demand.

Electrification of Railway Lines

1930. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the sectors where railway lines have been electrified so far ;

(b) the total amount required for electrifying the main lines in each zone ;

(c) the details of the plan for electrification during the Seventh Plan and beyond ;

(d) whether there is any plan to electrify any section of the railway lines in Kerala in the immediate future ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). At the current rates, cost of electrification is about Rs. 27 lakhs/Route Km. of a double line route and Rs. 15 lakhs/Route Km. of a single line route. During the Seventh Plan a total of 3400 RKMs are being programmed for electrification. Of these upto end October, 1987, 1300 RKMs have been electrified.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of total route KMs (Zone-wise) electrified upto October, 1987, are as under :

	<i>Route KMs</i>
Central Railway	1142
Eastern Railway	1244
Northern Railway	876
Southern Railway	595
South Central Railway	592
South Eastern Railway	1989
Western Railway	1301
TOTAL	7739

Diesel Workshop in Kerala

1931. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a diesel workshop in Kerala during the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Protection of Monuments in Gujarat

1932. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether owing to lack of funds the richly decorated step-well in Gujarat and other centrally protected archaeological monuments are not being properly maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India ;

(b) if so what steps are being taken in this regard ; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose during the last two years against the assessed requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a). No, Sir. The most richly sculptured step-well Viz., Rani-ki-Vav and other centrally protected monuments in Gujarat are properly maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The funds sanctioned for the purpose during the last two years are as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
1985-86	Rs, 22,68,080/-
1986-87	Rs. 28,19,260/-

Land Slides

1933. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether land-slides are frequently occurring in hilly areas of the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up research institutes to study the causes of land-slides and its prevention ;

(c) the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) The subject is already under study by specialised organisations of the Central Government like Central Road Research Institute, Central Building Research Institute and Highway Research Board.

Agitation by Dankuni Belanagar-Rajchandrapur Rail Passengers Association

1934. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dankuni-Belanagar-Rajchandrapur Rail Passengers Association has suspended its agitation programme after written assurances were given by the Divisional Railway Deputy Manager, Howrah ;

(b) if so, the demands on which the Association had to start agitation from 14 October, 1987 ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to fulfil those demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). The Association had presented a Memorandum containing 14 demands, including increase in suburban services on Howrah-Barddhaman section, certain changes in the Suburban Time Tables, stoppage of trains, review of passenger amenities, etc. They met DRM, Howrah on 13.10.1987, and were assured of a meeting with Additional General Manager (Operations), Eastern Railway on 29.10.1987. This meeting was held as scheduled and follow up action is in progress.

Proposal to Declare Barddhaman-Jhajha, Barddhaman-Dhanbad and Asansol-Kharagpur Section as Suburban

1935. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to declare Barddhaman-Jhajha, Barddhaman-Dhanbad and Asansol-Kharagpur sections of Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway respectively as suburban ;

(b) if so, the likely date when such declaration is proposed to be made ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir, Suburban Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) transport systems have been provided only in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

Doubling of Barasat-Habra Railway Line

1936. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan for doubling the Barasat-Habra line of Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the amount allocated for this project; and

(d) the expected time when the project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d). Survey for doubling of Barasat-Habra Bongaon section has been approved in 1987-88. Survey is expected to be completed by March, 1988. Further action will be taken after examination of the Survey Report.

Malda-Balurghat Railway Project

1937. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Malda-Balurghat railway project is proposed to be taken up shortly ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). Construction of Eklakhi-Balurghat new BG line (90 km) was approved in 1983-84. Its estimated cost is Rs. 42.85 crores. Expenditure upto March 1987 was Rs. 3.47 crores. The progress on this project is dependant on the availability of resources for new lines.

Separate Line for Goods Train Between Bardhaman and Howrah

1938. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for a separate line for goods train in chord line between Bardhaman and Howrah so that passenger and local EMU trains ply in time ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). Double rail line already exists between Bardhaman and Howrah. A third line has recently been opened between Dankuni and Chandanpur. There is no proposal at present for construction of an additional line between Chandanpur and Bardhaman.

Madras Circular Railway Plan

1939. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of funds hitherto allocated for the Madras Circular Railway Plan ;

(b) whether work has commenced on the same and when it is expected to be completed ;

(c) the details of the advantages of this scheme over the mass rapid transit system which is now implemented at Madras ; and

(d) whether the mass rapid transit system is proposed to be abandoned in view of the Circular Railway Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). Railways have no approved scheme to construct Circular Railway in Madras.

(d) Does not arise.

Sinking Calcutta

1940. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports have been received on the study made by Geologists which indicate that Calcutta is sinking due to unwise exploitation of its ground water resources ;

(b) if so, the details of the reports ;

(c) what would be the effect of such sinking on the high rise buildings in the city ; and

(d) the precautionary steps that have been taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). A study entitled "The Ground water conditions of Calcutta metropolitan area" was made by Centre for Study of Man and Environment, Department of Geology Presidency College, Calcutta with financial assistance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

As per the report there is a recession in piezometric level in certain areas of Calcutta due to pumping by a large number of heavy duty tube wells. The estimated land subsidence (28.5 CM) based on the drop in piezometric level over a period of time is not manifest in surface expression. The study also mentions that the values estimated need ground verification by recalibrating existing bench marks. The report has not mentioned any instances of sinking.

A copy of the report has been sent to the Government of West Bengal for necessary action and regulation of ground water use.

Allocation of Promotion of Homoeopathy

1941. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the total allocation made under the Central annual plan for 1987-88 for promotion of homoeopathy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : A total allocation of Rs. 185.00 lakhs has been made under the Central Annual Plan for 1987-88 for promotion of Homoeopathy as detailed below :

		<i>Rs. in lacs</i>
<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Allocation for</i>
		<i>1987-88</i>
1.	Central Council of Homoeopathy	4.00
2.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	70.00
3.	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	51.00
4.	National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta	60.00

		185.00

Besides the above, allocation of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1987-88 under the scheme "Development of Undergraduate colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy run by Voluntary Organisations" under which financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is given inter alia, to the homoeopathy colleges run by the voluntary organisations and others for purchase of specified laboratory equipments and for setting up of a book bank.

**Loss in Sale Transaction of two Ships
Built in Cochin Shipyard**

1942. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether heavy loss was incurred in the sale transaction of the two ships last constructed at Cochin Shipyard ;

(b) the estimated loss thereof and the causes therefor ;

(c) whether stage payments had been regularly received from the intended purchasers of Maratha Majestic during the course of its construction ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The estimated losses on the two vessels 004 and 005, which are yet to be delivered, are Rs. 14.47 crores and Rs. 19.32 crores respectively. The main reasons for the losses are :—

(i) The cost-price gap in ship construction as the present pricing formula is fixed with reference to International Parity Price which is not related to cost of production ;

(ii) Huge interest burden on the loan portion of the capital structure of the company and on the working capital loan from Banks ;

(iii) High cost of indigenous inputs, and

(iv) Long delivery time of ships being built in CSL.

(c) and (d). The contract for ship 004 (Maratha Majesty) was signed in May, 1981, with a provisional price of Rs. 22.50 crores and stage payments were regulated by the owners based on this provisional prices. The stage payments in respect of this vessel were delayed by the owners as the events were in dispute.

Operation of Calcutta Metro

1944. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the loss sustained during the first three years of working of the Calcutta Metro Railway ;

(b) how long it would take for the Metro to raise its revenue and minimise losses ; and

(c) whether any part of the operation cost or loss is being borne by the West Bengal Government ; if so, the extent thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :

(a) 1984 85—Rs. 21.18 lakhs

1985-86—Rs. 86.10 lakhs

1986 87—Rs. 90.69 lakhs

(b) This will depend on the volume of traffic that will materialise when the full project is commissioned.

(c) No, Sir. The West Bengal Government is not agreeing to bear any part of the operation cost or loss.

**Agreement/Arrangement of Shipping
Corporation of India with Foreign
Shipping Lines for Cargo Transport**

1945. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the current recession in the shipping industry, the Shipping Corporation of India has explored the possibility or desirability to enter into any agreement/arrangement with the foreign shipping lines to mutually part-charter vessels for cargo transport ;

(b) if so the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

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

(b) Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. has entered into following arrangements with foreign shipping lines :

(i) Space charter arrangement with M/s. Continental Line of Belgium for carriage of cargo from South American ports to India. This has since been extended to the ports of West Coast USA and Canada.

(ii) Space charter arrangement with M/s. ELMA, National Shipping Line of Argentina for carriage of cargo from Argentina and other South American ports to India and from India to Argentina on the basis of transshipment of cargo at Singapore.

(iii) Slot charter arrangement with Ceylon Shipping Corporation which is a national line of Sri Lanka for the carriage of their containers on SCI vessels for various destinations in U.K, continent and to Alexandria.

(iv) SCI is also exploring possibilities of entering into slot charter arrangement with DSR Line of East Germany for carriage of cargo from India to various ports in South America, West Africa and North Africa.

(c) Does not arise.

Electrification of Delhi-Madras Railway Route

1946. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify Delhi-Madras route during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far ; and

(c) by which time it is likely to be completed ?

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

(a) *Delhi-Jhansi-Lalitpur* section from Delhi end and *Madras-Vijayawada-Warangal* section from Madras end have already been energised.

(c) 1989-90.

Doubling and Electrification of Katwa-Bandel Railway Line

1947. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of double line the passengers travelling between Katwa and Bandel are facing a lot of difficulties;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to electrify and double the said line so that hardships of the passengers can be eased ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d). A techno-economic survey for augmentation of line capacity on Bandel-Katwa section of Eastern Railway is in progress. Further action will be considered when survey is completed and Report examined.

Doubling of Jammu-Tawi-Jalandhar Railway Line

1948. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3593 on 16 August, 1984 regarding doubling of track between Jammu-Tawi-Jalandhar and state;

(a) whether the report for the doubling of the track between Jammu Tawi and Jalandhar city has since been received and examined by the Railway Board;

(b) if so the outcome of the examination of the report including whether it is justified on the basis of traffic on the section;

(c) the decision taken by the Board to double the track; and

(d) if no decision has been taken so for the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d). The Report has been received and examined. Doubling of the section is not justified on the basis of traffic on the section. The doubling is therefore not proposed to be taken up at present.

Passenger Amenities at Railway Stations on Kangra Valley Railway

1949. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6900 on 17 April, 1986 regarding passenger amenities at Kiratpur-Sirhind-Nangal Dam Section and other Railway Stations on Kangra Valley Railway and state :

(a) whether any passenger amenities are planned to be provided at railway stations on Northern Railway in view of the hardship to the people and the demand for such amenities at Kiratpur-Sirhind-Nangal Dam Section, Hoshiarpur, Jawalamukhi Road, Guler, Nandpur, Bhatoli, Tripal, Lunsu, Barial on the Kangra Valley Railway;

(b) whether any action has been taken for the provision of various amenities at these stations till 30 June, 1987;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Railway has planned to provide additional passenger amenities at some of the stations.

(b) and (c). The passenger amenities at the following stations have been/are proposed to be provided :

(i) Kiratpur Station on Sirhind-Nangal-Dam Section

(a) Passenger Platform at Kiratpur has been metalled during 1986-87.

(b) One bay (50 ft. × 30 ft.) of platform shelter has been included in 1987-88 Works Programme, at a cost of Rs. 1.93 lakhs.

(ii) Guler—Construction and sheltering of passenger platform completed and pedestrian foot path has been provided for passengers to cross the tracks. Waiting room is under construction.

(iii) Tripal Halt—Shady trees have been planted.

(iv) Nandpur Bhatauli—Platform shelter proposed to be provided during 1987-88.

(v) Jawalamukhi Road—The work of extension of existing passenger shelter is in progress.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Dr. Ansari Auditorium in Jamia Millia Islamia

1950. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a building known as Dr. Ansari Auditorium is under construction in the Jamia Millia Islamia University Campus New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this building is lying half constructed and has not been completed as yet inspite of repeated requests;

(c) whether the delay in completing the building is resulting in enormous cost escalation; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not completing the construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). The original estimates for the construction of Dr. Ansari Auditorium in the Campus of Jamia Millia Islamia had to be revised by the C.P.W.D. to whom the construction work was entrusted. The revised estimates were considered to be on the high side by the UGC and had to be recast. The recast estimates have since been approved by the UGC and the C.P.W.D. has been requested to take up the remaining construction work immediately.

Forest Cover

1951. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4185 on 19 December, 1983 re : Deplation of forests and state :

(a) the source of the figures regarding the area under the forests as given in the Annexure to the said reply;

(b) whether there are considerable discrepancies regarding the figures for the area

under green cover in each State by the Various agencies like the Departments of Revenue, Forests and Research Institutions and the Remote Sensing Satellite Agencies; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to reconcile the discrepancies and the exact area under green cover, State-wise at the beginning of Sixth and Seventh Plans respectively as also on 30 September, 1987 mid-point of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The area figures in the reply of Q. No. 4158 referred to *Ibid* were reported by the respective State/UT Governments.

(b) and (c). The assessment of the area under green cover in the country for the period 1980-83 has been done by the National Remote Sensing Agency and Forest Survey of India using satellite data. Due to discrepancy in the two figures, a joint exercise was undertaken by both the organisations. The State-wise reconciled figures are given in the Statement below.

The Forest Survey of India is engaged in continuous monitoring of forest cover in the country on a two-year cycle.

STATEMENT

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF AREA UNDER FOREST COVER (1981-83) As ASSESSED BY FOREST SURVEY OF INDIA

Name of State/UT	Geographical area (Km ²)	Forest cover (Km ²)	Percentage area under forest cover to geographical area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh	276820	50194	18.13
2. Arunachal Pradesh	83580	60500	72.38
3. Assam	785800	26386	33.57
4. Bihar	173880	28748	16.53
5. Goa (Including Daman and Diu)	3810	1285	33.72

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6. Gujarat	195980	13570	6.92
7. Haryana	44220	644	1.46
8. Himachal Pradesh	55670	12882	23.14
9. Jammu & Kashmir	222240	20880	9.39
10. Karnataka	291770	32264	16.82
11. Kerala	38870	10402	26.76
12. Madhya Pradesh	442840	127749	28.85
13. Maharashtra	307760	47416	15.41
14. Manipur	22360	17679	79.06
15. Meghalaya	22490	16511	73.41
16. Mizoram	21090	19092	90.52
17. Nagaland	16530	14351	86.82
18. Orissa	155780	53163	34.13
19. Punjab	50360	766	1.52
20. Rajasthan	342210	12478	3.64
21. Sikkim	7300	2839	38.89
22. Tamil Nadu	13130070	18380	14.13
23. Tripura	10480	5743	54.79
24. Uttar Pradesh	294411	31443	10.67
25. West Bengal	87850	8811	10.03
26. A & N Islands	8290	7603	91.71
27. Chandigarh	114	2	1.75
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	490	237	48.36
29. Delhi	1490	15	1.01
30. Lakshadweep	30	—	—
31. Pondicherry	492	8	1.62
Total	3287797	642041	

Percentage of
geographical area

19.52%

[*Translation*]**Decline in Production of Gold**

1952. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been sharp decline in the production of gold from the gold mines in the country this year ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of gold produced during the last three years indicating the quantity of gold produced this year so far ;

(c) the causes for the decline in production of gold and whether Government have taken any remedial measures so far in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The figures of production of gold given below yearwise from 1984-85 do not show any sharp decline in the production of gold during the current year :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (rounded to Kgs.)</i>
1984-85	2036
1985-86	1874
1986-87	1810
1987-88	1071
(Apr.-Oct. 1987)	1,224

(c) and (d). The major reasons for fall in gold production over the years mainly at Kolar Gold Field Mines are :

(i) Virtual exhaustion of high grade ore at the mines at Kolar Gold Fields (KGF) being worked for about 107 years now ;

(ii) Low productivity and high operating costs due to mining at great depths; ;

(iii) Ground control problems and rock-bursts.

Some of the steps taken/being taken for optimising gold production at KGF are :

(a) research and development of seismic and micro-seismic investigation to predict rock-bursts and take advance action to remove men and valuable equipment from the rock-burst prone areas ;

(b) Modernisation of shafts in KGF mines ;

(c) Modification in milling and mining equipment at Yeppamana Mine in Andhra Pradesh to achieve better capacity utilisation ; and

(d) Intensifying of exploration with a view to development of new deposits for augmenting gold production.

[*English*]**Raids By Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration in Capital**

1953. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

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

(a) whether the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration had conducted raids and collected number of food samples like benerages, spices, edible oils, sweet and milk etc. from various shops and traders in the capital during August, 1987 and were tested in the Food Laboratory attached to the Department ;

(b) if so, the total number of samples of the above items collected in 1986-87 ;

(c) whether 14 per cent of the samples were found to be adulterated ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) During the year 1986-87 a total number of 1070 samples were lifted.

(c) and (d). Out of 1070 samples of various articles of food lifted during the year 1986-87, 149 were found adulterated, which works out to about 14 per cent.

[*Translation*]

Dearth of Public Conveniences at the Sites of Ancient Temples

1954. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is dearth of Public conveniences at the sites of ancient temples maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India ;

(b) whether there is no proper arrangement even for drinking water etc. for the people visiting Ranthambor Fort ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Public conveniences are available at most important

sites of ancient temples, except at places where there is no perennial source of water.

(b) At Ranthambor drinking water is available for visitors.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Afforestation Programme

1955. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the various kind of afforestation programme undertaken in different States ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The afforestation Schemes and Programmes being implemented in all the States/Union Territories in the country are covered under :

1. Central Sector Schemes.
2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
3. Externally Aided Social Forestry Projects.
4. State Plan Afforestation Schemes.

(b) The details of the Schemes for the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	Achievement	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	Achievement	Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	Targets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

1. Central Sector Schemes

(i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies.	122	5559 (Ha)	374	25,958 (Ha)	590	*
(ii) Margin Money Scheme	—	—	—	—	300	*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes							
(A) N.W.D.B. Schemes							
(i) Rural fuelwood plantations and Afforestation of Ecosensitive Non-Himalayan Areas (Central share)	1591.42	94094 (Ha) 2785.86 (Lakh Seedlings distribution)	1613	83,677 (Ha)	2400	90,000 (Ha)	
(ii) Operation Soil Watch.	1178	36000 (Ha)	1078	38,000 (Ha)	1300	30,000 (Ha)	
(iii) Decentralised People's Nurseries.	414	—	668	29.61 (Crores seedlings)	1200	26.7 (Crore seedlings)	
(iv) Silvi-pastoral Farms.	—	—	69	NR	175	14,000 (Ha)	
(B) Rural Development Department Schemes.**							
(i) National Rural Employment Programme	9149	95621	9744	201101	6373	N.A.	
(ii) Rural landless Employment Guarantee Scheme.	5845	50297	7602	190650	8825	N.A.	
(iii) Drought Prone Areas Programme.	1642.24	52298	2035	52065	2306	57657	
(iv) Desert Development Programme	733.26	17773	1390	9839	1540	38500	
3. Externally aided Social Forestry Project	11533	436848 (Ha)	12896	309103 (Ha)	18263	388852 (Ha)	
4. State Plan Afforestation Scheme	16770***	@	21450***	@	24570***	@	

Note :

*Target depends on proposals received.

**As reported by Rural Development Department, Govt. of India.

***State Budget Allocations.

@Physical Progress is reported in overall achievement under toll afforestation of 20-Point Programme.

Eradication of Illiteracy Under National Literacy Mission

1956. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the National Literacy Mission, Government are committed to eradicate illiteracy in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether under the Literacy Mission, suitable inputs for promotion of national integration and communal harmony would also be incorporated ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The objective of the National Literacy Mission is to impart functional literacy to 80 million illiterate persons in 15-35 age-group—30 million by 1990 and additional 50 million by 1995.

(c) and (d). A person made literate would, besides achieving self-reliance in literacy and numeracy, imbibe the values of national integration, communal harmony, conservation of the environment, women's equality, observance of small family norm, etc. This is proposed to be achieved in a variety of ways, such as suitable teaching-learning materials, continuing education and awareness programmes, etc.

Huge Losses to Steel Industry

1957. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Industry is on the verge of collapse ;

(b) whether this industry has been undergoing huge losses ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to save the industry from its collapse ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Due to rise in the costs of inputs in recent years, steel producers have reported that they have been incurring losses.

(d) Efforts are being made continuously, to reduce the cost of production and to neutralise to the extent possible, increases in input costs through higher capacity utilisation, increased productivity and technological efficiency together with economies in expenditure.

Steps to Tone up Quality of Teachers' Education

1958. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :

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

(a) whether steps are a foot be tone up the quality of teachers' education in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked the States to review the existing facilities for teachers' education through task forces and empowered Committees ;

(c) whether centre has evolved any scheme to improve the quality of teachers in the school system ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(d) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for improvement and reorganisation of School Teacher Education is being taken up during the current five year plan period with the following components :

- (i) Mass Orientation of about 5,00,000 School Teachers every year till 1990 ;
- (ii) Setting up of about 400 District Institutes of Education and Training-either by upgrading suitable existing Elementary Teacher Training Institutions and, where necessary, by establishing new ones ;
- (iii) Strengthening of about 250 Colleges of Teacher Education and development of about 50 of them as Institutions of Advanced Study in Education ;
- (iv) Strengthening of State Councils of Educational Research and Training ; and
- (v) Establishment and strengthening of Departments of Education in Universities through the UGC.

Drug Testing Facilities

1959. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :

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

(a) whether Union Government have initiated any measures on the quality control of drugs ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether all the States have the facilities of testing all categories of drugs and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Under the Provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, whenever any sample of drug found to be sub-standard,

actions like withdrawal of batches from the market etc., cancellation/suspensions of Licences and prosecution of the firm depending upon the nature of violation are taken by the State Drugs Controllers who are the Licensing Authorities. The States Government have been advised from time to time to strengthen their Drugs Control Organisation.

(c) Only the State of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have facilities for testing all categories of drugs, while the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Haryana and Kerala have limited facilities for testing certain categories of drugs. The remaining States/Union Territories do not have any testing facilities.

Goitre Affected People

1960. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of Goitre has been increasing in different parts of the country including Delhi ;

(b) if so, how many cases have been reported from Delhi and other different parts of the country during 1987-88 ; and

(c) the schemes being implemented to control goitre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The National Goitre Control Programme does not envisage enumeration of goitre affected people in the country including Delhi on year to year basis. In India, the endemic goitre belt stretches across the entire sub-Himalayan region and includes the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and parts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. No State in the country can be considered to be free from Goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

(c) In order to control the problem of goitre in the country, iodised salt is being supplied to all the goitre endemic States/ Union Territories which have issued notification banning the sale of salt other than iodized salt in their goitre endemic districts or the State/U.T. as a whole.

The Government has approved the scheme for universal iodisation of entire edible salt in the country in a phased manner by 1992. Under the Scheme, subsidy towards the cost of chemicals used for iodisation of salt is being provided to iodised salt manufacturers. This has resulted in higher production and availability of iodised salt. A quantity of 7.56 lakh M.T. of iodised salt had been produced during 1986-87 against 3.00 lakh MT during 1985-86. The production target during the current financial year is 12 lakh MT.

Production Cost of Copper

1961. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be please to state :

(a) whether the production cost of copper in India is substantially higher than the international cost of production;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposee to increase the import of copper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The cost of production of copper in India is higher than the cost of production in other copper producing countries mainly due to :

(i) Low grade of ore.

(ii) Lower scale of operation.

(iii) High cost of power.

(iv) Low content of precious metal in ore.

The requirement of imports of copper is decided by periodic assessment of the indigenous production and the estimated demand. The import of copper is expected to be higher during 1987-88 as compared to 1986-87.

Production of Copper

1962. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase the production of copper;

(b) if so, the target set for the production of copper by the end of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the steps taken by the Hindustan Copper Ltd. to achieve the Seventh Plan target in copper production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). It has been planned to increase the production of refined copper from 33,500 tonnes in 1984-85 to 42,700 tonnes by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan Period. Steps taken/being taken by Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), the only indigenous producer of refined copper in the country, for achieving the targeted production are indicated below :

(i) Implementation of debottlenecking and modernisation schemes of the smelters and refineries at Khetri Copper Complex, Rajasthan and Indian Copper Complex, Bihar.

(ii) Increased production from richer mines and phasing out of un-economic mines.

(iii) Enhancement of capacity utilisation.

HCL is well-poised to achieve the Plan target.

Mumbra Over Head Foot Bridge

1963. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any demand to have over head foot bridge on railway line near highway in Mumbra city; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to take up this work on deposit terms from Thana Corporation, if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) No proposal in this regard has, so far been, received by the Railway from the State Government/Municipal Corporation.

Terminal Facility and Overbridge at Bhayander

1964. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether terminal facility is now available at Bhayandar (W.R.) due to new platform; if so, when it is to be operated;

(b) whether there is any demand to have an extension of the foot overhead bridge from West to East if so, when it is likely to be completed ; and

(c) whether there is a demand to have a road over bridge on railway line at Bhayandar, if so, the progress made in this regard;

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Extension of foot over bridge from West to East is expected to be completed in 1988.

(c) No Sir.

Allotment of Forest Land to CIDCO in Maharashtra

1965. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given forest land to City Industrial Development Corporation in Maharashtra for afforestation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instead of afforestation, CIDCO has given it to stone quarries; and

(d) what is the factual position and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS : (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). The information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

Loss to VISL

1966. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons for the heavy losses suffered by Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited; and

(b) what have been the total losses and what steps are being considered by the State Government of Karnataka and Government of India to improve its performance?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The main reasons for heavy losses suffered by VISL have been abnormally prolonged and heavy power cuts, high rate of power tariff, escalation in raw material and labour costs, out-dated technology and high fixed costs.

(b) Accumulated losses of the company upto 31.3.1987 are Rs. 139.72 crores. While the State Government of Karnataka have proposed a takeover of

this Company by SAIL, Government of India have after careful consideration, advised the State Government that transfer of ownership from State Government to SAIL not resolve the basic problem of inadequate availability of power and its high tariff, and therefore, a solution to this should be found first. Government of India has also offered technical and managerial help in improving the running of this unit.

R and D Programme of Railways

1967. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have drawn up a comprehensive Research and Development Programme;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the total amount proposed to be invested on this programme and to what extent the Railways are expected to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes Sir. The R.D.S.O. have submitted a technology development plan.

(b) The main features of the plan are :

(i) To redefine the Role of RDSO so as to enable it to import state-of-art technologies and simultaneously work on development of know-why/know how and adapt;

(ii) To develop RDSO as a centre of excellence for development of Railway Technology;

(iii) To identify key areas for development of Railway technology, taking into account the Railways' Corporate Plan, and

relate them to well-defined Missions for integrated and co-ordinated development; and

(iv) To effect synergy of three main components i.e. RDSO and Railways, industry, and Centres of learning and high technology applications with well-defined Role of each of these components through structural set-up.

(c) The investment envisaged in the plan is around Rs. 280 crores. Through this technology development plan it is visualised that future generation needs of rolling stock and systems on Indian Railways will be developed substantially with indigenous efforts, imports being limited to a few special materials or components only.

A scientific and technical base is also expected to be established within the country to absorb a few selected futuristic and blue sky technologies.

National Policy on Wasteland Development

1968. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the total amount allocated for implementing the National Policy on Wasteland Development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS : (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : The total amount allocated during 1987-88 for wasteland development through afforestation are as under :

Sl. No.	Schemes	Amount allocated (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	N.W.D.B.	5855
2.	Rural Devi. Department (NREP, RLEGP, DPAP, DDP)	19044
3.	State Sector	24570
	Total :	49469

Setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas

1969. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

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

(a) the number of Navodaya Schools opened in the country upto 31 October, 1987 State-wise ; and

(b) whether the curriculum/syllabus has been approved keeping in view the local needs of environment ?

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

(b) All Navodaya Vidyalayas will be affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. Accordingly, in secondary and higher secondary classes, the syllabi prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education will apply to these schools. In lower classes, the syllabi prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training will be followed. In the first two or three years when the regional language is the medium of instruction, local textbooks in that language are also used.

STATEMENT

List of Navodaya Vidyalayas functioning as on 31.10.87

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Details of the location</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1, Port Blair, Andaman Nicobar
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1. Chalakurthy Camp, Distt. Nalgonda 2. Nizamasagar, Distt, Nizamabad 3. Chopadandi Ganganagara Block, Distt. Karim Nagar 4. Horsley Hills, Distt. Chittoor
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1. Hunli, Dibang Valley
4.	Bihar	7	1. Sheikhpura, Distt. Monghyr 2. Kumar Bagh (Bettiah), Distt. West Champaran 3. Hansdiha, Distt. Dumka 4. Ara, Distt. Bhojpur 5. Ranti, Distt. Madhubani 6. Birauli, Distt. Samastipur 7. Masaria Dam, Ghagra, Distt. Gumla
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1. Rakholi School Complex

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1	1. Canacona, Goa
7.	Gujarat	2	1. Kathlal, Distt. Khera 2. Porbander, Distt. Junagarh
8.	Haryana	3	1. Jhajjar, Distt. Rohtak 2. Khunga Kothi, Distt. Jind 3. Vill. Pabra ; Distt. Hissar
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1. Vill. Pandoh, Distt. Mandi 2. Vill. Theog, Distt. Shimla 3. Sarol, Distt. Chamba 4. Nahan, Distt. Sirmour
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	1. Agglar, Distt. Pulwama 2. Lolab, Distt. Kupwara 3. Near Leh Town, Distt. Leh 4. Rakh Jaganoo, Distt. Udhampur 5. Kot Trunka, Distt. Rajouri 6. Arnora (Ghat), Distt. Doda 7. Nadkhai, Distt. Baramulla
11.	Karnataka	6	1. Dodaballapur, Distt. Bangalore Rural 2. Yenigadele Chait Taluk, Distt. Kolar 3. Vill. Shivarugudda, Distt. Mandya 4. Vill. Gajaanur, Distt. Shimoga 5. Vill. Balehonur, Distt. Chikmanglur 6. Vill. Kukanur, Distt. Raichur
12.	Kerala	4	1. Painavu, Distt. Idukki 2. Vill. Kullamulla, Rani Taluk, Distt. Pathanamthitta 3. Periya, Distt. Kasargod 4. Irapuram, Distt. Ernakulam
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7	1. Alirajpur, Distt. Jhabua 2. Kundeshwar, Distt. Tikamgarh 3. Pawarkhera, Distt. Hoshangabad 4. Burginagar, Distt. Jabalpur 5. Mana, Distt. Raipur 6. Ramkhiriya, Distt. Panna 7. Bohani, Distt. Narsinghpur

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14.	Maharashtra	7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amravati District 2. Navegaon Khairi, Ramtek, Distt. Nagpur 3. Shegaon, Distt. Buldhana 4. Tuljapur, Distt. Osmanabad 5. New Nanded Naka, Distt. Latur 6. Ghot, Tehsil Charmoshi, Distt. Gadchiroli 7. Shankernagar, Biloli, Distt. Nanded
15.	Meghalaya	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William Nagar, East Garo Hills 2. Baghmara, West Garo Hills 3. Niangbari, East Khasi Hills
16.	Orissa	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rengali, Distt. Dhenkanal 2. Satiguda, Distt. Koraput 3. Hadagarh, Distt. Keonjhar 4. Balasakampa, Distt. Phulbani 5. Munduli, Distt. Cuttack
17.	Pondicherry	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anand Nagar, Kadirkamam, Pondicherry 2. Bharathiya Street, Thalother P.O., Distt. Karaikal
18.	Punjab	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vill. Baundli, Distt. Ludhiana 2. Vill. Birang Khera, Distt. Faridkot 3. Vill. Longowal, Distt. Sangrur
19.	Rajasthan	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kuchaman City, Distt. Nagaur 2. Sardarshahr, Distt. Churu 3. Vill. Budwa, Distt. Banswara 4. Rajasamand, Distt. Udaipur 5. Vill. Paota, Distt. Jaipur
20.	Uttar Pradesh	10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sardhana Distt. Meerut 2. Rudrapur, Distt. Nainital 3. Dhaba Semar, Distt. Faizabad 4. Vill. Buklana, Distt. Bulandshahr 5. Chaubari, Distt. Bareilly 6. Mariahu, Distt. Jaunpur 7. Barua Sagar, Distt. Jhansi 8. Gauriganj, Distt. Sultanpur 9. Vill. Bawan Buzurg Balla, Distt. Rae Bareli 10. Vill. Jangal Agahi, Distt. Gorakhpur

**Study Regarding Long Term Impact
of Poisonous Industrial Gases
on Human Populations**

1970. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian [Council of Medical Research has published any studies regarding long term impacts of poisonous industrial gases on human populations in the wake of the Bhopal tragedy ;

(b) if so, its findings ; and

(c) whether any specific treatments have been evolved as a result of these studies ?

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

(b) and (c). During the last 3 years the Indian Council of Medical Research has started a series of investigations on Bhopal Gas Victims. Initially the studies were concentrated on the mortality and acute morbidity in the survivors of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. There were a series of investigations relating to autopsy and toxicological studies. The results of these investigations have been followed-up for a period of nearly 3 years. Some of the scientific investigations have been published in a special issue of the Indian Journal for Medical Research which was released on 20th September, 1987. Some more investigations are under progress and would be eventually published.

The studies reveal the incidence of Neurotic disorders, respiratory illness and damage to eyes.

Forest Cover in Kerala

1971. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing forest cover in Kerala is below the required level ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS] (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) According to a survey carried out by the Forest Survey of India, the forest cover in the State of Kerala for the period 1981-83 was 26.76% of the geographical area of the State. The National Forest Policy envisages that 33% of the land area of the country should be under forests.

[*Translation*]

Balladila-Dalli-Rajhara Railway Line

1972. SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5357 on 2 April, 1987 regarding Delhi-Rajhara-Jagdarpur Railway line and state :

(a) whether all formalities have been completed in regard to the construction of long awaited Balladila-Dalli-Rajhara railway line in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh which is predominantly inhabited by tribals ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start the construction work of the aforesaid railway line under the drought relief scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Reappraisal survey for Dailirajhara-Jagdarpur new BG line has been completed and report has just been received. Further action will be taken after examination of the Survey Report, in consultation with Ministry of Steel and the Planning Commission.

[English]

Medical Equipments in Safdarjang Hospital

1973. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

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

(a) the details of the equipments purchased during the last three years for use in Safdarjang Hospital and the equipments out of them lying un-used ; and

(b) what further action Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The details of equipment procured during the last three years for use in Safdarjang Hospital are given in the statement below. None of the equipment is lying unused.

(b) Does not arise.

STATEMENT**Medical Equipments Purchased During the Last Three years for Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of equipment Deptt. & d.o.</i>	<i>Purchase</i>	<i>Date of Installation</i>	<i>Approx. cost (in lacs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1984-85				
1.	Image intensifier with TV (X-ray Depatt.) One	15.3.84	18.4.84	6.09
2.	do- One (Ortho Deptt.)	1.4.84	19.4.84	11.00
3.	High Pressure Horizontal Stabiliser (Bactr. Lab)-One	1.4.84	12.9.84	0.82
4.	High Pressure Rectangular Stabiliser (CSSD)—One	19.6.84	27.5.85	2.44
5.	Deep therapy Tank (B&P) One	19.8.84	15.10.86	5.10
6.	O.T. Table (Orth. Deptt.) One	11.2.85	27.4.85	5.06
1985-86				
1.	Incubator Isolate One (Paed. Surgery Deptt.)	1.5.85	8.5.85	0.86
2.	Ventilator (B&P Sur.) One	31.5.85	1.8.85	2.10
3.	Leminar Air Flow—One Ortho. Deptt.	15.7.85	20.8.85	10.95
4.	Set light for Major light Gen. Surgery	10.9.85	10.1.86	2.00
5.	E.E.G. Machine—One (Neurology)	23.9.85	14.11.85	4.3
6.	Emergency Trolley B&P—One	27.9.85	4.10.85	0.99

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7.	Diagnostic X-ray Machine 500 MA & 800 MH (X-ray Deptt.) two	17.10.85	Dec. 85	9.00
8.	O.T. Table B&P One	17.12.85	18.1.86	1.65
9.	Bed Scale (Nephthology) One	13.2.86	21.2.86	0.56
10.	Ceiling Surgical Lamp B&P One	27.3.86	5.6.86	0.82
1986-87				
1.	Dialysis Machine (Haemodylasis) (Nephrology) One	8.2.86	1.5.86	1.95
2.	B.T. 800 C as codefiltration Unit—One Nephrology	21.7.86	21.7.86	0.71
3.	B.T. 796 Plasmophonis Unit (Nephrology) One	21.7.86	21.7.86	0.78 lacs
4.	Basic Unit SMS-104 Pt. Monitoring Unit with Channel 16 mm. B.P. Monitor Pressure Trandncor Heart Rate Monitor Unit (CTVS) One	6.8.86	9.8.86	0.92
5.	Melicaed RS Defibrilator Monitor Can Recorder CTVS) One	7.8.86	12.8.86	0.78
6.	Lonetics Sod/Pot Whole Body Clod Analyser (CTVS) One	10.9.86	12.9.86	0.53
7.	O.T. Table Genl Surgery Two	Nov. '86	10.9.87	1.50
8.	Blood Gas Analyser One (Main O.T.)	18.12.86	14.1.87	4.57
9.	OT Table (Ortho.) One	11.3.87	9.4.87	2.10
10.	Lung Function Test Machine Medicine Deptt. (One)	March 87	Nov. '87	4.95
11.	Broncho Fibroscope (Medicine) One	30.3.87	30.3.87	0.96
12.	Copnograph (ICU) One	31.3.87	31.3.87	0.91
13.	ABLU Blood Gas Analyser (B&P Surgery) One	31.3.87	14.8.87	4.50

Completion of On-going Railway Projects

1974. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1014 on 24 July, 1986 regarding addition of railway network and state :

(a) the exact addition to the railway network in the first 30 months of the Seventh Plan ; (upto 30 September, 1987) ;

(b) whether any target has been fixed for the completion/partial construction (stage-wise) of the on-going projects by the end of Seventh Plan ;

(c) if so, the details thereof for each of the on-going projects (zone-wise) ; and

(d) if not, whether any such targets are proposed to be fixed and strictly adhered to in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 204 km.

(b) and (c). Following sections of new line projects are targetted to be commissioned by end of March 1988 :

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Railway</i>	<i>New Line Project</i>	<i>Name of Section</i>	<i>Length in Km.</i>
1.	South Central	Bibinagar-Nadikude	Miryalguda-Vishnupuram	21
2.	Western	Bhuj-Naliya	Bhuj-Naliya	107
3.	Northeast Frontier	Lalabazar Bhairabi	Lalabazar-Jamira	30
4.	Northern	Bhatinda Bye-Pass	Bhatindia-Bye-Pass	6

(d) Progress and Commissioning of other New Lines in the remaining part of Seventh Plan will depend on the resources allocated in the Annual Plans.

Equity and Management Participation with Kerala Special Refractories

1975. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision on the request of Kerala Government to the Steel Authority of India Limited to have equity and management participation with Kerala Special Refractories Limited ;

(b) if not the reasons for delay ; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is presently under consideration of the Government, and a decision is likely to be taken in the near future.

Evaluation of Class Programme

1976. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any evaluation of the progress made in Computer Literacy and Studies in School (CLASS) ; and

(b) if so, whether the progress made has been satisfactory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics had the scheme evaluated and they have reported that the Pilot Project has been widely appreciated by both the students and teachers and that the Pilot Project has been satisfactory as it has clearly brought out the various factors which are required to be taken into account while expanding the programme.

[*Translation*]

Production of Cobalt

1977. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from Hindustan Zinc Ltd. for the production of cobalt from Zinc/lead ore;

(b) if so, the total production of cobalt likely to be made by this unit; and

(c) the time by which Hindustan Zinc Limited propose to start the production of cobalt and the total amount of foreign exchange likely to be saved by the country as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Replacement of Old Railway Lines

1978. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have directed Zonal Railways to replace very old rail lines in their zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government in respect of those Railway Zones which have not been asked to change these old lines falling within their Zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Replacement of old and worn out tracks is a continuous process with the Railway.

(b) During the current year, i.e. 1987-88, track renewals of 4200 km. are planned. This level of track renewals is expected to be continued till the end of the 8th Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Seizure of Brown Sugar from Shipping Corporation of India's Ship Vishva Nandini

1979. SHRI KAMAL NATH :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI RAM BAHADUR
SINGH :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether brown sugar was discovered recently in Bombay by Customs Officials from the ship 'Vishva Nandini' belonging to Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the total cost of the seized brown sugar;

(c) the action taken against the persons held responsible therefor; and

(d) The measures adopted to stop such recurrences?

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

(b) Total cost of narcotics seized is about Rs. 11.30 lakhs as declared by the Customs.

(c) Two seamen on board the vessel were found to be involved and both these seamen were dismissed from the ship's Articles and SCI have referred to the shipping Master, Bombay for cancellation of registration for employment of these two screw members.

(d) Strict instructions have been issued by the SCI to ships' personnel not to indulge/engage in smuggling activities and various notices concerning the same have been pasted in the accommodation on all the SCI vessels.

[Translation]

**Increase in Prices of Food Items
in Railways**

1980. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have increased the prices of meals, tea and coffee;

(b) if so, whether this increase would adversely affect the common passengers ;

(c) whether Government propose to review this decision and sell meals, tea and coffee etc. again at the old prices; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The passengers are required to pay the revised prices.

(c) and (d). The prices of tea/coffee: has been increased after about four years, and that of standard meals, after more than two years. The prices of raw materials and wages of staff have considerably gone up during this period necessitating the increase. It is not proposed to revert to old prices.

[English]

**People Suffering From Tuberculosis
in Kargil and Zanskar**

1981. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that people in Kargil and Zanskar (J & K State) are suffering from chronic tuberculosis;

(b) whether Government propose to send a Central team to survey the disease prevalent there and correct in the malady; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) There is no evidence to suggest nor any report has been received that the Prevalence rate of tuberculosis is comparatively higher among the population living Kargil and Zanskar.

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

[Translation]

**Notices to Public School by Delhi
Administration**

1982. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :

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

(a) whether the Education Department of Delhi Administration has recently issued notices to certain public schools that they have not worked according to the rules;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) the names of those schools and the details of the irregularities committed by them;

(d) whether any action has been taken by Government against each of those schools on this account and the names of the schools against which action has been taken;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (f). As per the Delhi Administration, show cause notices under Delhi School Education Rules, 1973 have been issued to 10 schools asking them to explain why action should not be taken against them by the competent authority. These show cause notices have been issued for alleged violation of various provisions of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 like enhancing the school fee during academic session without prior approval, transfer of employees of recognised schools to un-recognised schools under the same society etc. The names of these schools are :

1. Cambridge Foundation Sr. Sec. School, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.
2. Laxman Public School, South Extension, New Delhi.
3. Meera Model Public School, Janakpuri, New Delhi.
4. Prabhu Dayal Public School, Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi.
5. St. Cecilia's Public School, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.
6. N.C. Jindal Public School, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.
7. Kalka Public School, Kalkaji, New Delhi.
8. Saraswati Bal Mandir, Hari Nagar, New Delhi.
9. Kulachi Hans Raj Model School, Ashok Vihar, New Delhi.
10. Adarsh Public School, Janak Puri, New Delhi.

In the first-cited case the Director of Education has closed the matter after consideration. Based on the replies to the show cause notices, appropriate action as envisaged under the provisions of Delhi School Education Act/Rules, 1973 will be taken by the competent authority, if necessary, in the remaining cases.

Polluted Gomti River

1983. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per recent survey the Gomti water at different places was found unfit for drinking;

(b) if so, whether Government have made efforts to indentify the causes of this pollution; and

(c) the scheme of Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Water of the Gomti river is fit for drinking after conventional treatment. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have approved a scheme for study of water quality of the river Gomti. The Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board has indentified the main polluters of the river and has launched prosecution against these units. The Governmet of India have no scheme in this regard.

Removal of Certain Portion Glorifying Sati From 'Padmavat'

1984. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has decided to remove the portion, glorifying Sati, reproduced from Jayasi's epic 'Padmavat' from the text Book (Kavya Sanchayan-Past II);

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

(c) the reasons for removing such portion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). NCERT has removed the Padmavati-Nagmati Sati chapter from the 'Padmavat' epic written by Malik Mohammad Jayasi from the Hindi optional textbook titled 'Kavya Sanchayan-Part II' meant for class XII. It has been replaced by a 'Mansrodak Chapter' which is attractive and interesting for the students.

(c) The Portion has been removed with a view to avoiding criticism.

[English]

Research Projects and Training Programmes

1985. SHRI MANIK REDDY, Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the out-put of the Departments of Communication, Community Health Administration, Planning and Evaluation and Social Sciences of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi in the last two years i.e. from 1985-86 to 1986-87 in terms of the Research projects completed and Training Programmes conducted; and

(b) who sponsored the above research projects and training programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The information asked for is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Department of Communication

Training Activity

(I) The Department of Communication organised First trial training course in health and family welfare on communication for block extension educators from July 16—October, 1985. The main objective of the course was to develop skills in communication of BEEs. Twenty Block Extension Educators, Three DEMOs and four trainers of other Health and Family Welfare Training Centre participated in the course.

(II) A preparatory All India workshop on I.E.C. training project in support of family welfare programme was organised during 16-19 June, 1986. It was attended by 60 participants from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, besides the officers from Central Training Institutes.

Research activity : Evaluation of performance of Super 8mm Projectors :

Three different proformas were developed in March 1987 to carry out the research project titled 'Evaluation of Performance of Super 8mm Projectors in the field units under family welfare programme'. Other modalities to conduct this research study in six States, were also completed during the period. Actual field work to accomplish the study was conducted later.

All these activities were sponsored by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Department of Community Health Administration

Sl.No. Research Study/Training Course :

Sponsored by :

1. Research 1985-86 :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Health Manpower Situation and Supervisory practices including preparation of Source-book on Specially Trained Medical Manpower—Bihar State | National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW) |
| (ii) Study on the Organisation and Management of Nutrition Programmes in a State. | National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW) |
| (iii) Nutritional Content of Community Care Services through Health and Non-Health Channels—A situational Analysis Phase I | Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) |
| (iv) Development of Nutrition Training and Service Capacity and Capability. | DANIDA through Government of Madhya Pradesh. |

Research 1986-87 :

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Nutritional Content of Community Care Services through Health and Non-Health Channels—Phase II. | Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). |
| (ii) Development of skills in field level workers and establishment of Nutrition Training Capacity in Selected Primary Health Centres in Madhya Pradesh. | DANIDA through Government of Madhya Pradesh. |

Training 1985-86 ;

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) 20th Staff College Course—3-7-85 to 14-8-85. | National Institute of Health and Family Welfare |
| (ii) Course on Nutrition Training and Service Delivery, January 20-31st, 1986. | DANIDA through Madhya Pradesh Government. |
| (iii) Course on Prevention of Food Adulteration, April 12-26th, 1985. | National Institute of Health and Family Welfare and Directorate General of Health Services. |

Training 1986-87 :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Extra Mural Workshop on Health Manpower Development 26th and 27th May, 1986. | National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW) |
| (ii) First Inter-regional Dialogue on HFA Leadership Resource and Support Network Development, New Delhi 28th July—8th August, 1986. | W.H.O. |

Department of Planning And Evaluation

Following is the output of the Department of Planning and Evaluation in respect to completed research projects and training programmes :

<i>Training Courses/Workshops</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>Sponsored by</i>
1. IAS Refresher Programme in Health and Family Welfare.	4	3	DPAR
2. Workshop on Project Planning	1	—	NIHFW
3. Training workshop of project managers of private voluntary organisations for health projects	1	—	USAID
4. National level workshop on health economics and planning.	1	—	NIHFW
5. Health Services Research Course.	—	1	NIHFW
6. Seminar on Management of Health and Family Welfare Programme for Health Secretariat and Directors of Health Services.	—	1	WHO
Completed Research Projects :			
1. Health Care Delivery Model in Urban Slums of Delhi.	1986		NIHFW
2. Magnitude of Morbidity and Mortality due to diarrhoeal diseases in children below five years in urban slums of Delhi.	1	—	WHO/Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
3. Breast feeding and infant feeding—practices in tribal areas of India.	—	1	ICMR
4. Family Welfare Services—A rapid appraisal on the working of health posts/city family welfare established under the National Family Welfare Programme in States of U.P. & UT of Delhi and Chandigarh.	—	1	NIHFW/Ministry of Health.
5. Cost analysis of services provided by a teaching Hospital, including the cost of training of a MBBS doctor.	1	—	NIHFW
6. Functional study of Safdarjung Hospital.	—	1	NIHFW
7. Study to suggest health check programme at International Airport in India.	—	1	NIHFW
8. Report on Rationalisation of working of out-patient department in Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi.	—	1	NIHFW

Department of Social Sciences

During the period under reference the Department of Social Sciences completed the following research projects :

<i>Period</i>	<i>Title of the Project</i>	<i>Sponsored by</i>
1	2	3
1985-86	(1) Evaluation of Mass Mailing Unit	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India.
	(2) Evaluation Media Reach and Effectiveness.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India.
	(3) Rehbar-I-Sehat Scheme in J & K State—An Evaluation.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India.
1986-87	(1) Data based Operation Research Mobile Eye Camp (Hyderabad).	Indian Council of Medical Research.
	(2) IEC Innovative Action Research Project.	Madhya Pradesh Govt. LANIDA Health Care Project.
	(3) Case Studies in Health Management (in Press).	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India and W.H.O.

Training Courses

The Department carried out two training courses (extramural) in the year 1986-87 entitled, as :

1. Training in Health Management for Senior Health Management, Pachod Distt. Aurangabad Jan-Feb., 1987.
2. Management Development Programme of PAC Doctors sponsored by Population Centre, Lucknow, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Besides the Department has actively participated in all the training programmes organised by the other departments of the Institute, including. ILO Course, IAS Course, Health System Research Course and the Courses organised by other sister organisations. The Department has also participated in the Ist and IInd year M.D. teaching course of the Institute and IIIrd year (Hons.) course in Sociology at R.A.K. Nursing College, Delhi University.

Workshops

During the year 1985-86 the Department of Social Sciences conducted a workshop on Community Participation in Health and Family Welfare Programme. Two workshops were organised on case studies in Health Management in the same year under reference.

Cost Over-runs of Expansion of Steel Plants

1986. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has been asked to fix responsibility for the time and cost over-runs of expansion plans for Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants ; if so, the progress made so far ;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the major reasons of over-runs has been delay

in supply of plant and equipments by major manufacturers and suppliers and also defective equipments supplied by them, requiring extensive rectification work ; and

(c) if so, the names of such manufacturers/suppliers and penalty imposed in each case according to the effective clauses in the contracts and the steps taken for future in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The delay analysis indicate that these delays have been due to factors which have mostly been beyond the control of the project authorities and on account of the performance of various manufacturers and suppliers and executing agencies. In such a complex pattern of activities, total responsibility cannot be fixed on any single authority/agency.

(c) The following equipment suppliers have been responsible for over-runs in these expansion plans :

1. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (HEC)
2. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (MAMC).
3. Garden Reach Shipping Engineers Ltd. (GRSEL).
4. Engineers Projects (India) Limited (EPI).
5. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (MECON).
6. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).
7. Jessop and Company Limited (JESSOPS)
8. Braithwaite and Company Limited (BRAITHWAITE).
9. Siemens.
10. Larsen & Toubro.
11. Elecon.

12. English Electric.

13. Voltas.

14. K.C.P. Limited.

Provisional deductions on account of liquidated damages deemed appropriate by SAIL have been made from the suppliers' bills. However, the final deductions will be decided at the time of final settlement of the various contracts.

[*Translation*]

Process to Obtain Rare Musk without Killing Musk Deer

1987. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any process has been evolved to obtain rare musk without killing the musk deer ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the efforts being made by Government to evolve such a process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Initial success has been achieved in evolving a process to obtain rare musk without killing the musk deer. A seven years old *male musk deer* was prepared the previous night without solid food. The animal had access to water only. In the morning, the animal was given 30 mgm anti-anxiety agent, mixed with milk orally. The animal was subsequently given 50 mgm of anti-Psychotic drug (intra-mascular). The sterile canula was passed in the organ and the musk reservoir was flushed with the sterile water. On aspiration the water came out with dark brown particles of the musk which was collected in an empty bottle. Afterwards, with gentle manipulation, 2 pellets of the musk could be extracted out of the region. The musk was collected in the same glass container and sealed with adhesive plaster. The animal recovered rapidly and was quite normal within 30 minutes after the collection of the musk.

[English]

**Promotion to the Post of Principal in
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

1988. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan classified as "others' category" are not eligible to apply for the post of Principal even though they are academically fit for these posts ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the Sangathan has any proposal to make a provision for it this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). Applications for the post of Principal in Kendriya Vidyalayas to be filled up through direct recruitment, are invited through open advertisement. Those including the Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers fulfilling the minimum qualifications prescribed for the post of Principal are eligible to apply.

[Translation]

**Use of Firewood in Construction of
Roads Resulting in Deforestation**

1989. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether firewood is used in the construction of metalled roads resulting in deforestation ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to develop and conserve the forest particularly in desert areas to ensure that firewood is not used in the construction of roads ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Firewood is one of the fuels used during black topping of metalled roads.

(b) and (c). The Government have taken steps to reduce/eliminate the requirement of firewood in mechanised road construction where bitumen heaters with petroleum product based burners are being used. The Central Government are encouraging alternative sources of energy to replace firewood in order to conserve the forest resources,

[English]

National Environment Authority

1990. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to constitute a National Environment Authority to effectively implement the Provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the existing organisations like Central Pollution Control Board will be brought under the new authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). A proposal to set up an Environment Protection Authority is under consideration of the Government. Details of the proposed authority are being worked out.

Development of Buckingham Canal

1991. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Buckingham Canal from Vijayawada to Madras is silted up heavily ;

(b) if so, whether the Inland Waterways

Authority has any proposal to develop this waterway ;

(c) if so, the details of the improvement plan ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to undertake dredging to remove silt, deepen the Canal and strengthen it from Vijayawada to Madras with the help of the Dredging Corporation of India in a phased manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The Buckingham Canal, which is a coastal tidal canal, flows from Peddaganjam Lock in Andhra Pradesh (about 110 kms. south of Vijayawada) to Marakanam backwaters in Tamilnadu through Madras. The Canal is heavily silted up.

(b) and (c). The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu are primarily responsible for the development of this waterway. A scheme of the Govt. of Tamilnadu costing Rs. 200 lakhs has been sanctioned as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to improve the Buckingham Canal stretch between Ennore Lock (near Madras) to Chintamani Lock, to a bed width of 10 meters and depth of 1.8 metres below low water level. The State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has also planned improvement in the stretch of Buckingham Canal lying in its territory, for widening and deepening the same for navigational purposes at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.00 crores.

(d) No Sir.

Replacement of M.V. Andamans and M.V. Nancowry

1992. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether M.V. Andamans and M.V. Nancowry have become very old and not attracting tourists to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) if so, whether the Shipping Corpo-

ration of India is going to procure and operate new vessels in this sector ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the data by which these new vessels are likely to come into operation in this sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The vessels M.V. Andamans and T.S.S. Nancowry have become very old and have out-lived their normal lives. These ships mainly cater to the traffic of Islanders and Government employees.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Acquisition of 3 vessels for operation on the mainland-Andaman service has been approved by the Govt. and these vessels are likely to be put into operation by 1990-1991.

Assistance to States for Providing Science Teachers and Laboratory Rooms

1993. SHRI SURESH KURUP :

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI :

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

(a) whether according to the new education policy the State Governments were asked to provide science teachers and laboratory rooms to qualify for receiving Rs. 160 crores central project for improving science education in schools ;

(b) if so, whether it is possible for States to meet such huge expenditure to appoint teachers and develop laboratories etc. ; and

(c) whether Union Government have any plan to finance States on this score also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The Government proposes to provide financial

assistance to the State Governments under a Centrally sponsored scheme for upgrading the existing facilities for science education in secondary and higher secondary schools. This assistance would be available for those schools where basic facilities like science teachers and laboratory rooms are available.

(b) and (c). The main objective of the scheme is to upgrade the existing infrastructure to the desired standard. Providing science teachers and laboratory rooms in the schools wherever science subjects are taught, is an established practice in the State Governments; and availability of basic facilities is being demanded under the scheme only to ensure optimum utilisation of the Central assistance provided. This may not involve significant additional financial responsibilities for the States, apart from some redistribution of their existing resources.

Transportation of Drought Relief Items

1994. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADI-
YAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have given concessions apart from priority in carrying goods for drought and flood affected areas ;

(b) if so, the funds involved in giving these concessions ; and

(c) whether there has been any complaint from the consignee States about late delivery and if so, their nature and in how many cases this could be corrected in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Concessions have been given in freight for transportation of fodder to drought/flood affected areas. On request from voluntary organisations, relief materials like food stuffs, food packets, medicines, etc. intended for free distribution have been allowed to be carried

free to specific areas affected by natural calamities like drought, flood, etc.

(b) The monetary value of concession involved in carrying above-mentioned goods and relief materials for drought/flood affected areas during the year 1986-87 is about Rs. 15.41 lakhs.

(c) No such complaint has come to the notice of the Ministry of Railways.

[Translation]

Afforestation Programme Affected by Drought

1995. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States-wherein afforestation programmes have suffered a set-back due to severe drought conditions this year ;

(b) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation as regards the afforestation is concerned ; and

(c) the State-wise land area in the country which is likely to be covered under the afforestation programme this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) In the current year, the total area of 8,50,000 ha. in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States was to be afforested. As indicated by the States, approximately 20% of the target area is likely to be affected during this year due to severe drought.

(b) In the meeting of Forest Secretaries/Chief Conservator of Forests (Social Forestry) of the worst drought affected States, following steps have been taken/are proposed to be taken to meet the situation as regards afforestation due to drought is concerned :

- (i) The seedlings which could not be planted due to drought are being preserved for use during the next year.
- (ii) In those areas where drought has not been severe, emphasis is laid on planting fodder, grass, shrubs and trees.
- (iii) Emphasis is also being given for taking up soil and water conservation works for drought proofing.
- (iv) The afforestation works consists of two stages i.e. preplanting operations and planting operations. States have been advised to take up additional areas for preplanting operations so that over all targets of afforestation are maintained as far as possible during the VII Plan period.

(c) The State-wise land area in the country which is likely to be covered under the afforestation programme this year is given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

Statewise Land Area Likely to Cover Under Afforestation (1987-88)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Area '000Ha.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150.00	
2.	Assam	25.00	
3.	Bihar	175.00	
4.	Gujarat	150.00	
5.	Haryana	36.25	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.25	
8.	Karnataka	125.00	
9.	Kerala	85.00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	
11.	Maharashtra	130.00	
12.	Manipur	8.50	

1	2	3	4
13.	Meghalaya	7.50	
14.	Nagaland	10.00	
15.	Orissa	130.00	
16.	Punjab	26.75	
17.	Rajasthan	75.00	
18.	Sikkim	6.00	
19.	Tamil Nadu	120.00	
20.	Tripura	13.00	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	250.00	
22.	West Bengal	70.00	
23.	A & N Islands	5.00	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.25	
25.	Chandigarh	0.17	
26.	D & N Haveli	0.20	
27.	Delhi	2.00	
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5.00	
29.	Lakshdeep	0.01	
30.	Mizoram	36.00	
31.	Pondicherry	0.53	
Total :		1,903.41	

[English]

Use of Blue Dust for Steel Making

1996. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the research carried out by the National Mineral Development Corporation experts at the Bailadila mines has established that "blue dust" can be used in hi-tech areas and for manufacture of Steel ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reserves of blue dust in the Bailadila mines and how for these will go in increasing production ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). Laboratory scale research has been

conducted by National Mineral Development Corporation on the usage of blue dust and it has been found that blue dust concentrates can be used for :—

- (i) Manufacture of hard ferrites, soft ferrites and magnets used in electronic industry ;
- (ii) Manufacture of iron powder used in powder metallurgy, electrodes, steel strips, etc. Blue dust can also be mixed in a small proportion with iron ore fines as sinter feed in integrated steel plants.

(c) The estimated reserves of blue dust in Bailadila Sector are about 72 million tonnes. As use of blue dust for hi-tech purposes is still at an experimental stage, it will be too early to indicate its potential for increase in commercial production in the relevant areas.

Earnings from Indrail Pass Scheme

1997. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the earnings from Indrail passes sold to the foreigners and Indians living abroad during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the steps taken to provide more facilities and reservations to make this scheme popular and success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The earnings from the sale of Indrail Pass Tickets were as under :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Earnings in US Dollars</i>
1984-85	6,55,183
1985-86	7,33,409
1986-87	7,45,556

(b) Following steps have been taken to make the Scheme popular :—

I. Reservation Facilities

- (i) Overseas tourists can seek reservations in all classes and by all trains upto 360 days in advance.
- (ii) Separate reservation quotas have been set apart by important trains for Indrail Pass Ticket holders.
- (iii) A separate 'Central Space Control' has been set up at New Delhi Railway Station with Telex and Computer facilities to arrange confirmed reservations for foreign tourists.

II. Other Facilities

- (i) General Sales Agents have been appointed in 9 Foreign Countries for sale of Indrail Pass Tickets.
- (ii) Separate counters have been set up at a number of important stations for sale of Indrail Pass Tickets.

Opening of CGHS Dispensary in Pragati Vihar, New Delhi

1998. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to set up a CGHS Dispensary in Pragati Vihar area in South Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the setting up of the said dispensary; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Possession of eight quarters from "Service personnel Block" in Pragati Vihar Complex has been taken over. However, these quarters were in very poor and

unhygienic condition. At present, major additions/alteration and repair work is being undertaken by Central Public Works Department to meet the functional requirement of the dispensary. The dispensary will be opened after the repair work is completed.

Co-Relation Between Family Planning and Availability of Water Resources

1999. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made to establish a corelationship between family planning and availability of water resources if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(b) what kind of co-ordination has been established with all water resources procurement and management agencies to promote family planning ; and

(c) what new publicity material has been evolved to promote it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). No study has been undertaken to establish a co-relationship between family planning and availability of water resources.

Indo-American Programme for Medical Research and Education

2000. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-American programme for medical research and education has been launched recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the estimated amount involved and resources for the funding of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Indo-US Cooperation in medical research is going on for more than two decades. The area of health, medical and life sciences is one of the several subjects covered under the Indo-US Subcommission on Science and Technology, set up in 1975. Bio-medical Science also figures in Indo-US Cooperation under the Gandhi-Reagan Science and Technology Initiatives (1983) (STI). Funding for the programmes is mainly derived from US-India Rupee Fund (formerly PL-480 funds). For projects under the STI, the Indian component is met by ICMR and Deptt. of Science and Technology.

Inder Puri Railway Station In Dehli

2001. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Inder Puri Railway Station on Delhi ring-railway was constructed and completed in all respects nearly four years ago and, if so, the amount spent on it;

(b) the reasons for keeping it non-operative;

(c) whether any representations have been received requesting for its functioning; and

(d) the action taken to remove the obstacles, if any, to start this railway station keeping in view the difficulties of the people residing around it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Construction of Inder Puri Railway station was completed in August, 1985 at a cost of Rs. 11.29 lakhs.

(b) As per extant policy, the Railway Administration is guided by the recommendation of the concerned State Government for naming a new passenger halt. The name has not yet been finally recommended by Delhi Administration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is being regularly pursued with the Delhi Administration for early approval of the name.

High Powered Committee to Identify Art Objects Etc.

2002. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether his Ministry has constituted a high-powered Committee of art experts to identify those artefacts and sculptures which can be declared as national treasure;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee;

(c) what will be the main objects to be classified as a national treasure; and

(d) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement showing the composition of the Committee constituted for Identifying Art Objects of National Importance is given below.

(c) Art objects belonging to various categories and different periods fulfilling criteria such as historical rarity, aesthetic excellence, stylistic and technical importance and iconographic significance will be classified as of national importance.

(d) The Committee is expected to submit its final recommendations by April, 1990.

STATEMENT

Composition of the Committee for Identifying Art Objects of National Importance.

1. Prof. B.B. Lal,
Former Director General,
Archaeological Survey of India.
2. Shri K.V. Soundara Rajan,
Former Additional Director General,
Archaeological Survey of India.
3. Dr. Dr. U.P. Shah,
Former Director,
Oriental Research Institute.
4. Dr. S.C. Kala,
Former Director,
Allahabad Museum.
5. Dr. P. Banerjee,
Former Assistant Director,
National Museum.
6. Dr. K.D. Bajpai,
Former Head of Department,
Ancient History,
Sagar University.
7. D. B.N. Goswamy,
Prof. of History of Art,
Punjab University, Chandigarh.
8. Dr. Asok K. Das,
Director,
Maharaja Sawai
Man Singh II Museum.
9. Dr. Anis Farooqi,
Director,
National Gallery of Modern Art.
10. Dr. M.L. Nigam,
Director,
Salar Jung Museum.
11. Dr. R.C. Sharma,
Director,
Indian Museum.
12. Dr. H.K. Prasad,
Director, Museums,
Bihar.
13. Dr. R. Nagaswamy,
Director,
Department of Archaeology,
Madras.
14. Director General,
Archaeological Survey of India.

15. Dr. S.D. Trivedi,
Director,
State Museum, UP.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

16. Dr. (Mrs.) Debla Mitra,
Former Director General,
Archaeological Survey of India.

Patna as Major River Port

17. Dr. Anand Krishna,
Former Head of
Department of Art History,
Banaras Hindu University,

2004. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI LALITESHWAR PRA-
SAD SHAHI :

18. Shri R.C. Tripathi,
Joint Secretary,
Department of Culture.

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

19. Dr. L.P. Sihare,
Director,
National Museum.

(a) whether the Expert Group, appointed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India has expressed an opinion that Patna may become a major river port in their preliminary study; and

Cost Pricing Analysis of Railway Units by BICP

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to develop it?

2003. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have asked the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to carry out a cost pricing analysis for two units of the Railways ;

(b) if so, the reasons for conducting such a study;

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Railways are also proposing delegation of more powers to the management of its undertaking?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The Inland Waterways Authority of India has not appointed an expert group referred to in part (a) of the question. However, a scheme for setting up of infrastructural facilities for introduction of Inland water transport services between Farakka and Patna on the river Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 394 lakhs is under implementation by the Inland Waterways Authority of India. Under this scheme, an IWT terminal is proposed to be set up at Patna at an estimated cost of Rs. 70 lakhs. Further, the IWAI has appointed a consultant to prepare Detailed Project Report for the IWT terminal at Patna. The DPR is expected to be available by February, 1988. In this connection, the Inland Waterways Authority of India has taken over land measuring 2620 sq.m. from railways at Mahendru Ghat (Patna) to develop the IWT terminal.

Hydrographic Survey and Techno-Economic Studies of Rivers

2005. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken hydrographic survey and techno-economic studies of some rivers for declaration as National Waterways ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The hydrographic surveys on the Ganga and Sunderbans have been completed. These surveys are in progress on the Brahmaputra, the West Coast Canal and the Godavari and are expected to be completed by 1989, 1987 and 1988 respectively.

As regards techno-economic studies, these have been completed on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and partly on the Narmada. These studies are in progress on the West Coast Canal, the Godavari and the Sunderbans and are expected to be completed by 1987, February and March, 1988 respectively.

Teaching and Practice in Tibetan and Chinese Systems of Medicine

2006. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tibetan and Chinese system of medicine are being taught and practised in Delhi, Pune and other parts of the country and have proved quite effective in the treatment of a number of ailments ;

(b) if so, the details of the courses being conducted by some important institutions/individuals and names and addresses of such institutions ;

(c) whether the certificate/diplomas/degrees given by the aforesaid institutions/individuals are recognised ;

(d) whether any permission is required from the State Governments/Union Government for running of such courses ; and

(e) whether all institutions have obtained such permission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (e). There is no Central Legislation regulating the education and practice of Tibetan and Chinese systems of Medicine. There are some private institutions providing medical care through Tibetan and Chinese systems of medicine. However, the Government have no records about these institutions or the efficacy of these systems of medicine.

'Electro-Homoe' System of Medicine

2007. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence and growing popularity of 'Electro Homeo' system of medicine ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being contemplated to give due recognition to this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The system of Electro-Homoeopathy is not a part of the National Health Programme.

Mankhurd-Belapur Railway Project

2008. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mankhurd-Belapur Rail Project linking Bombay to New Bombay is likely to be completed in 1990 about two months ahead of its schedule ; and

(b) how far the work on this project has been completed and how much amount has been spent so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Subject to

availability of funds and removal of encroachments existing on a part of the Project alignment by Maharashtra State Government, Mankhurd-Belapur Rail Project is scheduled to be completed by 1990-91.

(b) Physical progress and the amount spent on the Project upto 30.9.1987 are 12.9% and Rs. 13.21 crores respectively.

Setting Up of Second Steel Plant in Orissa

2009. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up second steel plant in Orissa is still under the consideration of Government ;

(b) if so the reasons of the delay in implementing the proposal ;

(c) the time by which the steel plant is expected to be set up ; and

(d) the progress made in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to
(d). The Government had decided in principle to set up a Steel plant at Daitari in Orissa. However, it has not been possible to take substantive steps for the setting up of this plant so far due to constraints in resources. Only some preliminary works have been undertaken so far. Further work is dependent upon allocation of resources for this project.

Cooperation of Organised Sector in Propagating Small Family Norms

2010. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether Union Government have sought cooperation of the organised sector in propagating the small family norms ;

(b) if so, whether tripartite National Committee on family welfare has been reconstituted recently ;

(c) if so, the guidelines issued to the tripartite Committee ; and

(d) to what extent the Committee has helped in implementing the family planning programme ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The terms of reference of the National Tripartite Committee are :

(i) To evolve appropriate policies, formulate specific programmes, identify areas of weakness and suggest corrective measures and evaluate the progress of the Family Welfare Planning, Programme and activities in the Organised Sector ;

(ii) To enlist the support and cooperation of trade unions and managements in the field of education and motivation of workers ; and

(iii) To give expert advice to the Government on the implementation of the Schemes in the Organised Sector.

The first meeting of the Tripartite Committee was held on 28-9-87. The strategy for the Family Welfare Programme in the Organised Sector was discussed and certain points of action identified. The second meeting of the Committee is scheduled to be held some time in March, 1988.

Allocations for Education

2011. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the present budgetary allocations are adequate to meet the needs of the education; and

(b) if not, whether the allocation will be increased in the next budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). Allocation for education depends on availability of funds and priorities accorded to it. Every effort is being made to allocate the required funds for education keeping in view the priorities established in the National Policy on Education.

Special pay to the Employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Posted in N.E. Region

2012. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government employees posted in North Eastern Region are granted special allowance to the tune of 25 per cent of their basic pay;

(b) if so, the reasons why the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan working in North Eastern Region are not being paid this allowance;

(c) whether Government propose to pay it to those employees now; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The Central Government employees posted in North Eastern Region are granted special allowance as per orders issued from time to time. These orders were initially valid for a period of three years, i.e., upto 31.10.1986 which was subsequently extended by a period of six months, i.e. upto 30.4.1987.

The employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan posted in that region have been paid this allowance upto 30.4.1987.

Subsequently, Ministry of Finance have extended the validity of these orders upto 31.1.1988 in respect of Central Government employees posted in that region. The matter regarding extension of these orders to the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan upto 31.1.1988 posted in that region is under consideration.

Modernisation of IISCO

2013. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2761 on 13 August, 1987 regarding feasibility report for IISCO from Japan and state :

(a) the main features of feasibility report in respect of IISCO including the cost of execution thereof;

(b) whether such report has been approved by Government ; and

(c) if not, what is the stage at which proposal for modernisation of IISCO rests at present?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The main features of the Feasibility Report for IISCO prepared by Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) are as follows :

After modernisation there would be an increase in—

(i) manpower productivity of liquid steel from existing 24 tonnes/man/year to 152 tonnes/man/year,

(ii) rated capacity from 1 MTPA to 2.15 MTPA,

(iii) blast furnace productivity from 0.71 tonnes per Cubic Meter per day to 1.41 tonnes per Cubic Meter per day.

(iv) Reduction in the following—

- (a) Coke consumption rate from 1056 kg/per tonne of crude steel to 589 kg/per tonne of crude steel.
- (b) Energy consumption from 13.761/C Cal/tonne to 7.718 C Cal/tonne.
- (c) Cost of production.

The capital cost estimated by JICA for the execution of their proposal is Rs. 2450 crores approximately.

(b) and (c): The Government are currently examining the report.

Shortfall in Achievable Capacity of Durgapur Steel Plant

2014. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.7150 on 20 April, 1987 regarding Modernisation of Steel Plants and state :

(a) whether investigations have been made as to what was actual achievable capacity against declared rated capacity of 1.6 million tonnes of Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons found on such investigation; and

(c) whether the responsibility for shortfall in achievable capacity and in actual production has been fixed; if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir Various Studies of the Durgapur Steel Plant have indicated differentiated figures of achievable capacity. All the assessments indicate that the achievable capacity is below the rated capacity of 1.6 million tonnes. The main reasons for lower achievable capacity are :

- (i) Inherent logistic imbalances that crept into the plant at the time of its expansion from 1 million tonne to 1.6 million tonnes stage;
- (ii) Deterioration in quality of raw materials and absence of desired averaging and blending facilities; and
- (iii) The ageing and the technological obsolescence of the plant and the equipment.

(c) In view of the above reasons being of a complex and varied nature, no specific responsibility can be fixed for the achievable capacity being below the rated capacity or the actual production being below the achievable capacity.

Technological Upgradation of Steel Production

2015. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7114 on 20 April, 1987 regarding outdated technology in steel plants and state :

(a) whether Government are aware that open hearths were being phased out in the advanced countries, ingot casting is being replaced by continuous casting and the converter shop at Rourkela was outdated;

(b) if so, what proposals, if any, were mooted for technological upgradation in respect of the above processes; and

(c) the fate of such proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Proposals for technological upgradation, include the following programmes for introduction in public sector plants in a phased manner :—

- (1) Replacement of Open Hearth Furnaces by LD Converters. This would be undertaken during the proposed modernisation of IISCO, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants;

(2) Introduction of Continuous Casting Technology for replacement of conventional ingot casting. These too are integral parts of the envisaged modernisation schemes.

(3) Introduction of KORF Technology in Open Hearth Furnaces as an interim measure for productivity and efficiency improvement at Rourkela Steel Plant and IISCO. This technology has already been commissioned at Rourkela and steps are under way to introduce it at IISCO.

(4) Introduction of Twin Hearth Technology by conversion of Open Hearth Furnace. One 500 T Open Hearth Furnace at Bhilai Steel Plant has already been converted into Twin Hearth Furnace. This has increased the productivity of the Furnace and substantially reduced the fuel consumption.

Harmful Effects of Achesia Plants

2016. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Achesia saplings planted under the afforestation programme cause lung diseases; and

(b) if so, what action is taken against the plantation of Achesia saplings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No species named Achesia is known to exist.

(b) Does not arise.

Gas Based Sponge Iron Units

2017. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for promoting big Gas-based sponge iron units in Karishna Godavari Basin;

(b) whether SAIL and TISCO have evinced keen interest in setting up their units based on imported technology; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). SAIL and TISCO have indicated their interest in setting up gas based sponge iron units in this area but have not so far worked out any details.

Corporate Plan for Railways

2018. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in adopting a corporate plan strategy which was proposed to be adopted for a period ending with this century and when it is expected to be adopted; and

(b) the total investment envisaged for this plan and how much of it would be raised from the internal generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Indian Railways Corporate Plan-1985-2000 has been finalised in August 1987.

(b) The total investment over the 15 year period-1985-00, is envisaged as Rs. 46,150 crores at 1985 prices. Of this, about Rs. 26,000 crores are to be raised from internal generation.

Aerial Seedling by I. A. F.

2019. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether aerial seedling was done by the Indian Air Force planes with the help of Forest Department under Social Forestry Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI):(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details of aerial seedling done by the Indian Air Force are as under:—

S. No.	Name of State	Aerial Seedling done in ha.	
		1985-86	1986-87
1.	Gujarat	3009	—
2.	Karnataka	4000	13756
3.	Madhya Pradesh	—	7000
4.	Maharashtra	2340	—
5.	Orissa	1357	1933
6.	Rajasthan	3500	6000
7.	Uttar Pradesh	3025	503
Total		17231	29192

Nomination for MBBS and BDS Courses

2020. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: the details of the persons nominated for MBBS and BDS courses in different Medical Colleges in the country by Union Government during the years 1986 and 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): Government of India allocate a certain number of seats which are contributed to the Central Pool by States/Union Territory Governments with medical/dental colleges to the States/Union Territories without medical/dental 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/BDS 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 are allotted. The Government of India have no information regarding actual number of students admitted against allocations made to the States/Union Territories without medical/dental colleges and other concerned agencies.

Nomination to Engineering Institutes

2021. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the persons nominated for different Engineering Courses in Engineering institutes of different States during the years 1986 and 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): The Government of India do not nominate students for engineering courses in any institution. However seats are reserved by Government of India in Engineering Colleges for those States/Union Territories which either do not have any Engineering College of their own or are lacking facilities in some specific fields of Engineering and Technology. Nominations against these seats are made directly by the respective State Governments/Union Territories' administrations to the concerned institutions.

Dismantling of Gunda Road Junction (Karnataka)

2022. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to dismantle the Gunda Road Junction on Kottur portion of the Hospet-Kottur railway line;

(b) whether it is a fact that this branch line has been serving the public and business community of the area in the interior of Karnataka; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to review this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Hospet—Gunda Road-Kotturu metre gauge section of South Central Railway is an uneconomic branch line, incurring a heavy loss. However, there is no proposal to close/dismantle his line at present.

Shortfall in Steel Output

2023. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 24 October, 1987 regarding shortfall in steel output;

(b) if so, the quantity of steel that fell short of the target;

(c) the names of the steel plants where this target could not be achieved together with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether steel had to be imported to meet the domestic requirements if so, the value thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to make up the loss and to achieve the target fixed for December, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The shortfall occurred mainly on account of operational problems, lower availability of equipment in these plants due to greater down-time for capital repairs and shut down of all blast furnaces caused by stoppage of boilers in the old captive power plant of Rourkela Steel Plant. The target of saleable steel from April to October, 1987 and actual production was as follows : —

	('000 tonnes)		
	Target	Actual	Shortfall
Bhilai	1366	1131	233
Durgapur	452	452	0
Rourkela	682	602	80
Bokaro	1245	1002	233
IISCO	312	295	17

(d). Yes, Sir. Shipments of Canalised import of steel from abroad during April-September, 1987 were 427,309 tonnes valued at about Rs. 220 crores.

(e). SAIL having initiated following steps to achieve the targets—

- Moulding a better work culture which focuses primarily on better team work and higher levels of discipline;
- systematic maintenance of equipment;
- strict adherence to technological norms; and
- optimisation and augmentation of captive power generation,

have geared themselves to higher levels of production in the remaining months of the year.

Tour by Medical Experts in Drought Affected Areas

2024. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have appointed a high powered Committee of the medical experts in the country to tour the drought affected areas which have become disease prone areas;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee;

(c) the areas visited by the Committee and whether the Committee has submitted its Report ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee?

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

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

Computerisation of Reservation at Ahmedabad Railway Station

2025. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce computerisation of railway reservation at Ahmedabad station; and

(b) if so, the expected time by which this work is likely to be completed?

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

(b) The work at Ahmedabad is expected to be completed by December 1989.

Increase in the Frequency of Sarvodaya and Ashram Express

2026. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received to increase the frequency of Delhi-Ahmedabad Sarvodaya Express and Ashram Express; and

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

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

(b) In view of lack of spare line capacity on sections enroute, the proposal is not found feasible.

Over Bridge at Vishakhapatnam

2027. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a Railway over bridge at Ramamurthy Pantulu Peta at Vishakhapatnam on the recommendations made by Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted and the estimates sanctioned for the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). A survey for fixing the site for the proposed road over bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Ramamurthy Pantulu Peta near Visakhapatnam on cost sharing basis has been conducted jointly by the State Government and the Railways. The Plans and estimates are at present being finalised by the State Government.

(d) After finalisation of the plans, estimate and other preliminaries, action will be taken to include the work in the Railways' Works Programme.

Assistance for Widening of Gajuwaka and Anakapalli Road in Andhra Pradesh

2028. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for providing assistance for widening the road between Gajuwaka and Anakapalli in Visakhapatnam in view of the requirements of the steel Plant and congestion of the traffic;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been examined and the extent of financial involvement the rein; and

(c) the other important and major roads in Andhra Pradesh which are likely to receive financial assistance from the Union ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The present road from Visakhapatnam to Anakapalli Section of NH 5 is already two lane road in fair condition. The work of widening this road to four lanes will be taken up depending upon the position of availability of funds and inter-se priority of National Highway works on All India basis.

(c) National Highways being a Central subject, the maintenance and development of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh is done by the Central Government to keep them traffic worthy. It is proposed to spend the following amounts on the development and maintenance of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh during 1987-88.

(i) Development Rs. 2400.00 lakhs works:

(ii) Maintenance and Repairs: @ Rs. 864.45 lakhs @ upto October, 1987.

Re-Appearance of Kala-Azar in Bihar

2029. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many districts of Bihar Kala-Azar has made re-appearance;

(b) whether more than 10,000 persons have been affected by it;

(c) whether the medicine for this is to be imported and as such the patients are not being attended to properly; and

(d) if so, what arrangements are being made to ensure proper supply of medicines and develop also medicine within the country ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The drug of choice for the treatment of Kala-azar is Sodium Antimony Gluconate which is indigenously manufactured and is available in the country. The cases who are resistant to Antimony Compound require Pentamidine which is not manufactured in the country. The number of such cases ranges between 7-8 Per cent. 1800 ampoules of pentamidine were made available to the Government of Bihar through the W.H.O. during 1986.

The procurement of Drugs for the treatment of Kala-azar cases is the responsibility of the State Government.

BIO Electronic Functional Diagnostic Centres

2030. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bio-Electronic functional Diagnostic Centres are functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the places where these Centres are located State-wise;

(c) the services being provided by these Centres;

(d) whether charges at these Centres are very high; and

(e) if so, the measures Government propose to take to ensure that poor people are benefited by these Centres?

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

(b) These centres are mostly located in cities/big towns of almost all the States in the country except few States of North-East region.

(c) Cat Scanning, Ultrasound Scanning, Echocardiograph, Laboratory Investigation etc. Services are provided by these Centres.

(d) The charges charged by these Centres are reasonable.

(e) 100% Custom Duty Exemption Certificates are issued in favour of those Centres which meet the statutory provision of Notification for providing not less than 40% free treatment of OPD and 10% indoor free services. Since the health is a State subject, State Governments are required to ensure its compliance.

Measures to Check Adulteration

2031. DR: (MRS.) T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been giving publicity through press regarding certain articles used for adulteration in most of the food items; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to set up mobile testing laboratories in all States of the country; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A few States/Union Territory Administration have been issuing press-notes from time to time indicating commonly used adulterants in various items of food and simple tests for detection of such adulteration, for the purpose of educating the consumers.

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

Availablility of Railway Time-Tables

2032. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the months in which the Railway Time-Tables are published every year;

(b) whether it is a fact that these time-Tables are made available just before 4-6 days from the date on which these are made effective on each occasion, causing difficulties to the touring community as a result thereof;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make the Time-Tables available 15 days in advance from the date of making them effective;

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) New Time-Tables come into effect from April and October each year.

(b) to (e). Accomodation of last minute suggestions, limitations of printing capacity, etc. sometimes delay publication. It has always been our endeavour to make the Time Table available for sale a fortnight before the due date.

Checking of Ticketless Travelling by A. T. I's in Moving DIC Buses

2033. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some court case in the past checking of ticketless travelling by A T. I's in moving buses has been prohibited;

(b) if so, the details of such decision of the Hon'ble Court;

(c) whether the said decision has been implemented so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). In two separate judgements, Courts have held that:—

(i) The Traffic Inspectors of DTC have no power to check the tickets of the passengers; and

(ii). The Traffic Inspectors and Assistant Traffic Inspectors of DTC have the right to check the tickets of passengers, but only after they alight from the Bus.

(c) to (e). The former judgement was set aside by a Senior Court and the operation of the second judgement has been stayed by the High Court.

Purchase of new Buses by DTC

2034. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has purchased new buses to increase its existing fleet;

(b) if so, the number of buses purchased during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the strength of buses as on 31 October, 1987;

(d) the total number of buses which are in working condition as on 31 October, 1987;

(e) whether new buses have been provided on such routes where commuters have been complaining of inadequate bus service; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Number of buses purchased during the last three years have been as under:—

Year	Number of buses
1984-85	332
1985-86	202
1986-87	408

The new buses have been mainly for replacing the overaged buses.

(c) Fleet strength as on 31-10-1987 was 4187.

(d) As on 31-10-1987, fleet availability for operation was 3882.

(e) New buses have been deployed on routes, wherever inadequacy had been felt on the basis of traffic surveys as also where replacement was required.

(f) Does not arise.

Ganga Action Plan

2035. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schemes sanctioned to date under the Ganga Action Plan and cost thereof State-wise;

(b) whether foreign assistance has also been obtained for some of these schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is delay in implementation of these schemes; and

(e) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The position regarding sanction of schemes as on 31.10.87 is as follows—

State	No. of schemes sanctioned	Estimated cost (Rs. Crores)
U.P.	66	84.33
Bihar	27	10.12
West Bengal	90	85.70
Total	183	180.15

(b) and (c). An agreement has been concluded between the Govt. of India and the World Bank providing for World Bank assistance to the U.P. Urban Development Project of which Ganga Action Plan is a component.

The total cost of the U.P. Urban Development Project including contingencies is estimated to be Rs. 83.27 crores. Out of this, the cost of the Ganga Action Plan component is estimated to be Rs. 57.77 crores for the following items:

- (i) Technical assistance and training.
- (ii) Construction of Sewage Treatment Plants in a few locations.
- (iii) Procurement of equipments for mechanical cleaning of sewers and automatic monitoring of river water quality. The World Bank assistance will cover full cost of imports, if any, and about 52% of the cost of goods and services to be indigenously procured. The total amount of assistance is expected to be about Rs. 32 crores.

In addition the Govt. of Netherlands has offered 64 million Dutch guilders worth of technical and financial assistance for integral sanitation projects for Kanpur and Mirzapur under the Ganga Action Plan. The detailed project reports are yet to be submitted by the Govt. of U.P.

(d) No, Sir. Most of the schemes for interception and diversion of sewage are expected to be implemented by the end of March, 1990.

(e) Does not arise.

Train accidents since August 1987

2036. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents which took place on Indian Railways since August 1987, Zone-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured therein and loss to Railways as a result thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the causes of these accidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Zone-wise break-up of train accidents which took place on Indian Railways during August-October 1987 is as under:—

	Zone	No. of accidents
	Central	2
	Eastern	16
	Northern	19
	North Eastern	8
	Northeast Frontier	10
	Southern	12
	South Central	16
	South Eastern	19
	Western	20

(b) In these accidents, 20 persons lost their lives and 78 others were injured. Loss to railway property was about Rs 4,50 crores.

(c) and (d). All these accidents have been enquired into either by the Commissioners of Railway Safety who function independently under the administrative control of Ministry of Civil Aviation or by the Departmental Enquiry Committees. Major causes are failure of railway staff, failure of persons other than railway staff like road vehicle drivers, equipment failure, sabotage and incidental causes like falling of boulders, trees, etc. on track.

Repair of National Highway Between Ongole and Guntur

2037. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned during 1987-88 for the repair of National Highway between Ongole and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal for construction of new bridges in place of old and ruined bridges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Funds for repairs of National Highways are not released National Highway wise. During 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 864.32 lakhs has so far been released to Andhra Pradesh for the Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Sanction of estimate for reconstruction of three bridges at km. 298/6, 309/6 and 361/10 of this section at an estimated cost of Rs. 135.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Improvement of Passenger Facilities in Long Distance Trains

2038. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the facilities provided to passengers in long distance trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide a doctor in each of the long distance train; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Upgradation of facilities/amenities for the passengers is a continuous process. Some of the improvements made or proposed to be made in long distance trains are shown in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

1. Drinking water facilities have been provided on all important long distance trains and stations.

2. Mobile train cleaning staff has been provided on nominated long distance trains during day journeys.
3. Provision of Train Superintendents in certain Superfast trains.
4. Provision of Bedroll to passengers in important Mail/Express trains.
5. Introduction of casserole service in selected trains for serving hot/tasty food in hygenic condition to passengers.
6. Water tank capacity of B.G. and M.G. coaches has been increased from 1272 litres to 1820 litres and from 960 litres to 1206 litres respectively.
7. All wooden seats in Second Class coaches will be converted to cushion type on long distance trains progressively.
8. To reduce overcrowding and to provide greater travelling comfort, First Class Coaches are being gradually replaced by A.C. 2-Tier Sleepers.
9. Vestibuling is being progressively introduced on important trains.
10. To wipe out the overaged coach arrears, a new Rail Coach Factory is being constructed.
11. Replacement of 24 Volt battery system with End-on and Mid-on Generation System.
12. Replacement of dynamos by alternators.
13. Replacement of 2" dynamo belts by 4" belts.

Import of Steel Items

2039. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise steel items imported and foreign exchange spent during the year 1987-88 till date;

(b) whether Government propose to undertake the project under technical collaboration of advanced countries for setting up viable units for manufacture of various types of steel within the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Data on total import of iron and steel are compiled and published by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. Data for 1987-88 is yet to be published. However, data on import shipments during April-September, 1987 for the canalised imports of iron and steel by Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation is given below:—

<i>Items</i>	<i>Quantity Shipped</i>	<i>Value of</i>
	<i>Since (1.4.87)</i>	<i>Shipment</i>
	(Tonnes)	(Rs. millions)
1. Semis	94614	268.52
2. Bars & Rods	1402	5.57
3. Structural	34929	108.82
4. MS/HT/SBQ Plates	24757	115.51
5. HR Coils/Skelp	66830	291.73
6. CR Coils/Skelp	85003	428.73
7. Galvanized (Plain) sheets	565	4.60
8. Galvanized (Corrugated) Sheets	17	0.11
9. Aluminium alloy coated sheets	1999	11.62
10. Electrical sheets (CRGO)	13495	197.86
11. Electrical sheets (CRNGO)	25593	198.51
12. Tin Mill Black Plate	69139	424.31
13. Tin Plates	1485	11.75
14. HR/CR Strips	1437	9.57
15. Alloy/Stainless steel	6044	120.14
Total	427309	2197.35

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Resource constraints during the VII Plan period do not permit setting up of any new plants by Government.

Asiatic Lions

2040. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the unprecedented drought in Gujarat has affected the habitation of asiatic lions in the Gir forests;

(b) If so, the steps proposed to be taken to protect the animal population; and

(c) the lion population there at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps proposed to be taken to protect the animal population include preventing the illegal entry of cattle into Gir national park and sanctuary, continuous vaccination of cattle residing around the sanctuary, provision of additional manpower and equipment for Protection work and provision of drinking water for animals.

(c) The last enumeration done in 1985 showed 239 lions.

Passenger and Goods Booking Facilities in Malabar Region

2041. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a complaint from the people of Malabar in Kerala that proper passenger and goods booking facilities are not available at the railway stations in the Malabar area; and ?

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No such complaint has been received regarding goods booking facilities. However, a representation to the effect that the facility of reservation counters for the trains introduced from Cochin Harbour Terminus from 1.4.1987 had not been provided was received.

(b) Double-shift working at Ernakulam Reservation and Booking Office was introduced from April, 1987.

Reservation Quota At Stations in Sikkim, Jalpaiguri and Siliguri

2042. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an out-agency at Gangtok has very limited quota of 2 berths in A.C, two Tier, 4 berths in First Class, 70 berths in Second Class and 2 seats in Chair-Car for all trains operating from New Jalpaiguri and Siliguri stations;

(b) if so, since when this quota has been operating;

(c) whether Government have system to review from time to time to augment existing reservation quotas;

(d) if so, the total number of reviews made in each year during 1981 to 1987 with details of each such review;

(e) the steps Government propose to take to augment the existing quota of reservation of out-agency at Gangtok in view of increase in passenger traffic during 1982-87; and

(f) the return journey quota for Sikkim and Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. At present Gangtok out-agency has the following quotas:

i. A.C. 2-tier	7 berths
ii. First Class	10 berths
iii. AC Chair Car	4 seats
iv. Second Class	72 berths

(b) The above quota is being operated from 1.7.1987.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The quotas are normally reviewed bil-annually. A statement showing

augmentation/fresh allotment of quotas at Gangtok out agency during 1982-87 given below.

(e) The quotas are kept under review and adjusted from time to time to conform to trends of traffic and availability of train accommodation as reflected in reply to part (d).

(f) At present there is no return journey quota between Sikkim (Gangtok Out Agency) and Delhi.

STATEMENT

Year & Train No.	Additional/Fresh Quota allotted at Gangtok			
	AC2-tier	1st Class	A.C. Chair	II Class berths seats
1982				
44 Darjeeling Mail	2	—	—	—
15 Guwahati-Varanasi Exp.	—	—	—	2
166 New Bongaigaon-Howrah Express	—	—	—	5
1983				
155 Tinsukia Mail	2	—	—	—
58 Kanchanjunga Express	—	—	2	— 30
1984				
902 Guwahati-Trivandrum Exp.	—	4	—	16
1985				
155 Tinsukia Mail	—	2	—	2
1986				
44 Darjeeling Mail	—	—	2	— 4
155 Tinsukia Mail	2	—	—	4
509 Assam-Avadh Express	2	—	—	8
921 North Eastern Express	—	—	—	8
1987				
940 Guwahati Cochin Express	—	4	—	14
15 Guwahati-Varanasi Express	—	—	—	1
946 Guwahati-Bombay Express	—	—	—	2

Schemes to Provide Training to Players in Hill Areas

2043. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some schemes to provide training to players in different sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sports talents are available in large number of hill areas; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to train sportsmen of hill areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). Training to players in sports is provided under following Schemes of the Department and Sports Authority of India :—

- (i) National Sports Talent Scheme (NSTC) and training of selected children in adopted Schools of Sports Authority of India.
- (ii) Special Area Games Scheme of SAI for identifying the natural talent in sports available in different parts of the country and training of selected sportspersons.
- (iii) National Coaching Camps for preparation of teams in international competitions, junior national coaching camps in different sports and short duration coaching camps organised in States and Union Territories.
- (iv) Provision of coaches at Regional Coaching Centres in different States and Field Stations of Universities.
- (v) Regular training of children in Stadia in Delhi under the management of Sports Authority of India.

(c) and (d). Efforts have been made to identify sports talent in hilly areas under the Special Area Scheme. Under this Scheme, SAI have initiated a pilot project for scouting of talent in middle and long distance running in Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh. Similarly, talented Archers have been identified in areas like Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and North-Eastern States. Some of the Archers have shown national level performance after short duration of training. Apart from these Schemes, High Altitude Training Centres are being set up at Shimla and Shillaroo (Himachal Pradesh)

Memorandum to Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association

2044. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has submitted a Memorandum on its demands to Government in October, 1987;

(b) if so, the brief particulars of the demands; and

(c) the stand of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association submitted a memorandum on 13-10-1987 containing the following demands :

- (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission;
- (ii) Bilateral talks and acceptance of 11 point charter of demands submitted by the Association earlier; and
- (iii) Stoppage of victimization of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association office bearers.

In regard to the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission concerning the pay scales, Government orders were issued on 12-1-1987. While issuing these orders, recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission as also the postulates of the National Education Policy, 1986 were kept in view. In regard to the other recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission, the Empowered Committee which has since been reconstituted is examining them. Based on the recommendations of the Empowered Committee, appropriate decision will be taken by the Government.

The other demands of the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association are proposed to be discussed in the Joint Consultative Machinery of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Steps are being taken to constitute the Joint Consultative Machinery.

Guidelines for Transfer of Teachers by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

2045. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has revised its guidelines for the transfer of teaching personnel;

(b) the salient features of the new transfer policy;

(c) whether the guidelines have been relaxed in effecting some transfers during 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the special circumstances justifying the relaxation in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan at its 49th Meeting held on 23rd and 24th April, 1987 approved the revised guidelines for transfer of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas. A copy of the guidelines for transfer is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The revised guidelines for transfer came into force with effect from

1987-88. Hence the question of its relaxation during 1986-87 does not arise.

STATEMENT

Guidelines for Transfers

1. Normally transfers will be done only once in a year during the summer vacation so as to avoid mid-term movement of teachers/disruption in studies.
2. Transfers will be made after effecting promotions every year.
3. Transfer on administrative ground will be generally avoided. Where such transfer is unavoidable, prior approval of the Commissioner will be necessary.
4. Transfers on compassionate ground will be given first priority in cases where a teacher or his spouse or dependent children are suffering from illness such as Cancer, Cardiac problem, paralysis or have a death in the family.
5. Husband and Wife will be transferred/posted to the same station as far as possible.
6. Subject to the availability of vacancies, transfer of couple cases will be made on the basis of following priorities:
 - (i) Where both husband and wife are employed in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.
 - (ii) Where the spouse is a defence employee.
 - (iii) Where the spouse is a transferable Central/State Government employee.
 - (iv) When the spouse is a local resident viz. a businessman, Doctor/Advocate etc.
7. PRTs, TGTs and other teachers in the corresponding grade will be posted as far as possible in the same region of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in which they were selected. They will not ordinarily be transferred from the

region except on request against a clear vacancy.

8. No request for transfer will ordinarily be entertained unless a teacher has completed 3 years' stay at a particular station.
9. If there are more than one claimant for transfer to a particular station they will be considered strictly in order of the length of their stay at a station where they are posted. If more than one person have same stay, their length of service in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan would be the determining criterion.
10. Vice-Principals and Principals will be liable to transfer all over India and the duration of stay at a particular station will be 5 years, to be counted with effect from 1 May.
11. PGTs and Vice-Principals on recruitment/promotion will be posted as far as possible outside the Region in another language area for five years after than they will be given a region of their choice, subject to the availability of vacancies.
12. Principals/Education Officers/Assistant Commissioners will not be posted to their state at any time during their service except during the last 5 years, subject to the availability of vacancies.

Concrete Sleepers Manufacturing Unit in Palghat

2046. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Concrete Sleeper Manufacturing unit at Palghat in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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

(b) One unit for production of prestressed sleepers for broad gauge has been proposed at Palghat Town. The factory is proposed to be set up in the private sector for supply of a quantity of 2.5 lakh sleepers initially which may be extended further by additional 2.5 lakh sleepers, depending upon the requirements of the Railways. The factory is proposed to be set up in the Railway land at Palghat Town.

The proposal is under finalisation.

(c) The unit is expected to be set up by the successful tenderer by March, 1989.

Proposal to Bring out Book Listing Major Diseases

2047. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation proposes to bring out a book on smallpox eradication and India's role in it; and

(b) whether Union Government also propose to bring out a book listing all the major diseases and steps taken to eradicate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A book entitled "The Eradication of Smallpox from India" was published by WHO in 1979 giving India's role in the eradication. Another book "Smallpox and its eradication" is to be proposed to be published by WHO in 1988. This book will include detailed information about the smallpox control in all countries including India.

(b) Government of India have already launched eradication and control programmes for a number of diseases. Detailed guidelines have been brought out separately for each disease for the use of health personnel for effective planning, monitoring and supervision of work.

[Translation]

Workshop on Laser Neuro-Surgery

2048. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop on Laser neuro-surgery was recently held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken in regard to neuro-surgery in this workshop; and

(c) whether the decisions taken will be laid on the Table of the House and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Various speakers discussed the applicability of Laser and Ultrasonic aspirator with regard to their use in Neurosurgery. Most of the speakers agreed that Laser and Ultrasonic aspirator have a great role to play. Most of the tumors especially vascular tumors can be removed with ease. It is of particular use in basal meningiomas, acoustic neuroma, thalamic tumors, brainstem and spinal cord tumours. Use of these high-tech equipments reduces the blood required during surgery, increased the safety margin by decreasing the need for manipulation within the brain and spinal cord and tumor in the depth can be removed more safely.

(c) The Government of India have not yet received the recommendations of the Workshop on Laser Neuro-Surgery. The question of placing the decision on the Table of the House does not, therefore, arise.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance From Japan For Improvement in Shipping

2049. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has recently taken a decision to give financial assistance for improvement in shipping;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the assistance; and

(c) if so, the amount so received and the terms and conditions on which it has been received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There is no information available with Government.

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

[*English*]

Afforestation Programme

2050. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(b) whether the afforestation programme has been scaled down heavily; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Reservation Services

2051. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after a dramatic improvement in railway bookings due to computerisation, the present position and service is fast deteriorating in the capital and elsewhere; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. There has been a perceptible improvement in railway bookings after computerisation.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical Reimbursement Facilities for Pensioners

2052. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make reimbursement of medical expenses admissible to the Pensioners who are residing at places which are not covered by C.G.H.S. facility;

(b) if so, 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). All Central Government Pensioners (except Railway and Defence) who were eligible for availing CGHS facilities while in service now have the option to get their names registered with any of the dispensaries in a city where CGHS is functioning irrespective of the fact as to whether they are residing in that city or not. A copy of the order is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-105/87].

Modernisation of Shipyards

2053. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to modernise the Shipyards in the country;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked therefor during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the details of the programme drawn up for modernising shipyards during the above Plan period?

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

(b) The total amount earmarked during the Seventh Five Year Plan for modernisation of four Public Sector. Shipyards under the administrative control of this Ministry is

Rs. 123.67 crores. This amount does not include modernisation of three Public Sector Shipyards under the administrative control of Defence Ministry as the same are not covered by the Five Year Plans.

(c) The main details of the programme drawn up for modernising shipyards during the Seventh Five Year Plan period are as follows:-

A. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

1. Development Programme, Stage-II (Covered Building Dock)
2. Modernisation of Shiprepair facilities.
3. Development of Off-shore fabrication yard at Lova Garden, Phase-I.
4. Additions, modifications, renewals and replacements.
5. 132 KV Sub-Station installation.
6. Augmentation of training facilities at HSL.
7. Optimising Stage-II by updating of equipment and facilities.

B. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

1. Township
2. Additional Inputs for rectification of imbalances in equipments and infrastructure for introduction of 2nd shift.
3. Additional quay (Extension of Quay 1).
4. i) Adoption of new designs and necessary modification.
ii) Production consultancy.
5. Addition, modification, renewals and replacements.
6. Augmentation of training facilities.
7. Diversification into offshore activity.
8. Additional Dry Dock.

C. Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.

1. Renewal and Replacement.
2. Modernization of ship building and Ship repairing facilities at PEW (C).
3. Modernization of Ship building and Ship repairing facilities at Salkia.
4. Modernization of Foundry at PEW.
5. Augmentation and modernization of Shipbuilding and Shiprepair facilities at the Nazir Gunj Works (PEW).

D. Rejabagan Dockyard of CIWTC

1. Civil work (New Building).
2. Miscellaneous Building and Facilities.
3. Civil Work Shiprepair.
4. Electrical installation.
5. Mechanical services.
6. Equipment and Machinery.
7. Engineering, Consultancy and Contingency.

E. Mazagon Dock Ltd.

1. Modernizing of Workshop.
2. Extension of its two Slipways.
3. Construction of, two additional Wet Basins.
4. Developing facilities at Nhava and Dighi Yards.

F. Garden Reach Shipluilders and Engineers Ltd.

1. Modernization and replacement of existing machinery and equipment.

2. Augmenting and modernising facilities for fitting out Naval vessels.
3. Conversion of one Dry Dock into Wet Basin.
4. Conversion of a Slipway into a Building Berth.

G. Goa Shipyards Ltd.

1. Augmentation of production facilities to modernise and increase its yard capacity.

Royalty Rates of Iron ore and Manganese

2054. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to revise the royalty rates of iron ore and manganese;

(b) whether the iron ore and manganese producing States had submitted proposal for the revision of royalty rates of these minerals ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Union Government on the revision of the royalty rates of these minerals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Central Government have revised the rates of royalty on minerals including iron ore and manganese ore with effect from 5.5.87 by amending the Second Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 through Notification No. GSR 458(E) dated 5.5.87.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The revised rates of royalty on iron ore and manganese ore are as under :

Iron ore :

(i) ore lumps :

(a) with 65% Fe or more Rs.6/-per tonne.

(b) with 62% Fe or more but less than 65% Fe Rs. 3.50 per tonne.

(c) with 60% Fe or more but less than 62% Fe Rs. 2.50 per tonne.

(d) with less than 60% Fe Rs. 2/- per tonne.

(ii) ore fines :

(A) fines (including natural fines produced incidental to mining and sizing of ore :

(a) with 65% Fe or more Rs. 3.50 per tonne.

(b) with 62% Fe or more but less than 65% Fe Rs. 2/- per tonne.

(c) with less than 62% Fe Rs. 1.50 per tonne.

(B) Concentrates prepared by beneficiation and/or concentration of low grade ore containing 40% Fe or less Rs. 0.50 per tonne

Manganese ore :

(a) Manganese dioxide (containing 78% or more of MnO₂ and 4% or below Fe) Rs. 45/- per tonne.

(b) 40% Mn and above Rs. 15/- per tonne.

(c) 30% Mn and above but below 46% Mn Rs. 9/- per tonne.

(d) Below 35% Mn but above 25% Mn Rs. 6/- per tonne.

(e) 25% Mn or below Rs. 2/- per tonne.

[Translation]

Interim Relief to the Employees of Balco

2055. DR. PARABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether interim relief has not been paid to the workers of Bharat Aluminium Company;

(b) whether Government had sanctioned the interim relief to them; and

(c) whether workers of Bharat Aluminium Company, Korba are on strike and if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Interim relief is payable to the employees of Public Sector Enterprise effective from 1.1.1986, where the period of validity of wage settlements has expired or is to expire shortly. The wage revision of employees of BALCO at Korba is due only on 1.4.1989. The applicability of interim relief to the employees of BALCO at Korba is engaging the attention of the Government. The workers of BALCO at Korba are not on strike.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, what about my privilege motion against Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I Cannot tell you at this moment I will go through it and than tell you.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) Sir, I have given a privilege motion against Mr. Bhagat.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Pajapur): Sir, two motions are pending—one against the Prime Minister for having made an announcement in Nagaland, about the second Chamber in Nagaland, when the House was in Session.

Second is against the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for having issued a whip in the House and converted this Chamber into a Congress Party Office.

MR. SPEAKER: I assured you yesterday, I have taken appropriate steps. I am getting everything done and it will be before you pretty soon.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): While referring Mr. Shukla's case to the Privileges Committee, you in your wisdom made some observations that three different types of information were given to you. It has not been circulated in the Bulletin at all. The fact of his arrest has not appeared in our Bulletin at all.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said it on the floor of the House, here.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is different. The practice has been that it is notified in the Bulletin. It has always been notified.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. Yes, Mr. Jaipal Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We tabled a privilege notice and yesterday you said that it was under your consideration. We tried to impress upon you the urgency of the matter...

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you. I have already started my proceedings. I will go through them and then I will let you know. Mr. Unnikrishnan, it is there in the Bulletin.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We want to know about it. We should be kept informed about it.

MR. SPEAKER: When I am satisfied and when I have gone through all the processes, naturally I will come to you.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: (Kottayam) The concerned Minister is sitting there. You can ask him.

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you see that all the things which have to be done have to be done in a proper manner? There are set rules. Why do you want me to contravene the rules?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We would like you to appreciate the urgency of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: For me, it does not matter whether he is a Minister or an ordinary Member. He is first a Member and then a Minister. We will deal with everything as a Member. No problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no fun in wasting the time like this. I will do according to the rules.

SARI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Everything is on the record. What further information do you require? You can go through the proceedings. No further information is required.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: As per practice, I have to ask. I have to go through. I have also written to him. I need his explanation also. Don't rush me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to do like that. But I can assure you one thing justice will be done. If it is right, if the case deserves...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is a clear case of violation of all parliamentary

practices and that is why, it is urgent. How much time will you take?

(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the urgency; it is the importance of the case because it will be a path-setter. It will be something which has to be looked into properly. Don't rush me, because Heavens will not fall within two or three days, I will have my own time. I am going to discuss everything and then come to you. That is all.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is urgent for us, not for them,

MR. SPEAKER: Ram Dhanji, it may be urgent for you. But I have some compulsions. I have to complete the whole process so that I am not blamed for doing a wrong thing. I do that in case of every person and every job I will do according to rules. Please rest assured, I will not do any wrong, come what may.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): What can be more important than this one.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not undermined your importance.

[English]

I have said, it is very important I have to decide in a very cool and calm manner.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN: Since the House is in session ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is what is being looked into. You can do if you want to do it unnecessarily.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: I have personally written a letter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said. If you do not believe, then it is meaningless.

[English]

I have to act according to the rules and I will go through all the processes and not specially this or that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had written a letter to you. But you have not given any reply. It appears that no action has been taken on. We have also referred to the issuance of the whip in the letter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is their party matter. I have nothing to do with that.

[English]

I am only concerned with the House, with your party matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I have written to you regarding Prime Minister's speech in New York. What he spoke there is not true.

MR. SPEAKER: It has nothing to do with this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (BAHRAICHI): I am very thankful to you for making this observation that the whip is an internal matter of the Party. In the light of the observation which you have just now made, I would like to say that whip was issued not only in writing in the House ..

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through that.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I would like to read from May's Parliamentary Practice.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing You.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Why? In it unparliamentary?

MR. SPEAKER : If I have to allow that discussion, I will allow that quotation. I am going through all the pros and cons. That is what I have told You. That is a private matter within the Party whip. But what comes in the House, whether there is an infringement or not, that has to be seen by me.

[English]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I am not asking you to give your final judgement, Sir.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Please do something. Please give same ruling so that we may come to know about it.

(Interruptions)

Unless you give your ruling, we cannot know anything.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : There is no fun in wasting time. I will take my time and do it.

12.07 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd, New Delhi for 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi, for the Year 1986-87.
- (2) Annual Report of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5050/87]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. Calcutta for 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-Section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.
- (2) Annual Report of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5061/87]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of University of Delhi for 1985-86 and statement for delay in laying these Papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the Year 1985-86. [English]

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the Year 1985-86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5051/87]

12.08 hrs.

[English]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Amendment Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1987."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1987."

[English]

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following Bills, as passed by the Rajya Sabha:-

1. The Metro Railway (Construction of Works) Amendment Bill, 1987.
2. The Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill, 1987.

12.10 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Need for early clearance to the Sidhmukh and Nohar Canal Projects of Rajasthan

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the new Sidhmukh and Nohar Canals will be very important canals in Rajasthan. These may please be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. These canals will irrigate about 4 lakh acres of land in Bhadra and Nohar tehsils of Ganganagar district and Taranagar and Sadulpur tehsils of Churu district.

Survey of both these canals have since be completed and related papers are lying with the Central Water Commission for clearance. The Central Water Commission is taking much time in clearing the canal Projects. Under these circumstances clearance to the Sidhmukh and Nohar Canal Projects may please be given without delay so that the farmers are able to make use of these canals, remove their poverty and backwardness and at the same time are able to raise the national production. If the work on these canals is undertaken, 150 villages of Shriganganagar district which is now facing drought will be benefited and the people of the adjoining Churu district will also get employment. The Government of India also wants that the amounts spent on famine relief should provide permanent livelihood to the people. It will be possible only through these canals.

[*Sh. Birba*]

Therefore, the Government of India may issue suitable directions and orders to start the work on both these canals with a view to provide relief from camjne. I have been corresponding on this subject and also raised this issue in the House a number of times.

- (ii) Need to look into the problems of weavers and the irregularities in supply of yarn and sale of Janata Cloth in Bihar

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI (Madhubani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India towards the plight of about 3 crore people engaged in handloom and powerloom industry. The weavers in the whole country are facing the problem of un-employment due to unpreceded increase in the prices of yarn and they have left this industry and have been roaming in desperation in big cities. It is reported that this situation has arisen because of the fact that cotton and yarn are being exported abroad in large quantities. Besides serious irregularities are being committed in the supply of yarn and sale of Janata Cloth in many States particularly in Bihar. The weavers are being rendered jobless by showing false production and sale.

It is therefore, requested that yarn be supplied at last year's price the bungling in respect of Janata Cloth may be checked and crores of Government money be saved by cancelling false claims. The weavers may be allowed to produce Janata Cloth through Weavers' Cooperatives directly instead of through the Apex institution.

- (iii) Demand for beautification of Balkhira lake in Khalilabad Parliamentary Constituency.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to give the following notice under Rule 377.

"There is a big lake Bakhira in Khalilabad Parliamentary Constituency of Basti district. It is visited by all kinds of birds from various parts of the country and during winter season their number increases considerably. The above lake is a centre of

attraction for people of many districts. This lake is situated on the national highway which connects Gorakhpur with the internationally famous place Lumbini garden, the birth place of Lord Buddha. There has been a long standing demand of the local people, people's representatives and social workers for beautification of this lake with a view to develop it as a bird sanctuary. But so far no action has been taken in this regard. If this arrangement is made, the number of tourists will rise considerably.

I, therefore, demand that a scheme to beautify and develop Bakhira lake as a tourist centre be formulated and implemented without delay so that the place may develop as a centre of entertainment for the people and a suitable place for birds and animals.

[*English*]

- (iv) Need to take relief measures for the people affected by recent snowfall in Zanskar Sub-division of Kargil district and Lingshed area of Leh in Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Sir, unprecedented and early snowfall in the second week of October, 1937 in the Ladakh region of J&K has caused widespread damage to harvested crops in many parts of Ladakh and Kargil districts of the region. According to reports reaching now, the STOD areas of Zanskar sub-division of Kargil district and Lingshed, Debling, Yulehung Neyrak and some other higher reaches of Leh district have had very heavy snowfall and harvested crops and stakes of fodder collected by the farmers for winter months have been damaged. Shortage of essential foods for people and fodder for domestic cattle has also been reported from the above areas. Due to early closure of Zanskar-Kargil highway, some Bihari and Nepali coolies who had to track from Zanskar to Leh *Via* Zhunglam reportedly died on route. Deaths of some domestic cattle were also reported from the STOD area of Zanskar.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government for sanctioning of relief, sending of aerial reconnaissance party and arranging air-dropping of foods and fodder in the

affected areas of Zaskar in Kargil district and Lingshed area of Leh district at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

(v) Demand for immediate payment of 'Interim relief to the staff and workers of IDPL

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

The amount of interim relief given to the officers and staff of the Government of India Undertaking has provided some relief to the workers in this era of rising prices. But there are still some Government undertakings where this interim relief has not been paid. It has cause discontentment among the employees. If no immediate attention is paid towards it, there is every likelihood of spreading of industrial unrest. The I.D.P.L. is one among such undertakings where the management has refused to make payment of interim relief to the employees despite their repeated requests. The employees of the I.D.P.L. unit at Rishikesh have started a peaceful agitation to invite the attention of the management towards their demand for payment of interim relief. Without stopping production, the workers have though adopted legal methods to knock at the doors of the Manager of I.D.P.L. and other such officers from whom they were expecting justice, yet they have not been successful so far.

But it is clear that the 4000 workers of the I.D.P.L. unit at Rishikesh will not keep quiet with an empty stomach. More or less this is the position of the other units of the I.D.P.L. In this situation it is necessary for industrial peace that the hon. Minister of Industry may give immediate orders to the management of the I.D.P.L. to make payment of interim relief to its employees and ensure that this amount is paid immediately.

[*English*]

(vi) Need for more stringent measures to check smuggling in the country

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): Smuggling has assumed the proportion of the biggest industry.

According to an estimate the smuggled polyester fibre and fabrics come to a few thousands crore rupees per year. Together with smuggling activities in gold and electronics the total will be slightly over 1/3 of the exports. With the continuous smuggling of Narcotics etc., this evil has assumed alarming proportions. Therefore, suitable strategy may have to be formulated to effectively counteract this malady, if necessary, by strengthening and arming the administrative machinery with necessary powers by stringent legislation by securing the consensus of all sections and parties in the House.

(vii) Need to provide more funds to Uttar Pradesh to meet the situation created by drought

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): The State of Uttar Pradesh is one of the States currently in the grip of unprecedented drought conditions in various parts of the country. 50 of the 56 districts of the State have been severely affected. The estimated loss suffered by the State due to failure of rains in 1987-88 is Rs. 3,000 crores. On the agriculture front not more than 40% of the target of 116 lakh tonnes of Kharif foodgrains is likely to be harvested. The fall in sugarcane production is estimated to be 20% of the target.

The cost of drought relief programme is estimated to be Rs. 1300 crores whereas a meagre amount of Rs. 140 crore has been given by the Union Government to meet the situation. The State is facing serious paucity of funds to implement its drought relief schemes and is on the cresh-hold of economic crisis.

I would, therefore, strongly urge the Government to reconsider the matter and to meet the State Government's demand of Rs. 1300 crores so that the affected population is covered under the relief programme.

(viii) Need for steps to remove the apprehensions of the people regarding biological warfare and joining Paris Convention in view of Indo-US Vaccine Pact.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): The recently concluded Vaccine Action Programme Pact between the Governments of

[*Sh. Aziz Qureshi*]

India and U.S.A. has become the cause of many misunderstandings among the intellectuals, scientists and other citizens of the country. Some time back 20 senior scientists in a signed statement expressed their doubts over several of its aspects and legal complications.

Even a British Biologist Maurice Wilkins has openly stated that the United States is financing 40 genetic engineering programmes ostensibly to develop vaccines, but ultimately aimed at promoting their capability in the field of biological warfare. There are most serious apprehensions concerning the testing of what are called high-tech or genetically engineered vaccines on human subjects in India, the possibility of epidemiological (study of the cause of epidemic diseases) data being misused for biological warfare and the protection of intellectual property, copyright and patent rights of the two countries.

It appears that under the cover of Article VI of this Treaty an attempt is being made by Multi-nationals to bulldoze India into signing the Paris Convention, in spite of the categorical statement earlier made by the Government that it would in no way tamper with the Indian Patent Act 1970 and has no intention to join the Paris Convention.

The Government of India may kindly initiate action to remove the fear and apprehensions of this large and important section of people regarding article VI of this pact.

(ix) Need for live telecast of Car Festival in Puri

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : The temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri attracts pilgrims from all over the world. Temple is of monumental magnitude. The cult of Jagannath is pervading everywhere. The temple of Lord Jagannath is prevailing everywhere. The temple of Lord Jagannath is of international fame. In this temple no caste barrier is maintained. All castes from Brahmin to Harijan are allowed entry in his temple. Lord Jagannath is worshipped

by one and all. There is a conglomeration of religions in this temple. Lord Jagannath symbolises the synthesis of all religions. Every one must have heard about SALBEG, a muslim devotee of Lord Jagannath. The car festival of Lord Jagannath is not only celebrated in India, but also in America and other countries of the world.

Many foreigners visit Puri to witness the car festival. The temple is magnificent edifice of great significance architectural splendour. Jagannath Dharma preaches universal peace, progress and brotherhood. It is high time that direct telecast should be made of the car festival which has international significance.

(x) Agitation by Purbanchaliya Rail Karmi Sanstha for revocation of Punitive action against certain railway employees

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : The Purbanchaliya Rail Karmi Sanstha has again staged a Charma in the Boat Club, New Delhi on 17, 18 and Hunger Strike on 19th November, 1987 in connection with their 25 point of charter demands. Earlier, the Sanstha had staged Dharna and hunger strike at the Boat Club, New Delhi on 13.8.86 and 10.7.87 respectively and submitted memorandum to the Hon. Minister of State for Railways on 13.8.86 and 13.8.87 urging for revocation of punitive action on 10-11 of their employees. But the same has not been considered as yet. The Sanstha was a partner in the agitation on Foreign Nationals issue in Assam led by the All Assamese Students Union and Assam Gana Sangram Parishad in a democratic manner for last seven years. Ultimately the Government of India came out with an agreement with the Movement leaders considering their demands. But unfortunately the Assam Accord has remained a scrap of paper. In view of the Assam Accord, the State Government has considered the grievances of the State Government employees and all punitive actions have been withdrawn against the employees. But surprisingly the Central Government employees like the Rail employees, oil employees and others have been kept in the darkness as yet and no actions in their favour have been taken.

May I, therefore, request that the Government of India should immediately take necessary steps and consider the demands of the Railway employees so as to avoid further agitation by them.

not derive the benefits of the various safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes community in the Constitution. Which includes reservation of seats in the Meghalaya legislative Assembly. With the inclusion of these communities in the list of scheduled tribes, I am sure, they will derive the maximum benefit.

12.22 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DIS-
APPROVAL OF CONSTITUTION
(SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1987**

AND

**CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES)
ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL— CONTD.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR : The House shall now take up further consideration of the following motions moved by Dr. Chinta Mohan and Dr. (Smt.) Rajendra Kumar Bajpai on the 12th November, 1987, namely :—

There are many such tribal communities as well as scheduled caste communities in our country in different States which have been left out of the list of the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes Order of 1950. More and more demands are coming in from various communities residing in various States and one such community is the people of Ladakh.

The Ladakhi people have been agitating for long to declare the people of that area as scheduled tribes. In this connection as far back as in 1983 the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in a letter addressed to me *vide* No. 76-PMO/83 dated 18th April, 1983 assured me that the Government of India has decided to grant scheduled tribes status to the people of Ladakh subject to certain Constitutional requirements.

I quote para 4 of the letter of the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi :

“That this House disapproves of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 19th September, 1987.”

“That the Bill to provide for the inclusion of certain tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in relation to the State of Meghalaya, be taken into consideration.”

Shri P. Namgyal to speak.

“The delegation from Ladakh also spoke to me about recognising the people there as tribal. I have no doubt that these people have a distinctive life-style, customs, etc. Therefore, the Government of India has decided to grant tribal status to the people of Ladakh. However, before this can be implemented the Government of Jammu and Kashmir will have to take necessary steps in terms of Constitutional requirement under Article 370. We have written to the State Government in this regard.”

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill 1987 which seeks to include the tribal communities of Boro-Kacharis, Koch and Raba or Rava of Meghalaya State in the list of Scheduled Tribes which were not included in the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order of 1950.

This is a welcome step, though belated; as the proverb goes, ‘better late than never’. All these years, these communities could

Now a word about the Constitutional requirement. All these formalities have been completed, namely, application of Article 342 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Without applying this Article we cannot declare a scheduled tribe. That has been done. Census and surveys required

[*Sh. P. Namgyal*]

under the Constitution for fulfilment of this demand have been done. On the 12th December, 1986 our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited Leh and he was kind enough to assure the people of Ladakh in a public meeting that decision in respect of declaring the Ladakhi people as scheduled tribe will be made during the year 1987.

Sir, my submission is that now the year 1987 is about to end; only one month is left. My apprehension is that sometime back, I received a letter from the honourable Home Minister stating that it will take some more time for compilation of the report of the mini-census already conducted and the final decision will be taken during the year 1988. When the Prime Minister of our country has assured the public of Ladakh in a public meeting saying that the decision in respect of granting of Scheduled Tribes will be taken in 1987, the Home Minister says that decision will be taken in 1988. So, I feel that it is the duty of the concerned Ministry to fulfil the assurance given in a public meeting by our leader in December, 1986. This was not during election. If the Ministry does not fulfil the assurance of the leader, then it will damage the image of our leader before the simple, straightforward and loyal people of Ladakh who always stood by the unity and integrity of our country.

So, I request the hon. Minister, Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, through you, to kindly pursue the matter with the Registrar General of India if the report has not reached the Ministry so far. If the report has been received, then there is no reason why the Government should not take the decision within the next few weeks. With these words, I support the Bill to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribe) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support this Constitution (Scheduled Tribe) Order (Amendment) Bill of 1987. This Bill is to provide for inclusion of certain tribes, Boro Kacharis, Koch and Raba in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Tribes in respect of Meghalaya. Now, the Bill seeks to replace the ordinance. This ordinance was brought in 9th September 1987. Therefore,

the question is, this was brought to influence the voters of Nagaland; otherwise this could have been brought in the last monsoon session or in this session. It is only to influence the voters that this ordinance was brought. I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that a comprehensive review of this reservation and development of the Scheduled Tribes must be taken up speedily. There is a question of scheduling, re-scheduling, de-scheduling. This should be looked into properly and every State must give the Central Government a report of what they are doing for the development of these tribal people in their respective States.

There are some defects. We know that some communities which are treated as scheduled tribes in West Bengal or in Bihar are not treated so in Assam. Many of the tribal people working in Assam tea gardens and other areas are not treated as scheduled tribes and consequently are deprived of the benefits which they would have got otherwise. Such lacunae should be removed.

Then, in West Bengal there is one community Deswali Majhi. Their culture is that of scheduled tribes. They have been demanding for their inclusion in the list of scheduled tribes for a long time. The Government of West Bengal has also suggested that that community should be included in the scheduled tribes list, but nothing has been done. In my constituency also, one community has been demanding for a long time for inclusion in the list of scheduled castes and the West Bengal Government has also recommended that they should be included in the scheduled castes list, but nothing has been done. Therefore, piecemeal legislation would not do. I would request the hon. Minister to give a serious thought to it because a constitutional guarantee has been given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

I request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill in this house taking into consideration various aspects like re-scheduling, descheduling of certain communities etc.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to

support the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1987. Everybody will welcome the inclusion of the castes, Raba and Rawa, in the list of Scheduled tribes. The question that arises is that nobody heard their voice for 37 years from 1950 to 1987. They have all along been victims of injustice. As a result thereof, they remained backward. Now at least other similar castes should not be made to wait for another 40 years for their demands to be met. This is my request to you. You should consider seriously the demands of other similar castes in different States and justice should be done to them also in the same way as is being done to these castes.

With regard to the item No. 17 relating to Raba, Rawa, I would submit that when it comes to the interpretation of law, they indulge in hairsplitting. We came across a case in which a single comma upset the whole scheme of things. We have two castes Gond and Govari in Maharashtra. During the course of printing, comma between Gond and Govari was left out inadvertently and as a result thereof we have not been able to provide justice to Govari community upto now. I had written a number of letters in this regard and so did my predecessor, but all our efforts were in vain. Therefore, I would submit that you must pay it attention and if Raba is at No. 17, let Rawa be at No. 18. Otherwise in the event of a printing mistake, a blunder will be committed, the consequences of which we are suffering even now.

The second thing which becomes clear from the Objects and Reasons of this Bill is that the Central Government can consider the matter only after the State Government make recommendation to this effect. But Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know that different political pressures work in different States. We have seen that injustice has been done to poor castes in different States under political pressure. It is for the Central Government to ensure that no injustice is done to the weaker sections. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to do justice after removing the discrimination done by the State Governments because you have the machinery. You have undertaken research in this field and you have the required statis-

tics. The Central Government should provide justice to them on the basis of these statistics and should not wait for the recommendations of the State Government. If they do not forward any recommendation for 40 years, the poor people of that caste will continue to suffer. The Government should take it seriously and make its position clear. We expect that when any matter is discussed in Parliament, the Central Government should mete out justice to these people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some acts were enacted in Maharashtra. These acts are not proper. We have a caste named *Halwa* in our State. The people belonging to this caste are extremely poor. They toil hard to make their living. Their main occupation is weaving. They are called as *Halwa-Kosti*. The word *Kosti* is used there for weavers. The imbroglio on the term *Halwa-Kosti* has been going on for years. The people belonging to the caste *Halwa* in Vidharbha area are being suppressed even today and they have not been given justice. The rules and regulations are so rigid that the Tribal Officer has laid down a number of formalities. He asks as to where your father was born. If you name the birth place in respect of your father, he will then put the similar question about your grand father asking for a proof. Once a person migrates from village to the city, how can he produce a birth certificate from a village of 200 persons where he was born 40 years ago? Now-a-days there are hospitals and municipalities from where one can get a birth-certificate, but from where will they produce a proof for so old a time. If a youth aged 30 years was born in a village 30 years ago, from where will he produce the birth-certificate? Therefore, this type of red-tapism should be stopped. Thus, the people are being harassed by enacting such Acts. I hope, the Central Government will certainly provide them justice.

Halwa-Kosti, Gond-Govari and Mana castes are yearning for justice. Thousands of representations have been sent in this regard to the Government. A number of M.Ps including myself have also written in this connection. The reply which the hon. Minister has sent to us says that the matter be

[Sh. Banwari Lal Purohit]

taken up in the Parliament. These castes which are backward for the last 37 years have not been given justice. We were expecting a comprehensive Bill from the hon. Minister in this very session in this regard. The whole House will welcome such a Bill unanimously. The hon. Minister has a soft corner for these castes and I hope she will certainly mete out justice to them by bringing forward a comprehensive Bill for this purpose so that the tears from the eyes of the poor could be wiped.

In the end, I would say that the Bill which she has brought forward is a very good step and I heartily support it.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is nothing in this Bill which calls for a long discussion. However, it is a fact that there are many castes in different States whose social and economic condition and way of living are similar to those of Adivasis and Harijans. There has been a long standing demand which has been raised inside the Parliament also from time to time that these castes should be included in the list of Adivasis or Harijans. This chapter is open for a long time now. What is needed is to give it a thought to close it. A comprehensive Bill to include those castes in the list of Adivasis or Harijans, which the Government thinks should be included, should be brought forward. The Government should have no objection to it.

In this connection, I would like to submit that there is a great resentment among the people in Bihar on this issue. Processions are being taken out and demonstrations and public meetings are being held. The people say that there is a move from the Central Government to delist castes like Paswan Dusadh and Pasi from the list of Harijans and include them in the list of backward castes. I do not know whether the Government is thinking on these lines or not. But a number of responsible persons are associated with this agitation and there is a wide spread resentment on this issue. If this matter is not resolved soon, it may create law and order problem in Bihar in the near future leading to unrest. There is a great resentment among the people on this score.

If, in fact there is such a move, I must say that the Government should drop this idea because the condition of the people belonging to Dusadh and other castes is not better than that of Harijans. They have not achieved any substantial progress. Therefore, they should not be delisted and but in the list of backward castes. That is all I have to say.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill whole-heartedly. I am not going to take much time of the House and I have only one suggestion, I believe that principle is always better than experience. There are so many castes in so many States which deserve to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A piecemeal legislation does not do justice to all the caste. For example, in my parliamentary constituency and in other constituencies of Bihar, there is a caste known as 'Seyur' caste. Just now, Mr. Purohit also mentioned that if those castes which deserve to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not included in that list, then great injustice is done to those castes. I appeal to the conscience of the hon. Minister and pray that this caste 'Seyur' may also be included in the list. In this connection, a Central Team also gone into this issue and a recommendations from the State also has been made. And yet, this caste is not included in the list. I hope that the hon. Minister will look into this matter and remove the injustice being done to the Seyur caste.

I want to mention one point more. It is a fact that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given reservation for employment in Governmental service. Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very good. But when promotions are also given on the lines of reservation, somehow or the other it leads to demoralisation in the general administrative set up. Reservation as such is fine and I do not object to it at all. But promotions should not be given on the ground of reservation. I have

heard that it causes heart-burning in the service cadres. If it is possible, Government should look into this matter. Promotion on account of reservation should not be given. I request the Government to consider this aspect so that we can avoid causing heartburning or creating a sense of injustice in the Government servants.

Lastly, I want to say about PASI and PASWAN castes - As Mr. Vijoy Kumar Yadav has just now told that these castes should not be delisted from the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I also support the statement that this delistment should not be brought into effect.

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill which provides for inclusion of three tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Meghalaya State. While saying so, I would like to raise certain points. It is all right that these three tribes are being included in the Scheduled Tribes list. It is admitted that they are educationally and socially backward. They are entitled to the safeguards which are being provided by the Constitution itself.

For the last 37 years, these three tribes were deprived of the safeguards provided for them in the Constitution. Who is to be blamed for this? The Government is to be blamed for this. Not only these tribes have been deprived for the last 37 years from the safeguards which are being provided in the Constitution but there are several hundred castes and tribes in all the States which are socially and educationally backward and which are entitled to these safeguards are also deprived of these safeguards. Till now the Government has not done anything to give them justice. So, I would like to urge upon the Government that instead of bringing in such sort of piecemeal legislation, justice should be done to all these castes and tribes which are really entitled to these safeguards.

Now, I will come to another point. It is very good that you are going to include three Tribes in the list. But one of the

backlogs which has been created in the last 37 years is regarding the reservation in employment and also reservation in educational institutions for admissions both at the Central and State levels. They were entitled to get all these safeguards but they were not given. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to explain whether the backlogs which have been created during the last 37 years will be cleared in the coming years and if so what provision will be made to clear all these backlogs?

Next I will come to land reforms. So far as the distribution of land is concerned, priority is to be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. This is there in the Constitution itself. But they were deprived of all these facilities. Regarding land reforms, the laws are already being passed. Whatever surplus lands are available are being distributed to the persons who were entitled to it. Is there any land available for distribution to this particular tribe which ought to have been given to them at that time only? If justice was done to them at that time only, it would have been much better.

In addition to this, there are many other castes and tribes which are entitled to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes which have been provided in the Constitution order of 1950. In Maharashtra, there is one tribe called *Kohri*. In the Constitution itself, certain names of *Kohri* tribes have been given. The State itself has provided that instead of giving such facilities to the *Kohri* tribes, which have been provided in the Constitution, they have made certain changes that if the Members of a particular community live only in certain *Talukas* or in certain districts, then only they will be entitled to this benefit. I do not find any logic in this. There are many other things that can be said, but as this has particular reference to Meghalaya, I will not go into details.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the hon. House to this: here, justice is being done to these

[*Sh. D. B. Patil*]

particular tribes. In our country, 52% of the population is said to be socially and educationally backward. It has been reported upon by the Mandal Commission which was appointed for the specific purpose of going into the merits and demerits of the case, under Article 340 of the Constitution—i.e. to suggest ways and means of helping other backward classes. The Mandal Commission was appointed in 1978, and it submitted its report in December 1980. For the last seven years, that report is gathering dust. That Commission has said that in the whole of the nation, 53% of the population belongs to these other backward communities and backward classes, and that they are socially and educationally backward. The number of such backward classes and communities is to the extent of 3750, or something like that. Till now, justice is not being done to them. They are socially and educationally backward; they are entitled to the safeguards to be provided under the Constitution. But the safeguards are not being provided under the Constitution, and they are being deprived of all those facilities and safeguards even though they are socially and educationally backward.

The gap between the socially and educationally backward people, and those socially and educationally forward, is being widened by the decisions of the Government. Let us take the example of the New Education Policy. Navodaya Vidyalayas have to be established. In these Vidyalayas, Government is going to spend to the extent of Rs. 500 per head, i.e. *per capita*. Here, these communities which form 52% of the population, are not going to get any advantage or any facilities, so far as their education and other facilities are concerned. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and of the House to this fact. I would particularly like to know, as far as backlogs are concerned, what Government is thinking, and whether the backlogs should be removed or not. I am of the opinion that the backlog which has been created during the last 35 years so far as these three tribes are concerned, should be taken into consideration. Will it be taken into consideration? I would like to

know from the Minister what the position of the Government is, on this point.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill presented to this House by the hon. Minister of Welfare, to replace the ordinance for this purpose, promulgated on the 19th September 1987. It is a welcome measure, because it removes a long-standing lacuna; and three communities are being included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. This is some sort of a contingency step, because the Election Commission is going to hold the elections to the Meghalaya Assembly next year. Seats are being reserved, and these tribes will also stand to benefit.

I would like to support the claims of these tribes, and thank the Government and appreciate the stand of the Government in taking these steps. In the same direction, I would also support the demand of another tribe in that very area, viz. the Tamang tribe which is mostly in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal, and in Sikkim; and a few of them are living in Meghalaya also. Because this Bill particularly refers to Meghalaya, it may not be regarded as a valid ground, for suggesting the inclusion of this Tamang tribe at this moment; but in order to press the point, and because some of the Tamangs are also living in Meghalaya, I would suggest that the Minister may take this into view; and in any future inclusion of other tribes into this list, the case of the Tamang tribe may also be taken into account, and they may be included. These Tamangs are sister tribes to Lepchas, and the case for their inclusion has been supported by the Government of Sikkim.

The Government of West Bengal has observed silence on this issue though the Deputy Commissioner of West Bengal in his Report has supported the case of inclusion of this tribe; and the Report has been submitted to the government. But here is a moot point. In case one State Government supports the inclusion of one tribe into the list of Scheduled Tribes as referred to under Article 342 and in another State the same tribe is also living, but that State Government does not give any commitment or opposes it, what is the duty of the Central Government? The Central

Government should in all fairness be convinced about the stand taken by the government supporting the claim on ground of logic, on ground of tradition, on ground of habits and customs of the tribes having been recommended for inclusion in one State. It should not be subject to injustice in other States because some political motive may be behind it. Therefore, I would suggest that the ground that the West Bengal Government has not supported inclusion of this tribe into the list of Scheduled Tribes should not be a sufficient ground when another State of the Union which has an equal status in the Constitution that is State of Sikkim supports this demand and upholds the claim; it should be the duty of the Central Government to see that justice is done to all tribes and all communities whether they are being supported by one State or not.

Secondly, I would like to support the case of Ladakh, the people of Ladakh as highlighted by my friend. Shri Namgyal. Earlier it was suggested that Article 342 had no jurisdiction over the State of Jammu & Kashmir by an Act of the State Government, but also by a Notification of the Central Government issued on 4th December, 1984, it was notified that the extension of the Article 342 has been extended to, has been made to cover the whole State of Jammu & Kashmir including Ladakh. There is another point also. So, there is no hitch. The Central Government, in all fairness should give the same treatment to the people of Ladakh by including them into the list of tribes when the people of Lahaul and Spiti speak the same language. Lahaul is in Himachal Pradesh and the people speak the same language, have the same dress, the habits and the customs are the same. When they stand included in the list of Scheduled Tribes for the last 3-4 decades, why is it that the government is not agreeing to the just demand of the people of Ladakh for their inclusion. This is a just demand and I would suggest that it should be accepted immediately. The people of Ladakh are living in as hostile a climate and in as traditional a manner as the people of Lahaul and Spiti. So, on the consideration of parity and justice I would also request that the people of Ladakh may

be included as a tribe in the list of Scheduled Tribes. with these words, I support it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch and will re-assemble at 2 P.M.

13.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at six minute past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1987

AND

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL-CONTD.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Uma Kant Mishra.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, much has already been said on this Bill and, as such there is no need for a long speech. The Bill has a limited objective. While supporting this Bill and availing of this opportunity, one submission that I want to make is that there is a caste named *Kol* in Mirzapur, Allahabad and Banda districts of Uttar Pradesh and Rewa district in Madhya Pradesh. The Uttar Pradesh Government does not recognise these *Kols* as Adivasis as a result of which they are deprived of the benefits which are otherwise available to Adivasis. They are the descendents of Shilbri and belong to a very old tribe. Therefore, I would request that *Kols* of Uttar Pradesh should be included in the list of U.P. tribals and the benefits of the schemes and programmes which are formulated for the tribals should be given to them also, so that they too are able to achieve progress

[*Sh. Uma Kant Mishra*]

and raise their heads high. My only demand is that the *Kols* of Uttar Pradesh should be included in the list of *Adivasis*

SHRI GANGA RAM (Ferozabad):
Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

However, I would like to submit that at present are 636 scheduled tribes including 14 tribes of Meghalaya, in the whole of India. With the passing of this Bill, this number will go up to 639 and that of Meghalaya to 17. Similarly, there are 1085 scheduled castes in the country. According to 1981 census, the population of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in the country was 5, 16, 28, 638 and 10, 47, 54, 623 respectively. Based on this census, the total population of Meghalaya was 13, 35 819, of which scheduled tribes numbered 10, 76, 345 which was 80.58 per cent of the total population of the State and 0.91 per cent of the total population of the country which stood at 68, 51, 84, 692, at that time.

As I have already said, there are 14 scheduled tribes in Meghalaya at present. With the passing of this Bill, three more tribes, namely Boro Kachari, Koch and Raba or Rawa, will be added to the list. The scheduled tribes are specified under Article 342 of the Constitution and seats in the concerned Legislative Assembly are reserved for them on the basis of their population under Article 332 of the Constitution. This Bill will help the Election Commission in the process of making reservation of seats for scheduled tribes on the basis of their population in the State of Meghalaya.

I think that the apprehensions in respect of this Bill are ill-conceived and baseless, and there is no need to discuss them. This is a system to help the Election Commission and it would have been better if the lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes had been reviewed after the 1981 census. Even now, I request the hon. Minister to get this review done at the earliest.

I am emphasizing on it because a misconception is being created by the newspapers particularly by the opposition parties which is leading to an atmosphere of mistrust against the Government, that about 8 castes *Viz. Paswan, Pasi, Jatav, Chamar, Mochi, Dhobi, Mahar and Kori* which constitute about 8) per cent of the total scheduled castes population, are being removed from the scheduled castes list. This is causing a great resentment and anxiety among these castes. Similarly, the State Governments have sent proposals for inclusion of many scheduled tribes in the list of scheduled tribes, but these are pending since several years and have not been reviewed. This needs urgent attention.

In this connection I want to cite the example of two areas of Uttar Pradesh *viz. Uttar Kashi and Tehri*. When I was District Magistrate in these two districts I had sent a proposal that the people of Jaunpur and Rawai should be included in the list of Scheduled tribes, because the area of Jaunsasi near Dehradun had already been declared as tribal area. But the matter is still pending and so far no decision has been taken, I therefore request that at least this area should be declared as a scheduled tribe area.

I would also like to submit that when a working group of our Parliamentary Committee visited South, we found that thousands of people in Karnataka and Tamilnadu were working for the last 15 to 20 years on the basis of fake scheduled tribe certificates. This should be enquired into and the guilty should be punished.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on this Bill which I rise to support but at the same time, I have some misgivings and some thoughts which I would like to place before the hon. Minister.

I hope that the two points that have been raised by a number of speakers

regarding the possible political motivation behind the timings of the Bill and more importantly whether there has been a misuse of the ordinance making power of the Government by bringing this ordinance just a few days before the House was scheduled to assemble, shall be answered by hon. Minister.

I would like to raise a general issue. Meghalaya is a tribal majority state. Just now, the hon. Member who preceded me, informed the House that 81 per cent of the population of Meghalaya is tribal. With the addition of new categories, perhaps it may rise by a few decimal points more and not very much. The fact remains that it is a tribal majority state and the thought came to me that we made the original provision in the Constitution at the time when the Constitution was being drafted, we had no tribal majority state as such.

We envisaged the situation of tribals forming a minority in a larger social and population complex, and, therefore, they had to be protected. We accepted the principle of protective discrimination. What I am thinking about is whether in tribal majority States, the non-tribals need to be protected and there should be some reservation in legislations in favour of the non-tribals who are living in the tribal States. After all, the tribals are very secure once the entire State power is controlled by them in a tribal majority state. I do not wish to refer at this stage to the recent happenings in the State of Meghalaya. That has also prompted me—prompted my thinking—and I would, therefore, suggest that when the time comes to review the situation, perhaps we should apply our mind on whether the minority is tribal or whether the minority happens to be non-tribal in a tribal State, and both deserve certain amount of administrative and political protection. That is to say, I am suggesting that we should apply what the U.S. Supreme Court has called reverse discrimination!

The other point that has also been made by a number of speakers, but I would also like to add my voice today, is the possibility of having a more up-to-date national list. This arises

in two ways. First, there are communities which were perhaps ignored because they were not very much in the picture or they were not politically conscious at the time when the list was drawn up and now they have come up and they want to assert themselves and they wish to be included. That, of course, has to be judged on merit as in this particular case. Number of communities have been asking for similar protection in other States and their case ought to be taken into consideration. But the more important aspect of the matter is that there are tribal movements across the country, that people migrate from one region to the other. For example, I know that from Bihar, a large section of tribal population, over a number of decades, has moved out towards the North-East. In fact, in Assam, in the *chat bagans*, they form a large section of the population. Now, I would like to know why on migration they lose their Constitutional status as a protected ethnic group. In my view, once a certain group has been declared and recognised as a tribal element, then and wherever it might live in the country, it must be recognised as such and wherever it is in a substantial population, it ought to receive the due facilities as a tribal element. So, this is the other aspect of the matter that we have got to take into account and we should have really a sort of an understanding that once a particular social group has been recognised for a particular State to be a tribal or ethnic group, then all over the country that particular group should be recognised as a tribal element. That alone will solve the problem.

My final point is that we have not yet, the best of my knowledge, published the detailed ethnic tables of the 1981 census. That is why it is not possible to determine, with exactitude, the exact proportions of the different tribal groups or different ethnic groups in various parts of the country. Therefore, I would like to add my voice to this demand that the tribals list should be revised in accordance with the 1981 census. This information is fully available with the Government today, although it has not yet been published. I would, therefore, suggest that in the light of the 1981 census, the identity of the tribal groups,

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

wherever they might be, throughout the country, in all the States and Union Territories, be determined and some sort of a national list should be drawn up. With these observations, I would like to support the Bill that is before us. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill providing for the inclusion of some Scheduled tribes of Meghalaya in the scheduled tribe list, which was moved in the House by the hon. Minister on 12th November, 1987.

Sir, prior to me many of my friends belonging to different States have expressed their views on the Bill. I have listened to them carefully. I would also like to give some suggestions in two minutes in regard to the Bill which is exclusively in respect of the State of Meghalaya. I come from Maharashtra and belong to a scheduled tribe. There are *Halba*, *Halbi* and *Kosti* tribes in Maharashtra, where *Thakurs* also belong to these tribes and a conflict is going on about the inclusion of these tribes in the list of scheduled tribes. The Maharashtra Government has declared *Halba* and *Hulbi* as tribals. But here I would like to submit that there are others like *suryawanshi Koli*, *Macchimar Koli*, *Mahadev Koli*, *Tokre Koli* and other Thakur castes such as *Kathakur*, *Mathakur* belonging to Thana district who are getting benefits in the name of scheduled tribes.

The Maharashtra Government has opened a Tribal Research Directorate. A Committee has been set up headed by the Director (Tribals) which scrutinises whether a tribal is genuine or not and then takes a decision. An appeal against that decision can be made to the Additional Commissioner (Tribals) who in turn declares even non-tribals as tribals. I would suggest that the Tribal Commissioner of Maharashtra should be divested of his powers and the Centre and the State Government should provide facilities to all the *Adivasis* living in hill and forest areas in States, besides providing separate facilities to those castes living in cities, the people belonging to which can be termed as people belonging to weaker sections and not as tribals,

and who are presently claiming the facilities meant for the tribals whether in the field of employment, education or politics. We have no objection to this. The Central Government should pay attention towards such *Adivasis* and prepare separate lists of *Adivasis* residing in each State and take the sanction of Parliament in that respect.

Once again I support this Bill and hope that the Centre shall pay attention to my suggestions.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support and give a few suggestions in respect of the Bill which has been taken up for consideration in the house and which seeks to include a few tribes of Meghalaya in the list of scheduled tribes.

Social and educational backwardness was the main basis for inclusion of castes and tribes in the list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and granting them certain facilities under the Constitution. The question of reservation is of national importance and our Government is making constant efforts in this regard by filling up the reserved quota in every department. Here, I would like to urge the hon. Minister not to include the tribals in the list under political pressure or merely because they live in the forests or hills without making preliminary enquiries. I am, however, not opposing the inclusion of tribes like Boro, Kachris, Koch, Raba, Rawa of Meghalaya but it should be seen that non-tribals are not included in the list in the name of these tribes. I fully agree with my friends who have pointed out that by merely living in forests or hills, nobody becomes an *Adivasi*. The Government should therefore verify the facts about these tribes because there are many such non-*Adivasis* who are enjoying those facilities which are meant for *Adivasis*. Every day we come across news-items that a particular person has become IAS by producing a fake certificate of being a Harijan and on verification it was proved that he was a Brahmin, Thakur or belonging to any other high caste. There are many such examples before the Government and the Home Ministry. Many people have been punished on being found guilty. Therefore, I would urge that thorough enquiry should be

made before inclusion of tribes in the list of scheduled tribes.

I would like to submit one thing more. The population of Harijans in the country is about 17 crores, whereas of *Adivasis* it is 7 crores. This means that the total population of Harijans and *Adivasis* taken together is 24 crores. They have been guaranteed certain rights under the Constitution but it is unfortunate that even after 40 years of Independence our society has remained caste ridden. A person belonging to a scheduled caste or an *Adivasi*, is treated indifferently howsoever highly educated he may be. I think that this is most unfortunate. I do not want to make any comments but the issue of social sanctity is posing a question mark to our society. Just now Shri Ganga Ram pointed out that we should review these lists. (*Interruptions*) I am concluding, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was mentioned here that castes like *Chamaar*, *Jatav*, *Pasi* and *Paswan* should be excluded from the scheduled caste list. I would like to submit that the Government should not exclude these communities merely because Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan or Shri Ganga Ram or myself wears good clothes. This should not make them believe that these communities have been uplifted and therefore their case should be reviewed immediately. Till caste system continues to exist in this country and untouchability is not eradicated de-reservation should not be resorted to. I want to strongly protest against such a move.

I want to submit one more point. Additions are being made in the lists but the reservation quota i.e. 14 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 10 per cent for Scheduled tribes remains the same. Every State is sending names of other Castes for inclusion into the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I want these castes to be included in the list but along with it the reservation quota should also be proportionately increased. If this quota is not enhanced the lists of Harijans and *Adivasis* being long, we will not be able to uplift them. Therefore, when you include more castes in the lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, then you must proportionately enhance the Reservation quota also.

I will conclude by saying one more thing. It is being reported in the newspapers in Bihar that there are certain castes like *Dushadh* and *Pasi*, which have been excluded from the list of Scheduled castes. This sort of confusion is being created. A clarification has already been made by the hon. Minister of welfare in this regard. However, I would like that when the hon. Minister replies to this discussion, he should make it clear that *Dushadh* and *Pasi* castes will not be excluded from the Scheduled Castes list.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): I want to only say that area restrictions should be done away with so that if a certain tribe is recognised as a scheduled tribe in a particular area, it should be recognised as such in every other area as well in order to ensure that the people belonging to this tribe are able to get the benefits available to Scheduled Tribes.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am extremely grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. I am also grateful to all of them that everybody has supported the proposal and the Bill. It has given them an occasion to express their views and they have done it. Before going into details or replying to some of the questions, on one point about misgiving in Bihar, I want to clarify. On November 10, 1987, our Ministry has categorically stated that such reports were entirely baseless and mischievous. There was no such proposals anywhere nor was it, at any time, under the consideration of the Government, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I come from Bihar. I am a daughter of Bihar and I know the caste system prevailing there and also the major communities among the Scheduled Castes, namely *Paswa*, *Dusadh* and others. The question does not arise. It is completely baseless. I again categorically deny it on the floor of the House; there is no basis of such rumour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : It should be published through the mass media.

[*English*]

Dr. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Now you all will be the mass-media and you can do it.

Well, Dr. Ch'nta Mohan, in his speech, did not raise any specific issue except that why the ordinance was issued in a very hurried manner and that it could have waited. I have already explained in my opening remarks why this was necessary and how this ordinance came into being.

At that time the House was not meeting and both the House of Parliament were not in session. So we had to bring that Ordinance. After the House met, we have come with this Bill. It is a simple one. Only three castes are added in Meghalaya List. Meghalaya Chief Minister was very eager that before the coming elections in Meghalaya which is most probably in February that those tribes which are left out in 1950 Presidential Order may be included because those tribes should not be denied all the facilities which they should get. It is a simple proposition and that is why we have come with this Bill.

You all know that under Article 342 of the Constitution, it is stated:

"The President may with respect to any State or Union territory and where it is a state, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribe or tribal communities or part of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be scheduled Tribes in relation to that state or Union territory, as the case may be."

The second part of it is that :

"Parliament may"

It is only Parliament which is empowered to do it.

"Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community, or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification."

This was the necessity of coming to Parliament because it is only the Parliament which is empowered for making such change or addition or substitution and this power is with the Parliament.

Hon. Members have been writing to me from the last 1 1/2 years. I am receiving many letters from all parts of India from all the hon. Members about this inclusion of Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Caste. I have always replied that under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution only Parliament is capable of declaring such order and we are looking into it and we will come with a comprehensive list at an appropriate time.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : It is an endless hope.

Dr. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: you all know that since 1967, it is pending. Only in 1974, once a matter came in Parliament. Then there was a Select Committee. Then again there were some other Committees. It was discussed and again in 1976, it came in the form of removal of area restriction in some of the States.

The whole question of inclusion of those who are tribes or those who are castes in one list or the other has been pending since 20 years. In 1987 I am speaking to you in Parliament. But this matter is pending since 1967. The matter was not easy. What you are saying is that it should be done as quickly as possible. We are trying to do it. We have done much of the home-work on this and we had discussed it with all the past records and with all the reports and we are trying to make it as comprehensive as it may be.

The matter is not a very easy one. You have all expressed here that some tribes are treated as belonging to some other caste in

one State ; One caste is treated as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled tribe in other State. But that is not the case. There is an example of the Assam Tea Garden labourers. Some people have migrated from Bihar or U.P. and they are working in the Tea Gardens there as labourers. But there, the Assam Government has not accepted them as tribals. They are accepted as OBC—Other Backward Classes. Now, the question before us is whether they should be in the tribal list or not. Some of the hon. Members have raised this question here. The Government is also seized of the matter and we are looking into it as to whether the list can be comprehensive. One thing is quite clear. I have gone through all these exercises. I personally feel about what Shri Shahabuddin has said. He has raised a right question that one ethnic group, if it migrates to other State, what will be their position. Some of the groups or tribes or castes are in difficulties. If such a person's son wants to study in that State, he is not getting the Scheduled Caste Certificate or Scheduled Tribe certificate. So, these are the difficulties. Government is looking into this problem also, as to how we can remove these difficulties because these are the real difficulties. I feel that when the father is belonging to SC or ST and if he is in U.P. serving in All India Service and if he goes to some other State where that caste is not treated as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, then what will be the position of his wards ? What about their future prospects. That is a very important issue which we have to decide and you have all expressed your opinion here. That will be taken care of.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : There are people belonging to Andhra Pradesh and Orissa who serve in Assam in the Tea Plantations.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Dr. Venkatesh has said that there are thousands of communities which deserve to be included in the list of SC and ST : Some community included in one State is not included in the other State. The point is that the social condition of a community varies from area to area and hence area restrictions have been imposed. That is the present

situation and it varies from State to State. Moreover, Article 341 and Article 342 of the Constitution state that SC and ST are specified in relation to each State, Union Territory separately. Whatever Presidential Order that might have been issued, that would have been done State-wise because every State has got its own social order, social, conditions.

The other point that has been raised here is : Why not to have an All-India list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes ? As I said, the social custom of the society differs from place to place. That is the whole difficulty in having the All India or a National List, a compact list. Someone was saying that a comprehensive Bill may be introduced in respect of this. Under the provision of Article 341. and Article 342 of the Constitution, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are specified in relation to each State. Their cannot be an All-India list. Even a comprehensive Bill will have to be State-wise. If we bring that Bill, we have to say that in Andhra Pradesh these and these tribes or castes are included in the list ; in U.P. such and such castes are included and in such Tamilnadu these are included and like that we have to say. We cannot say that everywhere the same caste is belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe community. That is why, the Constitution has every clearly stated about this.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : In the case of Brahmins, they are considered as Brahmins throughout India and they cannot be said to belong to any other community in any State.

(Interruptions)

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : That is not the case.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Terpur) : But Brahmins are not listed.

(Interruptions)

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : It is not a question of any controversy because social conditions differ from place to place, from State to State. That is why

[*Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai*]

this question has arisen. Though under the Constitution, untouchability.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : But untouchability is everywhere.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Under the Constitution, untouchability is abolished. That is clearly mentioned in our Constitution. It is just to bring up Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that they do not remain socially backward. That is why, reservation is there, they are educated, and their economic condition is improved. Though in the beginning reservation was only for ten years, but now we have extended it to 40 years because of the social backwardness and other things. This was the intention of giving reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I want to say a few words about what Mr. Namgyal has said about his Ladakh region. About Ladakh region, the Registrar General of India has been asked to undertake a mini census followed by specific survey in all the three regions of J & K so as to identify the names of specific tribes, communities which deserve inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes. The RGI has completed the work for Ladakh region. But the same is yet to be completed in Jammu and Kashmir region. They will submit the report after the work is completed in respect of all the three regions. Further action will be taken after the report is received from RGI. The matter is being pursued. We are keen to implement the assurances which our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had given and again given by our present Prime Minister. We are going to stand by that assurance and we will expedite that. We will see that where this comprehensive list comes before the Parliament, it is included. By that time, we will request RGI to complete their work...

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU : By the end of the century.

DR. RAJENDRA RUMARI BAJPAI : No, no. That is not the point. We are very much eager to give justice to those people who are still not included in the list of Scheduled Tribes, though they are Scheduled Tribes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU : After 40 years of independence.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : No, no. Forty years of independence is one thing. But it is not that in the 40 years of independence, we have at only with the 1950 Order. From time to time, there were notifications about the Scheduled Tribe lists. There are about 5 lists since 1950 Order. It is not that we are just sitting for the last 40 years. From time to time, Government has considered it and we have included it. That is not the intention.

Regarding the complete review and tribal unrest mentioned by Mr. Dora I have already said about it. Now, a comprehensive review of the progress of various programmes undertaken for the development of Scheduled Tribes is made by the Government from time to time. The Commissioner for Scheduled Tribes who has been appointed under Article 338 of the Constitution reviewed the working of the various safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution. The Office of the Commissioner has been recently strengthened suitably and two senior officers of the rank of secretaries have been appointed to assist the Commissioner in the discharging of his duties. So, our policy is quite clear and the Constitution also provides all sorts of safeguards; but for the implementation part, we have now strengthened the Office of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner. Whatever grievances are there, they can be looked into and we will see that all the constitutional safeguards are put in practice. We will also see what is going on in the States. I hope after this implementation part, it would give satisfaction of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people.

I have nothing more to say about this. I think I have clarified all the points raised

by the Hon. Members. I hope that this Bill will be passed unanimously and Dr. Chinta Mohan will withdraw his Resolution.

(Interruptions)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : The welfarism of the Welfare Minister is like a water bubble and probably it would lead to Dalit pamperism tomorrow—that is the feeling of the people outside. There should be immunity for these tribals from political exploitation.

The tongueless tribals are starving in the sunken social status and are dying in the distant hills today. The tribunals or the select committees of the tribals and for the tribals; then only the welfarism of these multi-programmes and the essence of Panchsheel of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will go to the corners of the country where these down-trodden people live.

Today tribals want political democracy, economic democracy, social democracy and not the pseudo democracy that is going on here in the society. Today some of the self-styled saviours of tribals have come and they are preaching every now and then. Every tear from every eye of tribals should be wiped out; then only the mission of Mahatma Gandhiji and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will come alive.

The criterion for the selection of tribals should go in a methodical way. There is a big danger that some forces may try to enter into this. Even the civil servants so many IAS and IPS officers, including the Chairmen of different nationalised banks—are entering in the name of tribals and encroaching upon their powers. The criterion for the selection of tribals should be worklessness, landlessness and illiteracy; apart from the geographical distinction. You have now selected Koch, Boro-Kacharis and Roba or Rava for inclusion in the tribal community. I want to know what is the degree of their hutlessness, worklessness, landlessness and illiteracy. When you give us the clear picture then only can we accept

that these three communities can be included in the list of tribals. If you don't have the clear picture and the statistics about this, you don't have the right to introduce this Bill here today.

Further there is a big gap between the word and deed of your Ministry. There is big gap between the promise and the practice of your Ministry. I do not know in what direction you are going.

I would also like to know as to what are the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee about Boro Kacharis, Koch and Raba, Rava which have been included in the list. I want to know what are the recommendations of the State Government of Meghalaya. Why they want to include these communities exclusively? You also said that whenever the State Governments recommend the Centre will accept. I want to know how many recommendations have come from other State Governments and why you are not able to take any positive action in that direction? Why you are exclusively going for Meghalaya? You said Election Commission has recommended. I want to know the date on which Election Commission wrote the letter to the Government. What are the contents of the letter? If you can give this information that may satisfy us but your present argument is not satisfactory.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR : The question is :

“That this House disapproves of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 19th September, 1987.” Those in favour may say ‘Aye’.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR : Those against may say ‘No’.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR : I think ‘Noes’ have it.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : 'Ayes' have 15.02 hrs.
it. I press for Division.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the lobbies be cleared.

NATIONAL HOUSING BANK BILL
—CONTD.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the lobbies are cleared. The question is :

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let's now take up item No. 8 on the agenda-National Housing Bank Bill. Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav may continue. He is not present.

Now Sharad Dighe may speak.

"That this House disapproves of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 19th September, 1987."

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I rise to support wholeheartedly the National Housing Bank Bill to establish a bank to be known as the National Housing Bank to operate as a principal agency to promote housing finance institutions both at local and regional levels and to provide financial and other support to such institutions.

The motion was negattved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I shall put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House. The question is :

Sir, the idea was there in the air for a long time and it was finally announced by the Prime Minister in this Budget speech on 28th February 1987. At that time, in paragraph 26, he had said, "A new financial structure will be created to provide funds for housing. At the apex level, a new National Housing Bank will be set up by the Reserve Bank of India with an equity capital of Rs. 100 crores". The announcement that was made at that time is being implemented by introducing this Bill. Before that announcement was made, the idea was stated in the Seventh Five Year Plan also. Not only that, the Urban Development Ministry with the support of the Planning Commission had initiated this idea and appointed a Committee for the purpose of examining this idea. Accordingly, that Committee had been appointed under the Charimanship of the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, Shri Rangarajan on 17th June, 1986 to examine the proposal of setting up of National Housing Bank. The report of that Committee was received on 4th February 1987 and it recommended the establishment of this bank. A mention was also made in the national housing policy draft and in paragraph 8.1, it was stated:

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion of certain tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in relation to the State of Meghaleya, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.
Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

"A new financial structure will be created to provide funds for housing;

At the apex level, a National Housing Bank will be set up."

These are the commitments of the Government for a long time and I am happy that by introducing this Bill, that commitment is honoured in this session. The housing problem, whenever it was discussed in any brochure, or in any treatise, it begins with the sentence 'Housing is a basic necessity which comes after food and clothing'. But, unfortunately, in this country, due to various other problems, this problem has taken a colossal magnitude and if I may refer to the Rangarajan Committee's observations about this magnitude, it will give a clear idea about the present state of affairs as far as the housing units are concerned. In the report of the high level group on the proposal of setting up of a National Housing Bank and other allied issues under the Chairmanship of Shri Rangarajan, in paragraph 2.1 it is stated:

"According to the estimate of the National Building Organisation, the housing shortage in 1981 was around 21 million units—16 million units in rural areas and 5 million units in urban areas. Based on these data the Seventh Plan has placed the housing shortage at the beginning of the Plan Period in 1985 at 24.7 million units, i.e., 18.8 million units in rural areas and 5.9 million units in urban areas. The increase in population between 1985-91 is expected to generate roughly an additional requirement of housing units to the extent of 16.2 million units of which 12.4 million will be in rural and 3.8 million in urban areas."

This problem has, therefore, got a colossal magnitude and it is an uphill task. In order to provide this additional housing units for the whole population, as estimated, we will have to organize housing finance for this purpose. At present, there are two types of housing finances existing in this country, namely formal and informal. The formal housing finances would include budgetary provisions, finances from general financial institutions like LIC, GIC and specialised housing institutions like

HUDCO. Informal financing would include finances to be provided by households, public and private sector employers.

If we see the figures given by the same very Committee, it shows that in 1982-83, the formal housing finances were only 25.6 per cent of the total housing finances. The budgetary provisions, general financial institutions and specialised housing institutions are providing formal housing finances to the extent of 25 per cent only. It is Rs. 1071.18 crores as against a total of Rs. 4179.23 crores. The remaining 74.4 per cent of total Rs. 3108.05 come from the informal sources, namely households, private and public sector employers. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the flow of finances from formal sector and from this point of view, setting up of the National Housing Bank would be a great impetus. There is need to adopt measures aimed at larger flow of resources for housing and at the same time provide the stimulus and opportunity for households to undertake additional savings. Both these things can be achieved if we properly implement this Bill, the National Housing Bank Bill.

The Bill seeks to establish an apex bank which would be known as the National Housing Bank with a seed capital of Rs. 100 crores which can be raised to Rs. 500 crores if the Central Government so desires. This Bank is being established to promote and develop housing finance institutions. This is going to be an apex institution and the idea is that it should promote at the lower level, regional level, base level other financial institutions to mobilize finances from the savings of the household category and other categories. The objective is very laudable and there is a great necessity to establish such a Bank.

I would now make certain observations as far as the present provisions of this Bill are concerned. Firstly, the seed capital which is contemplated at only Rs. 100 crores may be raised to Rs. 500 crores at the initial stage only considering the colossal task which we have to achieve. Even Rs. 500 crores would be less and we are beginning with a seed capital of only

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

Rs. 100 crores. My appeal to the Government will be that at least when we start this, do not start with Rs. 100 crores, but start with Rs. 500 crores so that a good beginning can be made in this field and we can get a further impetus. Then, after considering the experience of this Bank, we may also consider raising the finances of this Bank and provide further capital for the Bank.

This is my first submission. Then secondly, I would say that the whole machinery which we are providing appears to be top heavy. We are providing Chairman, Managing Director and 13 Directors. As per Clause 6, 13 Directors are provided for the purposes of functioning of this Apex bank; 3 Directors from amongst the experts in the field of housing architecture engineer, sociology finance, law management and corporate planning etc. Further 3 Directors are persons with experience in the working of the Constitutions involved in providing funds for housing etc; 2 Directors from the Reserve Bank and 3 Directors from amongst the officials of the Central Government. Then, again there are 2 Directors from officials of the State Government. I do not exactly follow this sub-clause (f) which says, "2 Directors from amongst the officials of the State Government". Which is the State Government? Now are they going to choose? We have got several State Governments under this federal Constitution and it will be difficult to choose these 2 Directors from the officials of the State Government.

AN HON. MEMBER: They will be on rotation.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Therefore, I would submit that we should decrease the number of these Directors. It is not necessary to have so many directors in the Apex banks which are going to mobilise the finance from the institutions which you are going to create. Therefore, so many directors, according to me are not necessary. The Government may in the course of time consider decreasing the number of these Directors. Not only the Directors, we are providing for an Executive Committee under the Clause 12 which says:

"The Board may constitute the Executive Committee consisting of such number of Directors as may be prescribed."

So, instead of having Executive Committee and Board of Directors, I would submit that you decrease the number of Directors and instead make a small compact body of Directors. Only then we can have less expenses as far as the management is concerned.

I further submit that with this number of Directors the machinery will be very much dominated by the Reserve Bank. And if you dominate this body by the Reserve Bank, then when we say that it should be on business principles with due regard to public interest, I am afraid that they will only provide the finance on the usual, general business bank lines. That will not solve the problem. What is necessary is, to provide finance for household individuals and Co-operative Housing Societies and some such institutions who come forward for constructing houses. Liberal finance should be provided on liberal terms without insisting upon the general way of having guarantee. Otherwise people will not be able to get the real advantage. Therefore, if we dominate it by the Reserve Bank because the appointment of these Directors is by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank, then the whole supervision, the direction, the control will be more of the Reserve Bank than of the Central Government. And if that is done, then I think this will be another Reserve Bank only and it will not be able to facilitate the lending of money for the purpose of housing on liberal terms, which is quite necessary as far as this Act is concerned.

The functions that are mentioned in Clause 14 are no doubt laudable. These have to be there. But they do not fully reflect our National Housing Policy as envisaged in the Draft on National Housing Policy. Therefore, some more additions have to be made. For example we have not stated that the lending policy would be liberal and would also be guided by the

Central Government according to the Housing Policy of the Government. Merely establishing financial institutions and formulating schemes and asking people to have seminars or to organise training programmes for expertise etc. will not help ultimately. The crux of the whole problem is the lending terms. What are the terms on which you are going to lend to the persons who come forward to construct houses, more specially the individuals and the cooperative societies? Therefore, some guidelines should be framed. If it cannot be done in this Act, guidelines should immediately be given by the Government. Unless we have these guidelines, the Bank will again be only on the lines of the usual nationalised banks and it may not serve the real purpose for which we are creating this bank.

As far as Clause 14, Sub-Clause (i) is concerned, it says "formulating one or more schemes for economically weaker sections of the society which may be subsidised by the Central Government or any State Government or any other source." I do not exactly follow what they mean by these 'schemes'. Are these schemes for housing or for lending or for some other purpose? This has to be made clear. Otherwise this clause will have no meaning and nothing can be achieved when it is not clear.

Now, I come to implementation. The real crux of every good legislation is implementation. Establishing these financial institutions means the Government has to issue notification, frame rules, appoint directors and so on. You have to implement so many things if this financial institution should come into existence. For this purpose, I will appeal to the Government not to take the usual long time. As this is a very urgent matter, all these things must be expedited.

While we are establishing this National Housing Bank, we must also side by side take other necessary steps immediately to encourage housing and other construction activities, viz. developing suitable land sites, providing these land sites to the persons who come forward to construct houses,

etc. If you provide finance without land site it will not have any effect. Therefore, for this purpose, Urban Land Ceiling Act will have to be suitably amended and the excess land that would be made available should be given to the traditional cooperative housing societies of the tenants or to those individuals who come forward to build houses for their own needs. Accordingly, mortgage laws also will have to be suitably amended because no financial institution is prepared to give loans on mortgage because of certain hurdles in the law. Redeeming these mortgages and recovering money takes a long time of immovable property on account of these hurdles in law, and people are reluctant to advance such loans. Therefore while we are establishing this National Housing Bank, we must, at the same time, take other measures that are recommended in the Report of the High Level Group. With these words, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Minister for being entrusted with piloting of this Bill. If for nothing else, he should feel happy that he has this unique opportunity of becoming the author of this Bill and eventually of this Act by which this Bank would come into existence.

15.26 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

I also wish to thank the spokesmen from the Telugu Desam Mr. Rao and our friend Mr. Chairman for the very constructive contributions which you have made in giving us the relevant facts and also making constructive suggestions. It is true that we are all unhappy that after 40 years of the passing of our Constitution, we are now busy with this Bill. It should have come so long ago but anyhow it has come fortunately for our present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi who can always claim to be the author of this Bank, for having thought of it and then providing such huge funds. But, then that word 'huge' has got to be qualified. I agree with you when you said that to start with it should be

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

even with a petty sum of Rs. 500 crores, not Rs. 100 crores, in course of time the Reserve Bank being authorised to continue to supply to the tune of several thousands of crores of rupees to this Bank, in decades, rather I would say within one decade itself. What is the magnitude of this problem? Mr. Rao of the Telugu Desam and you yourself are good enough to enlighten the House in regard to the magnitude. It is a growing problem. Rangarajan—the Chairman of that Committee—had himself warned us about it.

Sixty years ago, we made a survey in Madras city of both slums as well as homeless people. At that time, we were horrified to find that there should be homeless people at all at the pavements of the city of Madras. But today, what are we to say when we find these homeless people not only on the pavements but also on the roadsides, on the waysides and in the rural areas also?

Not only in the Municipalities, even in regard to big villages, these things are growing because population is growing. With the growth of population, the ability of our people to provide not merely with pucca houses, even huts is not growing. On the other hand, they are obliged to be satisfied with hutments with mere shelters of not tin sheets but mere palmyra leaves. In South India palmyra leaf is a great thing because it provides some shelter. In Northern India, I do not know what they use. Sometimes, they use cloth and rags and various other things also. Therefore, this is a growing menace and a growing problem. To try to meet the demands of the people for housing in this direction, is going to be a colossal problem. In our efforts to solve this problem, we have got to think in terms of not only all those things which you have so carefully mentioned but also the ways and means by which these bricks can be made and burnt and then supplied. Corrugated sheets, tin sheets, timber sheets and various other things—this is an industry which has got to grow. It is there already, in a pell-mell to was. It has got to be organised and for that money is needed. This Bank is not supposed to look after all these. Therefore, the objective of this Bank has

got to be expanded not only in the directions you were good enough to suggest, but also in these directions, in order to see that this industry grows, is allowed to grow fast enough, in a sound manner and in all directions, so that it would be able to meet the growing needs of our people.

The needs of our people, their dimensions, and their quality keep on growing, as the conceptions of our people for shelter go on expanding. There was a time when people were satisfied, as I have said, with rags as shelter. Then, later, on, palmyra leaves, then corrugated sheets and so on like that. Now they would like to have pucca houses. Cyclones take place; floods take place every year, and then fires also break out in summer. Thousands and thousands of houses, hutments and huts are being destroyed. Protection has got to be provided to all these people. This Bank has got to find funds in order to help our people.

What is this Bank? It is to be a kind of an apex Bank. Is it enough to have only one bank? As our friends have said, as you yourself have mentioned, only one-fifth or one-sixth of the houses that are supposed to be needed, are needed, by the urban people. For the rest of the people, i.e. rural people, 5 or 6 times the number of those houses are needed. If you have only one bank for both of them, as sure as anything, they will give preference and priority to towns' needs—from municipalities to corporations. Rural areas will come to be neglected.

Therefore, it is time Government make haste, in order to have two banks, one for rural areas and rural people, and another for urban areas and urban people. Then alone some justice will be done.

What is happening? As I said, in villages also, you are having these homeless people. Then hutments and all the rest of it are there. How can you satisfy their need and say that you are really genuinely passionate about Indira Jis, garibi hatao if you have to have only one Bank, and that too mostly for towns' people? Of course, you are saying—in

name—that it is for rural people also, and for the societies. Then, the apex Bank is to finance so many of these societies—cooperative societies, corporation societies and employers' organizations. You were good enough to mention individuals also. Most of these things are to be found in towns only, and in corporations and cities. In Villages, you don't have them.

I am not at all opposed to what you call excessive powers that are being to the Reserve Bank. We know how the cooperatives are being managed. They are being mismanaged. There is a lot of corruption there. So many of our own hon. Members were bearing witness to that fact. Therefore, you cannot have too much power invested with the Reserve Bank. I have no objection to that.

More of these societies have got to be organized. Government has got to take the initiative, State Governments as well as the Central Government. They should not simply pass this law, and then say to themselves: Societies are going to come into existence; they will raise money to some extent; and then, thereafter, State Governments will subsidize them and Government of India would also subsidize them; and on top of it, credit would be supplied." No. Governments have got to take the initiative. Some of the Governments have already begun to take the initiative.

Most of the Governments all over India, under the inspiration of Indra Ji, were good enough to provide a large number of house sites to our Harijans and backward classes also. But that is not enough. Ten times more has got to be done, even in this direction. Then only your point would be met. House sites have got to be there; but, is it enough to provide them with house sites? What about houses? For instance, take the Telugu Desam Government in Andhra. It has taken the initiative. They have just started work, but on those lines, other Governments also will have to start. In order to enable them to start this kind of constructive work, you have got to provide money not only to the societies but also to the local governments, zila pertishads, public institutions,

whether of government, semi-government or cooperatives, whichever institution is willing to take risk of organising and constructing these houses. They have got to be provided with the necessary funds; that has also got to be mentioned more clearly here in this Bill; and if not, later on when they formulate these rules and regulations under this Bill.

Fire insurance has to be organised if we are going to construct these houses. At present, upto Rs. 6000/- grant is being given; upto Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 loan is being given for Harijans, for tribal people. This money is not enough; this is useless money; it is losing its value because of inflation. Therefore, much more has got to be done in that direction.

Fire takes place in summer and these houses are destroyed as they are not highly pucca houses; they are only ramshackle houses. With this small sum of money, you cannot construct good houses. So, these houses are liable to catch fire and then they are destroyed also. Therefore, side by side with this, almost simultaneously, fire insurance has got to be organised. Government has got to come forward with necessary legislation and establish necessary institution not the kind of a fire-brigade which we have here in towns. In every village, there must be some provision to be made for this, How you are going to do it, this has got to be studied.

You are taking an objection to the Executive Committee. All right, they are very important details. I would like them to consider the constructive suggestions that you have made. In addition to that, I would like them to develop a department for studying various types of housing, their cost, ways and means by which house building materials which would be needed would come to be produced. For instance, cement, iron and steel. They have to be provided. Today, there is no provision in the plan that the government has made for supplying all these things to the extent that is needed and therefore they must have various sections to implement not only a few suggestions that I am making but also various other suggestions our friends

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

would be making; and later by the public themselves to implement these things. They must have a big enough organisation at the Centre and also at the State level. These banks should be strengthened by similar banks at the State level with the help of the National Bank.

I am glad that they have made a provision for these banks for borrowing money from abroad. I want a greater effort to be made to interest international organisations which are interested in the development of housing in order to be able to get not only advice and assistance but also financial resources as grants and as loans. In these directions, efforts have to be made, and in order to make these efforts, I have no objection if they have too large a Board of Directors. But I agree with you, in vesting the Reserve Bank of India with such arbitrary powers as to the dismissal of these Directors etc. their appointment, their conditions of employment are not good. It looks as if a Director is a kind of born slave under; the control of the Reserve Bank of India; it ought not to be like that. No self-respecting man would be willing to come under the aegis of this Bill as a Director, if the Reserve Bank of India has got to exercise such arbitrary powers. Nevertheless, the Reserve Bank of India must have powers to control all these societies; and in addition to that, they have got reserve powers for themselves to examine their accounts, to study their means, that the ways in which they manage themselves etc. And why? In order to protect the finances that they are supplying. But they have not said the most vital thing and that is, to protect the interests of the people who would be borrowing money who would be using this money for the construction of their houses and also to protect the interests of the general public. This is a big omission and I hope, somehow, by another amendment bill or while formulating the rules and regulations Government would take sufficient care to see that the interests of the general public as well as the members of the co-operative societies and house building societies and also those people who would be investing their money in this would be properly protected.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): I think Prof. Ranga will feel unhappy because if an

in-depth study of the proposed National Housing Bank Bill is made, it will be clear that this Bill is meant for only eight per cent of our population. Sir, While you are speaking you referred to the report of the Rangarajan Committee and he cited some portions of the report also. You referred to some portions of the report, but I think you conveniently avoided some portion, which is the most important part. I am coming to that point later on.

This Bill intends to promote regional and local level housing finance institutions with the object of mobilising the resources for financing housing construction. It will provide capital as also professional expertise in the initial years to individual institutions to be set up at local levels. But let us examine the Bill in the background of the housing problem prevailing in our country today.

Any national bill amounts to an action programme of the Government. In this particular Bill let us see what is the action programme of the Government. I completely agree when the hon. Member said, that housing is the basic necessity next to food and clothing, in importance. The National Building Organisation, in a survey, estimated the housing shortage in 1981 to be the tune of 2 million units in our country — 16 million in rural areas and five million in urban areas. The Seventh Plan has placed the housing shortage at the beginning of the Plan period, that is, in 1985 rural at 24.7 million units and in this 24.7 million units 18.08 million units are in the rural areas and 5.9 million units are in the urban areas. According to the Government report also — during the discussion in the House it was reported that — 37 per cent of our population is living below the poverty line. That is, they could not earn their livelihood, they cannot provide two square meals to their children. There are also millions and millions of children in the metropolitan cities earning their livelihood without a shelter. There are helpless widows who need shelter. There are industrial workers workers of sick industries, workers of companies which have declared lock-outs, who are millions in number. It is ridiculous to note that the proposed Housing Bank Bill does not deal with this vast population who are the weaker sections of our society.

Sir, in Section 14 Sub-section (i) in the Page 7 in this Bill, it has been stated

“formulating one or more schemes for the economically weaker sections which may be subsidised by the Central Government or any other source”.

Though concern has been expressed for the weaker sections, but it is only a platitude because through this Bill only one or more schemes will be formulated by the National Housing Bank, and nothing more. So, its underlying real thrust is different to in its apparent concern for the poor. So, what is the real thrust? The real thrust is to finance, as has been expressed in Page 2 in Chapter III-Sub section (d) is :

“to finance every institution whether incorporated or not which primarily transacts or as its principle obviously transacting the business of providing finance for housing whether directly or indirectly”

Sir, when millions of our people are without a shelter and when housing is required for more than twenty four million people, the Government, the Government proposes this Bill, which deals with only eight per cent of the population and therefore it is clear that the Government has no proper Housing policy.

Sir, how without a National Housing Policy, we can discuss the National Housing Finance Policy? But unfortunately, we are discussing the National Housing Finance Policy without the National Housing Policy, what is we are putting the cart before the horse. This is one of the glaring example of how this ineffective Government, this ineffective Government I repeat, functions. What happened to the Draft Housing Policy? You will be surprised to know that there appears to be two versions of the Draft National Housing Policy in circulation. The first one is dated Jan. 1987 published by the Urban Development Ministry which was available in limited quantity with in the country and the second one dated March 1987, containing substantial things, was

circulated widely to the international community at the United Nation's Tenth Commemorative Commission for Human Settlement held in Nairobi, Kenya from 6th to 15th April 1987. So, this leads us to a reluctant conclusion that the Draft National Housing Policy as published would seem to have been as a sort of public relations exercise for inter-national consumption and reputation during the International Year of Shelter for Homeless and not as a serious exercise to address the worsening housing condition in both urban and rural areas of our country. Sir, a large proportion of country's population being from economically weaker sections, provision of dwelling to them would require heavy subsidisation and even of the fuller extent of the cost in some cases.

In the Rengarajan Commission Report, it has been stated that housing can be made available only to those who have got affordability.

But for the vast sections of our population, who cannot afford two square meals a day for their children, this Bill is meaningless. This Bill is meant for those who have got affordability. They will get finance. That is the theme which has been expressed in this Bill.

As I have stated earlier, 37 per cent of our population is living below the poverty line. That is the figure given by the Government of India. This means this that 37 per cent of the population which have got no affordability, are out of its purview.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS. For them there are separate schemes under the 20-Point Programme.

SHRI ANIL BASU: I will come to that also. There are millions of street children in metropolitan cities and in urban areas who have got no shelter on their head. Similarly, the housing condition of slum dwellers in metropolitan cities is required to be improved. Through this Bill you cannot attain all this. This Bill is meant only for builders developers and affluent sections of society.

[Sh. Anil Basu]

Another important feature of housing problem is the question of land. How are you going to solve this problem of land? Land is required for housing both in rural as well as urban areas. In most of the States, mainly Cong (I) ruled States, the Land Reforms Act has not been implemented. In West Bengal we have provided homestead land to the agricultural labour, poor peasants, artisans share-croppers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But that is not an all India phenomenon. Without implementation of the Land Reforms Act in rural areas, how are you going to provide house sites to the agricultural labour, poor peasants, artisans, share-croppers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes? this is the 41st year of independence. Even now these people are not having their own homestead land.

In the urban sector, Government has enacted a legislation on urban land ceiling. What is the experience of the Government? Government made a review and through that review it was known that the Urban Land Ceiling Act had not produced the desired result because of the lethargy of bureaucracy and due to exemptions made in the law. For these two reasons, the desired result could not be achieved. Land is not available in urban areas for construction of houses. Until and unless you solve the question of land whether in rural areas or urban areas, you cannot solve the problem of housing.

Housing is required for 8.8 million people in rural areas and 5.4 million people in urban areas as envisaged in the Seventh Plan Document at the beginning of the Plan. This cannot be achieved through this Bill. Millions of homeless have nothing to expect from this Bill. In this connection I want to mention that some voluntary organisations which are working in this field, have raised the slogan that housing is the right of every homeless citizen of this country.

One of the volunteer organisations the National Campaign Committee for the Housing Right had met the hon. Minister of urban Development and she assured them that a national housing policy will be introduced the House after proper rectifica-

tion, after taking into consideration all the suggestions. But, unfortunately, that has not been done. Two types of national housing policies are in circulation - one in the international area and the other in the domestic area. We do not know which one is the correct. Such is the position of the Government. So, I must say that the basic purposes for which this Bill has been placed before the House are: (i) to transform housing construction into industry; and (ii) to shift the Government's responsibility from the majority of the population, that is 48 per cent who need shelter, to 8 per cent of the population which is affluent. That is what they want to do through this Bill.

Lastly, Sir, I appeal to the Government to please formulate a comprehensive national housing policy and to ensure that housing right is provided to every homeless citizen of this country. They are taking about so many big things-marching towards the 21st century -but they are not even meeting these basic requirements of the country. So, again I request the Government to formulate a comprehensive national housing policy. Without that policy, this Bill is meant only for the 8 per cent of the affluent section of the population. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir there has been a phenomenal increase in the demand for housing in recent years mainly because of the tremendous increase in population. In spite of our strenuous efforts, our population is increasing by leaps and bounds. Secondly, because of the increasing industrial activity we require more and more land for setting up factories and houses for workers. And thirdly, the demand has increased because of the large-scale immigration of people from rural areas to urban areas in search of jobs.

The immediate objectives of our Seventh Five Year Plan are food, work and productivity. I wish the Seventh Five Year plan had given equally high priority to housing because housing is an essential element in the welfare of the people *roti Kapra aur makan*. *Makan* is as essential as cloth and food. Though the Seventh Plan did not give

the housing that higher priority which it deserves, the Government is conscious of its responsibility in the matter and realises that it is an urgent problem.

The gap between demand and supply is terrible. In the urban areas, 21 per cent of the people live in slums and in rural areas, nearly 50 per cent of the people live in slums. So, we have to provide housing for such a large proportion of our population. The estimate which has been made by different authorities that we require about 41 million hutments and houses by the end of 1990, I think, is an under-statement. So, housing activity is actually important at the moment. It is important for other reasons also. Not only because, as I said, it is an essential element in the welfare of an individual, but it enables us to develop land suitable for housing purposes, it induces people to resort to more and more saving and also it reduces, as the Planning Commission has said, injustice between man and man. It improves equity between individuals in the community.

16.00 hrs.

As regards this Bill, may I point out that I welcome this Bill. But they have relied too much on the Reserve Bank of India. For instance, may I say that this Bank will be an affiliate of the Reserve Bank of India because the authorised capital will be subscribed fully by the Reserve Bank. Secondly, in the discharge of the functions under this Act the National Housing Bank will be guided by such direction in matters of policy involving public interest as the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank may give in writing. Thirdly, the Chairman, the Managing Director and other Director excluding the Director referred to in clause (a), shall be appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank. So this Bank will be an affiliate of the Reserve Bank.

Sir, I object to the statement made by the previous speaker that this Bill has been brought forward in the interest of only 8 or

10 per cent of the people and not in the interests of the poor or downtrodden sections of the community. In clause 14 (i) it is very clear. It says that one of the objects will be to formulate one or more schemes for the economically weaker sections of the society which may be subsidised by the Central Government or any State Government or any other source.

Sir, the Government has been so conscious about the responsibility on the economically weaker sections of people. In the last 8 or 10 years there are a number of provisions for these sections of the community. For instance in the last budget for Indira Awas Yojana Rs. 125 crores have been provided for building houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *In the Chair.*]

Then, Sir, our Prime Minister when he visited Bombay last year made an allocation of Rs. 100 crores to reduce or to remove the slums in Bombay. Slums in Bombay are the worst, you can imagine. They are dens of stark poverty and ill health. Sir, nothing can be worse than the slums of India in Bombay for despiritualising the life of individuals. So, the Prime Minister has made a special provision of Rs. 100 crores for relieving the distress in that area.

In this Bill there is one sub-clause relating to the downtrodden people or the economically weaker section, that is a very important clause, and I am sure that if the Bank is to function under instructions from the Government, it is bound to give special consideration for this responsibility under this clause.

Sir, I would like to point out that Members have said that the capital provided to the Bank is very small. Nobody can deny that. But then it can raise the capital to Rs. 500 crores and it can take deposits from the money market.

[Sh. Y.S. Mahajan]

Sir, clause 15 says that the Bank can borrow and also accept deposits from the people. Then it can accept deposits for a period of not less than twelve months. Sir, in my view this 12 months period is too small since lending money to the people will be for 20, 30 or 40 years. The Bank will have its liability which will be payable after 12 months. So, I think this period is too small. It should not be less than three years. It should borrow for periods of 3 or more than 3 years.

Sir, at the moment housing finance is provided. (*Interruptions*). The minimum should not be less than three years because 12 months is too small a period. I hope this bank will broadly develop housing financing agencies at different levels. It will also extend financial support to the housing financial institutions and coordinate the work of financial institutions at different levels. This is a very important responsibility of the Bank.

I am sure with the proper working of the Bank and with proper instructions from the Government, this Bank will work particularly to the welfare of the large masses of the country.

With these remarks, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome the proposed Bill. Our Hon. Prime Minister has also mentioned it in his Budget speech. He placed emphasis on making housing accommodation available to the people. Food, clothing and shelter are the basic necessities of life. The population of our country is constantly increasing. The amount allocated for housing during the last Five Year Plan was not utilised fully and if the pace of our progress in this field remains the same then by the end of this century we will require 4 crore more of houses. Therefore, I think that this is a very important and a very difficult question. In order to construct 2½ crores of houses, we require huge resources. The proposed National Housing Bank is to be

started with an initial capital of Rs. 9 crores but later this amount will escalate to Rs. 500 crores with the help of the Reserve Bank. I think as far as possible we should make efforts to mobilise resources on a large scale. I cannot say as to how far will we be successful but I think that it will be possible to implement this programme only when we have adequate resources.

So far as housing is concerned, I think there are many such institutions which can be engaged in the construction of low cost housing. We should seek the Co-operation of these institutions which are already associated with this work. Along with it, benefits of new technologies should also be made use of. Under the Indira Housing Scheme, many such houses have been built but how far these will be useful will be known only in due course of time.

Besides, we have to pay attention to the fact that housing facilities have to be provided to the low-income groups in our society. We have to give priority to it. In the cities we see that houses are being constructed at a rapid pace but we also have to see as to how far is it benefiting the poor. Houses are being constructed at a rapid pace in the private sector but it is to be seen as to how to make houses available to those people who live below the poverty line. Priority should be given to provide housing facility to such groups.

In the industrial sector, houses are not available to all the workers and employees. They also have penchant to build houses of their own. Therefore, every kind of support and assistance should be provided to them under this Bill in this regard. This bank should have several branches as well. At present, a lot of irregularities are committed in extending loans through housing cooperatives and the people have to undergo a great deal of harassment and difficulties in getting loans from there. Dr. Rajhans has submitted in great detail in this respect. Therefore the National Housing Bank should open branches at the State and district levels so that the people wanting to build houses can get financial assistance directly. L.I.C. also extends loan-assistance for housing purposes but this facility is only

provided to those who are insured and are residing in cities. The people in the rural areas cannot avail of this facility. Hence, I want to suggest that this bank should open branches at various places and the procedure should be made easy and convenient. In order to construct houses, building materials like cement, bricks, iron, sand, limestone etc. are required. The prices of these commodities are increasing day by day. In such circumstances, will we be able to achieve our target? Is it possible to build a house worth living with only Rs. 6000? Even if we spend Rs. 10,000 on each house, then also I think, we will require at least Rs. 1 lakh and 50 thousand crores. Will the Government be able to provide so much of funds?

I don't want to take much time. I want to thank the Hon. Prime Minister again, for he has fulfilled a basic requirement by establishing this Bank and which deserves to be appreciated. In a socialistic pattern of society it becomes essential to provide shelter to every individual and every family. It is absolutely essential to do so. I hope, there will be substantial progress in this field.

With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Mr. Chairman, this Government is supposed to be a socialist and Democratic Government. But there is no socialist idea in this Bill.

The provision of Rs. 100 crores is a drop in the ocean if we are to solve the enormous problem of housing for all the people in the country. It would be insufficient amount to provide housing to all the people in the country. The Population of our country is growing and increasing. This is an enormous problem. The Government must be clear in its mind whether this housing policy is meant to provide shelter to all people or for making more money.

A Government which cannot provide food, clothing and shelter to its population is not a Government worth its name. It is a useless Government. If this Government cannot provide food, clothing, shelter and education to its population, how can it claim to be a Socialist and popular Government? You have taken up the task of providing shelter to all people. This demand is there from the very beginning. This is nothing new. But you have not been able to solve even a fringe of the problem.

You say "we have no resources and we have to get resources to provide shelter for all."

You have enormous resources. Black money is going parallel in your economy. Lot of money has gone outside the country. We are saying it in Parliament also. Those who have invested money in our country, are taking the money back and investing it outside our country. If the Government cannot control this trend, how can you meet the problem of providing shelter to all the population of our country?

The demand is "Shelter for All". You are organising loan melas for those who do not want money. This amounts to opening money for nothing. There is no utility out of the expenditure. You are playing with public money. You are getting hundreds of crores of money.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKP : I am speaking about the resources.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will not go on record. Side talk will not go on record. It will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not called you.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Sir, I am speaking of resources. I am asking the Government just about the resources. (Interruptions) The Government might have got money to meet the enormous problem i.e. to provide shelter for everyone in this country. Everybody has been given equal rights. This is one of the fundamental rights. Those who are born in India and those who are the citizens of India must have a shelter of their own. If this Bill were brought forward on this line, I would be very happy to speak on behalf of the Government. I would be praising the Government if the Government have brought forward such a Bill. There are moneyed people in this country. There are persons who own a number of houses and they use it for rental purpose just to earn money. In this connection, I would like to ask Why don't the Government give the tenants: the ownership right? All the tenants in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere must be given the ownership right first and the money may be paid by such tenants in longterm instalments. In this way, you could solve some of the problems.

Take for instance, the Tea Industry. The Government is earning Rs. 170 crores as foreign exchange. There are labourers who are serving in such industries for the past 100 years. But after the retirement, where will they go? Have you ever thought of such people and their plight? They have to live at the mercy of the capitalists. Of course, they are saying that it is our India. But where will they go after retirement? There is no future for these people. The Government should come forward with a legislation to see that everybody should have a shelter of his own atleast. But this Bill will not provide this and this is only an eye-wash. The money that you have provided is very meagre and ridiculous. Regarding dwelling places, I would like to say one thing. If someone comes from America or England or from anywhere, why don't you allow him to go to the slums and just allow him to see as to what is India? Why don't you take him to the *Bastis* in your village where there is no road, no lights, no housing facilities etc.? People are living in huge pipes and on the footpaths. This is India. But you are

boasting of having got a Socialist democracy. The point is that you don't understand what socialist democracy is. Socialist democracy means that every person should have the equal rights. I would like to ask: Why a person should be denied of his right to have a shelter of his own? By this legislation, we are making more people homeless because the money-lenders will come and more lands would be acquired; compensation will not be given to the poor and very little or meagre compensation will be given to more number of people and this will deprive them of their lands. If you want to give serious consideration to this aspect, please nationalise all the housing lands. Please come forward with a national scheme and build houses for the poor people and for everybody for that matter. But the matter will not end there. Building the houses alone will not solve the problem. There must be hundred years guarantee for such buildings. Because if you build useless houses and after one month they collapse, no purpose would be solved. For example, We have got the case of DDA. There is corruption in DDA. House have collapsed many times. A lot of money has been spent. A national policy must be there when you are going to build the Houses. They should be guaranteed for at least hundred years. Then, people will be having some faith. I would like to say that this is not a Bill meant for the people. This is not the socialist Bill. I do not want to go into the other clauses because they are useless. Nobody understands as to what you are doing; what Bill you have brought forward and what law you are making. Because 70 per cent of poor people are ignorant and they are illiterate. They don't understand what you are doing.

Finally, I would like to say one thing. If the Government is really a socialist Government, it should come forward with a socialist Bill.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinki) : This is the International Year of Shelter for shelterless. This bill is to set up a new organisation, namely, the National Housing Bank, which is a welcome step. I support the Bill. I am sure that the Bill will get

support from all sides. Everybody knows the magnitude of the problem. I am reminded of a few lines of Malayalam poem. Its translation is like this ;

“The snakes have the holes and the birds have the sky. But the human beings have no place to sleep.”

That is the problem.

Sir, as everybody said, housing is the basic necessity. Solving the housing problem should get Government's first priority, especially in a welfare state, Government should take the responsibility of providing shelter to all citizens, to all families. Sir, owning a house is a dear dream of everyone. This problem is there all over the world and that is why, this International Year. It is a dear dream of everybody whether he belongs to the rich, to the poor, to the middle class, to the landless and all that.

AN HON. MEMBER : Even for the opposition.

SHRI T. BASHEER : But I am sorry to note that in the past, housing has been getting lesser attention and the housing sector has been getting lesser share of Government fund. This is true. The share of housing was only 34% of the total outlay of the First Five Year Plan which came down in the Seventh Plan. It is only 7.5%. Thus, the shortage of number of houses increased during these years. According to the estimate of the National Housing Organisation, the housing shortage in 1981 was around 21 million. As my friend has quoted, the Seventh Plan has placed the housing shortage at the beginning of the plan period, that is, in 1985 – at 24.7 million units. The increase in population between 1985 and 1990 is expected to generate an additional requirement of 16.2 million housing units. This shows the magnitude of the problem. I think, the real picture may be more than that. This is the time for the Government to put all its efforts to solve this basic problem in the country. I am sure that we cannot solve this big problem overnight or within a year or two. Our friends on the

other side expect that it should be solved with the magic lamp of Allauddin. It cannot be solved that way.

The Government should formulate the schemes and make all out efforts to provide housing facility for all the people who have no shelter. Sir, it is true that two things should be taken into consideration. Firstly, the Government should have a comprehensive plan in respect of housing to handle this problem. Touching here and there this big problem will not help to ease or solve anything. So, there should be a comprehensive scheme and the Government should think on this like, formulate a comprehensive scheme and implement that scheme ; then only can we go forward.

Secondly, I agree with my friends that there should be a clear housing policy. Many times it has been said that the Government is formulating a policy ; but still the Government has not come forward with a clear housing policy. So, through our Minister I request the Government to formulate a clear housing policy.

In this context I think it is relevant to mention that in our country the picture is that on the one side there are palacious buildings. Our people construct houses not for their requirements ; but to exhibit their pomp and glory. And on the other side there are huts or *jhuggis*. This is happening in a country where millions of people have no roof to sleep under ! I have my doubt as to why the Government is silent about this. Why the Government should not restrict the construction of palacious and huge buildings which are unnecessary in this country ? I think the Government should move on this line also.

The main hurdle here is, of course, finance. We know the constraints of finance. Finance is the most important aspect. This organisation will also have to find out the resources. I would like to know one thing in this context. I can cite many instances of wasting of finance, the money intended for housing. Many people who do not actually require houses apply for the housing loan, they take loan and construct

[*Shri T. Basheer*]

buildings and then give it on rent. This organisation should look into these aspects also and stop this kind of misuse.

Another point that I would like to make is that most of our housing schemes are urban-oriented. I don't wish to say that the housing problem in urban areas is not serious. Of course, it is; there are slums. But most of our schemes are urban oriented. These schemes are not reaching the rural areas at the village level.

People are not being benefited by the housing finance organisation. This organisation should give more attention to the village level areas and for that, I think, the Government and this Organisation should try to strengthen the infra-structure at the village level. At present the only organisation available at the village level is housing cooperative. They are very very few in number. They are not adequate to cater to the needs of the village people. The village-level infra-structure should be strengthened. That should be one of the tasks of this new Housing Bank.

Sir, I find there is mention about the schemes for the poor, viz., scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Bill. There are many schemes but you know for the weaker sections and the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the scheme they are giving only Rs. 6000/- or Rs. 6500/- only. You can imagine how can they construct a house with such a meagre amount of Rs. 6000/- or Rs. 6500/-. Therefore, Government should think of increasing the amount for the schemes intended for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Another point I would like to make is that this Bill is also meant to provide financial and other support. In this respect I would like to point out that the most important thing is to develop and apply low cost technology in housing construction. This Organisation should give attention to that aspect also.

Lastly I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the magnitude and

seriousness of the problem. This point has been referred to by many other Members also. To solve this problem there should be a mass movement for it otherwise it could not be solved. Our friends on the Opposition side should join in that. Government does not have any magic lamp to solve it. So there should be a mass movement to solve this problem.

Sir, some 12 years back in Kerala we tried to construct 1 lakh houses for the weaker sections. All the people—social organisations, political organisations and others—were involved into it. Then the Kerala State succeeded in building 1 lakh houses for the poor and the weaker sections of the society.

At that time, I remember, the Marxist Party was criticising and they did not join that scheme. I think, they have now understood the reality and they will join that movement. This organisation should formulate a mass movement for this purpose. That will definitely help us in solving this problem. With these words, I support the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the National Housing Bank Bill which is under discussion at present, I want to give some suggestions. This Bill ought to have been brought earlier but now that it has come even if be later, it is laudable and I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for it.

According to a Planning Commission estimate released in 1984. We have a shortage of 28 million units. Looking at the average increase of population per year during the last three years, it seems that we will have a shortage of 3 crores of dwelling units.

You may also be aware that 1987 is the U.N. year of shelter for the shelterless. In other words, it would mean that those people who do not have houses should be provided with housing facilities. Will the hon. Minister kindly state as to how

many dwelling units have been constructed in 1987 for the shelterless people ?

I don't even know whether rural housing is covered under the Bill under which it is proposed to establish. The National Housing Bank or is rural housing kept exclusively under MUDCO? Nowhere has it been mentioned whether this Act will cover people living in the rural areas or not. However, in clause 14 (1) of this Bill, it has been certainly stated that the Centre and State Governments will grant subsidies to the economically weaker sections. It is a very welcome step and I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for it and I would suggest to the Government that rural housing should be brought under the ambit of this Act. I am saying so because I don't want that anybody should say that rural housing is financed by HUDCO. It will create problems. As it is, HUDCO has no connection with this Bill. But I want to emphasise on it because the people living in the hill areas are not getting much benefit under the HUDCO Scheme. These are the sort of reports which we have received so far and many complaints have been received that HUDCO is not benefiting the people living in hill areas at all. I don't know to how much benefit has reached the tribal areas. The tribal people will be able to tell about it. It is true to say that it has not benefitted the hill areas. There are many reasons for it. One is that the Bank people do not want to go to hill areas to survey the land and property there on some or the other plea.

A starred question No. 125 regarding HUDCO was asked in this House only last week. In that question it was asked as to how much expenditure was incurred on rural housing in the various States and Union Territories during 1986-87 and what was the extent of implementation? In reply, it was stated that out of 30 States and Union Territories there are 22 such States where Budget allocations were made but little work had been done. It means that some work has been done in 8 States and Union Territories. It shows that the Rural Housing Scheme financed by HUDCO is not able to fulfill the requirements of rural, hill and the tribal areas.

I want to talk specially about my constituency. As you are aware, I represent Ladakh. No bank is prepared to finance rural housing schemes there. In case some bank is prepared to do so, the procedure is so complicated that it creates enormous problem for the common man and due to which the client is fed up and does not want to pursue the matter any longer. Moreover, while filling up the form, they are not able to complete all the formalities. Along with it, the bank people also raised many objections. Again, if there are three mistakes in the form, they never point out all the three mistakes together. They point out each mistake one by one that is when they go to the Bank after rectifying one mistake then another mistake is pointed out and so on. The client is thus disappointed and is not in a mood to pursue the matter any further. I would like to request the hon. Minister to issue instructions to all the Banks for preparing guidelines in a simple language for loan seekers and they should be clearly informed about the procedure so that there may not be any scope for raising unnecessary objections at a later stage. In the absence of printed guidelines in a simple language, people have to face so many difficulties, therefore, they can be saved from it if guidelines in a simple language are made available to them. There should be special guidelines for hill areas.

The Government should give more stress on rural housing. In our country it has become a tendency that rural people are fastly migrating to urban areas due to economic and certain other reasons with the result that pressure on urban areas is going on mounting. In view of it, the Government should encourage urban housing scheme through cooperatives. In this regard only multi-storeyed housing schemes should be encouraged so that more people can be accommodated in less space and cheap electricity and water can be made available there. Hence Government should give priority to it. The National Housing Bank should give priority to finance the rural housing. It will certainly reduce the pressure of fast increasing population on cities.

With these words, I fully support the National Housing Bank Bill and hope that

[*Shri P. Namgyal*]

the Government would pay attention towards the points raised by me.

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, I rise to support the National Housing Bank Bill which is before the House. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing such a very revolutionary social legislation during the International Year of the Shelterless.

Some of the hon. Members on the other side have criticised the Bill saying that this Bill will not help the weaker sections of the society. I feel that they have not carefully gone through the most important provisions of this Bill. I have carefully gone through this Bill and I must say that there is a major policy involved in this legislation. It aims at giving a house to every person who does not have a house at present. The magnitude of the problem of housing and the need for giving houses to the houseless have been well explained by my previous speakers. Therefore, I am not going to deal with these details, because there is no second opinion on this issue. I must concentrate, because of the time constraint, on some of the provisions of this Bill, and I have got a few suggestions to make.

Section 14 is a very powerful section ; it gives responsibility both to the apex Housing Bank proposed to be established and the regional and local institutions proposed to be established. They can mobilize resources for financing the construction of houses ; they can also coordinate the activities of the existing institutions.

There are a number of institutions but at present there is no co-ordination between them. So, the provision contained in Clause 14 is very powerful and helpful. I feel that some cooperative institution should be set up which should coordinate the working of the several financial institutions like LIC, Unit Trust, HUDCO, IRDP, NREP and other such financial institutions, which are engaged in the construction of houses for the homeless.

Clause 15 enables them to borrow money from the open market.

Clause 16 is another very powerful clause where National Housing Bank has been empowered to borrow money in foreign currency.

As far as my information goes, under the existing Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, nobody is allowed to borrow the money in foreign currency except in some fields like the import of raw materials where high technology is involved. There are a number of international institutions and agencies willing to give money for the construction of houses for the weaker sections. I congratulate the Minister for including such a clause which enables borrowing of the foreign exchange for the construction of the houses for the weaker sections. There are many other clauses but I will not go into the details. I have a few suggestions to make.

There are several millions of people in this country who have no land of their own and thus the land is the main problem. How are we going to solve this problem ? I would submit that every State Government should be directed to give either land that would be made available after implementing the land legislation or any other Government land available with them. Thus the land should be given free to these weaker sections, otherwise this will lead to corruption as the middlemen will be able to get profit out of it. I would suggest that while providing land, priority should be given to those who live in slums. In every big city you can find the slum areas. And it is our experience that these people will not be willing to leave their places. We had one such experience in Kerala. In Trivendrum, very close to the Secretariat, within less than 1 Km. area, there used to be a slum area. A lot of efforts were made to remove those people but they were not at all willing to leave that place. Finally one of our great Leader, the Chief Minister Mr. A.K. Anthony, took a bold decision to construct multi-storeyed buildings for them. And now when we go there, we can see hundreds of families are housed in multi-storeyed buildings and now it bears the look of a posh colony. So, I would suggest that wherever there is a slum,

the housing agencies should be directed to build multi-storeyed buildings for the rehabilitation of people who live in slums.

The second section is Harijans and Girijans and I am proud to say that in Kerala a lot of improvemnet has been done on their part. In the Seventh Plan alone more than one and a half lakh houses have been constructed by the Kerala Government for the Harijan and Girijan section alone. That is what the Kerala Government had done for the weaker section but then one Member in the Opposition side asked, "Why the Kerala Government was defeated then"? That is a different matter. Now, when the Chief Minister of Karnataka took a decision in favour of Harijans, he was nick-named as 'Harijan Karunakaran'. They also incite all the communal and reactionary forces in the country.

All these reactionary forces stand in the way of one of the most challenging tasks of our Government, i.e. giving houses to the homeless. Even giving shall loans to the weaker sections is objected to be some of our friends on that side. I know why they object. Because of these welfare schemes taken up by us, they are gradually losing their ground.

The other cotogery of weaker sections is the fishermen in Kerala. The fishermen who live on the coastal belt are the most neglected category in our country. In Trivandrum alone, which is my constituency, there is a 30 km. long coastal belt where several lakhs of fishermen live. They have to live in a very narrow strip of land which lies between the sea and the city road. On the one hand, they have to face the vagaries of the sea and on the other, they cannot cross and come into the city. Nor will they be able to shift from that area and reside somewhere else in the city because of their vocation. The only alternative is to provide houses to the fisherment in that area itself by constructing multi-storeyed buildings all over the coastal belt. Therefore, I request that top priority should be given for the construction of multi-storeyed buildings for fishermen whose number is found in several lakhs and who live without any houses of their own at present.

17.00 hrs.

The need for tackling the problem of housing in urban areas needs no emphasis. But I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one particular aspect. Government servants come to cities from various parts of the country. Especially in Delhi, there are a number of people who came, from South. Both men and women come in great numbers and housing is the greatest problem faced by them. In such cases, I would suggest that the Government, on their own initiative, should come forward for the construction of flats for married as well as unmarried people. People should be provided accommodation when they come to cities to join duty. If my information is correct, it takes more than 15 to 20 years for a Government servant to get governmental accommodation. By that time he will be on the verge of retirement and till then housing is a great problem for him.

In this context, I would also like to mention about the corrupt practices indulged by some people. For example, a number of Government servants take loans from the Government and other financial institutions and construct their own houses. But instead of living in their own houses, they rent them for large sums and live in the Government quarters. I request that this practice should be stopped. People who take loans from Government and some financial institutions and construct their own houses should not be allowed to live in governmental accommodation. This would help a lot in solving the problem of housing faced by Government servants to a large extent.

Hire-purchase system also should be thought of for weaker sections so that in the course of a few years people can repay their loans in easy instalments and get houses of their own. This will help the weaker sections and other lowest category of people a lot.

Government can also think of developing some townships. When we travel, especially in the North, we see that there are miles and miles without any habitation. If the Government would think of having some

[Shri P. Namgyal]

townships in those areas, several lakhs of people would be attracted to these places. And in this way cooperative farming, development of agrobased industries and small and cottage industries can be encouraged and the life of the people can be changed for the better. With these suggestions, I once again congratulate the Minister for bringing forward such a challenging Bill which will go a long way in solving one of the greatest problems faced by our country, that is, the problem of housing. Thank you.

[Translation]

*SHRI P. APPALANARASIMHAM (Anakapalli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I welcome the National Housing Bank Bill, 1987 which seeks to promote housing in the country. In fact, this Bill should have been introduced in the House long ago. There is an acute housing problem everywhere in the country. I am glad that the Govt. has come forward to introduce this Bill realising the magnitude of the problem. I once again welcome this Bill. I compliment both Shri Janardhan Poojary and also hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for taking this step which is in the right direction. Sir, along with passing this Bill it should also be ensured that it serves its intended purpose well. Without proper implementation no measure, howsoever good, will be successful I am stressing this point because several attempts made by different States have failed miserably in the past. When Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy was the Chief Minister, the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh had taken a loan of Rs. 12 crores from LIC during 1970-72 for constructing houses for poor and needy under a scheme. But unfortunately that scheme failed miserably. Hence enough care should be taken to see that this Bill which seeks to establish an apex housing financial institution will not remain just another experiment. We must learn from our past mistakes and see that they are not repeated. I do hope that successful implementation would follow this Bill.

Sir, there are several Urban Development Authorities functioning in different cities in the country. Delhi too has its own Development Authority. These authorities have been established to serve the poor and needy especially the weaker sections. But unfortunately Sir, functioning of these authorities is far from satisfactory. The flats which were constructed according to the need are being demolished. First, they construct the houses without proper planning and later realising their mistake, they demolish them, after spending lot of money. Therefore necessary precautions have to be taken before undertaking building flats otherwise lot of money and energy will go waste. Preliminary studies have to be conducted thoroughly and after that only the blue print should be prepared to construct the houses. In addition to the wastage of money and materials it will also cause immense hardships to one and all. DDA is the best example of the worst type of planning that can be done for weaker sections and other poorer sections of the society and as a result the poor and needy suffer on account of planning by the urban development authorities everywhere.

Sir, I feel proud to mention the excellent record of the Telugu Desam Govt. in Andhra Pradesh in providing housing facilities to the poor and needy. 8 lakh 25 thousand pattas for house sites were issued and out of them 5 lakh 11 thousand houses has already been constructed in the past 4 years. It is an All India record and the hon. Minister had already accepted it on the floor of this House. The fine example set by Andhra Pradesh is worth emulation by every State. The scheme to provide shelter to every one is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh vigorously. The efforts of the officers and the required allocation of funds have contributed to the success of the scheme.

Sir, the Urban Ceiling Act of 1976 is a Central Act. It should be applicable uniformly throughout the country. But is not being implemented uniformly everywhere. In Tamilnadu it is being implemented perfectly. All the members have a share. Husband, wife or major or minor members

are entitled for shares. While in other States it is not so. Minors should also be considered while determining the ceiling. No. less, a person than former President Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy criticised the Act for not providing a share to the minors. In a family if there are minor sons and a son who is a major, then only the son who is a major will be considered while all the minors will be neglected. This is gross injustice. Hence the necessary amendments should be carried to plug these defects to make the Act much more effective. The construction work in vacant lands in urban areas should pick up them.

Sir, in the name of slum clearance schemes, many of the poor are being shifted to far off places. It is not a proper policy. The slum dwellers are the poorest of the poor in the country. They eke out their livelihood by carrying odd jobs. Most of them are the people who migrated from villages in search of livelihood. If such people are shifted to far off places, sometime to places, which are 20 to 50 Kms. away, their life would become miserable. Instead the Govt. should acquire the land where they live and construct multistoried buildings there. This way the Govt. can help the slumdwellers effectively. Hence instead of constructing a few single story buildings which can accommodate only a few, it is better if we construct multi storeyed buildings. More people can be accomodated in such multistoreyed buildings.

Sir, HUDCO is one of the premier agencies which is providing loans for the construction houses. But Hudco is functioning from Delhi only. Since this organisation has no branches in State capitals, people have to travel all the way to Delhi to avail the services of Hudco. It is a lengthy and a tiresome procedure to correspond with Hudco. Hence Hudco branches should be set up in all the capital cities and major towns in every State. By doing so, HUDCO will be able to fulfil its objective. Similarly the proposed bank should not be made operative only from Delhi. The Branches of this bank have to established in all the State capitals and major cities. That way, the intention of this Bill would be fulfilled. It will serve its purpose only when it is within the reach of everyone

in the country. Hence once again I appeal to Govt to see that it does not become another Hudco functioning from Delhi. Sir, LIC has branches all over India. They take up several schemes from time to time and successfully implement them throughout the country through their branch offices scattered all over the country. Hence the branches of the proposed National Housing Bank should be established all over the country so that it can serve its intended purpose well and even the poor would be able to derive benefit through these banks. I hope the Govt would take note of it and implement my suggestion.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) :
It is a happy coincidence that in the Year of Shelter, we are discussing here in this House a Bill for bringing in the National Housing Bank into operation.

The real impediment in the smooth progress of housing throughout our country is not only financial constraints, but the national policies on land also. Land reforms especially, have not been implemented, properly. Not only that ; it is the duty of the Government, whether at the State or Central level, to keep the increase in land value under control in which task they have fasted very miserably.

17.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Unfortunately, I come from the State of Maharashtra where the Government itself had started the business of reclaiming and selling huge areas of land. It was the Government of Maharashtra which leased out plots of reclaimed land for huge amounts at rates running into thousands of rupees per square metre. It is because of this encouragement that in Bombay, land values have gone very high ; and for a common man to have his own house has

[*Shri Hussain Dalwai*]

become a very difficult task. You will be surprised to know that Class IV, and Class III employees, and even big officers of Government are staying in hutments. As a matter of fact, Planning Commission has now to intervene. Our thrust should be to that check the influx of rural population into urban areas.

I am proud to say that the Government of Maharashtra has succeeded in preventing the rural population of Maharashtra to come to Bombay. But the flow of rural population from other States is still coming to Bombay and it is disturbing the whole planning of the city. When Government of Maharashtra could succeed in implementing this scheme by implementing the employment guarantee scheme in all the rural areas and providing ready avenues for the rural population for their livelihood in their own areas why the same thing could not be done by other States? but that is not forthcoming; and if some drastic steps are not taken in time this influx of rural population coming to the cities will require huge quantity of tenements and that will not be possible for any government to solve this problem. If this problem of housing is to be solved, the other impediments which are there in way of this problem should be removed first and one of them is that the urban landlords are exploiting the tenants by demanding more rent from them and exploiting the acute shortage of residential accommodation. We brought a Rent Control Act in Bombay and this Act has certainly helped the tenants. But, ultimately, the biggest investment in housing which was earlier made by the land-lords and the rich business man, now they have stopped, investing their money in housing; that is why, ultimately, it is the Housing Board which then had to take up the construction activity in Bombay in a high way. That activity was also continued for some time and ultimately the Housing Board also could not cope up with the work; and as a matter of fact, it is a very pathetic story; that the Housing Board had constructed some buildings which were demolished within 10 years; and it was said that all this work which was done was of an in-

ferior quality. Now the problem which is before us is that how to solve the housing problem of our country which is to very high magnitude we must go in for low cost housing. So many industrialists, so many business people, traders, architects, builders, they have exploited the situation in the country. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to make them all to come forward to help the Government to evolve such a formula with the cooperation and coordination of all concerned so that we can evolve low cost housing in all the States.

The other impediment which comes in the way is the Urban Land Ceiling Act. Many a time a question was raised in the House and every time the Urban Development Minister has assured us that this Act will be amended, but, so far nothing has been done; that also will come in the way of solving the problem of housing.

Today in Bombay the World Bank has extended loan to the tune of Rs. 200 crores for redressing the difficulties of slum dwellers. The government originally wanted to construct some cheap houses for the poor people, slum dwellers, but, unfortunately, they could not do so. Now, they are offering plots with certain amenities to them and they are asking slum dwellers to construct their own houses which was not possible for them to do within their limited financial resources. So, the real crux of the problem is that Rs. 100 crores of investment in the National Housing Bank will not be sufficient to meet the colossal problem which is facing the country for long. But all the same we have to welcome the Bill as we have to begin somewhere and we have to explore the local resources that are available in every State; by linking the national policy of housing with the national planning. The planning Commission should come forward with a proposal to check the influx of rural population to the urban areas.

As a matter of fact, very dangerous situation has been created on account of mass migration of rural population to urban areas.

The population of the city of Bombay has grown to the vicinity of one crore and by 2000 A.D. it might go still higher. The city is expanding on all sides except on one side where there is sea. And on the side of sea also, the Government did make some endeavour by selling some lands or plots and at a high cost, as I said earlier. This problem will not be solved. Because, ultimately, the country's future will depend on how far we are able to prevent the influx of rural population. We have to make resources available and we have to give some sort of incentive to the rural population so that the rural population should remain stable in their own areas and should not migrate for earning its livelihood.

Another point which I want to highlight, is that through National Housing should also bank efforts be made to meet the requirements of rural housing. But as we have seen in the past, our housing boards and housing finance institutions like HUDCO have been more helping the cause of urban housing and their benefits have not reached to the poor rural population. Unless the Government assures this House that it will suitably amend the Urban Land Ceiling Act so as to give impetus to the Housing Programme and get the same implemented in every State. The poor man both in rural as well as in urban area cannot have his own house. The proposed bank should do the same in right earnest. Even today, what we find is that in rural areas house sites are not easily available. We do not get land even in rural areas for the poor people to construct houses for them. We have got a Housing scheme for Scheduled Castes and Tribes but there also we find that only with great difficulty land is made available to them. These things are happening on account of faulty implementation of Land reforms in some states.

I welcome this Bill and I also welcome the Government's proposal which will certainly go a long way to solve the Housing problem of the country. The problem is very gigantic but the Government should also take up its implementation seriously. With these words. I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Government in this regard and would like to express my views but my name is not included in the list. Therefore, in view of the problem of my constituency I would like to request you to give me some time to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If time permits, I will call you.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : My constituency is also facing lot of problems. I request you to provide an opportunity to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister is on his legs. He is making a statement. I will call you later.

17.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DECISION OF
GOVERNMENT TO PAY AN
INSTALMENT OF DEARNESS
ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND
THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI
NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I am very
thankful to you for giving me permission
to submit to the House an important
information.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, as accepted by the Government for Groups 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees, the Dearness Allowance at revised rates has become due for consideration with effect from 1st July, 1987, on the basis of percentage increase in whole numbers in the twelve monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (General) Base 1960=100) for the period ending 30th June, 1987 over the index average of 608, the base figure to which the revised

[Sh. Narayan Datt Tiwari]

pay scales are pegged. The twelve monthly average CPI on 30-6-1987 is 687.5. Employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 3500/- are to be allowed 100 per cent neutralisation and those drawing basic pay between Rs. 3501/- and Rs. 6000/- 75 per cent and those drawing basic pay above Rs. 6000/- 65 per cent and are therefore, entitled to the revised DA of 13 per cent, 9 per cent and 8 per cent of basic pay respectively with effect from 1-7-1987 as against 8 per cent, 6 per cent, and 5 per cent of basic pay respectively from 1-1-1987.

Government have decided to pay the instalment of Dearness Allowance due to Groups 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees from 1-7-1987 in cash. Orders in this behalf will be issued by the Ministry of Finance.

The additional annual cost of instalment of D.A. payable to all Central Government employees with effect from 1-7-1987 is estimated at Rs. 345 crores. The additional cost in the current financial year will be of the order of Rs. 230 crores.

In view of the tight situation because of the drought and floods in many parts of the country, I would like to make an earnest appeal to the employees to as far as possible, voluntarily deposit in their Provident Fund Account the instalment they receive.

17.20 hrs.

NATIONAL HOUSING BANK BILL—
CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we go back to National Housing Bill. Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : This is all right Sir.

Let them control the prices.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can speak on the Bill.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : To speak on that statement ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We cannot have a discussion on that statement.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Since Mr. Banatwalla is on his feet, I concede that he should speak. But it is my turn. Sometimes you say, it is partywise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a procedure. I will tell you the procedure. I want to inform you that the time allotted is eight minutes for the smaller groups. Always you take the share and others would not get it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are speaking on some other Bills.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : What is the criterion for us ?

The Parliamentary Affairs Minister will not give our names, but you have to consider our names.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will see. Please take your seat.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : When Sir ? Tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

(Interruptions).

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : You assure him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot assure him. If time permits, I will consider and that also I have to take into consideration.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Should I always be under suspense ? Can't

you assure that you will permit me a few minutes to put forth my ideas ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla is on his leg. Please order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : I have given my name earlier. How is that you are allowing others before me ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The other names are before you. in the list.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI We are always in the end, Sir. Sometimes we won't get a chance...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla, you carry on.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI How is possible for us to be accommodated in the House, Sir ? You have to safeguard our interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Definitely I will safeguard all the Members' interests. You do not worry. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla, please continue.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we are in the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. It is therefore in the fitness of things that the Government has come forward with this National Housing Bank Bill. I rise to support the Bill, but I feel more thought ought to have gone in the formulation of the various provisions.

Indeed the housing problem has gone from bad to worse. Several speakers have already spoken about the magnitude of the problem. So, I would not go into that. The need for the housing finance is also very great. I may only add that over ten million

people in our country have purchased or constructed flats and houses with the help of loans; that shows the great demand. We are face to face with a Herculean task. Now here, we are told that this Bill will have a seed capital of Rs. one hundred crores and then there is Clause IV, which limits the maximum capital also to Rupees five hundred crores. I fail to understand the rationale behind this limit for the maximum capital. What calculations have been made ? Is it the contention of the Government that to meet the housing finance question, the maximum amount of Rupees five hundred crores will be sufficient ? A demand has already been made here in the House. I support the demand that there must be a substantial increase in the very initial seed capital, and I must add to the demand the need to remove this limit that has been put on the maximum capital, that is inserted in the proviso to Clause IV of this Bill.

However, the Government is more appreciative today of the need of alleviating housing shortage. For that I must congratulate the Government and wish its success.

There is a need for comprehensive housing policy. That policy has to be debated in this House first and then adopted.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now quorum is there. Mr. Banatwalla may continue.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a point that I just made was that no limit ought to have been placed on the maximum capital for such an important agency.

Secondly, Sir, I was submitting that we have still to adopt a clear-cut comprehensive housing policy and without having adopted any such housing policy we are not now considering the provisions of a National Housing Bank Bill. This I submit, is placing the cart before the horse. It is necessary that the Bank must have clear-cut

[*Shri G.M. Banatwalla*]

guidelines with respect to our housing policy and therefore, at least now I must emphasise that the Housing policy should be formulated and adopted by the House at the earliest possible occasion.

Sir, this is specially important in view of the provisions of clause 22 of the Bill. Clause 22 provides that the validity of loan granted by the National Housing Bank shall not be called into question on account of non-compliance with any other housing laws. So, here we have a National Bank without any clear-cut housing policy and a National Housing Bank who is all powerful to ignore all housing laws also. Therefore, I must emphasise the need for a comprehensive housing policy to be formulated at the earliest opportunity.

Sir, this National Housing Bank has to be established as a promotional agency to promote and encourage housing finance agencies. These housing finance agencies may be public agencies or the private agencies. Not to speak about the private agencies, we even know the record of the public agencies in catering to the needs of the common man, in catering to the needs of weaker sections and in catering to the needs of the middle income and lower middle income groups. For example, here in Delhi we have the DDA. And what is its record? People registered with D.D.A. in 1975 are still waiting for their match-box structures and are being asked to wait for 10 more years while the cost escalates. This is the general position. Therefore, it is necessary that somewhere or the other in the law a greater priority should be given to the housing problems of the weaker sections, the housing problems of the middle-class and the lower middle class, the housing problems of the fishermen. In my constituency there in Kerala there are so many fishermen and one is shocked when one looks at the conditions in which they live. I must, therefore, stress upon the need to see that this National Housing Bank has legal compulsions to give first priority to these sections of our society.

Sir, we have also to consider the present

legal and financial framework. Mere creation institutions will not help. You have passed the Urban Ceiling Act also. But the question of its implementation remained. So, mere legal framework does not do. We have to see what changes are necessary that will facilitate the dealing with this colossal problem of housing. The legal hurdles, for example, in the creation and enforcement of mortgages will have to be removed.

Sir, I must also emphasise that there is need for a change in the priorities governing investment in favour of housing. Housing is not being given that priority by the Government which is necessary, priority in matters of investment which is necessary to deal with this Herculean task. We have also to consider the cost of construction. We have been told that there are two drafts in circulation, one for the foreign consumption and another for the domestic consumption. I am sure the Minister will clarify the draft policy that we have. But whatever draft we have, it does speak about low-cost building. It does speak about the encouragement of low-cost building. But then, we have so many inconsistencies which have also to be taken into account. While we do talk about low-cost building, there is also a reference to encouragement for partially pre-fab. building material. There is also a reference to encouragement for building materials using latest technologies. I am afraid that this will simply go to escalate the cost. Then, we have also, in this connection, clause 16 of the Bill which gives power to borrow foreign currency. I can understand borrowing from abroad in order to finance the housing. But this is a rather strange type of clause. Clause 16 says that the National Housing Bank can borrow foreign currency from any bank in India. If the purpose would be resource mobilisation from NIRs, of course, I fully support that. But I am sure, this is for the purpose of your financing the import of latest technologies. I am, here to strike a note of caution that this foreign technology must be suitable to our conditions. Indigenous technology should be used. Our climatic conditions have to be taken into consideration rather than rushing for high costs and also for the drain of our foreign exchange resources.

There is also the questions of cost of finance, i.e. interest. Interest on housing loans is also to be allowed to set off against the other incomes of the assessee. Greater and greater encouragement should be given and more attention should be paid to giving greater and greater set off on account of interests on the housing loans.

We have also the question of slums. Nowhere in the Bill there is any concern shown for an urgency for the improvement of slums. Of course, everything comes under the general functions. But then, it is left to the sweet will of the National Housing Bank to finance which scheme they want. In case of financing also, not only have you to finance the various other housing financial institutions but also you have to look to the needs of the common men, the cooperatives who require loans. Loans to them should also be brought within the purview of the National Housing Bank. Then, priority must be given and legally it should be provided. Otherwise, the purpose of improvement of slums would be defeated. Housing is not more structures not providing just shelters. Even the pre-historic man could find shelters in caves and could find rock shelter. That is not the point.

What are the essential components of decent housing? We find that that the essential components of decent housing are proper sanitation, proper sewage disposal system, supply of drinking water, availability of open spaces nearby and so on. These are matters which have to be looked and into.

I was shocked to read a report on the occasion of the International Year of shelter for Homeless which revealed :

“In the past 24 hours, more than 50,000 people have died from malnutritions and disease, much of which is linked to inadequate shelter, water and sanitation, most of them children.”

Such is, therefore, the magnitude of the problem and we have nearly 30 million people living in slums in our town and cities. 32% of people in Bombay live in

slums. When such is the condition, then there ought to be shown urgency with respect to this problem. Neither do we have a clear-cut housing policy, nor do the provisions of this National Housing Bill show the urgency with respect to these various sectors.

I may refer to Clauses 25 and 26 i.e., power to collect credit information. Yes, you will require credit information. But then the National Housing Bank can call for any credit information from any housing finance institution irrespective also the secrecy of dealings with its and constituents. A very draconian provision, I must say, and then all this secrecy of information and everything can also be published under Clause 26. Of course, that is not the concern that I am making here. If these powers are to be taken, they must be taken and exercised with judicious and great care. They must take great care of their publications and so on.

I can very well understand the great fraud that is going on in the field of housing finance. But here you want to know the credit-worthiness of the borrowers and then you are also taking the power to publish all the information under Clause 26. Proper and due safeguards are necessary in this case and Clauses 25 and 26 therefore need a proper look.

Indeed, the problem of housing is going from bad to worse. We have colossal demand in the urban areas and in the rural areas. I wish the Government success in dealing with this Herculean task. But let there be no feeling of complacency that merely passing of the Bill will lead to any solution of the problems unless and until we take up the question of planning as a whole and unless and until we also take up the question of due changes in the legal and the financial framework that is necessary and unless and until we give in matters of investment due priority to financing of houses.

✓ SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to support this Bill. This year is the International Year of

[*Shrimati Basavarajeshwari*]

Shelter. This is the dream of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made a statement during the previous Budget Session that he is going to start a new Bank for the construction of houses and today we are discussing about that Bill. We have started a Bank for the industrial development of our country. That is called as the Industrial Development Bank of India. We have got a Bank for the Agricultural Development which is called as the NABARD. In that way, now we are going to start a new Bank for the construction of houses.

Sir, there was a day when people used to say that fools build houses and wisemen live in. That means to say to build an house is a non-productive venture. Now, it has slowly reduced and the building of houses has become a business-like venture. So, it has to be treated like an industry. People are getting abnormal rents after building their houses and their face value is increasing day-by-day. Therefore, knowing the magnitude of the problem, this Bill provides for the finance for the construction of the houses.

Very recently, a Conference has been held at Srinagar consisting of the various Ministers of the State Governments. They did discuss the details about the magnitude of this problem. They are of the opinion that by the year 2000 AD they are going to provide shelter for each family. According to the survey, about 330 million houses are required to fulfil this target. But another survey says that to fulfil this target, it is very necessary that we should be requiring 105 million houses. So, this is the problem of the day. The common-man would like to have food to eat, a job to work and a shelter to live in. Out of these, we have been providing good food to eat inspite of the severe drought conditions in various parts of the country. People have been provided with food in the remotest corners of the country. We could do this because our farmers have provided surplus food in this country and today we have to congratulate them.

Regarding drinking water, we have achieved 90 per cent of our target. Many villages have been provided with good quality water and there are only a few problem villages, where we are not in a position to cover. Till then, the water is being transported to these villages. Then, job to work is also a most important problem. We are at it. The Government have drawn up so many policies to achieve this. Yet, we have to do so much to solve the unemployment problem. The last one will be the shelter. This is very very important and now we are thinking of providing shelter to the needy persons. I have gone through this Bill.

Regarding the constitution of the Board, many hon. members are of the opinion that the composition of 13 members will be too much. But, in my opinion, I would like to say that it should not be mere 13 but it should be 15. Here, the public representatives are not being appointed in the Board. We are trying to tackle the problems of the downtrodden and the weaker sections of the society to a major extent. So, we would like to have one or two representatives from the public. It has been said here that the Chairman and the Managing Director are from the Reserve Bank. Here, I would like to emphasise that the Chairman should be an honorary man and he should be from the public and of course the Managing Director who is the Executive of the Board should be from the Reserve Bank. They have also stated that there should be an Executive Committee. Here, I would like to suggest that there should be one or two Sub-Committees, namely, Planning Committees, namely, Planning Committee, Construction Committee and Business Advisory Committee. These three Sub-Committee should be constituted within the Board Members and whatever reports are submitted by the Sub-Committees, it will go before the Board and the Board's decision should be final.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about how we should channelise these amounts to the remotest corners. All the State Governments and the nationalised banks should be made to involve in such programmes. From each State, one nationalised bank should adopt this scheme and

through them it should go to the district level and then to the remote corners. Then only, it will be possible to see that the needy person gets sufficient amount and in a reasonable manner. Otherwise, only vested interests who are influential, who are in the urban areas, who can influence the banks and take the loans, will take the major portion and the weaker sections will be left out as they are today. In this way, I would like to have the constitution of the Board.

I would like to give a few suggestions about how this priority should be fixed at the time of implementation. As has been stated by various Members, the priority should be given for the weaker sections. More and more money should be channelised to these persons. They have provided in this Bill Rs. 100 crores which is not sufficient. We should have, at least, to start with, Rs. 500 crores which has been already stated by various Members.

Another thing is that the rural. People are migrating towards towns. In many towns, slums are very much created. They are living in an environmental pollution and the air pollution and the air pollution. It is very much inconvenient to see such localities. There are number of notified areas where these slum dwellers are having land sights of their own. Sometimes these people are very much affected, because the officers at the district level shift them without giving them notice, without finding alternative sites or accommodation. They have been thrown mercilessly by the police and other people. This way, the treatment is given to the poorer sections of the society. While giving loans, priority should be given for such slum dwellers who are staying in the urban areas. They will be called as urban poor. There is a lot difference between urban poor and the rural poor. Rural poor are mostly agricultural labourer. They do not have shelter, they still live in huts. Many times, due to excess heat, due to small fire accidents, the entire colony is burnt into ashes. Thus, these labourers lose their grains, cloths and so many things. Hon. Minister has already given a line of thinking for such persons that these persons will be

given money to provide permanent houses at subsidised rates. Here, I would like to say a few words because if you give money, I do not think, that will reach this class. That can be misused at various levels. Instead of giving money for such purposes, it is better to have a self-housing scheme and the Department will construct houses and then it will be handed over. We can give subsidy in the form of sites or in the form of money whichever is convenient and while recovering such money, there should be a stop gap of not less than five years. Recovery should start by giving holiday for five years because while building the house, they might have borrowed the loans and to repay it they will be requiring some time.

Another thing is soft loans should be provided at lower interest rates. As far as possible, loans should be provided at lower interest rates which will be repayable in instalments of twenty to thirty year's period. Otherwise, it is very difficult to repay the instalments.

Another thing that I would like to say is that there should be uniform laws in this field. I find here that each State is enacting its own laws. I think that it is not going to help us. There should be uniform laws throughout the country, so that they can effectively monitor all the aspects.

There is a lot of delay while sanctioning the loan. As far as possible this kind of delay should be checked. Loan should be sanctioned in a time-bound manner otherwise there will be a lot of escalation and the poor people would be put to difficulties in building their houses.

Foreign companies should be encouraged when they come with construction of self-housing scheme or colonies. These companies should be encouraged, so that we can have pucca houses, as many as possible.

Finally, I would urge that the National Policy of Housing should be framed and the needy persons should be asked to give their problems. Till now we have not discussed their inconveniences and problems. This should be discussed at length.

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

I once again thank the Hon. Minister for having brought this Bill before this House which would certainly relieve the nation of the housing problem. With these words, I conclude,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 20, 1987|Kartika 29, 1909 (Saka)