

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eighth Session—Second Part
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 61 to 70)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

**[Original English proceedings included in English Version and
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, August 20, 1987/29 Sravana,
1909 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

India's Performance in Seventh Athletic Meet at Singapore

*351. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to inquire into the casuses of India sliding down in the medals tally in the Seventh Athletic Meet held at national Stadium, Singapore;

(b) if so, by what time it is proposed to be done; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to improve India's performance in athletic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir, as Government consider the performance as satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

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(c) Amateur Athletic Federation of India has prepared in consultation with Government a project Report for preparation of Indian team for the Asian Games to be held in Beijing in 1990. A detailed programme for the coaching of athletes and their participation in domestic and international events in the next 3 years has been drawn up. All efforts are also being made to provide necessary equipment for the training of these athletes.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am very much surprised at the answer given to Part (a). When I had asked whether Government propose to inquire into the causes of India sliding down in the medals tally in the Seventh Athletic Meet held at National Stadium, Singapore, the reply was, No, as Government consider the performance as satisfactory.

Now, India which had come second behind China at the last Asian Track and Field meet held in September 1985 at Jakarta slide back three positions in the medals table in the meet held at National Stadium, Singapore. The Indians had garnered 21 medals at Jakarta including ten gold, five silver and six bronze. This time, the nine member squad could only come up with seven medals - three gold, three silver and a solitary bronze. India had ended fifth behind China, Qatar Japan and South Korea. In view of all these results, do you still consider our performance as satisfactory.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)* I am very sorry Sir. Slip of the tongue.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: When he is going to be there?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: She has revealed the plans of reshuffle.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I am very sorry. I apologise.

In the last meet, we had sent forty two players and won twenty one medals in the meet at that time. Forty two participated. Out of which, it is true that twenty one medals were won by us. But such standards have since then changed and it was felt that in order that our preparations must be at a much higher level, only those who qualify in the last Asian games at Seoul should be sent this time so that a higher level of training is insisted on right from the beginning. Therefore, according to the qualifying marks that were set and according to the last meet in Jakarta and the last Asian games in Seoul, only nine had qualified. Therefore only nine were sent. And the 9 member team won 7 medals. This is part of our scheme to raise the standards and not to allow any one to participate at the last time level. That is why, higher standards were set for the training itself.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Send one and win one hundred per cent victory.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVPAO SCINDA): Send P.T. Usha and win for us.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I have also put a Starred Question No. 43 on 6th November, 1986. The reply to both the question and the supplementary given by the hon. Minister, had shown that 'now in this plan Rs. 200 crores have been allotted as against Rs. 15 crores in the last plan for sports'. Apart from the complacent view Government has taken, I would like to know whether any scheme has been prepared regarding Rs. 200 crores so that infrastructure can be provided in the States and particularly any scheme for revision of this practice of selecting the sportsmen for sending to the international meets?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: To the

first part I would say that it is true that we have now got an allotment of Rs. 200 crores for the whole plan. During this plan period several schemes have been worked out for creating infrastructure. I would like to mention particularly five regional centres which are now coming up in Imphal, Calcutta, Bangalore, Gandhinagar and of course, in Patiala and Delhi - besides two sub-centres in Gauhati and Aurangabad where the necessary international standard infrastructure with synthetic track and play fields are being provided.

As for the selection processes, I am glad to inform the House that now guidelines have been finalised and they are coming into effect from 1st of September in which much more broad basing committees of selection both of national coaches of teams as well as supervising their training during the next three years have been provided.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: In any scheme for improvement of India's performance in athletics, national coaches will occupy an important position. Is the Government aware of this fact? And is the Government going to improve the term and facilities for these coaches?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We have realised this and the new guidelines are providing not only for a special status but also for a special allowance from the SAI to those who would be recognised as national coaches.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Is it correct that while speaking in a conference in Bangalore, the hon. Minister said that there were lot of complaints regarding the selection of athletes to the international meets? If it is true, does the Government propose to evolve a new mechanism for selecting the athletes to the international athletics meets?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: It is true that I said this and it is a fact that we do get repeated complaints about selection processes. To overcome this, we have had detailed discussions with the federations,

coaches and others. We have now worked out a system by which the selection of these athletes or sportsmen will not be left entirely to the federations. We want that there should be an observer from SAI. And broad-basing selection processes should take place. In fact, camps have already started and as we go along, these selection committees will identify people and the rest will be dropped out till the final selection is made in 1988 for the Asian Games. This also applies to other events also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it not true that a good sportsman is a good soldier also and *vice versa*? The desert soil of Rajasthan is famous for bravery. In order to select talent from these areas, why necessary arrangements are not made in Jaipur so that people belonging to these areas can also participate in the national sports events and serve their motherland as they do in the battle-field? Will the hon. Minister take any action in this regard for the benefit of the people of Rajasthan?

MR. SPEAKER: Keep in view their height and physique. See their large heartedness.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, we do realise that Rajasthan has a great deal of sports talent. But I would say that we have it also in many other parts of the country and we are not selecting any one particular area for the infrastructure development. We have already given a sports hostel to Jaipur. We have also given the rowing centre to Rajasthan. We have got several other schemes also. I am sorry, this is in the Ramgarh Lake which was also used. The Ramgarh Lake was also used during the Asian Games and it is being developed into a national centre. But, Sir, besides that I would like to say that schemes are available to all States. It is for them to come forward with proposals and we consider them and release the money accordingly.

[*Translation*].

Withdrawal of Private Buses from DTC Operation

+
*352. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private buses withdrawn from the Delhi Transport Corporation operation during the last four months;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has engaged other buses in lieu of the aforesaid buses; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). On account of low operational efficiency and involvement in fatal accidents, the DTC removed 33 P.O. buses during the last four months. Besides, 71 buses were withdrawn by the owners themselves.

(c) and (d). Offers for engagement of 78 new buses have been finalised and eight buses have already joined the fleet.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply it appears that more than 100 buses have been withdrawn. The people are facing considerable difficulties on account of this. It seems as if the private operators are not satisfied with you nor you are satisfied with them. You do not have adequate buses to meet the requirements of the public. Do you want to start a three route system?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr Speaker, Sir,

the point raised by the hon. Member has been under discussion for many days and one of the problems which we are facing is that the private buses under D.T.C. operation are involved in many fatal accidents. We could not exercise enough control over them. Some steps have been taken by us, for example, the bus involved in a fatal accident shall not be allowed to remain in D.T.C. It has brought some improvement in the situation and 33 buses had to be removed for the D.T.C. operation. The suggestion of the hon. Member is under the consideration of the Government and we are making efforts with the Delhi Administration so that separate routes can be given to the private bus operators. The fare should also be the same as in the D.T.C. They are saying that they will charge 20 per cent less fare. Therefore, we have requested the Delhi Administration that they should consider this issue and the fare to be charged should not exceed the rates fixed by the Government.

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems that neither the people, nor the private bus operators nor the D.T.C. itself are satisfied with the bus system in the capital.

MR. SPEAKER: Then should it be given to the Members of Parliament?

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Sir, I want to know about the total number of bus routes under the D.T.C. operation and the number of buses plying on them?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: In all, nearly 5,300 D.T.C. buses are plying under Delhi Administration to cater to the needs of the people of Delhi. Out of this number 1227 buses belong to private operators and 4077 belong to D.T.C. 122 buses of the private operators have been withdrawn due to fatal accidents in which these buses were involved and one of the reasons for withdrawal of these buses is the termination of contract which had expired. We take private buses on contract on yearly basis and after expiry of the contract period, they can withdraw the buses. Mr. Speaker,

Sir, you will also realise that whatever efforts may be made to improve the bus services, it will not be enough. The main reason behind it is that the requirements of Delhi are constantly increasing. Today, on an average, 45 lakh people travel in D.T.C. buses. These figures are not constant as sometimes they may drop to 40 lakh and sometimes they may increase to 51 lakh. So, on an average, nearly 45 lakh passengers travel in D.T.C. buses every day. Then there is also another major problem of lack of traffic sense among the people. We request them repeatedly to form a queue and to board the buses in queues but they are not prepared to discipline themselves. We are making all efforts to develop culture of discipline and traffic sense among the people and our Department is trying to be as strict as possible in this direction and we have achieved success to some extent in this respect.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: But you should pull up the drivers also.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: This is what I am trying to say that we are strict with the drivers also. Whoever is responsible for a fatal accident is dismissed from service. The drivers who do good work are encouraged by giving them incentives and rewards etc.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: You should instruct them to be as polite in their behaviour with the passengers as you are with us.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The hon. Member should board a D.T.C. bus with me to see the actual situation. His views are based on hear say. He may come with me one day to get a first hand experience of the situation.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: I do not always travel by car.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Travel in buses also.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: I

will ask my main question later but in connection with what the hon. Minister has stated that the private bus operators are prepared to charge 20 per cent less fare, I want to know as to why do you insist upon running D.T.C. buses only when the D.T.C. incurs losses every year which you try to recover by imposing additional taxes on the people? Why Government does not allow the private bus operators to ply their buses? It will benefit the Government and additional taxes will also not be imposed on the people. Apart from this, the main question which I want to ask is connected with the hon. Minister's reply in which he stated that 122 buses of the private bus operators have been withdrawn and proposals for use of 78 new buses have been finalised which may join the D.T.C. fleet very soon and out of which perhaps 8 buses have already come but you still have a shortage of 26 buses. What steps will you take to overcome the shortage of 26 buses? Besides this, it was stated that 122 buses have been withdrawn but as per the information received by me, this number is more than 150. Will the hon. Minister clarify whether he has been provided with misleading figures by the Department or not?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Regarding hon. Member's question as to why are we not allowing the private bus operators to operate more buses in view of the losses incurred by the D.T.C. every year, I want to say that it is the policy of the Government to give priority to the public sector. Secondly, we do not have any control on the private bus operators. Today, the hon. Member is saying this but tomorrow when these people will not stop the buses at the bus stops and will not stick to proper routes, then you will again complain as to why are we not withdrawing such buses. If the private bus operators can guarantee a disciplined system and if they are prepared to do their jobs properly, then we have no difficulty but problems arise when they take the permit of operating All India Tourist buses and operate their buses as stage carrier. We have received letters from the hon. Members several times requesting us to issue permit for operating these buses

as stage carrier. If we allow private bus operators to take over the transport system, they will operate more buses on those routes which are profitable and during those hours when they will get maximum number of passengers. The rush is between five and six in the evening outside our offices and buses will be available during that time but when buses will not be available at 9 p.m. and after, then hon. Members will create a commotion in the Parliament complaining about non-availability of buses.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you not take their buses on contract and make payment to them?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: At present, we engage them on kilometer basis and the condition is that they have to cover 225 kms of route everyday. We pay Rs. 2.60 per km for it. We allot them specific time and route for operating their buses.

MR. SPEAKER: The conductors belong to the D.T.C. service?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Yes, Sir. The conductor belongs to us, the driver is theirs. This system is very unprofitable. We have to pay Rs. 25.80 crores to the bus operators and we have to spend additional Rs. 11.54 crores for paying the conductors. The total revenue earned comes to Rs. 29.99 crores. In other words, we have to make a payment of Rs. 7.35 crores from our own pocket. We are incurring such heavy losses just because we want the public to get proper facilities. If we give the private bus operators a free hand, then they will put all their buses on a particular route. 500 buses may be available in the Central Secretariat complex in the evening but not a single bus will be available at Kutub Minar or in any such colony. The schools will also not get any buses. In view of such constraints, we are in favour of control system just to ensure maximum facilities for the people even if the Government has to incur losses on account of it. Therefore, we are evolving a new system by which separate sectors will be allotted to the private bus operators and

it will be monitored whether they are doing their job well or not. If they do not serve the people in a proper manner then Government will take it over again because it is the duty of the Government to serve the people and not of the private sector.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tulsiramji, recite some verse of Tulsi.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is telling Nawab Sahib that he does not travel by bus. Sir, I do not keep small cars.....

MR. SPEAKER: Do you keep big cars?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I keep very big cars which neither need repair nor drivers and even I do not have to worry about diesel or petrol. All the buses belong to me. I think them as my own property and that is why I travel by bus. I can understand the difficulties which are faced while travelling by bus. The footboards are so high that it becomes difficult for the children and old people to board and get down from the buses and sometimes they fall down also and get their limbs fractured. I remember I had read in a newspaper a few days back that when the hon. Minister was travelling in a DTC bus, he was drawn into an argument with the bus conductor and he asked the conductor as to what does he eat before joining duty. The conductor reported that he eats chillies. Therefore, I want to know as to what improvements are you going to bring about in D.T.C. and what action are you going to take against the conductors who behave like this and for ensuring safety to old men, old women and children?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Transport is youthful and handsome. I want to request him to do something which would earn him credit and he will get the blessings of the people so that he can make progress and occupy a higher position in future. Hence, take some concrete steps in this regard.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member for his good wishes. He is an elder brother and always blesses me.

SHRI BALAKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you tell him that he should not take along with him his aged wife while travelling in bus.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you saying? It has become a question of privilege.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Sir, he does not even accompany an old woman whole I accompany a young lady.

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, Sir, this disgraceful remark cannot be tolerated. This is being said about our sister-in-law. It is very wrong.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir as regards the complaint of the hon. Member regarding the footboard, I will get it checked. All this is a technical matter and I think A.S.R.T.U. etc. clears them and the same specification is followed in every bus. Footboard cannot be much low because it might collide with the pavement corner while the bus is taking a turn and other technical problems may arise as well. Still, I will get the hon. Minister's suggestion examined.

The hon. Member has also mentioned about the ladies and the old people. Six seats are reserved in the buses for them and instructions in this regard are written also on the seats.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Sir, when the stop comes, the driver applies a light brake and then restarts the bus immediately by which neither the passengers can get down from the bus nor board it.

MR. SPEAKER: The answer to it is that we all have to think about this problem. We have to build up a consensus in this regard because the passenger as well as the drivers are our brothers. Therefore, we will have to make them understand.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It has been observed that men occupy the seats reserved for ladies and do not vacate it in spite of the conductors repeated admonitions. The incident which has been mentioned by the hon. Member is correct and it happened when I was inside a D.T.C. bus. I saw the conductor shouting at an old lady and when I told him to speak softly with elderly persons, he replied that he eats chillies before coming on duty. It is true that the conductor had said this and we have taken action also. We are going to start reorientation classes and we are imparting training to the drivers but you should understand the actual position that when the conductors admonish our brothers for occupying the seats reserved for the ladies, they refuse to get up say that they will be getting down soon and so the ladies should wait for sometime.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not able to wait, how can they?

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the buses do not stop at the bus stops because people do not stand in queue but stand outside the bus stops. This is not correct. In fact, the drivers stop their buses (when two buses arrive at a bus stop at the same time) in a manner that a traffic jam is created. It becomes difficult for the old people and children to board the buses. You will come to know about it if you get a survey conducted about it.

I want to know if you have withdrawn buses on some routes because they are uneconomical. Your sole aim should not be to earn profits. If on one route the rush is less or where only one bus is sufficient, withdrawal of buses on those routes cannot be a solution. In fact, it will create difficulties for the people. So whether any steps are being taken to restore the buses on those routes from which they had been withdrawn earlier?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: At present, I do not have any information about the buses

and routes from which buses have been withdrawn.

I want to inform the hon. Member that if the D.T.C. had any intention of earning profits, then its fare would not have been cheaper than that of Bombay and Madras. In Bombay Rs. 2 is charged for a distance of 12 to 16 kms and it is Re. 1 and 5 paise in Madras for the same distance while in Delhi it is Re. 1 only. There is also the system of 'Students Pass' in Delhi which costs only Rs. 12 and by which a student can travel anywhere in the city by D.T.C. bus. Concessions have been extended for the people residing in rehabilitation colonies. If we had the profit motive, then so many concessions would not have been given. The Government's policy is to serve the people and we are following it.

[English]

Promotion of Sanskrit Language, oriental studies and Indology

*353. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of various Boards, Committees, Councils, Commissions and other bodies constituted for promotion and encouragement of Sanskrit languages, oriental studies and Indology;

(b) the evaluation of work done by each of them during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the number of meetings held by each one of them during this period?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The names of the Boards, and Committees constituted for promotion and encourage-

ment of Sanskrit, Oriental studies and Indology are (1) Central Sanskrit Board, (2) Preliminary Selection Committee for Presidential Award of Certificate of Honour (3) Grants Committee (Sanskrit) (4) Grants Committee (Arabic & Persian).

These Board/Committees have held 2,3,8 and 3 meetings respectively during the last three years. These Committees have performed the work assigned to them.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, part (a) of my question has been replied but the reply to part (b) is not there. I had asked about the evaluation of work done by those Boards, Committees and councils etc. but it has not been stated.

In reply to part (c) of my question, it has been stated that 2,3,8 and 3 meetings respectively have been held during the last three years. It can be determined from the number of these meetings that Central Sanskrit Board and the various committees, councils and boards constituted for the encouragement of Sanskrit languages, oriental studies and Indology are working at a slow pace and the fact that only two meetings have been held in a year also proves lack of interest of the Government in this regard. The position of Sanskrit has been made secondary in the New Education Policy but that is a different question which I would also want to ask you. But in the first instance I want the hon. Minister to answer the question which I had asked about evaluation.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I myself want to inform the hon. Member that the Boards and committees have been constituted mainly for the promotion, encouragement and propagation of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian Languages. These bodies are of advisory nature....(Interruptions).... Evaluation of their functioning is not done but they hold meetings and make recommendations. The main functions of the Board is to advise the Department of Education on various lan-

guages. They give their advise on the development of different languages. I agree with the hon. Member that the Sanskrit Board has held very few meetings. Only 2 meetings have been held so far. But my contention is that the Government is implementing the recommendations made in these meetings. For example, in the last meeting, 4 main recommendations were made. First, to make financial allocations under the Seventh Five Year Plan. This has already been done. All efforts are being made to enhance the amounts earmarked for the promotion of the Sanskrit language. The second recommendation was for the establishment of Vedic Studies Centre. You know that a National Vedic Studies Centre was duly inaugurated on 10th August, 1987. The third recommendation was to set up a new Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, the 8th Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth has been established in Lucknow. The fourth recommendation was to remove disparities in salaries of the teachers and the scholarships for students. Efforts have been made earlier also to remove disparities and in some States like Bihar, U.P. etc., the scales which are offered to the general category of teachers at the college and university level are being paid to them as well. So what I mean is that they are not being neglected. I agree on one point that meetings are not being held regularly as they should. But whatever recommendations have been made the Government has made earnest efforts to implement them. In so far as the Board is concerned, it is a Grants Committee for Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian. I have referred to the Central Sanskrit Board and the Preliminary Selection Committee also. This was first part of your question.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course, the hon. Minister has replied a part of the part (b) of the question but even then a question remains unanswered. Maybe the Sanskrit Board and the Selection Committee are the bodies to make recommendations. Although I am satisfied with the two-three recommendations which have been made

for the promotion of Sanskrit and the Indology, but I had asked one more point that under the Central Education Policy, hurdles have been created in the study and teaching of Sanskrit. Then how the studies of Sanskrit will be promoted by opening Ved Vidya Sansthan and Central Schools and how this work will be encouraged?

Besides this, another supplementary question is that the complaint with regard to the recommendations is that the great scholars of Sanskrit, Indology and Oriental studies are not honoured by giving grants and awards etc. Such persons are included in the Boards who due to groupism recommend grants etc. to their own underserving persons and the deserving persons are left out. Will the hon. Minister tell us the procedure of the constitution of the Board and how such things will be prevented?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has just said that the scholars are given much less amount and they are a neglected lot. In this connection, I would like to say that the Hon. Speaker had also drawn our attention towards it and we have also taken action in this regard. There is a proposal under the consideration of the Ministry to increase the honorarium of Rs. 5 thousand to Rs. 12 thousand yearly given to Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian scholars who are the President award winners and a lot of work has been done in this respect. We are now going to implement it. Besides this, we are also increasing the grant of Rs. 3 thousand given to the poor Sanskrit scholars. The amount has yet not been fixed but it will be not less than Rs. 5 thousand, rather it will be more than Rs. 5 thousand.

In so far as the question of constitution of Boards is concerned, they are constituted for a period of three years. As I have told you, the meeting of Committees should be held once or twice in a year. The committees have met even eight times, even four times. Only the meeting of Committee pertaining to Sanskrit did not take place due to several reasons. But the main reason is that we look for eminent scholars

of Sanskrit to appoint them as its Chairman so as to enhance the image of the Committee. I have got a long list with me and if you want, I can give it to him later on. But I would like to emphasise the fact that the Government of India announces Presidential Award of certificates of honour to 14 scholars. The Preliminary Selection Committee holds its meeting in the Presidential award year. The Ministry scrutinizes recommendations submitted by the State Governments, different Universities of Union Territories, Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth and other recognised institutions and then send them to the Award Committee. I am not aware of any groupism in the Committee. If there is any, he may bring it to my notice and I shall see whether there is any groupism or not.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am pleased that you have given me permission to ask question, I was just thinking that like the negligence of Sanskrit everywhere, the same thing may not happen here also. The efforts of the hon. Minister on paper are good. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Sanskrit schools are provided a grant of rupees three thousand but if you make an enquiry from the Ministry, you will find that those schools have not been provided grants for years. Moreover, there is great disparity in the salaries given to a Sanskrit teacher and a teacher in Degree College and post graduate college. It is being claimed here that they are given due respect. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that how many English scholars and Sanskrit Scholars are there on the Board? In which language the proceedings of the discussion are noted down? If the proceedings of the meeting of Sanskrit Academy are carried on in English Language then what would be the fate of Sanskrit? Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the proceedings of the meeting to be held in connection with Sanskrit, the Sanskrit language will be used and whether the persons studying Sanskrit will be given priority in the services? If such priority is not given, who will study Sanskrit?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has come to my notice that grants reach the states when two-third of the year has passed. He is right. But when this thing came to my notice, I took action to see that the grants reach them in the beginning of the year. Actually it happens that several papers are asked for from the States like certificates, utilisation certificate etc. and when these do not reach in time, it causes delay.

[English]

SHRI D.N. REDDY: Sir, we are proud of our ancient culture and I am glad that Government intends giving importance and encouragement for the promotion of Sanskrit, Indology and oriental studies. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the budgeted amount allotted in the current year for the promotion of these studies and what are the incentives that Government have provided to the students and persons who have undergone these courses. Many of them are in the streets without permanent jobs. What is the use of this pious wish that we should encourage our ancient culture when you are not providing enough employment for them? May I know from the Minister what steps are being taken for the promotion of these studies and particularly for providing permanent employment for these people?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KARISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has referred to the Budget.

There are both plan and non-plan expenditures in the Sanskrit Division. I would like to say that in 1987-88, there is an allocation of Rs. 338 lakh and Rs. 266 in the plan and non-plan expenditure respectively. The hon. Member wants to know to whom grants are provided for the promotion of Sanskrit studies. I would like to tell him that grants are provided to the voluntary organisations working in the field of Sanskrit. We provide grants for the development of Sanskrit education and for the Vedic conventions that are held for the promotion of Sanskrit. We have allocated Rs. 37 lakhs for the promotion of Inter-Disciplinary studies in Indology and classical languages.

[English]

Manufacture of diesel engines and replacement of steam engines

*356 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of diesel engines manufactured for narrow gauge and metre gauge lines in the country during the years 1985 and 1986 and likely to be manufactured during the current year; and

(b) on which lines the new diesel engines have replaced the old steam engines during the said period?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The number of diesel locomotives Gauge lines in the country during the years manufactured for Narrow Gauge and Metre 1985 and 1986 and likely to be manufactured during 1987 is as under:-

Year	Narrow Gauge	Metre Gauge
1985	4	38
1986	13	40
1987	5	28

(b) The sections on which the new diesel locomotives have replaced some of the steam locomotives during this period are :—

N.G.

Central Railway	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Latur-Kurdwadi-Miraj (ii) Daund-Baramati
South Eastern Railway	—	<p>Narrow Gauge system of Nagpur division i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Chanda-Naghibir-Gondia (ii) Gondia-Balaghat-Nainpur-Jabalpur (iii) Itwari-Naghibir (iv) Nagpur-Chhindwara-Nainpur (v) Chhindwara-Parasia-Barkuhi (vi) Balaghat-Katangi (vii) Nainpur-Mandla Fort.

M.G.

Northern Railway	—	Jodhpur-Jaisalmer
South Central Railway	-	Guntur-Hubli Londa-Mormugao Harbour.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Sir, through you I want to ask the hon. Minister the question relating to my constituency viz— Chhota Udaipur. The longest narrow gauge line in India is in Chhota Udaipur area i.e. Daboi junction. All the lines go to different directions from Baroda e.g. Baroda to Chhota Udaipur, Baroda to Chandod, Baroda to Jambusar, Baroda to Tankhala, Baroda to Timba, Baroda to Sinor but certain trains were cancelled as a result of Kisan agitation. These should be restored.

I have been elected thrice to Parliament and every time I have been demanding that diesel engine should be provided for narrow gauge line in my area but so far my demand has not been acceded to. I have requested every Railway Minister in this regard and I hope that Shri Scindia will accede to my request. I want to know when he will fulfil our expectations?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Pratap Nagar is a very important station of narrow gauge system and I fully agree with the hon. Member in this regard but the axle load of the diesel engines, ZEM-4, produced in our country is 7 tonnes whereas the maximum axle load capacity of the railway track of the Pratap Nagar area is 5.5 tonnes. Therefore, I have ordered that ZDM-5 locomotive should be produced. A prototype is being manufactured. It will take two years. By the time it is produced, a diesel loco shed for maintenance and repair of narrow gauge locomotives has to be set up in Pratap Nagar. This project has been sanctioned. It will cost approximately Rs 2 crore and 19 lakhs. Its capacity will be 20 lakh locomotives. By the time this ZDM locomotive is manufactured, this loco shed too will be ready in two years. In this way we will be able to satisfy the hon. Member as well as the aforesaid region.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: I thank the hon. Minister. Though it will take 2 years, even then I am happy that all this will be done there. There are about 15 lakh Adivasis in that area. These people go to Baroda and surrounding cities by this train. Recently, a kisan agitation was launched there. At that time certain damage was done to the railway track because of which a certain portion of narrow gauge line had been closed. Besides this, engines are not in proper shape; they have become obsolete. Will the hon. Minister, keeping in view the demand of the people, issue instructions to restore the narrow gauge line which was closed?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I will get it examined.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he has ordered for attaching diesel engine to the Chetak Express. When will this be implemented? With reference to the increasing number of diesel engines on the narrow gauge lines, I would like to know whether he has taken a decision to increase the number of bogies into such trains in which Diesel engine is used because with the use of diesel engine, the capacity of train will increase? How many bogies will be increased in each train?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: No decision has been taken in this regard?

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, Bapurao Damodar River Railway Line in the South-Eastern Railways is in the narrow gauge section. (Interruptions). It is in the South-Eastern Section. Trains are still running with old, over-aged steam engines. Since Government have taken a decision to weed out and eliminate the steam engine by the turn of the century, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to run trains in this section by diesel locomotives instead of old over-aged steam engines? If so, by when?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The

South Eastern Railway holding of diesel engines on the narrow gauge is the highest amongst all railways. We have given a really high allocation to South Eastern railways. Within that allocation we will have to see which areas can be accommodated. As Hon. Member well knows, there is a very great pressure on our production capacity of diesel engine and the major proportion to meet the heavy demand of traffic will have to go to the broad gauge, then to the metre gauge and then to the narrow gauge. So, I am afraid, metre gauge and narrow gauge will, as far as diesel locomotives are concerned, get diminishing proportion of production capacity allotted to it.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Railway Minister had stated that by October 1 diesel engine will be attached to the Chetak Express. I want to ask as to how many bogies will be increased in that train? This train passes through very important places, like pink city Jaipur, the city of Khwaja, Ajmer, the city of 'Shakti' and 'Bhakti', Chittorgarh and the city of lakes Udaipur. A large number of tourists visit these places. What is going to be done to provide some AC coaches and other facilities for them?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: No decision has yet been taken to increase the number of coaches after diesel engine is attached to these trains. The issue relating to provision of AC coaches is not related to this question. The question relates to diesel locomotives.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have not looked towards me.

MR. SPEAKER: I saw you but took no cognizance of you.

Kamla Balan Barrage

*357. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of acres of cultivable land is destroyed by floods due to non-expansion of Kamla Balan Barrage in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the amount of money allocated by Union Government since 1950 for the expansion and maintenance of this barrage and the distance to which it has been expanded?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) During floods, the river Kamla Balan has been damaging crops in Bihar. Embankments have been constructed over a length of about 70 Kms. from Jayanagar to Darjia, and its extension to Kothram over a length of 20 Kms. has been taken up. Flood protection measures are funded and executed by the State Governments from their plan resources. Central assistance is given to the State Plan as a whole and is not normally tied to any sector of activity or project.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that in North Bihar river Kamla Balan brings devastation but it has not been stated that how much damage is done by it. Sir, in the current floods due to breach in the embankments of Kamla Balan, Burhi Gandak, Bagmati rivers etc. damage on a large scale is done. Kamla Balan river flows down to Ganga after passing through 4 districts of Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur and Khagaria. These floods bring a lot of miseries in this area. The embankments constructed for providing protection from floods are very weak and get breached as a result of floods. These losses run into crores of rupees. The water of Bagmati has entered in about 7500 villages, crop on 11 lakh hectares of land has been destroyed and houses of 31 thousand poor people have been fully damaged. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the quantum of assistance given to the State Govern-

ment? Similarly, the Kamla Balan project was started in 1950 but so far it has not been completed. I want to know as to how much more time is required to complete this project and also how much money has been given to the State Government for flood control?

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, there has been an existing embankment from Jayanagar to Darjia of about 70 kms. length on both sides of the Kamla Balan river. This embankment gives protection to an area of 55000 hectares on both sides of the river.

But as the hon. Member has said there is a considerable area to be given protection downstream of Kamla Balan where the present proposal of extending the embankment for about 20 Km. up to Kotharam is taken up. Sir, the Hon. Member wants to know as to when it should be completed. The original proposal of the Government was to extend the embankment for about 40 Km. but it was found that this extension beyond Kotharam is not going to reach the embankment that was damaged because of the embankment of the Kosi. So, this 20 K.M. further extension of the Kamla Balan has been given up by the State Government itself. The other construction work, we hope it will be complete shortly.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the embankment will be extended upto about 20 kms. from Phuyia to Kursela but it should be extended upto Ganga river near Kursela. If the embankment is not extended, then Birol, Kusesarsthan, Ghan-shyampur, Sinhiya, Rasasa, Varisnagar, Baheri, Ayaghat, Darbhanga and Samastipur areas will be inundated. I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister that he himself should visit the area and should see as to how much embankment should be extended so that North Bihar is protected.... (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Now let the Minister reply. Otherwise, your question will remain unanswered. You go on speaking....(*Interruptions*).

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, as I have already said that the first extension of about 20 Km. below the Darjia has been taken up by the State Government and a provision of only, I should say Rs. 30 lakh during 1987-88 has been made by the State Government but that is not enough.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Mr Speaker, Sir, we have been talking about Kamla Balan, Burhi Gandak and other big rivers of Bihar but in my area, Falgu and Lokayan have been flooded and there have been large scale losses due to breach of the embankment. I want to know whether the Government is thinking of sending some Central Team to ascertain the extent of losses that have occurred due to floods and breach of embankments and to give grants for repair of the same?

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I have myself visited Bihar and had an aerial view of the affected areas like Gandak and Kosi river basins on the Northern side. (*Interruptions*)

I went right from Gandak to Mahananda and even up to Farakka. I also visited certain parts of West Bengal. I surveyed the entire area. I could see certain embankments were breached (*Interruptions*)

I am telling about Bihar. This Kamla Balan is in Bihar. I did not go there but I had an aerial view of the entire flood affected area. I could see that certain embankments were breached but fortunately the embankments of Kosi were intact. The damage could have been very disastrous but it has not taken place. Thanks to the people and the nature that very serious

damage to the embankments has not taken place otherwise the havoc should have affected much more population in the Bihar.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Sir, Kamla Balan mostly runs through my constituency. It emanates from Nepal and the hon. Minister has told us several times that he will take it up with the Government of Nepal to control it there in Nepal itself. Will he kindly tell us what progress has been made in this regard?

SHRI B SHANKARANAND: Sir, in order to control the floods it is often said that the only answer to floods is to construct reservoirs in Nepal. Almost all the rivers flow from Nepal but may I say even if we can construct reservoirs in Nepal for all the rivers it will not reduce floods except the reservoir on the Kosi. Reservoir on the Kosi in Nepal will reduce the floods. As the Members are asking for other rivers that will not provide any considerable protection from floods.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SAIL's target for 1987-88

*354. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. has drawn up any plan and fixed any target for saleable steel production for 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Targets of production of saleable steel for SAIL for 1987-88 are:—

	('000 Tonnes)
Bhilai Steel Plant	2465
Durgapur Steel Plant	835

Rourkela Steel Plant	1200
Bokaro Steel Plant	2185
IISCO	550
SAIL	7235

Bessein Creek bridge on Bombay-Ahmedabad National Highway

*355 DR DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of his Ministry carried out an inspection of Bessein Creek bridge, connecting Bombay-Ahmedabad National Highway;

(b) if so, the findings of the inspection; and

(c) when the bridge was constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Joint inspection of the bridge by the officers of the Maharashtra Government and Chief Engineer of this Ministry was carried out on 9 6 1987

(b) In certain spans of the bridge some signs of corrosion and distress were

noticed and it was considered necessary to carry out repairs.

(c) The bridge was completed in 1970.

Target to bring down birth rate by States

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

(a) whether certain major States in the country are likely to bring down the birth rate to 21 per thousand population by 2000 A D.; and

(b) if so, the names of such States along-with the targets fixed to be achieved by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE). (a) Statement-I showing projected values of Birth Rates for major States during the period 1996-2001, according to Medium Projections worked out by the Expert Committee on Population Projections, is given below.

(b) No targets of birth rates to be achieved by the States by 2000 A.D. have been laid down. However, the targetted years by which various States and UTs are to achieve the goal of Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) of unity are given in the Statement-II given below.

STATEMENT-I

Projected values of birth rate, "Medium" Projection

Sl. No.	State	1996-2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.8
2.	Assam	26.9
3.	Bihar	28.0

1	2	3
4	Gujarat	20 3
5	Haryana	18 8
6	Karnataka	20 1
7	Kerala	19 1
8	Madhya Pradesh	22 9
9	Maharashtra	19 8
10	Orissa	22 6
11	Punjab	18 6
12	Rajasthan	30 1
13	Tamil Nadu	19 6
14	Uttar Pradesh	32 2
15	West Bengal	21 0

STATEMENT-II

Categorisation of various States/UTs by the years targetted to achieve Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) of unity

<i>Group-A (1991-92)</i>	<i>Group-B (1996-97)</i>	<i>Group-C (2001-02)</i>
Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry	Assam, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa West Bengal, A&N Islands, D&N Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu and Mizoram	Bihar, J&K, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep

[*Translation*]

Computerisation of reservations

*359 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any time-bound scheme has been formulated by Government for pro-

viding computerised facilities for reservation at all the important railway stations of each Zonal Railway in the coming years, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAD-
HAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise. However, reservation services have already been computerised in Delhi. Work has also been started in Calcutta and Bombay. Computerisation of reservation services at Madras, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Ahmedabad, Bhopal and Lucknow, has also been taken on hand.

[English]

Increase in number of leprosy patients

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the increase in the number of leprosy patients in towns and cities due to their inflow from different parts of the country; and

(b) the remedial steps taken by Government?

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

(b) Services under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme are extended to endemic towns through the Urban Leprosy Centres. Other health institutions and private medical practitioners are also involved in case detection and treatment activities in urban areas.

Blood scarcity in Blood Bank of Red Cross Society

*361. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the Times of India dated 22nd July, 1987 which states that the Indian Red Cross Society Blood Bank is facing acute shortage of blood;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Government has seen the report appearing in the "Times of India" dated 22-7-87. The information available indicates that although the Indian Red Cross Society runs blood banks in many parts of the country, the employees of the Indian Red Cross Society Blood Bank, New Delhi were on mass leave for 17th and 18th July, 1987 and were on strike from 19th to 26th July, 1987

To avoid inconvenience of the public, the government prepared a contingency plan to meet the situation arising from shortage of blood in government hospitals. The following specific instructions were issued by the government in this regard to government hospitals:

- (a) All Hospitals to undertake emergency operations only, in order to provide required quantity of blood to serious patients;
- (b) All the patients requiring blood, who were accompanied by their relatives must donate blood;
- (c) Necessary instructions be transmitted to the personnel working in the blood bank to provide support to donor organisers of Indian Red Cross Society in blood collection activities

Study on lung functions at high altitude

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

(a) whether a team of specialists from the Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi visited Ladakh in Sep-

tember 1986 for conducting studies on lung functions at high altitude;

(b) whether there is a need for setting up of a permanent unit of the Indian Council of Medical Research to study the medical aspects of high altitude, cold and allied science keeping in view the strategic requirements and importance of the area; and

(c) if so, when such a unit is proposed to be set up and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Staying at high altitude presents problems relating to reduced atmospheric pressure, low temperatures, ultra-violet radiations which give rise to various health problems. Realising the importance of research in high altitude medicines, the Indian Council of Medical Research propose to establish a Centre for Research in High Altitude Medicines.

Privatisation of steel industry

*363. SHRIMATI BASAVARJESWARI:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether privatisation of the steel industry is under the consideration of Union Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have recently announced a scheme to enable interested private companies to set up their own composite units; and

(c) if so, the main objectives of the scheme?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheme to check water logging

*364. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar has forwarded to the Union Government a scheme to check water-logging;

(b) if so, when the scheme was received by Government;

(c) whether Government have considered the same, and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (d). Yes, Sir. The project report on drainage in the irrigation commands of the Gandak and Kosi project in North Bihar has been received in July, 1987 only.

Introduction of Inter-disciplinary courses by Delhi University

*365 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University proposes to introduce inter-disciplinary courses for the benefit of teachers employed in different faculties and colleges of the Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and when these are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the UGC has selected Delhi University to organise programmes for orientation of newly

appointed faculty and for updating the knowledge base and communication skills of University teachers on a continuing basis. The proposal in question is under the examination of the University.

SC/ST Reservations in shipping corporation of India

*366. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation rules in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being followed by Shipping Corporation of India, particularly in Class I and II posts;

(b) if not, the present strength of employees in the Corporation vis-a-vis the strength of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees among them;

(c) the number of reserved posts dereserved during the last three years and the steps taken to fill these posts before dereservation; and

(d) whether a Special Cell has been created and Liaison Officer appointed in the Corporation safeguard the interests of these Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees as laid down in the rules, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Number of posts in all categories dereserved during last three years is as follows:—

Year	No. of posts dereserved		
	SC	ST	Total
1984	16	28	44
1985	13	13	26
1986	9	3	12

Steps taken by SCI to fill these posts before dereservation included press advertisements, campus interviews etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Zonal Railway Hospitals in Rajasthan

*367. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of hospitals of the Western, Northern and Central Railways, in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is a proposal under consideration to set up more hospitals of these zonal railways in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the work is expected to commence and the number of hospitals to be set up together with locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The following Railway Hospitals are located in Rajasthan:

Northern Railway Lalgarh (Bikaner)
Jodhpur

Western Railway Jaipur
Bandikui
Ajmer
Abu Road
Udaipur
Kota
Gangapur City

(b) There is no such proposal.

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

Installation of tubewells and handpumps in Andhra Pradesh with World Bank Assistance

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

(a) whether tubewells and handpumps are being installed in Andhra Pradesh with the financial assistance provided by the World Bank to fight against the drought conditions and scanty rains in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the tubewells and handpumps installed during the last six months;

(c) details of tubewells and handpumps to be installed during the next six months;

(d) location of installation of these tubewells and handpumps; and

(e) the drought affected areas in the State that have not been covered under the scheme?

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

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

Setting up of National Transportation Safety Board

*369. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA.
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Transportation Safety Board is being set up to coordinate the safety of surface, rail and air transport;

(b) if so, the main functions and powers of the Board;

(c) whether the Board will coordinate the working of all the three transport systems; and

(d) if so, by what time the Board is likely to be constituted?

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

(b) The main functions and powers of

the Board shall be as follows:—

- (i) To oversee the functioning of the Sectoral Safety Organisations.
- (ii) To coordinate the formulation and implementation of safety related measures involving more than one sector of transport.
- (iii) To coordinate research and development of common interest to several modes of transport.
- (iv) To act as a clearing house for dissemination of information of safety related measures of interest to more than one transport sector.
- (v) To act as an umbrella organisation for involvement of agencies outside the transport sector for relief measures

The role of the proposed Board shall be recommendatory and not mandatory.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This is being actively pursued.

Contract for rail India technical and economic services limited

*370 SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:
DR. D.N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited has been awarded a contract for the maintenance of the high speed railway line in Iraq; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited (RITES) has been awarded a contract for operation and maintenance of the newly constructed Baghdad-AI-Qaim-Akashat

high speed railway line in Iraq, covering 514 route kms. The contract value is Rs. 182 crores.

Children's Science Park-cum-Museum

*371. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Children's Science Park-cum-Museum Project is proposed to be established in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether a blue-print has been prepared and the aims and objects of such Museum;

(c) the cost and time taken to complete the Project; and

(d) the number of children likely to be benefited by this project every month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Council of Science Museums propose to establish a Children's Science Park in Delhi. They also propose to establish a Science Museum at Pragati Maidan, Delhi. The aims and objectives are principally to disseminate knowledge of science and technology for better understanding by the people in general and students in particular, to develop scientific attitude and temper, to create, inculcate and sustain general awareness among the people about science and technology, to conduct research in History and Science

and Technology with special reference to India; to portray the growth of science and technology and their application in industry and human welfare and to supplement science education given in schools and colleges.

(c) The estimated cost is Rs. 8 crores. The time schedule for completion of the first phase is five years. The Project was started in 1985.

(d) The entire student community in Delhi and neighbouring areas in Northern India are likely to be benefited by the Project.

Percentage of Irrigated land

3793. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of irrigated land in various States;

(b) the targets of irrigated land in these States; and

(c) whether increased Central assistance will be made available to reach these targets?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The information is given in the Statement below.

(c) Irrigation schemes are funded and implemented by the State Governments and Central assistance is given in the form of block grants and loans.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area (x)	Targets of irrigated lands (Ultimate potential (in '000 hectares)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.8	9,200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.0	NA

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	16.0	2,670
4.	Bihar	34.8	12,400
5.	Goa (Including Daman and Diu)	8.5	NA
6.	Gujarat	25.1	4,750
7.	Haryana	63.2	4,550
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17.0	335
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	40.9	800
10.	Karnataka	16.9	4,600
11.	Kerala	13.8	2,100
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12.7	10,200
13.	Maharashtra	12.7	7,300
14.	Manipur	40.8	240
15.	Meghalaya	23.8	120
16.	Mizoram	12.3	NA
17.	Nagaland	37.4	90
18.	Orissa	21.0	5,900
19.	Punjab	89.9	6,550
20.	Rajasthan	21.3	5,150
21.	Sikkim	10.8	42
22.	Tamil Nadu	46.8	3,900
23.	Tripura	10.1	215
24.	Uttar Pradesh	48.5	25,700
25.	West Bengal	25.5	6,100

NA. Not available separately.

(x) Relate to 1983-84, The latest year for which land use statistics (provisional) are available.

Problem of dowry victimisation

3794. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of dowry victimisation is 'astronomically' higher than what the official police records claim, according to a study on the subject made by the Cen-

tre for Social Science Research of his Ministry;

(b) whether despite dowry having been made a cognizable offence, the giving and taking of dowry persists and there has been a rising trend in the humiliation and victimisation of women in all possible forms ranging from beating, throwing out of their husband's house after harassment and torture and even murdering or ultimately driving them to commit suicide;

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to check this rising trend in the light of the revelations made in the above study; and

(d) the discipline Government propose to enforce in the case of Central Government servants indulging in such crimes against their spouses for the latter's failure to bring the demanded dowry?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Dowry Prohibition Act was again amended in 1986 this time comprehensively-with a view to making penal provisions more stringent and effective by widening their scope. Consequential amendments have been made in the criminal laws in keeping with these amendments. Mass media campaigns against social evils have also been stepped up. The Minister of State for Women and Child Development has addressed letters to all the Chief Ministers of the States/UTs requesting them to have the law and order machinery geared up in order to effectively carry-out the amended laws. For this purpose, training and orientation of police officers is essential. The Chief Ministers have accordingly been requested to give serious thought to this suggestion so that

the police machinery is in step with the new laws.

(d) There is already a provision in the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 1964 (Rule 13 A) prohibiting Government Servants from giving or taking dowry. On 22nd June, 1987 the Department of Personnel & Training issued instructions to the effect that the Government Servants involved in cases of Dowry Deaths may be placed under suspension where disciplinary proceedings against them are contemplated or are pending or where cases against them in respect of any criminal offences are under investigation, inquiry or trial.

Electrification of railway lines

3795. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount required for electrification of railway lines and the actual amount spent and going to be spent during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the names of States where electrification work is proposed to be taken up during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) An outlay of Rs. 830 crores (at 84-85 prices) has been provided for electrification works in the 7th Five Year Plan. Rs. 344.95 crores have already been spent during the first two years upto 31.3.1987. Balance will be provided during the remaining period of the 7th Plan.

(b) Electrification works are in progress in the following States:—

Bihar
Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra
Rajasthan
Andhra Pradesh
Tamil Nadu
Uttar Pradesh
Karnataka
Orissa.

Upgradation of Metre Gauge trains

3796. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GA-
DAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken up a number of steps for both long term and short term improvements of passenger operations;

(b) if so, the details of those measures taken up so far;

(c) whether the upgradation of the existing metre gauge trains are some of the measures included under the above programme;

(d) if so, the amount earmarked therefor; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Track modernisation; technological upgradation of coaches, locomotives and the signalling systems; rationalisation of the existing passenger services and introduction of new trains, where necessary, are the various long and short term measures.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Funds for this purpose form part of the overall plan allocation for Railways, and there is no separate plan head for upgradation of the metre gauge system.

Funds to States for prevention of Encephalitis disease

3797. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the allocation made, if any, to Sta-

tes/Union Territories for the prevention/cure of encephalitis disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): There is no plan scheme for the control of Japanese Encephalitis. However, the material assistance is being provided to the affected States for control of Japanese Encephalitis under National Malaria Eradication Programme

Kendriya Vidyalayas at Mandi and Simla

3798 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4546 on 22 August, 1985 regarding Central Schools in Himachal Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas have since been opened at Mandi and Simla,

(b) whether the State Government has since demanded the opening of any more such Vidyalayas during the Seventh Plan, and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals received from the State Government in this regard alongwith the names of places districtwise where the Vidyalayas have since been sanctioned and opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya at Mandi has since been opened. The second Kendriya Vidyalaya at simla has not been opened.

(b) and (c). The State Government has requested for the opening of the Kendriya Vidyalayas at the following places:

1. Mandi Town

2. Second Kendriya Vidyalaya at Simla.
3. Bhanala P.O. Shahpur Distt. Kangra
4. Mohal Distt. Kulu.

In addition, a proposal was received from the Ministry of Defence for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya at AFS Kasauli under Defence Sector and from the Cement Corporation of India, Rajban for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya under the Project Sector

Following four Kendriya Vidyalayas were opened in Himachal Pradesh during 1985-87:

1. Mandi Town, Distt. Mandi (Civil Sector)
2. Bhanala P.O. Shahpur Distt. Kangra (Civil Sector)
3. AFS Kasauli (Defence Sector), Distt. Solan
4. CCI Rajban (Project Sector) Distt. Sirmor.

[*Translation*]

Transfer of vending contracts in the name of relations after death

3799. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made the arrangement that in the event of death of a railway catering-vending contractor, his contracts are transferred in the name of his wife, sons, daughters, or adopted sons and daughters;

(b) if so, the reasons for this arrangement and the objective thereof;

(c) when this arrangement was started;

(d) whether Government are considering to discontinue this arrangement;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether National Federation of Railway Porters, Vendors, and Bearers have submitted memoranda to Government to discontinue this arrangement; and

(g) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As per extent policy, the catering/vending contract may be transferred in the name of legal heir of the deceased contractor.

(b) the objective of this policy is to save the bereaved family of the deceased contractor from being thrown into a state of sudden financial difficulties.

(c) This policy is being followed since long.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The arrangement is intended to provide relief to the bereaved family.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) It is not proposed to change the policy.

[*English*]

Special cell to promote Regional Languages

3800. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up special cell in the Ministry to promote regional languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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 (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The development and promotion of regional languages is primarily the concern of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development have been executing a number of programmes for the promotion of modern Indian languages directly and through the following institutions set up by it.

(i) The Central Institute of Indian Languages Mysore and its regional language centres at Bhubaneswar, Mysore, Pune, Patiala, Solan and Lucknow set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, undertake training of teachers, socio-linguistic surveys, production of literature, correspondence courses for teaching of regional languages etc

(ii) The Sahitya Akademy and the National Book Trust implement their programmes which promote regional languages. These include awards to creative writers, inter-lingual translation of books, commissioning authors to write books and publication of books.

Allocations for education from 1st to 7th Five Year Plans

3801. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the percentage of allocations for education from First Five Year Plan to Seventh Five Year Plan, plan-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI):

Five Year Plans	Percentage of allocation for education (Including culture & sports) to total Plan Outlay
1	2
Ist Plan	7.2
IIInd Plan	5.8
IIIrd Plan	7.5
IVth Plan	5.2
Vth Plan	3.3
VIth Plan	2.6
VIIth Plan	3.5

[Translation]

Completion of Gosi Khurd Irrigation Project

3802. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Gosi Khurd Irrigation Project (Maharashtra) is likely to be completed; and

(b) the initial estimated cost of the project and the estimated cost of the project at present?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B SHANKARANAND): (a) The project has not been technically cleared, so the question of date of its completion does not arise at this state.

(b) Rs. 373.22 crores. In the State's Annual Plan of 1987-88 estimated cost is shown as Rs. 464.82 crores.

[English]

Loss to SAIL by export of steel plates

3803. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited is incurring a loss of about Rs. 800/- per metric tonne, by exporting steel plates at international prices;

(b) if so, the total loss so incurred during each of the last three years and current year;

(c) the steps taken to eliminate these losses and the results thereof; and

(d) whether the cost of production of major varieties of steel in India is higher than that in other developed countries; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The Steel Authority of India Limited incurs losses by exporting steel plates at international prices. The quantum of loss, however, varies from contract to contract depending upon the export price realised.

(b) During 1985-86, there was no export of plates. As it is not in the commercial interest of SAIL to divulge the cost of production, the difference between the net realisation from export and that from domestic market at net stockyard prices during 1984-85 and 1986-87 on the quantity of plates exported is furnished below:—

Year	Difference in Rs. crores
1984-85	0.71
1985-86	NIL
1986-87	13.75

The difference in realisation during 1987-88 will depend on the quantity exported and the export prices realised.

(c) Efforts are being made to further process the plates for which there is no/inadequate demand at present in the domestic market, to produce thinner sheets/coils for which there is a demand. This is expected to eliminate the losses.

(d) No authentic information on cost of production of non-alloy steel in developed countries is available for comparison with the cost of production of such varieties in India. In the absence of this data, it is not possible to conclude whether the cost of production of steel in India is higher than the cost of production of steel in the developed countries.

Schools in N.F. Railway (Alipurduar Junction)

3804. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Schools already established for the railway employees of North Frontier Railway in particular and to facilitate education for the linguistic minorities in general;

(b) the number of such high schools in this railway zone to be started during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) whether any such school has been sanctioned to be opened at Alipurduar Junction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Four.

(b) to (d). It is proposed to establish two more Central Schools—one each at Alipurduar Junction and New Bongaigaon, on N.F. Railway subject to approval of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. There are no other fresh proposals for the present.

Working Women's Hostels in A.P.

3805. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels for working women under various Centrally sponsored schemes along with their locations functioning in different parts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more such working women's hostels in Andhra Pradesh during 1988; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) 13 Working Women's Hostels have been sanctioned at the following places in Andhra Pradesh under the Central Scheme of Assistance for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Buildings for Working Women with Day-Care Centres:—

Sl No	Location of Hostels	No. of Hostels
1.	Guntur	2
2.	Hyderabad	5
3.	Kakinada	1
4.	Krishna	1
5.	Vijayawada	2
6.	Vishakhapatnam	1
7.	Warrangal	1

(b) and (c). State/Union Territory-wise allocation of Projects and funds is not made under this Scheme. The Govern-

ment of India will consider proposals for assistance for construction of working women's hostels in Andhra Pradesh during 1987-88 on receipt of applications from voluntary organisations through the State Government.

Promotions to the posts of PGTs and TGTs in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3806. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Appointment, Promotion, Seniority etc. Rules 1971 had been framed and promulgated by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, what is the quota for internal promotion to the post of P.G.T.s and T.G.T.s;

(c) whether these quotas are being filled fairly every year since 1972; and

(d) what is the number of vacancies of TGTs and PGTs in each academic session from 1971-1972 onwards and what is the number of promotees and direct recruits appointed to these posts in general as well as reserved categories subject/group-wise?

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

(b) At present the quota for promotion to the level of PGTs and TGTs is 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the total number of the posts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

Proposal to cancel Himsagar and Mangala Express

3807 SHRI T BASHEER Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Himsagar Express is not running at present;

(b) whether it has been decided to cancel this train;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to cancel Cochin-Nizamuddin Mangala Express also; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The service has been temporarily suspended.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). It is proposed to merge Mangala Express with Kerala Express and provide a daily superfast service between Delhi and Trivandrum/Mangalore.

Spread of Jaundice

3808. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received report of spreading jaundice in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of States from where the incidents of spreading jaundice have been reported;

(c) the measures taken to check it;

(d) whether any Central scheme is being implemented in these States to provide proper treatment to the patients; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Jaundice and Viral Hepatitis are endemic throughout the country. Government is receiving reports from State Health authorities regarding the incidence of Infective Hepatitis.

(b) Certain States namely—Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have reported a rise in the incidence of infective hepatitis during 1986 as compared to 1985.

(c) The following measures are being taken to control Jaundice and Viral Hepatitis in the country;

1. Education of the public towards good sanitation and personal hygiene with special emphasis on sanitary disposal of faeces.
2. Proper sterilisation of syringes and needles and other equipment and use of disposable units.
3. Epidemiological investigations to determine the mode of transmission and the nature of causative agents.
4. Limit of administration of unscreened whole blood.
5. Enforcing strict discipline in blood banks.
6. Institution of effective surveillance.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Facilities to ex MPs

3809. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand from the ex-Members of Parliament to provide

VIP quota in getting railway reservation and concessional accommodation in Guest Houses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Ex-MPs have requested priority allotment from emergency quota for getting railway reservations. This request could not be acceded to in view of the meagre number of berths set apart under this quota and the pressing needs of VIPs, sitting MPs, MLAs, MLCs and other high officials proceeding on urgent official business. However, assistance is given to former Members of Parliament from the emergency quota to the extent possible. Railway rest house accommodation is not provided to MPs/Ex-MPs unless their stay is in connection with Railway working.

Plan for doubling passenger carrying capacity of trains by 2000 AD

3810. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have drawn up any plan by evolving certain technologies for doubling rail passenger capacity and the carrying capacity of existing passenger trains running on the crowded routes by 2000 AD so that the additional passenger traffic can be carried without increasing the total number of trains,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the capital outlay involved; and

(d) the phases in which this doubling of lift capacity is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). Indian Railway's Corporate Plan for the period 1985-2000 AD is under finalisation. Plans for carrying the additional traffic would be available after its finalisation.

Modernisation report of IISCO by USSR Firm

3811. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Tiajprom-Export of USSR were appointed for preparation of modernisation report for Indian Iron and Steel Company;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether they have submitted any report,

(d) if so, the salient features of the said report,

(e) whether Government have taken any action on that report,

(f) if so, the details thereof, and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. M/s. Tiajprom-Export of USSR were appointed for preparation of a feasibility Report on modernisation of IISCO in January 1983. The Feasibility Report was submitted by them in March 1984.

(d) The Soviet proposal envisaged an investment of Rs. 931 crores for a capacity of 1.0 MT. Other variants envisaged modernisation in stages to a larger capacity.

(e) to (g). No investment decision could be taken at that time as the size of the 7th Plan had not been finalised. Subsequently, when the 7th Plan had been finalised, no provision was made for the modernisation of IISCO as a result of which it was not possible to take any decision in respect of IISCO modernisation.

Fellowships Sponsored by ICSSR

3812. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the amount of present fellowships sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research; 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 (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the ICSSR.

(b) Does not arise.

Passenger and freight traffic

3813. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the freight earnings on the transit of goods by railways for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88; zone-wise;

(b) the achievement made during the above period and during the first three months of the current year;

(c) the details of target of passenger traffic fixed for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the achievement made zone-wise; and

(d) the target of passenger traffic fixed for the current year and the steps being taken to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The information is given in the Statement I below

(c) and (d). The targets of passenger traffic in terms of earnings for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the achievements zone-wise are given in Statement II below. As per current indications, Railways expect to fulfil the targets fixed for the year 1987-88 by maintaining the services as per schedule.

STATEMENT I

Goods Traffic

(Rupees in crores)

Railway	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Targets Fixed (Revised Estimates)	Achievements	Targets Fixed (Revised Estimates)	Achievements (Provisional)	Targets Fixed	Achievements in the 1st quarter (Approx.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	716.00	730.47	869.00	852.00	1005.00	237.36
Eastern	510.00	522.08	620.00	621.63	696.00	193.80
Northern	679.00	685.07	842.00	858.96	969.00	254.43
North Eastern	77.50	84.25	95.50	94.90	110.00	28.17
Northeast Frontier	93.00	94.85	119.50	117.75	137.00	32.88*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Southern	256.00	248.42	275.00	266.25	308.00	75.63
South Central	447.00	448.65	482.00	486.89	580.00	132.14
South Eastern	919.50	933.92	1064.00	1074.87	1209.00	301.34
Western	625.00	628.67	735.00	759.99	825.00	222.67
	4323.00	4376.38	5102.00	5133.24	5819.00	1478.42

*Approximate

STATEMENT-II*Passenger Traffic*

(Rs. in crores)

Railway	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88
	Targets Fixed	Achievements	Targets Fixed	Achievements (Provisional)	Targets Fixed
Central	316.00	324.25	363.00	359.31	364.00
Eastern	203.00	205.27	229.56	230.04	233.00
Northern	326.00	324.89	366.90	372.82	370.00
North Eastern	99.00	95.71	110.00	109.48	112.00
Northeast Frontier	37.72	39.75	54.70	50.59	56.00
Southern	161.00	161.61	180.00	180.81	190.00
South Central	164.00	161.82	180.40	179.46	186.08
South Eastern	117.00	116.70	136.27	136.17	136.00
Western	291.00	289.39	323.00	321.05	324.00
Metro/ Calcutta	0.28	0.28	1.17	1.23	1.92
TOTAL	1715.00	1719.67	1945.00	1940.96	1973.00

[*Translation*]

Shortage of rigs

3814. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of rigs used in tube-well borings; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to procure more rigs?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). To increase availability of drilling rigs and tubewell boring machines in the country, Government of India is giving Central assistance of 50% matching basis under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of strengthening of State Ground Water and Surface Water (Minor Irrigation) Organisations, for the purchase of drilling rigs and other equipment. The Central Ground Water Board have a programme for acquiring more rigs for deep drilling in hard rock areas.

[*English*]

Return journey reservations and emergency quota seats

3815. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that messages requesting for return journey reservations are either not received at their destinations or if received, they reach very late;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the state of affairs; and

(c) the details of the guidelines laid down, if any, for the release of emergency quota seats and whether the same are applicable all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a). Some cases of non-receipt or late receipt of messages for return journey reservations have come to notice.

(b) Following steps have been taken to improve the system:—

(i) Return journey reservation quotas have been allotted in certain important Mail/Express trains at the train originating stations. Confirmed reservations against these quotas are provided at the time of outward journey reservation itself, thereby obviating the need for sending messages;

(ii) A system of sending 'Reservation Securing Statements' through special messengers is in vogue between selected pairs of important reservation offices. These special messengers obtain the confirmation or position on the waiting list so that the information regarding status of reservations asked for is conveyed to the passengers well in time;

(iii) Telex/Teleprinter service has been provided between selected important reservation offices on the railways for speedy transmission of reservation messages. This service will be extended to more stations over a period of time.

(iv) Reservations in Delhi area have already been computerised and work is in progress at Bombay and Calcutta. Other important stations will also come on the network in due course. After that, it is proposed to interconnect the individual computer systems. This will help in providing return journey reservations instantly.

(c) In order to meet the emergent demands for reservations, a limited number of berths have been set apart in important trains as 'Emergency Quota'. This quota is utilised to meet requests from VIPs/Ministers/Members of Parliament/Officials for journey to be undertaken by them at short notice. In addition, persons having to travel in connection with genuine

emergencies like bereavement in the family, serious illness and physically handicapped persons, freedom fighters etc. are given assistance from this quota. The above guidelines are being followed by all the zonal railways.

Electrification in S.E. Railway

3816. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification pro-

gramme in South Eastern Railway is progressing according to the schedule;

(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) and (b). Yes, Sir. Details of the sections on South Eastern Railway where electrification works are in progress are as under:

Section	Route KMs.	Likely date of completion
Durg-Nagpur	265	1989-90
Champa-Gevra Road	45	1987-88
Koraput-Damanjodi	20	1988-89
Katni-Annuppur-Bilaspur	317	1991-92

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Minorities

3817. SHRI G M BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the measures taken, in terms of the Prime Minister's 15-Point Directive about welfare of minorities, to ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment in Railways from minority communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): The following measures have been taken in connection with providing adequate employment opportunities in recruitment from minority communities:

(i) Heads of Zonal Railways and Production Units and Chairman of Railways Recruitment Boards have been directed to give this matter their special attention.

(ii) Inclusion of one person from minority communities as a Member of the Recruitment Committee in all Recruitment Committees for Group 'C' and Group 'D' categories is being followed as per existing instructions

Doubling of Jaipur-Todaraisingh Section

3818. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Jaipur-Todaraisingh railway line is proposed to be doubled in view of anticipated increase in workload on this route due to construction of Bilaspur Dam project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how railways propose to meet the increased freight/passenger traffic on this route?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Single line section has adequate capacity which can be further augmented by line capacity works to deal with actual development of traffic.

Norms for establishment of Nehru Yuvak Kendras

3819. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and procedure for the establishment of Nehru Yuvak Kendras;

(b) the conditions of eligibility for getting grants;

(c) the number of Nehru Yuvak Kendras working at present in Andhra Pradesh, District-wise; and

(d) the details of grants-in-aid received by the Nehru Yuvak Kendras in Andhra Pradesh, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). With a view to catering to the needs of rural youth the scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras is being implemented since 1972. Under this Scheme a Nehru Yuva Kendra in each district of the country is proposed to be set up in a phased manner. Nehru Yuva Kendras in 248 districts throughout the country have already started functioning. At present, the annual budget of each Nehru Yuva Kendra, including expenditure on establishment as well as on the programmes, is about Rs. 2.00 lakhs. In Andhra Pradesh Nehru Yuva Kendras are functioning in 14 districts namely Anan-

tapur, Chittoor, Cudapah, Guntur, Kakinada, Karimhagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mehboobnagar, Nizamabad, Siddipet, Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam.

In-service courses for primary teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas during Puja holidays

3820. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in-service courses for Kendriya Vidyalayas' Primary Teachers are to be held in the ensuing autumn break which coincides with Puja days;

(b) the reasons for arranging such courses during Puja days when the whole of Eastern and North Eastern region is busy in the Puja;

(c) whether the Sangathan has received any representation for change in the dates; and

(d) if so, 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) to (d). The in-service education course is due to be held from 6 October to 11 October, 1987. This will not coincide with the autumn break, during which the Puja holidays also fall, as the duration of the autumn break is from 27 September to 6 October, 1987.

Crisis in Shipping Industry

3821. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Industry continues to suffer from an unprecedented crisis;

(b) if so, the fiscal/financial measures being taken to help ship yards to tide over their problems; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to augment/modernise the present national tonnage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (b). Yes, Sir. The steps taken/being taken, by Government to help ship-yards include schemes for restructuring of the capital base, enabling increased orders on the shipyards etc.

(c) To modernise the Indian fleet steps have been taken by Government of weed out old obsolete tonnage by simplifying scrapping procedure as well as giving possible concessions in the leviable duties. Defaulting shipping companies, as part of their rehabilitation programme would be permitted to acquire fresh tonnage. Non-shiping companies, are being encouraged to enter in the field of shipping. These steps would help in augmenting national tonnage.

Promotion to the posts of TGTs and PGTs in Kendriya Vidyalayas

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

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas Appointment, Promotion, Seniority, etc. Rules, 1971, provide for a quota for promotion and recruitment to the posts of PGTs and TGTs;

(b) whether these quotas are being regularly filled every year; and

(c) the total number of sanctioned posts

of TGTs and PGTs and the vacancies therein at the beginning of each academic year from 1982 to 1987 and the number recruited by promotion during the subsequent year?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. In every promotion and recruitment, the quota fixed under the rules is kept in mind.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Use of coke breeze at steel plants

3823. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual availability of coke-breeze at different steel plants,

(b) the quality specifications and use possibilities of such a waste by-product;

(c) whether this material can be usefully used in the making of Cement in Vertical Shaft Kilns in small scale sector plants; and

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the Tiny Central Plants Association for providing freely the Coke breeze and permitting movement by road, as the transportation by rail was not available and always not feasible for far-flung plants in the interior?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The estimated annual availability of coke breeze for sale at SAIL plants are as follows:—

Plant	Approx. Yearly availability (Tonnes)
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Plant	Approx. Yearly availability (Tonnes)
Durgapur	20000 to 25000
Rourkela	200000 (product nomenclature is mixed coke breeze)
Bokaro	31000 (the product nomenclature is settling tank coke breeze)
IISCO	100000 to 150000

(b) and (c). Coke breeze is categorised between 0-10 mm size with moisture content of 10-12% (approximately). The main usage of Coke breeze includes, inter-alia:—

- (i) in the Sintering plants of the steel plants for production of sinter which is charged into the Blast furnaces for the production of hot metal;
- (ii) in the briquetting industry for use as domestic fuel; and
- (iii) in the cement industry.

(d) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received regarding problems of mini cement plants in regard to the supply of coke breeze by SAIL. These were considered by Government and it was suggested that mini cement plants may approach SAIL either directly or through their Association for procurement of coke breeze either by road or by rail.

Losses of suburban trains

3824. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of suburban trains running on Indian Railways and the losses

incurred in running such trains during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the reasons for running such suburban trains which are causing losses to Railways?

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

	Trains run	Loss sustained
1985-86	981145	Rs. 82.15 crores
1986-87:	1010917	Rs. 96.78 crores (estimated)

(b) the suburban services have been in operation for a very long time and no alternative appears to exist at present.

Proposal for declaration of State Highways in Maharashtra as National Highways

3825. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal to the Union Government in July, 1985 for declaring eleven State highways having length of 4679 kilometres as National Highways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement below.

S.No	Particular of roads	Length (kms)
1	Solapur-Osmanabad-Beed-Aurangabad-Dhule-Vadodara	642
2	Bombay-Ahmednagar-Nanded-Jagdalpur	60
3	Ratnagiri-Solapur-Nagpur	807
4	Western Coastal Highway	704
5	Surat-Dhule	127
6	Aurangabad-Nanded-Hyderabad	351
7	Indore-Amravati-Yeotmal-Chandrapur-Durg	597
8	Aurangabad-Ajantha-Edlabad-Burhanpur	201
9	Betul-Nagpur-Chandrapur-Pattagundam	408
10	Amravati-Pandhurna	96
11	Mangalwedha-Jat-Bengauim	86
Total		4679 Kms

Allotment of land for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Pragati Vihar, New Delhi

3826. SHRI RAHIM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya, Pragati Vihar (Lodi Road) New Delhi has been running in tents for the last about 4 years at its present site near Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium and there are more than 600 children and teachers who have been facing the physical hardships; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not handing over the land allotted to the school for the construction of the building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Urban Development allotted a plot of land at 3529/1A Lodhi Road Area for construction of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Pragati Vihar. However, the vacant possession of the land could not be taken over by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as there was encroachment on the above land. Construction work can commence only after the above land is handed over to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan free from all encroachments.

Publication of 'Trains at a Glance' railway maps

3827. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the publication of railway maps in the "trains at a glance" has been stopped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. From April, 1986 issue.

(b) As a measure of economy. However, this is being restored.

Criteria/guidelines for transfer of Ministerial staff in Central Ground Water Board

3828. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4727 on 4 December, 1986 regarding Transfer Norms in Central Ground Water Board and state:

(a) whether the transfer norms framed by Central Ground Water Board were made with the involvement of representatives of All India Central Ground Water Board Employee Association;

(b) if so, what are the criteria/guidelines for transfer of ministerial staff in Central Ground Water Board;

(c) whether Central Ground Water Board has promoted officials/officers of ministerial categories in violation of its own framed norms, at Faridabad/New Delhi, during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

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

(b) The transfer norms for Group 'C' and 'D' employees in Central Ground Water Board were evolved with a view to accord

priority to widows, officials due to retire, staff posted in the North Eastern States, operational and field requirements of the Organisation, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Deemed University Status to Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women, Coimbatore

3829. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether conferment of Deemed University status on Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women, Coimbatore has been objected to by the Association of University Teachers, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of the University teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Association of University Teachers, Tamil Nadu have represented against the conferment of Deemed university status to Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women, Coimbatore, on the ground that the management of the College is stated to have committed various irregularities as an autonomous college.

(c) The points raised by the Association would be kept in view while taking a decision on the proposal to confer a Deemed university status on the college.

Elementary Education Targets in Rajasthan

3831. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan State could not achieve the targets of elementary education during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the shortfall in targets at the middle level;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Union Government pro-

pose to take so that Rajasthan may achieve target in the elementary education during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The enrolment targets and achievements for Sixth Plan (1980-85) for Rajasthan were:

TARGETS

(in 000's)

Classes	Boys	Girls	Totals
I-V	2349	1023	3372
VI-VIII	804	235	1039

ACHIEVEMENTS

I-V	2751	1048	3799
VI-VIII	773	203	976

There has been a shortfall of 6.06% in achievement of targets in upper-primary classes. The targets in primary classes have been exceeded.

(c) The main reasons for shortfall in enrolment at upper-primary stage are:

- (i) socio-economic factors;
- (ii) inadequately provided schools and inefficient teaching in schools;
- (iii) perception of the curriculum not being related to local needs;
- (iv) indifference of parents towards education of children particularly girls;
- (v) indifference of particularly first generation learners leading to

non-utilisation of educational facility where available.

(d) The National policy on Education, 1986, emphasises (i) universal enrolment and universal retention of children up to 14 years of age, and (ii) a substantial improvement in the quality of education. The Policy resolves that the problem of children dropping out of schools will receive the highest priority and the Government will adopt an array of meticulously formulated strategies based on micro-planning, and applied at the grass-roots level all over the country, to ensure retention of children in schools. Apart from the new initiatives and strengthening of existing arrangements by the State Governments as primarily they look after school education, the Government of India is taking new initiatives including 'Operation Blackboard' to make available essential facilities in all Primary Schools, strengthening and re-

organisation of Non-formal education, setting up of DIETs and strengthening of Teacher Training arrangements and implementation of Core Curriculum. All these measures together are expected to lead to the desired increase in enrolment and reduction in dropout rates.

Cases booked/registered in Delhi under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act

3832. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases booked or registered in Delhi under the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 during the last three years;

(b) whether some of the advertisements exhibited on Doordarshan also attract the provisions of the said Act; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to enforce the Act strictly?

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) None

(b) This has not come to our notice.

(c) The rules for the enforcement of the Act are being notified in consultation with the Law Ministry.

Irrigation Projects of Karnataka pending Approval

3833. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects sent by the Karnataka Government for approval and how many out of them have been approved;

(b) when these projects were sent for approval; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Out of the 7 schemes received since 1981, no scheme has been approved due to non-compliance by the State Government of comments of Central Water Commission and other appraising agencies.

Bore-well scheme of Karnataka

3834. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a Bore-well scheme seeking Dutch aid;

(b) if so, when the scheme was submitted to the Union Government;

(c) the total Dutch aid sought by the State Government of Karnataka;

(d) whether this scheme is for revitalising bore-wells or for some other purpose;

(e) whether the proposal was posed to the Dutch Government, and

(f) if not, when the proposal will be posed to the Dutch Government?

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

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Suspension of Construction work on Faizabad Bye-pass

3835. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for suspension of the construction work of the Faizabad by-pass on Lucknow-Gorakhpur National Highway No 28 in spite of its sanction since last one year

(b) the work done after laying the foundation stone of this scheme and the time taken in this regard and

(c) the action being taken to expedite the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) and (b) Construction of earthwork and culvert for the 16.775 kms Faizabad Bye-pass was sanctioned in September 1986 and targetted for completion by March 1990. According to State Government who are the executing agency after laying foundation stone on 14th September 1986 the work on the same was started departmentally and earthwork in a length of 1.8 km has been completed. Work of layout of alignment, levelling and fixing of level-post pillars etc in further lengths is in progress.

(c) Tenders for the balance earthwork and construction of culverts have been invited. Work is expected to be carried out and completed as per schedule.

[English]

Appointment of Principal In Government Degree College, Port Blair

3836 SHRI C JANGA REDDY Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for delay in the appointment of the Principal of Government Degree College, Port Blair in spite of the fact that the selection had already been made in October 1986, and

(b) the progress made so far in this regard and the steps taken to eliminate delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

[Translation]

Elementary Education Programme

3837 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the target of universal elementary education by 1990 is not likely to be achieved even during the Seventh Plan Period,

(b) if so, whether any in-depth study has been made to identify causes of this possibility and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) The target date for achievement of universalisation of Elementary Education is 1995 according to the National Policy on Education. The National Policy on Education 1986 states that, "It shall be ensured that all children who attain the age of about 11 years by 1990 will have had five years of schooling, or its equivalent through non-formal stream. Likewise, by 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age"

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A detailed Programme of Action has been drawn up to implement the National Policy on Education 1986. The State Governments primarily look after school education. They take various steps like opening of new schools,

appointment of extra teachers, strengthening of school facilities and for more facilities to students to make it possible to universalise elementary education. In addition government of India is also taking a series of initiatives like Operation Blackboard to provide essential facilities to all primary schools, strengthening of Non-formal Education setting up of DIETs etc. to strengthen the elementary school system with the same objective

[English]

Training Camps Organised by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala

3838 SHRI A JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action is contemplated against those wrestlers who did not attend the camps at the National Institute of Sports, Patiala for training, particularly after all formalities for selecting them had been completed, and

(b) whether Government propose to shift the various Sports Camps from the National Institute of Sports at Patiala to other places in the Central Region of the country in view of the poor attendance of wrestlers in the Camps organised for them?

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) Out of 62 wrestlers invited 52 attended Coaching Camp at Patiala. Those who did not attend were not considered by Wrestling Federation for selection of Indian team for Great Britain Challenge Cup Tournament held at Manchester on 8-9 August, 1987.

(b) Government do not propose to shift Coaching Camps from Patiala because of lack of attendance in Wrestling Camp at Patiala.

UGC Grants to JNU for Area Studies Programmes

3839. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not giving sufficient support to various Area Studies Programmes at the Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) whether the University has requested the University Grants Commission to increase the facilities of the Latin American Studies Programme at this university;

(c) since how long such a request is pending with the University Grants Commission;

(d) the reasons for delay; and

(e) by what time a decision is likely to be taken on the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) At present the Jawaharlal Nehru University has two Area Studies Centres, viz., Centre of Gulf Studies and Centre for Soviet Studies. Assistance to these programmes is provided on the recommendations of the Visiting Committees after assessment of the working of the Centres.

(b) and (c). A proposal for establishing a Latin American Studies Programme at the JNU was received by the Commission in October, 1986.

(d) and (e). The proposal is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

Challyar Regulator cum Bridge Project

3840. DR. K.G. ADIYODI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chaliyar regulator cum bridge project proposed by the Government of Kerala, in Calicut District is of vital importance to the area for controlling flood, treatment of effluents, for navigation and providing drinking water to Calicut city with additional potential for irrigation,

(b) whether it is proposed to give clearance to this project, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) (a) to (c) The Chaliyar regulator-cum-bridge project is a minor project and clearance by the Centre is not required

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Idols Museum in U.P.

3841 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up some idols museums in Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88 and

(b) if so, the names of the places where the above said museums will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) There is no proposal for setting up museums during 1987-88. A sculpture shed exists at Baijnath and another sculpture shed at Jageswar is proposed

(b) Question does not arise

[*English*]

World Bank Assistance for Upper Krishna Project Stage-II

3842 SHRI G S BASAVARAJU Will the

Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has approached the World Bank for financing the second stage of Upper Krishna Project,

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the amount the World Bank has agreed to provide,

(c) whether World Bank proposes to provide only 180 crores as against 550 crores required for completing the said project, and

(d) if so, how Government are contemplating to meet the balance amount required for the project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) (a) to (c) Phase II of Stage I of the Upper Krishna Project with an estimated cost of Rs 550 crores has been recommended for World Bank appraisal and the details of assistance will be known only after an agreement with the World Bank is concluded

(d) The balance amount will have to be provided in the State's Plan

Merger of Metallurgical Engineering Consultants Ltd. with SAIL

3843 SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI
DR G S RAJHANS

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

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government to merge the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited with the Steel Authority of India, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the performances of the existing steel plants in the country would be improved?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Wheel and Axle Plant of Bangalore

3844. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise the Wheel and Axle Plant at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, by when and what other steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices of articles manufactured by Wheel and Axle Plant at Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. Wheel and Axle Plant Bangalore was commissioned in September 1984 and is a fairly modern Plant.

(b) Steps have been taken to contain the cost by controlling spoilage that normally takes place in steel foundaries, minimising the consumption of various materials and optimising production etc. The Plant being highly automated, the number of workers have been kept to the barest, minimum. Efforts are being continued to minimise additional inputs and reduce the cost of production by maximising productivity.

Festival of India in Moscow

3845. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exhibits sent for the Festival of India in the U.S.S.R.; and

(b) the details of exhibits sent by different museums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Production and Consumption of Mica

3846. PROF CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose for which mica is used and the quantum of mica produced and consumed during the last three years; and

(b) the quantity of mica exported during the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The information is given in the Statement below:—

STATEMENT

(a) Mica blocks films and builtup mica are used as insulating material in electrical and electronics industries. Dry ground mica is utilised in the manufacture of heat insulating bricks and as dusting powder for asphalt roofing. Wet ground mica powder is used as filler in paints, plastics and rubber industries. Mica is also used in oil well drilling. Production of mica during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Production of Mica (in tonnes)	
	Mica Crude	Waste & Scrap
1984	6138	3199
1985	4880	2585
1986 (Provisional)	4296	2856

The consumption of mica including waste and scrap in India during 1983 to 1985 in the organised sector is given below:—

Year	(Quantity in tonnes)
1983	3136
1984	5825
1985	3272

(b) Export of mica processed as well as fabricated during the period 1983-84 and 1984-85 was 23 86 thousand tonnes and 31 11 thousand tonnes valued at 45 72 crores and 43.77 crores respectively. Export of processed mica for the period 1985-86 was 18 76 thousand tonnes valued at 24 14 crores

[English]

Displacement of People due to Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar Projects

3847. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA
SHRI MANIK REDDY

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh and Sardar Sarovar in Gujarat cleared by the Union Government, in April 1987, when implemented are likely to cause the largest ever displacement of population in the country, and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) (a) A population of nearly 1.96 lakh is likely to be affected

(b) In addition to the compensation

under the Land Acquisition Act, adequate rehabilitation measures as per norms are to be undertaken by the State Governments.

Command Area Development Scheme for Goa

3848 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Centrally sponsored scheme for Command Area Development in force in the State of Goa;

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

(c) since when the scheme is in force in the State of Goa and formerly in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman, Diu, and

(d) the achievements made under the scheme and the amount spent so far?

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

(b) Under the scheme, Central assistance is provided to the State on matching basis for selected items of work which include establishment, survey and planning, construction of field channels, construction of field drains and implementation of Warabandi

(c) and (d) Salauli Project was included under this programme with effect from 1979-80 and Anjunem with effect from 1985-86. Till March, 1987, an area of 1546 ha., 46.9 ha. and 147.5 ha. have been covered with field channels, land leveling and warabandi respectively at an expenditure of Rs. 313.53 lakhs.

Schemes to utilise Water Potential of Jhalawar

3849. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jhalawar District of Rajasthan which is having the highest potential of water resources in the State has below State average utilisation of water so far;

(b) how many schemes from Jhalawar area are pending sanction and for how long; and

(c) the steps being taken for proper utilisation of water in this water rich area?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Out of two schemes received since 1983, one has been techno-economically appraised, and one is held up for non-compliance by the State Government of the comments of Central appraising agencies.

Setting up National Drilling Centre

3850 SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a National Drilling Centre with the assistance of United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation;

(b) if so, the location of the Centre;

(c) whether the Mineral Exploration Corporation will act as the nodal agency;

(d) the main functions of the drilling centre and whether there is a similar drilling centre already existing in India; and

(e) the capacity of the centre for imparting training to the technicians and engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Draft proposals for setting up a National Drilling

Training Centre at Nagpur with the assistance of United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development are under formulation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main function of the proposed drilling training centre will be to impart training to technicians and engineers in drilling technology to cater to the requirement of exploration agencies in the country. It will be the first of its kind in India to provide training in diamond core drilling.

(e) It is expected to train technicians and engineers in groups of upto 40 trainees in each course.

Back-log of SC/ST Posts in Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

3851 DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge back-log of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Hindustan Zinc Limited; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). In respect of posts categorised as Group 'C' and Group 'D' in Hindustan Zinc Limited the overall representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not less than the prescribed reservation quota. In case of posts categorised as Group 'A' and Group 'B' there is a back-log as on 1.1.1987. This is partly due to non-availability of candidates and partly due to selected persons not joining the company. The Management is making all possible efforts to clear the back-log. An exclusive advertisement has been issued by the company for recruitment of SC/ST candidates to the post of Management Trainees.

Viral Hepatitis Vaccine

3852. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vaccine against viral hepatitis has been developed by the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene with the help of Indian scientists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Government is not aware of any vaccine being developed against viral hepatitis in London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene with the help of Indian Scientists.

Water Supply Schemes in Kerala with Norwegian Aid

3853. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state.

(a) what are the undergoing water supply schemes in Kerala with the Norwegian aid;

(b) whether Kuttanad is also included in any of the schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There is no water supply scheme being taken up in Kerala with Norwegian Aid.

(b) and (c). There is a Water Balance Study Project being implemented in Kuttanad Region with Dutch Assistance, to identify measures to improve water quality in the area for drinking water supply and irrigation. The Project commenced in May 1986, and its duration is 2½ years. The Dutch Assistance for the Project is Dfl 5.97 million (equivalent to Rs. 23 crores approximately).

[Translation]**Functioning of Sanjay Gandhi Hospital**

3854. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether building of Sanjay Gandhi Hospital which was under construction at Mangolpuri, New Delhi has been completed;

(b) whether O.P.D. of the hospital has started functioning; and

(c) the time by which the remaining departments and emergency ward of the hospital will start functioning and arrangements of beds made?

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

(b) OPD services in the hospital have started functioning with effect from June, 1986.

(c) It is expected that the construction work would be completed in October, 1987.

[English]**Pilferage of Steel Scrap from Durgapur Steel Plant**

3855. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that thousands of tonnes of steel scrap is pilfered by unscrupulous dealers from Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the basis of the reports and remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There are no reports of large scale pilferage of steel from Durgapur Steel Plant by scrap dealers. The Central Industrial Security Force is overall incharge of security at the Durgapur Steel Plant. Only some stray cases of lifting of small quantity of scrap by outsiders beyond the boundary wall of the plant have come to the notice of the plant management and the criminals have been caught by the CISF and handed over to the Police. The local police administration has also been requested to intensify patrolling in that area.

Computerised Reservation in Gujarat

3856. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI U. H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to develop and introduce computerised rail reservations at various railway stations on Western Railway in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, which stations are proposed to be selected for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to introduce computerised rail

reservation services at Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

Orders for manufacture of Wagons

3857. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate wagon orders have been given for 1987-88 to keep the wagon building capacity fully occupied;

(b) if so, whether orders had been distributed equitably among various wagon builders;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any programme of utilising excess wagon building capacity for making any other equipment for the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During 1987-88, 17,900 wagons (in terms of four wheeler units) have been allotted for manufacture by the Industry. Of these, 5865.5 were required to be delivered by July 1987 against which the Industry delivered only 3859.5.

(b) yes, Sir.

(c) The details are given as follows:—

(Figures in FW Units)

S. No.	Wagon Builder	Total
PUBLIC SECTOR		
1.	Bharat Wagon, Muzzafarpur	866
2.	Bharat Wagon, Mukameh	1160
3.	Braithwaite	2401.5
4.	Burn Standard, Burnpur	2665
5.	Burn Standard, Howrah	3047.5

1	2	3
6.	Jessop	600
	Total	10740
PRIVATE SECTOR		
7.	CIMMCO	1930.5
8.	Hindustan General Industries	770
9.	Modern Industries	680
10.	Texmaco	3419.5
11.	Gerald Engineering	360
	Total	7160
	Grand Total	17900

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above

Orissa Museum on the Brink of Doom

3858. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated 20th July, 1987 stating that lack of funds and Government apathy have brought the Orissa State museum, one of the finest treasure houses of the country's cultural heritage, to the brink of doom;

(b) if so, whether any report has been sought by the Union government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) "Museums" is a State subject. 'Orissa State Museum' is administered by the State Government and not the Central Government;

(c) Does not arise.

News Item Captioned 'MCI Bungles in Entrance Test'

3859 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "MCI bungles in entrance test" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated 28 July, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the circumstances which led to the cancellation of the test held on July 24 in the Capital and the holding of the fresh examination on 28 July;

(d) whether any responsibility for these

alleged irregularities by the Medical Council of India (MCI) has been fixed; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such incidents in future in the entrance examinations to be held by the Medical Council of India?

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

(b) and (c). 50 students were to be selected by the Medical Council of India for admission to undergraduate medical courses in U.S.S.R. The Council decided to hold an entrance examination for this purpose on the 24th July, 1987. It has been reported by the Council that intimation was sent to all the candidates about the examination on the 24th July, 1987 at 3.00 p.m. The question papers could not get ready due to unforeseen circumstances like power failure, failure of photocopying machines, etc. upto 3.00 p.m. on 24th July. Attempts to get the question papers photocopied elsewhere including local market could not materialise. While 600 question papers could be sent to the examination hall by 5.30 p.m. another 400 papers could be sent to examination hall only at 6.00 p.m. Due to resentment by the candidates and the parents of some candidates, the examination was cancelled and a new date namely, 28th July, 1987 was given wide publicity through news media for a re-examination.

(d) and (e). It is difficult to fix any responsibility on any one person or persons in this matter, even though it is admitted that there was some dissatisfaction and inconvenience incurred by the candidates. The Council will be suitably advised to take all necessary precautions to prevent such incidents in future.

Expansion of Transport Facilities in Assam

3860. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to expand transport facilities during the Seventh Five Year Plan has been finalised for Assam; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Proposal for expansion of transport facilities in Assam during the Seventh Five Year Plan are as follows:—

1. Development of National Highways:

A provision of Rs. 75.35 crores has been included under this plan.

2. Development of Inland Water Transport:

(i) Preliminary action has been initiated for the declaration of river Brahmaputra as a National Waterway between Dhubri and Sadia.

(ii) A provision of Rs. 3.00 crores has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for setting up of terminal facilities at Karimganj in river Kushiyara as a Central Scheme. In the Centrally Sponsored Sector, a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made for the construction of a slipway at Pandu. Under the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, a scheme costing Rs. 63.80 crores has been sanctioned for acquisition of 63 vessels for river transportation. This will augment the transport capacity of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation for movement of cargo to and from Assam.

Restoration of Grant to Matru Mandir, Maharashtra

3861. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grant under Balwadi Nutrition Programme to Matru, Maharashtra has been restored; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The restoration of grant-in-aid to Matru Mandir, Maharashtra is under consideration.

Project of Hindustan Latex Limited for Disposable Syringes

3862. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a project for the manufacture of disposable syringes from the Hindustan Latex Limited, Kerala;

(b) the date of receipt of the project and the present state; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in approving the project?

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

(b) A pre-feasibility report alongwith the proposal for setting up a plant to manufacture disposable syringes was received from H.L.L. on 11th February, 1986. The Company has proposed to set up a plant with a capacity to manufacture 30 million pieces of disposable syringes per annum

at a cost of Rs. 6 crore. This Ministry has given first stage clearance to the project and has asked the company to prepare a detailed feasibility reports.

(c) The Hindustan Latex Limited, had not sent its proposal at the time of finalising the 7th Five Year Plan, with the result that in the 7th Plan no specific provision for necessary funds has been made for setting up the plant for manufacture of disposable syringes. The Company has, therefore, been advised to go ahead with the project only if they can raise resources on their own or through market borrowing. The project will be taken up only after the question of finance is resolved and it is duly approved by the Board of Directors.

Ship Breaking Industry in Maharashtra

3863. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned Mankule in Raigad District of Maharashtra State as a port of landing for the purposes of breaking old discarded ships;

(b) if so, how many plots are proposed to be sanctioned for Mankule port; and

(c) which is the Nodal agency to handle the supervision of ship breaking industry in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Four plots are likely to be developed at Mankule by Development Corporation of Konkan Limited.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu during Seventh Plan

3864. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to open

more Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Tamil Nadu Government has provided land for the Vidyalaya; and

(c) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). No decision has yet been taken about the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened during the Seventh Plan period.

Khurda Road-Bolangir Railway Line

3865. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the survey report undertaken by South Eastern Railway for the proposed Khurda Road - Bolangir via Phulbani line;

(b) if so, the details of the survey report;

(c) the steps taken by Government for constructing the above line in Orissa; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The alignment surveyed, however, does not touch Phulbani.

(b) The total length of the project line, via Nayagarh, Dasapalla, Banigocha, Bauda and Sonapur, is 269 km. Estimated cost of construction is Rs. 209 crores. The project is financially unremunerative.

(c) and (d). Due to severe constraint of resources and unremunerativeness of the project, it is difficult to consider taking up its construction.

U.G.C. Grants to universities in West Bengal

3866. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the universities in West Bengal had demanded additional amount of grants; and

(b) if so, the reasons for giving less grant and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that these universities get grants according to their requirements?

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

(b) The UGC has allocated funds for the Universities in West Bengal in the 7th Plan as under:

Name of the University	Rs. in lakhs
Burdwan	100.00
Calcutta	125.00
Jadavpur	125.00
Kalyani	100.00
North Bengal	125.00
Rabindra Bharati	100.00

The Commission at its meeting held on 10th July, 1987 has agreed to further assist the universities for the spill over in respect of building projects of earlier plan periods over and above allocation as per details given below:

Name of the University	Rs. in lakhs
Burdwan	19.48

Name of the University	Rs. in lakhs
Calcutta	15.56
Jadavpur	31.50
Kalyani	22.80
North Bengal	19.69
Rabindra Bharati	22.30

UGC receives proposals from State Universities for development grants during each Plan-period. Within the resources available to it, the Commission accommodates proposals of the State Universities for promotion of higher learning and research.

Brain Transplantation

3867. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI H. B. PATIL:

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

(a) whether efforts have been made and success achieved by Indian doctors in performing operations regarding brain transplantation in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No effort has been made to transplant brain as a whole. This is not likely to succeed. However, experimental work on neural tissue transplantation is being carried out.

Strategy for Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

3868. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy of modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) the basic change in technology, if any, is envisaged;

(c) the reasons why no expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant is being taken up as in the case of Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(d) what concrete steps have so far been taken and how much funds have been spent to start modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a), (b) and (d). The modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant at an estimated cost of Rs 1350 crores will be implemented by SAIL with Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Limited (MECON) as their prime consultant. The scheme will be implemented through individual turn-key contracts covering 16 packages of work. The project is expected to be implemented within a period of 5 years from the date of Government sanction.

Under the contemplated scheme, the open hearth steel making process would be phased out and replaced by basic oxygen steel making process with continuous casting facilities, which would also reduce the cost of production. This would enable the plant to operate at its rated capacity of 1.6 million tonnes per annum of ingot steel against the present production of around 0.9 MTPA of ingot steel.

(c) The modernisation schemes for Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants seek to optimise the existing facilities. In this process while Rourkela Steel Plant, when modernised will have marginally higher production capacity compared to its existing rated capacity, the Durgapur Steel Plant will be restored to its rated capacity.

**Report of Expert Committee on
Gandhamardan-Plant of BALCO**

3869. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO:

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

(a) whether an Expert Committee was appointed to go into the location of the Gandhamardan Project of BALCO in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the report and reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) A high level committee of experts headed by Dr. B.D. Nagchaudhuri was appointed by the Government of India on 5th September, 1986, to study in depth the impact of the proposed development of Gandhamardhan Bauxite Deposits in Orissa on ecology and environment including inter-alia the water falls, streams, medicinal herbs, temples and the tribal population.

(b) Yes; Sir. The Committee has submitted its report on 29th January, 1987.

(c) The Committee "after careful consideration of all the issues involved" has recommended that the "Bauxite mines in Gandhamardhan hills be opened with as little delay as possible". The Committee has further recommended that in order to mitigate adverse environmental impacts certain measures listed below are to be scrupulously implemented.

- (i) That public relations of BALCO should be strengthened, specially, those aimed at developing the human resources of the local

people and making common cause with them by helping them in meeting their needs and aspirations, should be carried out by sensitive officers with sociological and environmental training who should be located at Paikmal.

- (ii) That the mining activity be carried out strictly according to the reformulated Environmental Management Plan (EMP).
- (iii) That a Monitoring Committee be specially constituted to ensure strict compliance of the reformulated EMP.
- (iv) The EMP should be reviewed at least once a year and modified whenever necessary, by a high level committee whose recommendations shall be mandatory.
- (v) Immediate steps should be taken to stabilise the road section already carved, in order to prevent possible slips boulder slides and siltation.
- (vi) That no further widening of the road section straddling the Happy Point be undertaken and new re-alignment wherever necessary be made by following the natural contours.
- (vii) In view of the tested easy rippability of bauxite, not more than a single charge cluster, suitably sequenced and not exceeding 300 kgs. at a time, should be exploded.
- (viii) The need for re-locating the crusher plant may be examined, such that it is not on a hill-top or a hill slope location so that the dust and vibration are kept within manageable limits.
- (ix) A continuous ecological monitor-

ing of the swath of devegetation of transporting bauxite by repe-way should be carried out.

- (x) In view of the ageing foundation and structure of the ancient temples of Nrusinghanath and Harishankar, immediate steps should be taken to strengthen them appropriately.

The matter is receiving attention of the Government.

Reforms in the Examination System for Disabled Children

3870. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-
DWAJ:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to bring about reforms in the examination system for the disabled children;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective in view, and

(c) whether the examination system is proposed to be made flexible so as to be suitable both for the disabled and normal children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The Programme of Action prepared for implementation of the NPE, 1986, *inter alia*, states that 'flexibility in examination is a must for severely disabled children'. It is proposed to provide guidelines through the NCERT for adjustment and adaptation of evaluation procedures and examination modalities with reference to the specific needs of the disabled children so that they are not at a disadvantage in examination as compared to the normal children.

[*Translation*]

Amount of Health Budget spent on Indian System of Medicines

3871. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 80 per cent of the rural population of India receive treatment through traditional system of medicines;

(b) if so, the details regarding the percentage amount of the health budget spent on the ancient Indian system;

(c) whether this amount is inadequate; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to increase the allocation for traditional system of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No comprehensive survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to find out the percentage of rural population of India covered by traditional systems of medicine.

(b) and (c). The estimated allocation made for Indian Systems of Medicine i.e. Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha is of the order of Rs. 1954.54 lakhs during the Sixth Plan and Rs. 3086.00 lakhs during the Seventh Plan. This is about 3.67% of the Health allocations during the Sixth Plan and 3.44% during the Seventh Plan.

(d) the total allocation made for the Indian Systems of Medicine during the Seventh Plan has gone up by about 50%. More allocations for this system of medicine can be considered taking into account the requirements and resources, in future.

[English]

Passenger amenities at Railway Stations

3872. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to improve passenger amenities at all railway stations;

(b) whether the respective station masters have been directed to make frequent tours of the station every day;

(c) whether sufficient powers are proposed to be given to the station authorities to improve sanitation and quick service at ticket counters; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Improvement/augmentation of passenger amenities at stations are carried out on a programmed basis in consultation with Railway Users' Amenities Committee of the Railway.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The station authorities have already been given adequate powers for the maintenance of sanitation and fast service at the ticket counters at the stations.

[Translation]

Survey by Archaeological Deptt. to Locate Historical Heritage

3873. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Archaeological Department to locate the historical heritage scattered all over the country;

(b) the provision made in the annual budget for the maintenance and renovation of these monuments during the last three years;

(c) whether there are big 'Bawaries' and wells of prehistoric and historic period which are excellent example of ancient sculpture and if so, the reasons for not paying due attention to them; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to formulate a scheme by Government in the near future for their maintenance after conducting a survey in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Archaeological Survey of India has been carrying out exploration of antiquarian remains scattered all over the country as a part of its normal activities.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Archaeological Survey of India for the repairs and maintenance of the Centrally protected monuments/sites during the last three years is given below:—

(Rupees in thousands)		
1984-85	1985-86	1886-87
2,58,01	4,14,71	5,92,97

(c) and (d). The ancient and historical monuments under Central protection include 'Bawaries' and wells and necessary repairs are carried out as and when required as per norms of archaeological conservation.

[English]

Installation of Future Generation Computers in Railways

3874. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are having main frame system computer (IBM 1401) in all Zonal Railways, production units and Railway Board;

(b) whether Railways are considering a proposal to replace the existing IBM 1401 system with advanced 3rd/4th generation computers for better efficiency and for handling more work load;

(c) whether the Railways had decided to instal mini computer at Divisions/ Workshops; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Main-frame computers IBM 1401/1440 were installed between 1966 and 1970 on all the Zonal Railway Headquarters, Production Units and Railway Board. Subsequently, on completion of their useful life, it was decided to replace these IBM 1401/1440 computers with 3rd/4th generation computers, which have greater throughput and higher processing speeds. The new computers have now been installed at all the aforesaid locations and the old IBM 1401/1440 are in the process of being phased out;

(c) Railways have decided to instal mini computers at selected Divisions and Workshops;

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Enhanced Luminescent Immunoassay in U.K.

3875. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether enhanced luminescent immunoassay had been developed in the U.K. for use in disease diagnosis and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any related research is in

progress in India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) According to reports, the enhanced luminescent immunoassays is being developed in U.K. This assay is based on the principle of chemical luminescences produced by biological substances when coupled with certain special chemicals. These assays which are not common in practice will primarily be used to detect diseases caused by hormonal imbalances.

(b) No, Sir.

Report of the Inquiry Committee in respect of Cochin Shipyard

3876 PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of the inquiry Committee in respect of the Cochin Shipyard has been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Shipyard has since initiated disciplinary action against the concerned officers under the relevant CSL Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules.

Railway Line between Guntakal-Kurnool and Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

3877. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for construction of a broad gauge line between Guntakal-Kurnool and Kurnool-Secunderabad has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and when it is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Surveys are expected to be completed in 1988.

World Bank recommendations on Education

3878. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has opined that in India more stress should be given on higher secondary education;

(b) if so, the other recommendations made by the World Bank in this regard; 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) to (c). The Government has not sought any advice on priorities in education from the World Bank nor does the World Bank assist India for school education.

Declaration of Kanyakumari-Mandappam Road as National Highway

3879. SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the roads in Tamil Nadu proposed to be declared as National Highways;

(b) whether there is any proposal to declare the Kanyakumari Mandappam Road as National Highway;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Owing to financial stringency and other priority considerations, there is at present no proposal to declare new National Highways in Tamil Nadu, including Kanyakumari - Mandappam Road.

Special Polytechnic College for Minorities in Chittoor District

3880. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding the setting up of a "Special Polytechnic College for minorities in Chittoor district";

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; 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) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

I.S.O. Container Depot in Ahmedabad

3881. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Gujarat has requested to set up I.S.O. container depot in Ahmedabad or somewhere near Ahmedabad; if so, the details in this regard;

(b) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Ministry to set up I.S.O.

container depot in Gujarat; and the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which I.S.O. container depot is likely to be commissioned in Gujarat and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set up an Inland Container Depot (ICD) at Thaltej near Ahmedabad for handling of I.S.O. containers.

(b) A part of the land required for the ICD has been acquired. Acquisition of the balance land is held up due to the Stay Order granted by the court on petition filed by some of the land owners.

(c) Since the case is sub-judice, it is not possible to indicate at this point of time the likely date of commissioning and the expenditure likely to be incurred on this ICD.

[English]

Panel of Teaching Staff for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow

3812. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an interview was held on 19 May, 1987 for selecting teachers for posting to the newly established Kendriya Vidyalaya in Moscow;

(b) the criteria and the procedure for selection;

(c) whether the criteria and procedure were notified or published in advance;

(d) whether any representation has been received against the manner of selection or against the selection made; and

(e) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The following criteria were laid down by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the selection of staff for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow:

- (i) Seniority in the service of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in the cadre.
- (ii) Good record of service.
- (iii) At least 8 years service in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in the grade; and
- (iv) At least 3 years to retire.

The Selections were made by interview through Committees.

(c) There was no need of doing this, as candidates were called for interview on the basis of the seniority list. Such selection is part of normal administrative working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and as such no separate notification of procedures etc. is considered necessary.

(d) and (e). Shri Samar Mukherjee, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha wrote to the Prime Minister on 2nd June, 1987 saying that the selection did not conform to any criteria that were followed in such selections for Kendriya Vidyalayas at Kabul, Kathmandu and Bhutan. Shri Mukherjee was informed of the criteria followed.

Funds for construction of New Lines

3883. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter of additional funds for construction of new railway lines is proposed to be considered at the time of mid-term review of Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, when the review of the Seventh Plan is likely to be done and what are the proposals for additional funds with respect to the construction of new lines in the Western Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) At the time of mid-term review, the allocations of funds for construction of new lines is being examined along with the allocations under all the other plan heads.

(b) The proposals have not been finalised as yet.

Gold found at Singhbhum

3885. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rich gold-bearing zone at Singhbhum in Bihar has proved promising; and

(b) if so, the area spread under the zone and the estimated gold contents and preliminary results of exploration, if any, done so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Occurrences of gold are known in Kunderkocha, Lawa, Maysera, Pahardia, Sausal and Ankua areas of Singhbhum district, out of which the first three areas were worked earlier for gold. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) has taken up detailed exploration in Kunderkocha old workings for gold, where the results were found to be comparatively more encouraging. Exploration is still in progress and an assessment of the gold reserves etc. is pos-

sible only when the exploration work is completed.

[*Translation*]

Railway Line from Kalka to Praman

3886. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake survey work for laying railway line from Kalka to Praman; and

(b) if so, by what time?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Spread of Polio in Bihar

3887. DR. C.P. THAKUAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether polio occurred in Bihar in an epidemic form among children in spite of vaccination with polio vaccine; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Union Government have taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Incidence of Poliomyelitis among children immunized against the disease in Bihar has not been reported. In order to reduce the mortality and morbidity caused by Poliomyelitis, and aggressive Immunization Programme has been launched from 1985 in the country and, it is aimed to immunize 85% of the infants in the country by 1990. The quality of service as well as reduction in drop-out rates between successive doses is also ensured to contain the disease.

[*Translation*]

**Arrangement of Water for Copper Project
in Udayvati and Khetri**

3888. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether level of water in hilly areas of Udayvati and Khetri have gone down and due to use of water from this area for copper project there it has further gone down as a result of which large area is going barren;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to make some other arrangement of water for the project, and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done so that problem of shortage of water in that area is solved?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND). (a) to (c). Some fall in ground water levels has been noticed in Udayvati and Khetri areas in Rajasthan during the last 5 to 6 years. The fall is attributed to deficient normal rain fall and consequent increase in ground water pumpage during these years. Groundwater development in Udayvati has reached a stage of over-exploitation.

[*English*]

**Functioning of O.P.D.s in Delhi
hospitals**

3889. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1975 O.P.D.s in all hospitals in Delhi were functioning in morning and evening as well; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not functioning of O.P.D.s. twice a day now?

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

(b) The evening OPD was introduced in Government Hospitals on a trial basis. However owing to a number of practical difficulties, and the small number of patients attending the evening shift, the cost involved, the trial was discontinued.

**Centre for women studies in Berhampur
University, Orissa**

3890. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Berhampur University (Orissa) has sent a proposal recently to the University Grants Commission regarding the setting up a Centre for Women Studies;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the University Grants Commission so far in this connection; and

(c) whether University Grants Commission has asked the State Governments to recommend the Centre for Women Studies in the States and if so, whether Orissa Government has sent any proposal?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration of the UGC.

Health survey units

3891. CH. RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Health Survey Units have been sanctioned in the tribal populated

States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) whether the supervisory staff was also sanctioned for these Health Survey Units in 1985 but no appointments have been made so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the target date by which these Health Survey Units are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Field Units at Bhopal, in Madhya Pradesh, at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh and at Jaipur in Rajasthan, under the scheme 'Strengthening of Health information and Monitoring System' have been set up.

(b) and (c). These field units have already started functioning with the sanctioned staff, except the posts of Statistician in the scale of pay of Rs. 2200-4000, which are to be filled by officers of Indian Statistical Service, after receipt of nominations from Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning.

Protected Monuments in West Bengal

3892. DR. PHULRENU GUHA:
SHRI MATILAL HANSDA:

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

(a) the number of monuments and temples of national importance in West Bengal enjoying protection by Union Government as on 31 March, 1987;

(b) the amount spent on the maintenance of these centrally protected monuments during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(c) the outlay earmarked for this purpose during Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) There are 109 Monuments/Sites in West Bengal under central protection as on 31 March, 1987.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the preservation and maintenance of these monuments is as under:

Year	Amount
1984-85	Rs. 3,63,577/-
1985-86	Rs. 5,10,861/-
1986-87	Rs. 18,35,173/-

(c) An amount of Rs. 52.00 lakhs has been earmarked under Seventh Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Setting up Pellatisation plant at Bailadila

3893. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether blue dust is found in large quantity during mining of iron ore in the mines in Bailadila;

(b) whether this blue dust can be utilised only after manufacturing pellets;

(c) if so, whether a project prepared by the National Minerals Development Corporation for setting up pellatisation plant at Bailadila is under consideration of Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir; other industrial applications of blue dust are also possible.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Non-observance of safety rules by passenger vessels in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3894. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether vessels plying in coastal waters of Andaman and Nicobar Islands do not conform to the safety provisions envisaged in the Indian Mercantile Marine Act;

(b) whether the passenger vessels operated by the Marine Department of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration carry more passengers than permissible limit of the vessel; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government for non-observing the safety rules and for carrying passengers much in excess of the permissible

limit endangering the safety of the passengers as also of the vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Certain instances have been reported of the passenger vessels operating on the inter island service in Andaman & Nicobar islands carrying passengers in excess of the capacity. The A&N Admn. has already been advised to take adequate measures to prevent carriage of passengers in excess of the capacity of the vessels.

Development and maintenance of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

3895. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the breakup of amount earmarked for development, maintenance and repair of each National Highway in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) Details of funds released/allocated for all National Highways in Madhya Pradesh during the first three years of the Plan are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Development of National Highways	Maintenance & repairs of National Highways
1985-86	1349.00	577.57
1986-87	1600.00	645.40
1987-88	1800.00 (Allocation)	547.16 (so far released)

Allocation of funds for the remaining two years will be made keeping in view the Annual allocations.

Kottayam-Madurai railway line

3896. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to con-

duct the survey of the Kottayam-Madurai railway line;

(b) if so, whether the survey has been abandoned,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to undertake the survey of the same in the coming years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise

Construction of Irrigation projects without Inter-State agreement

3897. SHRI ARVIND NETAM Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation works being constructed by the neighbouring States of Madhya Pradesh without any inter-State agreement with the Governemnt of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether a neighbouring State of Madhya Pradesh can construct such works without the agreement and can submerge the land without prior approval of the State Government, and

(c) if not, whether Union Government propose to advise the neighbouring States to reach an agreement before such works are undertaken in future?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). No specific report has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Inter-State issue are resolved before clearance is accorded by the Planning Commission for inclusion of a major or medium project in the Plan.

Criteria to select a district for "Area Project"

3898. SHRI D.L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Area Projects are currently under implementation in 67 backward districts of 15 major States with partial assistance of International Donor Agencies;

(b) if so, the names of districts and basis of their selection, with the amount already spent;

(c) whether various components of the Project viz. village health guides, trained dais, sub-centres etc. have been provided; and

(d) the basis of selection of candidates for training as health dais?

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

(b) A statement showing names of districts selected and expenditure incurred statewise is given below. The criteria for the selection of districts were as under:

- (i) areas with high density of population;
- (ii) areas having high percentage of economically weaker sections of the community.
- (iii) areas with high mortality rate, accompanied by high infant and maternal mortality;
- (iv) districts which have shown moderate Family Welfare performance in the past and where the potential for greater acceptance exists.

In making the selection of the districts, geographical contiguity and administrative convenience were also kept in view.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The basis of selection of candidates for training as Health dais is as under:—

(i) The dais should be practising

midwifery in the village where they live.

(ii) Preference should be given to Dais who are more popular and who attend to a large number of delivery cases.

(iii) Preference should also be given to dais who are from villages which are not within easy reach of the sub-centres and Primary Health Centres.

STATEMENT					(Rupees in lakhs)
State	Name of Districts	Donor Agency	Total Project cost	Expenditure Incurred	
1	2	3	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantpur 2. Chittoor 3. Cuddapah	World Bank	3140.48	2629.02 (upto 6/87)	
Uttar Pradesh	1. Deoria 2. Ghazipur 3. Mirzapur 4. Varanasi 5. Basti 6. Azamgarh	—do—	7332.96	6379.71 (upto 6/87)	
Karnataka	1. Belgaum 2. Bijapur 3. Gulbarg 4. Bidar 5. Raichur 6. Dharwar	—do—	7131.16	2395.68 (upto 6/87)	
Kerala	1. Wynad 2. Idukki 3. Malapuram 4. Palghat	—do—	4910.88	2323.81 (upto 5/87)	

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal		World Bank	10746.56	386.14 (upto 3/87)
	1. Bardhaman 2. Birbhum 3. Bankura 4. Purulia			
Orissa		ODA(UK)	3367.29	2901.71 (upto 3/87)
	1. Cuttack 2. Ganjam 3. Kalahandi 4. Puri 5. Phulbani			
Madhya Pradesh		DANIDA	2488.20	2405.58 (upto 5/87)
	1. Sagar 2. Tikamgarh 3. Gwalior 4. Morena 5. Shivpuri 6. Guna 7. Bhind 8. Datia			
Tamil Nadu		—do—	1948.70	1924.07 (upto 6/87)
	1. South Arcot 2. Salem			
Bihar		UNFPA	1650.91	1650.60 up to 12/86
	1. Monghyr 2. Santhal-Pargana 3. Purnea 4. Saharsa 5. Bhagalpur 6. Katihar 7. Khagaria 8. Madhepura 9. Sahibganj 10. Godda 11. Deogarh			

Rajasthan				1381.19	1185.08 (upto 12/86)
	1. Bharatpur	—do—			
	2. Swai Madhopur				
	3. Kota				
	4. Dholpur				
Gujarat				1576.12	1532.19 (upto 12/86)
	1. Panch Mahal	USAID			
	2. Bharuch				
Haryana				874.91	865.12 (upto 3/87)
	1. Bhiwani	—do—			
	2. Sirsa				
	3. Mohinder Garh				
Himachal Pradesh				1475.43	1459.17 (upto 3/87)
	1. Kangra	—do—			
	2. Hamirpur				
	3. Sirmur				
Maharashtra				1512.86	1530.35 (upto 1/87)
	1. Osmanabad	—do—			
	2. Parbhani				
	3. Latur				
Punjab				1233.93	1127.33 (upto 3/87)
	1. Bhatinda	—do—			
	2. Faridkot				
	3. Sangrur				
Grand Total:				50771.59	30695.54

Centrally sponsored Vocational Guidance Model Centres

3899. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Centrally sponsored Vocational Guidance Model Centres in each district of the country; and

(b) 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) No, Sir.

(b) It is contemplated that the State Governments/UT Administrations would make necessary arrangements for imparting vocational guidance training to the teachers of vocational schools.

Offer for delivery of ships with Shipping Corporation of India

3900. SHRI V SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 4902 on 4 December, 1986 regarding offer of M/s. Heinrich Brand of West Germany for supply of container vessels to Shipping Corporation of India and state.

(a) whether the company had offered modernised vessels to the Shipping Corporation of India on time charter-cum sale basis too;

(b) whether any other offer for delivery of ships is still pending from other yards including that of M/s. Heinrich Brand;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to acquire ships from any of the shipyards, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. proposes to acquire 6 cellular container vessels. They have been asked to explore the possibility of obtaining second hand/resale vessels to make the project viable.

Financial assistance to tribal women

3901. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of financial assistance being given to the tribal women of rural areas under self-employment scheme; and

(b) whether there is a provision for special training under self employment scheme; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No specific percentage of financial assistance is earmarked for tribal women. In the self employment programmes of the CSWB and the Department of Women & Child Development. The benefits are extended to all needy women belonging to the weaker sections without any discrimination of any kind. However, preference is given to the women living in rural, tribal and hilly areas and urban slums.

(b) No provision for special training has been made in the self-employment scheme of the Central Social Welfare Board.

[*Translation*]**Bango Dam**

3902. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether pace of construction work of
Bango Dam in Madhya Pradesh has
slowed down; and

(b) if so, whether the work will be com-
pleted with a time bound programme in
phased manner?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOUR-
CES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a)
and (b). The work is likely to be completed,
six months behind schedule, by
December, 1990.

Repair of old dams

3903. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any
measures to repair the old dams;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
names of dams in respect of which repair
work is in progress; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOUR-
CES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a)
and (b). Remedial measures on dams
showing signs of distress are undertaken
by State Governments. Some of the old
dams which have been repaired/streng-
thened are Bhatghar Dam, Radhanagari
Dam, Darna Dam, Khadakwasla Dam,
Bhandardara Dam, Tansa Dam, Shirwata
Dam, Walwan Dam in Maharashtra. Pres-
ently repair/strengthening work of Mulla-
Pariyar Dam in Kerala is in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]**Capitation fees by unrecognised private
Medical Colleges**

3904. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that
many unrecognised private medical col-
leges in different parts of the country with
no proper equipment and with no basic
infrastructure are charging huge capita-
tion fees from the students;

(b) whether the Medical Council of India
has adequate power to control and regu-
late the medical teaching shops; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to
meet the present situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-
FARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a)
It is a fact that there are a number of medi-
cal colleges which do not provide the min-
imum requirement by way of staff,
building, hospital equipments, laborato-
ries, library, etc. as prescribed by the Medi-
cal Council of India and which are also
charging high capitation fees.

(b) and (c). At present the Medical Coun-
cil of India has no powers to control the
growth of such sub-standard medical col-
leges. However, it is proposed to amend
the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 to
give more powers to the Council to meet
the present situation effectively.

[*Translation*]**Computerisation of railway reservation**

3905. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of railway stations where
reservation is being done through compu-
ters, the number of those stations where

this facility has not been introduced and the time by which computerisation will be done even in the case of the remaining railway stations;

(b) the extent to which bungling in the reservation hitherto made has been reduced due to the introduction of computers; and

(c) whether reservations are still being done through travel agents as had been done in the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Reservations of Railway seats and berths have already been computerised in Delhi. In Bombay and Calcutta, reservations on few trains have also been computerised and would be extended to other trains gradually. During 1987-88, work has been started to computerise reservations at Madras, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bhopal, Lucknow and Ahmedabad.

(b) Possibilities of manipulation of reservation registers have been eliminated with computerisation

(c) Yes, Sir. However, no separate quotas have been allotted to the travel agents

[*English*]

Errors in NCERT books

3906. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether any errors of facts or their interpretations were noticed in the books produced for schools by the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify the mistakes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Nothing specific has come to the notice of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) recently

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Whenever any errors of facts or their interpretation are brought to the notice of the NCERT, they are immediately looked into and necessary corrections are made

Amount spent for schemes Re: Health For All

3907. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be spent on the schemes regarding health for all during Seventh Plan,

(b) the amount being given to Kerala under these schemes, and

(c) the details of programmes being undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) An amount of Rs. 1,09,635 lakhs has been provided under the 7th Five Year Plan by the Planning Commission for Minimum Needs Programme in the Health Sector

(b) Out of the above amount, there is a provision of Rs. 2400 lakhs for the State of Kerala.

(c) The above allocation is for the establishment of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres under the Minimum Needs Programme. In addition, "Health For All" has a wide concept which includes national programmes for which separate allocation has been made both for the State as well as the Central Sectors.

Train services between Ernakulam and Trivandrum

3908. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present train services between Ernakulam and Trivandrum are inadequate;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of services on this line; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Filling up of vacant posts in Dahod

3909. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates recruited by the office of Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer (L) Dahod during the last three years; and

(b) how many candidates have been recruited from Gujarat and how many from other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During the last three years viz. 1984, 1985 and 1986, 17 Scheduled Castes and 22 Scheduled Tribes have been recruited by the Office of Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer (L) Dahod.

(b) As per addresses given in the application forms, 7 Scheduled Castes and all 22 Scheduled Tribe candidates are from Gujarat and the remaining 10 Scheduled Caste candidates are from other States.

[Translation]

Opening of Cancer Clinic in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh

3910. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cancer clinics are being set up in Delhi during the current year to identify the cancer patients;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open a cancer clinic in Uttar Pradesh to identify and treat the cancer patients; and

(c) if so, when and whether it is proposed to be opened and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is no proposal for setting up of new cancer clinics during the current year. In Delhi for the detection and treatment of cancer two fully equipped detection and treatment Centres have been established by the Government in Safdarjung Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences and they are rendering services to cancer patients from all parts of Delhi.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to open new cancer clinics in Uttar Pradesh. The following Medical Colleges and Institutions have facilities for treating cancer patients:—

1. S.I. Medical College, Agra.
2. Medical College Hospital, Aligarh.
3. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
4. K.G Medical College, Lucknow.
5. Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
6. K.N.M. Hospital, Allahabad.

7. Puddar Cancer Hospital, Gorakhpur.
8. J.K. Institute of Radiology, Kanpur.

[English]

Bhainder railway bridge on Vasai Crick

3911. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of Bhainder Railway Bridge on Vasai Crick,

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof;

(c) the percentage of work done so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Two bridges on Vasai Creek between Bhainder and Nargaoon station are under construction in replacement of the existing bridges

(b) Rs. 4311.22 lakhs approximately

(c) 37.5%.

(d) 1990.

AIFUCTO memorandum on revised pay scales

3912 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations have in a memorandum submitted to him demanded the removal of certain negative features from the revised structure of pay for College and University teachers announced by Government and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) In a letter dated 27.7.87, the All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations sought certain modifications in the scheme of revision of pay scales of University and College teachers. The major demands mentioned in the letter are —

- (i) No addition to the existing grades and designations, namely, Lecturer, Reader and Professor;
- (ii) Continuation of existing promotion schemes to the posts of Readers and Professors, and
- (iii) Simultaneous implementation of the scheme in all the States with 100% Central assistance

In addition, the Federation has suggested inclusion of Agricultural Universities and Technical Institutions within the purview of the scheme, revision of pay of Librarians and Directors of Physical Education, creation of posts of Readers and Professors in all the Colleges, revision of pay for plus 2 teachers in colleges, interim relief at Central rates, benefit of notional fixation of pay after reckoning Dearness Allowance at Central rates and that there should be no change in service conditions of teachers already in service

The Government have no proposal to review any decision already taken and communicated to State Governments, etc., on June 12, 1987. The revision of pay scales of Librarians and Directors of Physical Education is under examination. The revision of pay scales of teachers in Agricultural Universities and Technical Institutions is also under consideration of the concerned agencies.

I.I.T. education relevant to the needs of industry

3913. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the decision taken by Government on the recommendation of the high-powered Committee to make technical education in IITs more relevant to the needs of industry; and

(b) the details of the scheme, if any, formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Government in principle, agrees that Technical Education should be made relevant, among others, to the needs of Indian Industry. The Council of IITs have generally endorsed the recommendations of the IIT Review Committee in this regard and have requested all the IITs to evolve necessary steps to implement them, within the available resources, pending orders by the Visitor of IITs.

Expenditure on Education in the Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3914. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the annual budget allocation and yearly actual expenditure as incurred in last three years for education sector in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, year-wise;

(b) whether basic facilities like school buildings, sanitation and drinking water have been provided in the school; and

(c) if not, by what time these will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The details of the annual budget allocation for Education Sector in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and actual expenditure incurred during last three years are as under:—

Year	Annual budget allocation (Rs in lakhs)	Annual actual expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	211.80	213.29
1985-86	219.59	204.21
1986-87	231.16	242.60

(b) and (c). These facilities are available in about 80% of the schools. The U.T. Administration is trying to provide these facilities in the remaining schools as early as possible.

Railway projects in Western Railway (Gujarat)

3915. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects for conversion of railway lines from metre gauge to broad gauge which have been surveyed so far in Western Railway particularly in Gujarat;

(b) when the work on these projects is likely to commence;

(c) the names of such projects which have been cleared by the Planning Com-

mission but the survey work has not been started so far;

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to start new railway projects in the Western Railway particularly in Gujarat and whether the State Government of Gujarat has sent any proposal in this respect, during the Seventh Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) (i) Ahmedabad-Delhi

(ii) Gandhidam-Bhuj Conversion from MG to BG.

(b) These projects have not been programmed for being taken up.

(c) Nil.

(d) and (e) Requests have been received for New line and Gauge Conversion projects in Gujarat. Names of such projects and action taken thereon are as under.

(i) *Bhuj-Naliya New M.G. line*

Work is in progress on priority.

(ii) Gandhidam-Bhuj conversion and new B G line from Bhuj to Lakhat via Mandvi.

Survey has been completed and project assessed to be financially unremunerative.

(iii) Nadiad-Kapadvanj conversion and Kapadvanj-Modasa new B.G. line was approved. Further work on this project will be considered when resource position improves.

(iv) Rajkot-Veraval conversion survey is in progress to determine financial and operational implications.

Import and manufacturing of locomotives, wagons and coaches

3916. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish more units to manufacture locomotives and wagons within the country to meet the increasing demand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether private sector has offered services to establish factories in the country to manufacture locomotives, wagons and coaches; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Not at present

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tellicherry-Mahe Bye-pass

3917. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reports received, the surveys made and the estimated cost of the Tellicherry-Mahe Bye-pass on National Highway No. 17; and

(b) when the work on the same is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Based on the survey work carried out for fixing the alignment Project Report for the proposed bye pass has been received and the alignment has generally been agreed to subject to certain observations. The cost of the project is estimated to be about

Rs. 16.20 crores (1984 price level). Work on the project will commence only after land has been acquired.

Connecting trains/coaches from Malabar area to utilise new train services introduced from Cochin

3918. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new trains that have been introduced this year from Cochin, Kerala to different parts of the country;

(b) whether any connecting trains/coaches have been provided to the people of Malabar area to enable them to utilise the above train services;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to provide connecting trains/coaches for the people of Malabar area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The following new trains were introduced from April, 1987:

- (i) 939/940 Guwahati-Cochin Superfast Express (Weekly)
- (ii) 929/930 Hyderabad-Cochin Harbour Terminus Superfast Express (Weekly)
- (iii) 935/936 Bombay/Cochin Harbour Terminus Superfast (Bi-weekly).
- (iv) 937/938 Ahmedabad-Cochin Harbour Terminus Superfast (Weekly)

(b) to (d). Through coaches have been provided between Hyderabad/Ahmedabad/Bombay and Mangalore. In case of Guwahati also connecting trains are avail-

able upto Calicut. The existing facilities are considered adequate to meet the traffic requirements of the Malabar region of Kerala.

Improvement/Development of Cochin Port

3919. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of amounts spent for the improvement/development of the Cochin Port and the actual improvements made during the past three years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): The expenditure incurred during the last 3 years viz. 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 on various development schemes of Cochin Port is as indicated below:

Year	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	705.19
1985-86	1117.52
1986-87	356.91

The decline in the amount spent during the year 1986-87 is mainly due to the fact that no expenditure could be incurred on the procurement of a dredger in replacement of 'B.D. Lady Willingdon' pending finalisation of its import.

The important improvement/development schemes on which the amount was spent during the last 3 years are indicated below:

(i) *Oil Terminal*: The Oil Terminal at Cochin was commissioned in January 1984 which enable the berthing of large oil tankers having a draft upto 35'.

(ii) *Fertiliser Berth*: The construction of deep-draft fertiliser Berth has been com-

pleted for the fast mechanical unloading facilities.

(iii) *Container Handling Equipment*: Under the scheme two heavy duty forklift trucks and two transfer cranes have been commissioned.

(iv) *Construction of Bridge on Link Road*: The bridge on the Link Road connecting the port with the National Highway by-pass has made good progress and is expected to be completed by January 1988.

In addition, steps were taken by the Port Trust to improve infrastructural facilities of the Port by increasing power supply to meet the additional load requirements, effecting improvements to the port hospital, construction of stores complex, modernising port workshop, etc. A computer has also been installed in the port as a measure for improvement in the working of the port

Cases of forced sterilisation in States

3920. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of forced sterilisations have been reported to Union Government,

(b) if so, the details of States where this is being done; and

(c) what steps Union Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). No confirmed report of forced sterilisation has, so far, been received.

Passenger Amenities at Kiratpur

3921. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rain shelter on the platform at Kiratpur Railway Station of Northern Railway has since been provided;

(b) if so, the cost of the project as also the details of other facilities and passenger amenities which are being provided in view of the importance of this station for Punjab and Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the rain shelter would be provided over the platform and other facilities/amenities extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The work of providing shelter on the platform at Kiratpur Station at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1.93 lakhs has been included in the Railway's Works Programme 1987-88. The work is likely to be completed by middle of 1989. This station is provided with all other basic amenities.

I.C.D.S. Projects in C.D. Blocks

3922. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any ICDS projects in C.D. Blocks of the country during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the projects sanctioned during each year of the Plan, district-wise in each State;

(c) whether any more proposals for the sanction of these projects are pending finalisation between the Central and the State Governments for the remaining years of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for each State, district-wise, and the likely date by which these would be finalised?

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) 211 and 250 Centrally-sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects have been sanctioned for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, respectively.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). No funds have been allo-

cated for Centrally-sponsored ICDS projects for the year 1987-88. As such, the question of pendency of any proposal for this year does not arise. However, the matter is constantly under review. The question of allocations for 1988-89 and 1989-90 would be taken up in those years. It is proposed to expand the programme, in a phased manner, in the coming years. However, no firm indication can possibly be given of the date/year by which ICDS would cover the entire country.

STATEMENT

State District-wise details of Centrally sponsored ICDS projects sanctioned in 1985-86 and 1986-87.

S. No	Name of State	Name of District	Locations of ICDS project sanctioned	
			in 1985-86	in 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
A	ANDHRA PRADESH			
1		Adilabad	1 Chennai	—
2		Anantapur	—	Madakasira
3		East Godavari	—	Rajamundry city
4.		Karimnagar	—	Sirchilla
5		Khammam	Sudimally	—
6		Krishna	—	Kanchikacherla
7		Medak	Narayankhed	—
8		Nalgonda	Peddavoor	Chintapull
9		Neelore	1 Sullurpeta 2 Gudur	1 Neelore 2 Kovvur
10		Nizamabad	—	Madnoor

11.	Prakasam	Ulavapadu	—
12.	Rangareddy, K.V	Pargi	—
13.	Vizianagaram	—	Kurupam
14.	Warangal	Gudur	—
15.	West Godavari	—	Chintalapudi
B. ARUNACHAL PRADESH			
1.	Dibhang Valley	Hunli-Kronli	—
2.	Lower Subansiri	Palin	1. Nyapin 2. Sagalee
3.	Tirap	Changlang	Namsang
4.	West Kameng	Tawang and Lumla	Kalaktang
5.	West Siang	—	Basar Gensi
C ASSAM			
1.	1. Cachar	—	1. Katlicherra 2. Narsingpur
2.	Dhubri	—	Gouripur
3.	Goalpara	Boitamari	—
4.	Kakrajhar	—	Borobazar
5.	Kamrup	—	Dimoria

1	2	3	4	5
6.		Karbi Anglong	—	1. Chinthong 2. Sochang
7.		Karimganj	Karimganj South	—
8.		Nalbari	—	1. Tihu Barma 2. Tamulpur
9.		² Naogaon	Rupohi	Bhurbandha
10		Sibsagar	Donow	—
11		Sonitpur	Choyduar	—
D.	BIHAR			
1		Aurangabad	Deo	—
2.		Bhagalpur	Banka	—
3.		Darbhanga	1. Kusheshwar 2. Hayaghat	—
4.		Deoghar	Mohanpur	—
5		Dumka		1. Gopikandar 2. Kathi-kund
6.		Gaya	1. Barachati 2. Fatehpur	1. Amas 2. Gaya City 3. Manpur

7.	Giridih	Jamua	—
8.	Godda	Sunder Pahari	
9.	Gumla	Chainpur	1. Dumari 2. Ghaghra 3. Kamdara 4. Kurdeg 5. Raidih 6. Tehthaitanger
10.	Hazaribagh	Pratap Pur	Hunterganj
11.	Khagaria	Beldaur	—
12.	Monghyr	1. Barbiga 2. Jamuli	—
13.	Muzaffarpur	Sakara	—
14.	Palamau	Hariharganj	Mahuadanr
15.	Patna	1. Poonpoon 2. Maner	—
16.	Purnea	Thakurganj	—
17.	Ranchi	1. Khizri (Namkum) 2. Torpa	Karra
18.	Rohtas	Chenari	—
19.	Shaharsa	Nauhata	—

1	2	3	4	5
20.		Sahibgam	—	1 Amra Para 2 Pakuria 3 Pathna
21.		Singhbhum	1 Khunt Pani 2 Manjhari	1 Kumardung 2 Manoharpur 3 Sonus 4 Tantnagar 5 Jamshedpur City
22.		Siwan	Mairwa	—
E	GOA			
1.		Goa	Tiswadi	Saleeta Goa
F	GUJARAT			
1		Ahmedabad	—	Ahmedabad City-II
2.		Baroda	Dahoi	Pavijetpur
3		Banaskantha	1 Tharad 2 Vav	—
4		Bhavnagar	1 Bhavnagarcity 2 Gadhada	—
5		Panchmahals	—	Dohad
6		Rajkot	1 Jasdan 2 Rajkot	Morbi

7.	Sebarkanta	—	Bhiloda
8	Surat	—	Mangrol
9.	Surendranagar	Lakhtar	—
10.	Valsad	—	Pardi
G. HARYANA			
1	Ambala	—	1 Barara 2 Bilaspur
2.	Bhiwani	Dedri-I	Bawani Khera
3.	Hissar	Fatehabad	Ratia
4	Jind	—	Rajound
5.	Mahendergarh	Kanina	—
6	Rohtak	Jhajjar	—
H HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1	Chamba	Pangi	Bharmour
2.	Kangra	—	Pragpur
• 3.	Kinnaur	—	Nichar
4	Mandi	—	1. Gopalpur 2. Mandisadar
5.	Simla	Chauhara	—
6.	Sirmur	—	Pachhad

1	2	3	4	5
7.		Spiti	Spiti	—
I. JAMMU & KASHMIR				
1.		Anantnag	Vijbehara	Breng
2.		Jammu	1. R.S. Pura 2. Samba	1. Marh 2. Bishnah
3.		Kathua	—	Bani
4.		Pulwama	1. Kakapora 2. Tral	Shopian
KARNATAKA				
1		Bangalore	Nilamangala	—
2		Bellary	—	Hospet
3		Chitradurga	Challakere	—
4		Dharwad	Ron	Hubli
5		Gulbarga	Sedan	Gulbarga city
6		Hassan	Belur	—
7		Kolar	Mulbagal	Bagepalli
8		Mandya	Malavalli	—
9		Mysore	—	1. Gundulper 2. Yellandur

10	Raichur	—	Devadurg
11	Tumkur	Madhugiri	Sira
K. KERALA			
1	Cannanore	—	Peravoor
2.	Idukki	—	Arudai
3.	Kasargode	Kasargode	—
4.	Kottayam	Madappally	—
5	Malappuram	Tirurangadi	—
6.	Palghat	—	1. Chittoor 2. Ottappalam
7.	Quilon	1. Chittumala 2. Pulkeezhu Pathanamthitta	
8.	Trichur	Thalikulam	Puzhayannur
9.	Trivandrum	—	Vamanapuram
L. MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	Balaghat	—	Birsa
2.	Bestar	1. Bhanupratappur 2. Konta 3. Sukma	1. Charama 2. Darbha 3. Geedam 4. Kondagaon 5. Lohandiguda

1	2	3	4	5
3		Betul	Ghoradongri	Chicholi
4.		Bhopal	—	1 Bhopal City IV Motia Park 2. Bhopal City V (Banganga)
5		Bilaspur	1 Masturi 2. Malkharoda	1. Gorella 2. Korba 3. Kota
6		Chhindwara	—	Harrai
7		Dhar	Manawar	Nalcha
8		Durg	—	Bhilai City
9		Guna	Raghogarh	—
10.		Gwalior	Gird	—
11		Hoshangabad	—	Kelsa
12		Jabalpur	1 Jabalpur City-II	—
13		Jhabua	Meghnagar	1 Allrajpur 2 Ranapur
14		Khargaon	—	Gogawan
15		Mandla	1 Karanjia 2 Samnagar	1 Dindori 2 Mohgaon

16	Morena	—	Karahai
17	Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	—
18	Panna	Pawai	—
19	Raigarh	1 Pussore 2. Sarangarh	1. Dharamjaigarh 2. Lailunga 3. Pattalgaon
20	Raipur	—	Chhura
21	Rajnandgaon	—	Manpur
22	Raisen	Silwani	—
23	Ratlam	—	Bejna
24	Sagar	—	Sagar City
25	Seoni	Lakhanadaum	Ghansaur
26	Shahdol	Pushparajgarh	Sohagpur
27	Shivpur	Pohri	—
28	Surguja	—	1. Baikunthpur 2. Chandramedha 3. Ramchandrapur 4. Sitapur
29.	Ujjain	—	Tarana
M MAHARASHTRA			
1.	Akola	—	Mangrulpir

1	2	3	4	5
2		Aurangabad	—	Vijapur
3		Bhandara	Deorai	—
4		Chandrapur	1. Brahmpuri 2. Chandrapur	—
5.		Dhule	1. Dhule 2. Sindkheda	Akrani
6.		Gadchiroli	1. Gadchiroli 2. Sironcha	—
7.		Creater Bombay	—	Andheri (East & West)
8.		Jalgaon	—	Raver
9		Nagpur	—	Nagpur City-II
10		Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon
11		Osmanabad	—	Bhoorn
12		Satara	—	Man
13		Sindhu Durg	—	Deogarh
14		Thane ^s	Kalyan	—
15		Wardha	—	Karanja
16		Yeotmal	Maregaon	—

N. MANIPUR					
1.	Chandel	—	Chandel (Hill)		
2.	Imphal	Imphal West-I	—		
3.	Tamenglong	—	Tamenglong (Hill)		
4.	Senapati	—	1. Paomati 2. Kangpakpi		
5.	Thoubal	Kakching	—		
O. MEGHALAYA					
1.	East Khasi Hills	Mawsynram	1. Mawryngkneng 2. Mawkynrew		
2.	West Garo Hills	—	Selsella		
3.	West Khasi Hills	—	Mawshynrut		
P. MIZORAM					
Q. NAGALAND					
1.	Kohima	—	1. Dimpur 2. Kohima		
2.	Mokokchung	Changtongia	—		
3.	Phek	—	Kikrura		

1	2	3	4	5
4.		Wokha	—	Baghty
5		Zuneheboto	—	Tokiye
R. ORISSA				
1.		Balasore	Remuna	—
2.		Bolangir	Tureikela	—
3.		Cuttack	1 Cuttack Sadar 2 Reghunathpur	Dasarathpur
4.		Dhenkanal	Kishannagar	—
5.		Ganjam	Rayagada	1. Nuagada 2. R-Udayagiri
6.		Kalahandi	1 Thunamal Rampur 2. Komna 3 Khariar	—
7.		Keonjhar	1 Jhumpura 2 Joda	1. Ghatgaon 2. Saharapada
8.		Koraput	Narayanpatna	1. Ghatgaon 2. Saharapada 3. Chandrapur 4. Govindapalli 5. Kolanara 6. Laxmpur 7. Kudumulugumna

8. Mathili					
9. Podia					
9.	Mayurbhanj	Khunta			1. Bijatola 2. Jamda 3. Thakurmunda 4. Tiringi
10.	Phulbani	Khajuripada			1. Kotgarh 2. Phuibani
11.	Puri	Khurda			—
12.	Sambalpur	Bamra			Jamankira
13.	Sundergarh	Rajgangpur			1. Gurundia 2. Kutra 3. Lathikata
S. PUNJAB					
1.	Bhatinda	1. Budhlada 2. Talwandi Sabo			—
2.	Hoshiarpur	—			1. Hoshiarpur-I
3.	Jalandhar	—			1. Jalandhar-East 2. Aur 3. Adampur 4. Bhogpur 5. Nawanshahr 6. Shahkot
4.	Kapurthala	—			Phagwara

1	2	3	4	5
5		Ludhiana	1. Ludhiana Block-I 2. Ludhiana City-I	Ludhiana City-II
6.		Patiala	Patiala City	—
T. RAJASTHAN				
1		Ajmer	—	Ajmer City
2.		Banswara	—	1. Bagidora 2. Bhukia 3. Pipal Khunt
3		Bharatpur	Weir	—
4		Bhilwara	1 Sahara 2 Raipur 3. Mandal	—
5		Chittorgarh	—	Arnod
6		Jhalawar	Dug	—
7.		Jhunjhunu	—	Surejgarh
8		Kota	Kota City	—
9		Pali	Raipur	—
10.		Sri Ganganagar	1 Sri Karanpur 2 Raisingh Nagar	—
11		Swaimadhapur	Hinduan	Khandar

12	Udaipur	—	Dhariavad
	Chingleput	—	1. Chithamoor 2. Kundrathur 3. Lathoor 4. Madhavaram 5. Mathuranthakam 6. Meenjur 7. Thirupporur 8. Thiruvallur
	Kamarejar	—	1. Srivilliputhur 2. Virudhunagar
	Ramanathapuram	—	1. Bogaloor 2. Ramanathapuram
	Pudukottai	1. Annaiveel 2. Aranthangi 3. Arimalam 4. Avudaiyarkoil 5. Gandharvakottai 6. Karambakudi 7. Kunnandar-koil 8. Manaimagudi 9. Ponnamaravathy 10. Pudukottai 11. Thirumeyam 12. Thiruvankulam 13. Viraimeli	
	South Arcot	—	Kalrayan Hills
	South Tripura	—	Matabari
5.	V. TRIPURA		
1.			

1	2	3	4	5
2	West Tripura	Sadar North (Mohanpur)	—	—
W UTTAR PRADESH				
1	Agra	—	—	Firozabad City
2	Aligarh	—	—	1. Aligarh City 2. Dhanipur
3	Allahabad	Kanelli	—	1. Chail 2. Sirathu
4	Azamgarh	1. Thekma 2. Mehnagar 3. Tarwa	—	—
5.	Ballia	1. Nagra 2. Ratanpura 3. Seeyar	—	—
6	Bareilly	—	—	Bareilly City
7	Basti	Bahadurpur	—	—
8	Deoria	Rudrapur	—	—
9	Faizabad	Jalaipur	—	Tanda
10	Fatehpur	1. Vijaipur 2. Dhata 3. Teliyani	—	—

	Ghaziipur	Jakhniyan	Paniyara
11.			
12.	Gorakhpur	1. Maharajganj 2. Pherenda	
13.	Hamirpur	—	Jaitpur
14.	Hardi	—	Ahironi
15.	Jhansi	—	Jhansi City
16.	Kanpur	—	Kanpur City
17.	Kheri	1. Nighasan 2. Palia	—
18.	Lucknow	—	Lucknow City-II
19.	Mirzapur	1. Babhni 2. Marhihaan	1. Lalganj 2. Chatra
20.	Nainital	1. Bazpur 2. Sitarganj	Gadarpur
21.	Pratapgarh	—	1. Aspurdeoshara 2. Kunda 3. Mangrawra
22.	Rae Bareli	Sareni	1. Bahadurpur 2. Salan 3. Tilloi
23.	Sitapur	—	1. Haragaon 2. Khairabad 3. Pahia

1	2	3	4	5
24.		Uttarkashi	1. Naogaon 2. Mori	1. Bhatwadi
Y. WEST BENGAL				
1.		Bankura	Sonamukhi	Saltora
2.		Birbhum	1. Lavpur 2. Nanoor	Dubajarajpur
3.		Burdwan	Mangalkot	Ausgram-I
4.		Calcutta	—	1. Behala 2. Calcutta Municipal Wards Nos. 1,2,4,11,12 15,16,27,28 and 32.
5.		Cooch Behar	—	Mekhliligunge
6.		Darjeeling	—	1. Kalimpong-I 2. Siliguri
7.		Hooghly	1. Goghat-II 2. Khanakul-I	
8.		Howrah	1. Bagnan-I 2. Udaynarayanpur	
9.		Jalpaiguri	—	Moynaguri
10.		Malda	Ratua-I	Habibpur

11	Midnapore	1 Daspur-I 2 Daspur-II 3 Moyna 4. Panskura-II 5. Ghatal	Kanejuri-II
12.	Murshidabad	1 Burwan 2. Kandi 3. Khargram	1. Beldanga-II 2. Newda
13.	Nadia	1. Hanskhali 2. Tehatta-I	Krishnaganj
14	Purulia	—	Santuri
15.	24-Parganas	Bongaon	1. Baranagar 2. Canning-I 3. Swarunagar
16.	West Dinaipur	—	Balughat
AA. DAMAN AND DIU			
1	Diu	Diu	—
AB. DELHI	Delhi	1. Basti Nizamuddin 2. Najafgarh	1. Shahdaja 2. Tilak Vihar
AC. PONDICHERY			
1.	Pondicherry		1. Pondicherry-III 2. Pondicherry-IV

[*Translation*]

Payment to railway porters for removing dead bodies

3923. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid to each licensed railway porter for the work of removing dead bodies and taking them to the hospitals or postmortem houses;

(b) whether this amount is adequate; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to increase the rates of such payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Removal of dead bodies from the station premises is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police who engage their own labour for the purpose.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Revised cost of VSP

3924. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the original cost and the revised cost of the steel plant being set up at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) the time by which the installation work of the plant is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The approved cost of Visakhapatnam Steel Project is Rs. 3897.28 crores (4th quarter 1981 prices). The revised cost of Visakhapatnam Steel Project as per rationalised concept is estimated at Rs. 6281.32 crores (first quarter 1986 prices). The revised cost is yet to be approved by the Government.

(b) The first stage of the project is likely to be completed by December, 1988 and the entire project by June, 1990.

[*English*]

Railway bridges in West Bengal

3925. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the proposals for railway bridges in West Bengal under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): The State Government and the Railways are jointly examining 13 proposals for construction of over bridges or under bridges in replacement of level crossings in West Bengal. Besides, several railway bridges are also proposed to be constructed as part of the new line projects like Digha-Tamluk and Lakshmikantapur-Namkhana.

[*Translation*]

Tultuli and Human Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra

3926. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which Tultuli and Human Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra were received by Central Water Commission for according approval; and

(b) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to these projects and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Tultuli Project was originally received in October, 1980 and the Human Project in December, 1983. Comments of Central appraisal agencies are yet to be fully complied with.

[English]

Freight subsidy scheme

3927. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to re-introduce rail freight subsidy scheme for exports from the northern region;

(b) if so, which items are likely to be granted rail freight subsidy;

(c) the date from which the above scheme is going to be made applicable; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Appointment of Vice-Chancellor J.N.U.

3928. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University; and

(b) the time by which the new incumbent is likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Centre's Assistance for Construction Work of Hospital in States

3929. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:

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

(a) whether there is a provision for Special Scheme under which Centre's assistance can be given for the construction work of hospitals in States with a definite percentage of assistance from the concerned State Government; and

(b) if so, whether priority will be given in the matter of such Central assistance to hospitals in backward regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas, grants are given to voluntary organisations for setting up new hospitals in rural areas. The percentage of contribution between the Central Government, State Government and the Institution has been prescribed in the rules.

(b) Efforts are made to provide financial assistance to as many eligible voluntary organisations as possible including those who propose to set up hospitals in backward areas keeping always in view the availability of financial resources.

Renewal of tracks

3930. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total backlog of primary renewal of railway tracks;

(b) what is the total expenditure to cover up the entire backlog of primary renewals of tracks;

(c) how much amount has been actually allocated for primary renewals; and

(d) by what time the entire backlog of renewals is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) About 11823.5 kms. as on 1-4-87.

(b) About Rs. 2572 crores at current prices.

(c) Rs. 667.88 crores in 1987-88.

(d) By the end of 8th Five Year Plan period.

Road Safety Programmes formulated by National Road Safety Council

3931 DR B L SHAILESH
SHRI KUNWAR RAM

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Road Safety Council which met during the last month formulated any road safety programmes for implementation by the State Road Safety Organisations as also their State agencies in charge of road transportation,

(b) if so, the broad features of these road safety programmes,

(c) whether the Council also suggested any areas for research and development to improve safety aspects in the road transport sector including maintenance of statistics of road accidents and their analysis, and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken to implement those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT). (a) and (b) The National Road Safety Council in its first meeting held at New Delhi on 28th July, 1987 recommended the following road safety programmes to be implemented by the State Governments:—

- (i) The setting up of State Road Safety Council and District level Road Safety Committees;

(ii) Formulation of an 'Action Plan' on road safety schemes/measures;

(iii) Expeditious implementation of National Highway Patrolling Scheme;

(iv) Imparting road education through special schemes including introduction of special chapters in the text books, publicity measures through mass-media;

(v) Setting up of driver training schools;

(vi) Creation of way-side amenities.

(c) and (d) The Council suggested -

(i) improved highway engineering measures;

(ii) development of standardised definitions simplified forms and their adoption,

(iii) necessary measures to prevent under-reporting of accidents.

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to initiate early action on these lines.

Import of construction equipments for National Highways

3932 DR. B.L. SHAILESH
SHRI Y S MAHAJAN

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to import latest construction equipments for National Highway projects in the country,

(b) if so, the nature of the equipment already procured and that to be procured and the capital outlay involved therein;

(c) the agency through which it will be utilised;

(d) whether such equipments cannot be developed and manufactured indigenously; and

(e) the Research and Development efforts in this regard?

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

(b) One No. versatile Vibratory Road Roller has already been procured at the cost of Rs. 24.20 lakhs and One No. Mobile Bridge Inspection Unit at the cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is being procured.

(c) Road Roller will be utilised through the State P.W.Ds and Bridge Inspection Unit by the Ministry.

(d) and (e). These can be developed with the research and development efforts of the Industry or transfer of technology provided sufficient demand is there.

Absorption of casual labourers

3933. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual labourers working in each of the railway zones in the country as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) the number of casual labourers absorbed during the last three years, zone-wise; and

(c) the details of norms adopted for absorbing the casual workers in railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The number of casual labour employed on Railways as on 31.12.1986, zone-wise is as under:—

Central	36221
Eastern	20168

Northern 46811

North Eastern 14529

Northeast Frontier 8326

Southern 20165

South Central 21797

South Eastern 13957

Western 21597

*The figures are provisional.

(b) Information for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is being collected from zonal railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) At present, barring certain exceptions, virtually all vacancies in Group 'D' (Class IV) are being filled by the screening and absorption of casual labour and substitutes. Such absorption is, however, subject to availability of vacancies and eligibility and suitability of individual casual labour for regular employment.

Purchase of Urdu Books from authors

3934. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts earmarked in the budgets for purchase of Urdu books from their authors during the past three years;

(b) the amount actually utilised during each of these years and reasons for amounts, if any remaining unutilized;

(c) the basis on which Urdu books are selected for purchase from their authors;

(d) whether there is sufficient Urdu staff for the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of Urdu authors and their books bought during the past three years with the number of copies of each book bought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). Upto and including the year 1984-85, there was a lump-sum budget provision under the (former) Scheme of Promotion of Indian Languages in respect of all the scheduled languages (excepting Hindi and Sanskrit). This provision covered not only purchase of copies of books, but also other promotional activities specified in the scheme. Out of the total budget provision of Rs 6.15 lakhs for 1984-85, the utilisation on purchase of Urdu books alone was Rs. 1,79,077. For 1985-86 and 1986-87, specific provisions were made for Urdu publications as under:—

Year	Budget (Rs.)	Utilisation (Rs.)
1985-86	5,00,000	65,172
1986-87	3,00,000	60,308

The utilisation depends upon several factors like the number of requests received, and the number of titles and copies approved for purchase. The shortfall in utilisation of budget provision during 1985-86 and 1986-87 was due to the fact

that in the new scheme, books of fiction and poetry (which especially accounted for the largest number of Urdu books purchased in previous years) had been excluded, in favour of certain categories of quality publications, and the number of copies to be purchased was limited to 100.

(c) The books covered by the disciplines specified in the Scheme are got evaluated before being put up to the Grants Committee for consideration.

(d) Earlier, Urdu was among the 13 scheduled languages covered by the old Scheme. Since the evaluation of books was being obtained from external experts of the respective languages, there was no need to have Urdu-knowing staff for this purpose.

As regards purchase of copies of Urdu books, this is henceforth to be considered under the new Scheme of Financial Assistance for Publication in Indian Languages and in English. To the extent the new Scheme is applied to Urdu, it has been entrusted to the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu with effect from 1987-88.

Since the Bureau has been set up exclusively for the development and promotion of Urdu, there would be no problem of Urdu-knowing staff for administering the Scheme.

(e) The information in respect of 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of author	Title of book approved	No. of copies approved for purchase
1	2	3	4
		1984-85	
1.	Ms Jamila Ahmed, Delhi	Column Nigar Number	100
2	Dr. S.W Ashraf, Madras	Hayat Aur Shairi	100
3.	Mrs. Seema Nazmi Ghaziabad	Reza-e-Almas	200
4	Shri R S. Shra r. Fatehpuri, Fatehpur.	Nai Duniya Naya Adam	200
5	Shri Azhar Hussain Rahi, Delhi	Asan Karate	200
6	Dr Mirza Safdar Ali Beg. Hyderabad	Tasavaf Ke Masail Aur Mubahis	250
7	Shri S.S Bhatnagar, New Delhi	Andhere Door Tak	250
8	Shri Diwakar Rahi, Rampur	Chirage Manzil	200
9.	Dr. Amir Ullah Khan, Meerut	Jadeed Urdu Lisanyad	250
10	Mrs Nadira Farhat, Solan	Mirza Dabir Ki Mariya Nigari	200
11.	Dr. Ehsanullah Khan, New Delhi	i) Science aur Ijtihad ii) Samaj aur Science Ke Asra	150 150
12	Shri Dharam Sarup	Sada-e-Baz Gasht	100
13.	Shri Shamim Amrohvi, Amroha	Riaz Fikr	100

1	2	3	4
14	Shri Om Krishan Rahat, Faridabad	Shafaqzar	100
15	Shri Abu Talib, Ghaziabad	Azadi Ki Kahani Urdu Ki Zabani	200
16	Shri K A Gafoor, Bombay	Tanze Mizah Ka Tanqeedi Jaiza	150
17	Shri Tahseen Ahmed Talib, Amroha	Ashk-e-Talib	150
18	Shri Khalid Rahim, Cuttack	Aks-Dar-Aks	200
19	Shri Razi Badauni, New Delhi	Charag-e-Rahguzar	150
20	Dr Mohd Mohsin, Delhi	Saadat Hasan Minto	300
21	Shri Azhar Hussain Rahi, New Delhi	Sadiyon Ka Beta	150
22	Shri Ibnul Hasain, Ghaziabad	Apni Dharti Apni Rut	150
23	Shri Santosh Kumar, New Delhi	Lahora-Nama	100
24	Shri Shabab Lalit, Simla	Zard Mausmon Ke Dard	200
25	Smt. Sarwat Zaki, Bijinore	Khwab Zakhmi Hain	100
26	Shri Baldev Rai, New Delhi	Hamare Mashahir	200
27	Dr Azimuasham Siddiqi, Delhi.	Afsanvi Adab Tehqeeq-e-Tajzid	200
28.	Shri Pushkar Nath, Jammu	Kanch Ki Duniya	100
29	Dr. Amna Shaukat, Allahabad	Yadon Ke Lakeeren	100
30	Smt Saliha Abid Hussain, New Delhi.	Silsila-e-Rozeshab	50

31	Miss Talat Jahan, Delhi	Farishta Mohabat Ke	100
32	Shri Rahat Azri, Hyderabad.	Taj Mahal	50
33	Shri Moharrum Ali Shohrat, Moradabad.	Miraj-e-Ismat.	50
34	Shri Razi Badayuni, Delhi.	Chingariyan	50
35	Shri Khaliq Anjum, Anjuman Tarraqqi Urdu Hind, New Delhi.	Ghalib Ke Khatoot	50
36	The Villa Academy, Hyderabad.	Angrezi Shairi Ke Manzoon Urdu Tarjumon Ka Tahqidi wa Tanquidi Mutalia.	50
37	The Director, Arabic and Persian Research Institute Tonk, Rajasthan	Wazahiti Fairist (Vol. II)	50
38	The Director, Arabic and Persian Research, Institute Tonk Rajasthan	Tarikh-e-Tonk	100
39	Dr. Afzal Iqbal, Hyderabad.	Urdu Ka Pahla Nasri Drama Aur Capt. Greenway	100
40	Shri Hashmiya Kamal, Ghaziabad.	Urdu Adab Mein, Hindustan	50
41	Shri S.S. Bhatnagar, New Delhi.	Amar Kiran	250
42	Shri Ibnul Hussain, Ghaziabad.	Roshni Ke Safeer	50
43	Shri Azar Hussain Rahi, Delhi.	Mustaqbil Ki God Mein	50

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44	Shri Fikr Taunsvi, New Delhi	<p>i) Chilke hi Chilke ii) Baat Mein Ghat iii) Fikriyat iv) Piyaj Ke Chilke</p> <p>1985-86</p>	50 50 50 50
45	Dr. Khaliq Anjum, Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind, New Delhi.	Ghalib Ke Khatoot (Vol. II)	50
46	Shrimati Kanta Grover, New Delhi.	Naghma-e-Naubhar	50
47	Shri Gufran Ahmed, Delhi.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	50
48	Qazi Obaidur Rehman Rashmi, New Delhi.	Naqd-e-Sher	50
49	Syed Nasrat Mehdi Yadullahi, Hyderabad.	Urdu Adab Mein Mehdiyoon Ka Hisse	50
50	Shri Akhtar Zaidi Faizar, Hyderabad.	Tasruha	50
51	Shri Rashid Sheedi, Hyderabad	Jagti Raton	50
52	Dr. Mehar Jahan, Hyderabad.	Mir Asad Ali Khan Tamanna	50
53	Dr. Shafaat Faheem, Amroha	Bar Waqt	50
54	Dr. Sadique, Delhi	Nai Hindi Shairi	50
55	Shri Zamin Ali Khan, New Delhi.	Saghar Nizami Fun aur Shakhshiat	50
56	Dr. Ehsanullah Khan, New Delhi	Islam Mein Aurat Ka Moqham	50
57	Shri Inderjit Lal, New Delhi	Qalam Aur Awaz	50

58.	Shri Gopal Mitta, New Delhi.	Sharar-e-Naghma	50
59.	Dr. Zehur-ud-din, Jammu.	Haqiqat Nigari Aur Urdu Drama	50
60.	Shri Ghaus Mohammad Ghausi, Aligarh.	Aks-e-Aaena	25
61.	Shri Shanryar, Aligarah.	Khuab Ka Dar Band Hai	50
62.	Dr. Javed Vashist, Faridabad.	Inshaiya Pachisee	50
63.	Dr. Attequallah, Delhi	Tanqeed Ka Naya Muhawara	50
64.	Dr. Ram Shobhit Prasad Singh, Patna.	Hindustan Mein Library Tchreek Ke Aghazo Irtequa.	20
65.	Shri Ali Baquer, Delhi	Jhooote Wade Sachhe Wade	50
66.	Dr. Unwan Chishti, New Delhi.	Aroozi Aur Fanni Masail	50
67.	Dr. Ram Asra Raz, New Delhi.	Aankhen Meri Baqi Unka	30
68.	Shri Ali Ahmed Jalili, Hyderabad.	Intekhab Kalam Jalil Menikpuri	50
69.	Dr. Shehnaz Anjum, Delhi.	Adabi Nasr Ka Irtiqa	30
70.	Shri Mohamed Yunus, New Delhi.	Kaidi Ke Khat	100
71.	Dr. A.M.I. Dajvi, Bombay.	Adabi Aur Lisani Tahqeeq	50
72.	Dr. Zaman Azurdah, Srinagar, Kashmir	Mirza Salamat Ali Dabeer Life and Works.	50
73.	Shri Akhtar Ansari, Delhi.	Urdu Fiction Buniyadi Aur Tahkili Anasar.	50

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74.	Shri Narinder Nath Soz, New Delhi.	Ram Lal Fur Aur Shakshiyat	50
75.	Shri Naeem Ahmad, Aligarh.	i) Dawaneen-i-Ghazaliyat-i-Raghib ii) Shahr Ashob Ka Tahqeeq-i-Mutala	50 50
76.	Shri S.H. Zaidi Patiala.	i) Hindi Duara Urdu. ii) Urdu Zuban Ka Sautyati Tajziya.	50 50
77.	Shri Urooj Zaidi, Rampur.	Zinda katbey	50
78.	Shri Haseen Kidwai, Lucknow.	Chand Swanahi Tahriren	100
79.	Prof. M. Wali-ul-Haq Ansari, Lucknow.	Faroghi-Shola-Dil	50
80.	Dr. Mrs. Hajru Wali, Lucknow.	Diwan-i-Chazaliyyet-i-Mirza Mohd. Rafi (Sauda).	50
81.	Dr. Nisar Ahmed Faruqi, New Delhi.	Dr. Syed Abid Hussain Yadgari Khutbat (Vol. 1)	50
82.	Dr. (Mrs.) Badrunisa, Jamshedpur.	Dr. Nazir Ahmed & Social Values in his Novels.	50
83.	Shri Kazi Jalil Abbasi, MP, New Delhi.	Kiya Din Thai	50
84.	Dr. Ehsanullah Khan, New Delhi.	Sciency Haqaiq Aur Majborian	50
85.	Shri Baijit Singh Mattes, New Delhi.	Urdu Ka Mukammil Shair Kabir	50
86.	Shri Devendra Issar, New Delhi.	Mustaqabil Ke Ru-Bru	50
87.	Shri Inderjit Lal, New Delhi.	Muskrahat Hi Muskrahat	50

88.	Shri Khaja Mohd. Sarwar, Hyderabad.	Hadeeqa-Tus-Salateen	50
89.	Mohd. Shahid Hussain, New Delhi.	Inder Sabha Ke Rabayat	100
90.	Dr. Q.O.R. Hashmi, New Delhi.	Sheriat-E-Iqbal	50

Cultural Festival in Australia

3935. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is planning a cultural festival in Australia;

(b) the main feature of the festival;

(c) the time by which the festival is likely to be held; and

(d) the preparations that are being made for the festival?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Death of children in Maharashtra

3936. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the health of people of Bamani particularly tribals living in Maharashtra has been affected by the environmental depredation over the last fifteen years as a result of which many children have died during the last few months; and

(b) if so, whether any action has taken to have the lives of Tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). According to the reports received from the State Health authorities, 84 deaths of tribals were reported in 8 villages of Akkalkuwa taluka, Dhula district, Maharashtra between the period of December, 1986 to June, 1987, out of which Bamani village alone

accounted for 21 deaths which include 15 children.

The State Government has undertaken all remedial measures to control the situation. Medical teams with adequate quantity of drugs have been rushed to the affected areas. Supplementary food mixtures and iodised salt are being made available to the people. To increase agricultural productivity, mini kits of hybrid seeds are being supplied to the farmers of the area. Substantial immunization programmes have been initiated for administering Polio, DPT, Vitamin, BCG and T.T vaccines. Efforts are being made to provide employment to local tribals under Employment Guarantee Scheme.

[Translation]

Standard of films

3937. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of films and movies in all respects specially from morality point of view is falling;

(b) if so, whether Union Government are going to undertake any concrete programme in the country to bring about improvement in the deteriorating standard; 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) Film Industry being primarily in the private sector, the Central Government have no control over the theme/contents of the films at their production stage.

(b) and (c) The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) examines films, received for certification, under powers conferred by the Cinematograph Act, 1952

and the Rules made thereunder, constantly keeping in view the Guidelines issued by the Central Government under Section 5B(2) of the Act, which are given in the Statement below. These Guidelines have been found to be sufficiently comprehensive and, therefore, there is no proposal for reviewing them, for the present.

STATEMENT

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of Section 5B, of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that, in sanctioning of films for public exhibition, the Board of Film Censors shall be guided by the following principles:—

1. The objectives of film censorship will be to ensure that—

- (a) the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society;
- (b) artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed; and
- (c) censorship is responsive to social change.

2. In pursuance of the above objectives, the Board of Film Censors shall ensure that—

- (i) anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified;
- (ii) the modus operandi of criminals or other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence are not depicted;
- (iii) pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown;
- (iii-a) scenes which have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking are not shown;
- (iv) human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity;
- (iv-a) visuals or words depicting women

in ignoble servility to man or glorifying such servility as a praiseworthy quality in women are not presented;

- (v) visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented;
- (vi) the sovereignty and integrity of India is not called in question;
- (vii) the security of the State is not jeopardised or endangered;
- (viii) friendly relations with foreign States are not strained;
- (ix) public order is endangered;
- (x) visuals or words involving defamation or contempt of Court are not presented.

3 The Board of Film Censors shall also ensure that the film—

- (i) is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact; and
- (ii) is examined in the light of contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates.

4 Films that meet the above-mentioned criteria but are considered unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults shall be certified for exhibition to adult audiences only.

[English]

Proposal to amend drugs and cosmetics rules re. registration of new drugs

3938. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules relating to registration of new drugs;

(b) whether any other rules also are likely to be amended;

(c) whether an inter-departmental coordination Committee has gone through these amendments,

(d) whether this committee also discussed any other issues pertaining to drugs, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) and (b) Draft amendments to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules on registration of new drugs have been published in the Gazette of India for eliciting public comments. Draft amendments incorporating Good Manufacturing Practices have also been published in the Gazette of India. This is in pursuance of the "Measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India" announced by the Government of India.

(c) to (e) There is no interdepartmental co-ordination committee. The draft amendment on New Drug Registration is based on the "Guidelines on introduction of new drugs in India" drawn in consultation with Drugs Technical Advisory Board. The draft amendment on Good Manufacturing Practices had been approved by Drugs Technical Advisory Board.

Metal shortage in Aluminium Utensil Industry

3939 SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the aluminium utensil industry comprising 5000 units big and small which was reeling under the aluminium price rise more than 20 per cent has now to face another calamity of metal shortage,

(b) if so what are the main reasons for the shortage, and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to help aluminium industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) (a) and (b) At present the indigenous production of aluminium does not fully meet the demand. Imports to the extent of 60,000 tonnes have been authorised through MMTC to bridge the gap between demand and supply during 1987-88. Thus, adequate availability of primary aluminium metal has been ensured.

(c) With the National Aluminium Company Ltd. going into production, it is expected that there will be surplus availability of aluminium by next year. In order to provide relief to aluminium utensil industry, Government have taken two specific measures—

- (i) the excise duty has been reduced from 13 per cent ad valorem to 11 per cent ad valorem for commercial grade aluminium, and
- (ii) Government have announced supply of aluminium at international prices for export of value added products including aluminium utensils.

Consideration for marks in Sanskrit

3940 SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether many colleges in Delhi and other places have started the practice of not counting the marks obtained in Sanskrit by students in their last examination while applying for admission in the next classes in these colleges;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and whether Government have issued any directive clarifying its policy in this regard

and sent to all such Universities so that Sanskrit do not suffer adversely while seeking admission in such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) According to the Delhi University admission rules, the aggregate marks required for admission is determined on the basis of marks in one language and three best elective subjects. The University has not come across any incident of violation of these Rules.

(b) The regulations for admission of students are framed by individual Universities which are autonomous.

Metropolitan councils support for acceptance of doctors demands

3941. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Metropolitan Council of Delhi has through a unanimous resolution called upon the Union Government to accept the demands of the striking doctors of Central Health Services; and

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

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

(b) A statement indicating the main demands of doctors and Government's reaction thereto is given below.

STATEMENT

The demands are as follows:—

- I Higher scale of pay at the entry point than those recommended by the Pay Commission.
- II Three time-bound promotions in the first 15 years of services.

III Non-Practising Allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of the Revised Pay Scale without ceiling, failing which they should be permitted private practice. Non-Practising Allowance to be treated as part of pay for purposes pertaining to Government service.

IV Other demands like grant of Conveyance Allowance at higher rates, Rural Area Allowance, Administrative Allowance, Teaching/Specialist Allowance, Risk Allowance, Special Pay and Professional Allowance, Enhancement of age of retirement from 58 to 62-65 years and a unified cadre of Central Health Service instead of four sub-cadres.

After examining all the demands, a package has been offered to the doctors. The main features of this package are as follows:—

- (i) Medical Officers will get promotion to the post of Senior Medical Officer after 5 years by suitable adjustment of cadre strength. Senior Medical Officer with a total of 12 years of regular service in Group 'A' will enter the next grade of Chief Medical Officer provided they have put in 2 years service as Senior Medical Officer. Strength of non-functional Selection Grade is to be fixed at 15% of the total number of Senior Duty Posts and Chief Medical Officers with 2 years of regular service will be eligible for this grade subject to availability of posts. Promotion will be on merit-cum-seniority basis.
- (ii) Assistant Professor will be able to secure promotion as Associate Professor after 3 years and Associate Professor can hope to get with the grade of Rs. 4500-5700 after 6 years of service as Associate Professor. A new intermediate scale of Rs. 3700-5000 is being introduced for Specialist Grade II Officers of Non-Teaching and Public Health Sub-Cadre which they will be getting after 5 years of service. The Specialist Grade II Officers in this Sub-cadre will be considered for

placement in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 after 9 years of service in Specialist Grade II. All these placements in higher grades will be arranged by suitable restructuring of the Cadre

- (iii) 15 additional posts in Supertime level (Teaching Sub-Cadre) will be sanctioned on ad-hoc basis pending Cadre Review to be filled on the basis of merit-cum-fitness. 10 additional posts at Supertime level will be sanctioned for the Specialist Non-Teaching Sub-Cadre on ad-hoc basis pending Cadre Review to be filled on the basis of merit-cum-fitness.
- (iv) The Non-Practising Allowance has been increased from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 600/- and from Rs 600/- to Rs 900/- The rate of Conveyance Allowance has also been increased and it has been introduced for Specialist and General Duty Officers in hospitals. An Annual allowance of Rs 3000 per annum for professional pursuits has been accepted for Specialists. For General Duty Officers the allowance will be Rs 1200/- per annum

A cadre Review Committee has been set up to make recommendations for improving career progression of the officers in different Sub-Cadres and various grades in these Sub-Cadre including Supertime Grade

Assessment Re: Provision of medical facilities under 20 point programme

3942. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment to know that medical facilities under 20-Point Programme are being provided to rural and backward areas in the country as per schedule; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Under 20-Point Programme medical facilities in the rural and backward areas are being provided through the establishment of following infrastructure:

1. A trained traditional birth attendant for a population of 1,000.
2. A Sub-centre for a population of 5000 in plains and 3000 in tribal and hilly areas.
3. A Primary Health Centre for 30,000 population in plains and for 20,000 in tribal and hilly areas
4. A Community Health Centre for 1,00,000 to 1,20,000 population with 30 beds and 4 Specialists (Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology and Paediatrics). 100% requirement of Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres and 50% requirement of Community Health Centres will be met by the year 1990. Planning Commission, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the concerned State Governments are assessing from time to time the progress of establishment and proper functioning of rural health infrastructure and also undertake a review of the position of trained manpower to see that these centres are properly manned and bring about a qualitative improvement in the rural areas through an integrated package of health, nutrition, family planning and various National Programmes including 20-Point Programme.

Provision for more seats in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3943. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more applications for admis-

sions to the Kendriya Vidyalayas are usually received than the seats available there; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide more seats in the Kendriya Vidyalayas?

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

(b) Keeping in view the availability of budget provision, physical facilities and the demand for admissions, new Kendriya Vidyalayas and new sections in the existing Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened every year by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

[*Translation*]

Construction of a barrage from Aagarghat Tilleshwar to Phuhia

3944. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government in regard to the construction of a barrage from Aagarghat Tilleshwar to Phuhia and the amount sanctioned for it;

(b) whether the barrage gives way at some of the places as a result of which crops in thousands of acres are destroyed and human lives and animals are also lost; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Damage occurs in this area during the period of floods, but the justification of having an embankment (or barrage) between Aagarghat Tilleshwar to Phuhia has not been established.

(c) No, Sir.

Appointment of SC/ST candidates

3945. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of appointments made in Class I, II, III and IV in his Ministry during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe candidates appointed in each grade, out of them;

(c) whether the quota reserved as per rules for them has not been filled; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

[*English*]

Ill effects of Hormonal drugs

3946. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plea by doctors and Social Workers against hormonal drugs has been made because of increasing evidence of their ill effects;

(b) whether any study has been conducted 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 Supreme Court of India have directed the Drugs Controller (India) to decide whether the combination of Oestrogen and Progesterone may be permitted for marketing in the country, by conducting Public Enquiries at places other than New Delhi if desired.

Accordingly, the Drugs Controller (India) held public hearings at Madras, New Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay on 5th February, 10th April, 10th July and 14th July, 1987 respectively. In these hearings, the concerned firms, Voluntary Organisation, Doctors etc have submitted voluminous documentary evidence for and against the ban on the combination of high doses of Oestrogen and Progesterone (other than oral contraceptives).

Decision in the matter will be taken after examining the documents received in the hearings.

Casual labourers rendered unemployed on completion of Trivandrum-Kanyakumari Railway line construction works

3947. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual labourers rendered unemployed on the completion of the Trivandrum Kanyakumari railway line construction work;

(b) the number of casual labourers rendered unemployed on the completion of the Nagercoil Tinnovelly Railway construction work; and

(c) how many casual labourers have been absorbed in service and the number yet to be absorbed by Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) 5424

(b) 959.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Release of Neyyar Irrigation Project Water to Tamil Nadu

3948. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala is releasing far lesser quality of water to Tamil Nadu from the Neyyar Irrigation Project than what was agreed to between the former Travancore Cochin State and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to secure agreed quantity of water for Tamil Nadu?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Train describer system in Delhi

3949. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK.

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to start a new pilot project in Delhi called the "Train Describer System";

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof,

(c) the amount allocated and the financial implication of the project, and

(d) whether such projects are also proposed to be introduced in other parts of the country?

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

(b) The project would provide microprocessor based train information system and remote control signalling over 20 railway stations located at Delhi Area. Visual Display Unit (VDU) terminals and key boards would be provided in the Central Enquiry Office at New Delhi for displaying the posi-

tion of all trains to and from the capital for furnishing this information to the rail users. Flap type display boards similar to those in use at international airport terminals would be installed at New Delhi, Delhi Main and Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Stations to automatically display real time train arrival and departure timings of all the trains to and from the capital.

(c) Rs. 89.23 lakhs has been allocated for this project during 1987-88. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 20 crores out of which Rs. 8 crores approximately would be the foreign exchange content.

(d) Based on experience gained, this system could be progressively extended to other busy suburban areas around Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

**Central Institute of Buddhist Studies,
Ladakh**

3950 SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building construction works of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies in Ladakh which were to be commenced in the year 1986-87 have not started so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in execution of the works and the time by which the construction works are likely to be started?

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

(b) The estimates were submitted by the

CPWD only in September, 1986 and administrative approval after consulting the Ministry of Urban Development could be given in February, 1987. The CPWD has initiated preliminary action including calling of tenders from contractors and the work is expected to start from February, 1988.

Regional Advisory Committees for Kendriya Vidyalayas

3951. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES
WARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether in order to streamline the functioning of Kendriya Vidyalayas and monitoring their academic progress Government have decided to form regional advisory committees in different States; and

(b) if so, the details of these regional committees including their main objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in its meeting held on 23-24 April, 1987 approved the setting up of Regional Advisory Committees, one for each Region, for all the fifteen Regions of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Details regarding the objectives and the composition of these Committees are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Objective and Composition of the Regional Advisory Committees

Objectives:

- 1 To review the progress of the implementation of the academic programmes formulated by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Headquarters in the region.

2. To promote academic innovations/experiments in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the region.
3. To oversee facilities such as Libraries, Laboratories, Audio-Visual aids, etc.
4. To review the progress of games and sports activities in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the region.
5. To review the progress of cultural activities in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the region.
6. To suggest suitable locations for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas in the region
7. To build and project the image of the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the region

Composition:

1	Chairman	Education Secretary of the State in which the Regional Office is located
2	Member	A Senior representative of the Defence establishments in which Kendriya Vidyalayas are located at the Regional Headquarters
3	Member	Chairman of the Central Government Employees Welfare Co-ordination Committee at the station
4	Member	A senior representative of the project Kendriya Vidyalayas in the region
5	Member } 6 Member }	Two eminent educationists, at least one of whom will be a lady
7	Member	A Principal of nearby renowned school
8	Member	A representative of the CPWD/MES not below the rank of Chief or Superintending Engineer
9	Member	An eminent Doctor from a Government or Public Sector Hospital
10	Member	<i>DM/DY Commissioner</i>
11	Member	A Principal of a local Kendriya Vidyalaya
12	Member-Secretary-Assistant Commissioner	

Demands of Leprosy Patients

(b) if so, whether 40 lakh people are actually suffering from leprosy;

3952. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
SHRI S.M. GURADDI

(c) whether leprosy patients in the country have recently called the meeting at Boat Club and had put forward their demands; and

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one out of two Indians is vulnerable to leprosy;

(d) if so, whether Government have

agreed to meet their demands for their betterment?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. About 40 lakhs leprosy cases are estimated to be in the country.

(c) and (d). A meeting of the leprosy patients was recently held at the Boat Club. The Bharat Maata Kusht Ashram, Faridabad submitted a copy of their letter dated 11.1.87 to the Ministry of Welfare which was addressed to the Chief Minister of Haryana. Their main demands are:

- (i) Ration to those who are just unable to do any work,
- (ii) humble dwelling units;
- (iii) Employment opportunities to those who are fit to work etc.

Assistance is provided by the Ministry of Welfare to Voluntary Organisations for Vocational rehabilitation of disabled leprosy patients.

There is also a Scheme under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme for the establishment of Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units to provide vocational training to cured leprosy patients.

Amenities on railway stations in Adilabad-Mudkhed section of South Central Railway

3953. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are providing more passenger amenities for the passengers of 1st and 11nd class by way of interior and

exterior decorations of the station buildings;

(b) if so, how much amount has been spent on these station buildings;

(c) whether on Adilabad-Mudkhed metre-guage section of South Central Railway, most of the railway stations do not have any facilities for passengers; and

(d) the existing condition of these stations and the steps Railways propose to take to provide adequate passenger amenities?

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

(b) Between 1984 and 1987 an amount of Rs. 7.11 lakhs has been spent on station buildings.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Completion of all basic passenger amenities has been planned during the course of Seventh Plan period subject to availability of funds.

Backlog of reserved posts in the Shipping Corporation of India

3954. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of reserved posts in the Shipping Corporation of India as on 1 June, 1987, category-wise; and

(b) the time by which this backlog is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Details are as follows:

<i>SHORE PERSONNEL</i>	SC	ST	Total
<i>Group 'A'/Class I</i>			
(i) Other than lowest Rung	44	33	77
(2) Lowest Rung	—	10	10
Group 'B'/Class II	7	12	19
Group 'C'/Class III	56	53	109
Group 'D'/Class IV	1	17	18
	108	125	233

*FLEET PERSONNEL**Group 'A'/Class I*

(1) Other than lowest Rung	125	62	187
(2) Lowest Rung	96	68	164
Group 'B'/Class II	7	8	15
Group 'C'/Class III	67	55	122
Group 'D'/Class IV	39	17	56
Total	334	210	544

(b) The continuous recession in the Shipping industry has adversely affected the employment opportunity and there has been no regular recruitment in the Corporation. Moreover the merger of Mogul Line Ltd. with SCI on 30.6.86 has added to the manpower of SCI. As and when regular recruitment is made, all possible steps would be taken by SCI to wipe out the backlog. But it may not be possible to indicate a definite time frame for clearing the backlog.

Delhi Schools Classes in Basement

3955. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schools in metropolitan city of Delhi are holding classes in the basement rooms in violation of Municipal bye-laws;

(b) whether this expose children to grave fire hazards; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Delhi Administration has received no complaint about

any recognised school holding classes in the basement rooms.

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

Advice to State Governments to introduce Health Schemes on CGHS pattern

3956 SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

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

(a) whether Union Government have advised the various State Governments to introduce health schemes on the pattern of Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) if so, the response from the State Governments,

(c) the names of State Governments which have not yet responded; and

(d) when the scheme is expected to be introduced in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Introduction of more local trains in Rajasthan

3957. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of local trains that are running on Northern, Western and Central Railways passing through Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce more local trains in the State;

(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) Passenger train operations are organised Railway-wise and not state-wise. Details of local trains serving Rajasthan are as under:

Railway	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
Central	4	—
Northern	18	79
Western	20	64

(b) to (d). As per the recommendations of expert committees, the short distance traffic is more economically carried by road. Railways' limited resources are to be utilised for medium and long distance traffic.

Railway Hospitals in South Central Railway in Andhra Pradesh

3959. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of Hospitals of South Central Railway in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to construct more railway hospitals in South Central Railway in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details and locations thereof;

(d) the time by which the work is

expected to commence and completed together with the capacity of each hospital; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There are four Hospitals of South Central Railway in Andhra Pradesh viz., Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Guntakal and Rayanapadu.

(b) to (d). Proposals for a 25-bedded railway hospital at Rajahmundry and a 25-bedded hospital at Tirupati, are under consideration. The work will be taken up depending on availability of resources.

(e) Does not arise.

Ship breaking units

3960. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ship breaking units established in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has repeatedly represented to Union Government to allow the State Government to locate a few ship breaking yards in the State; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Number of ship breaking units, other than at Bombay and Calcutta, are given below statewise:—

State	No. of units
Gujarat	71
Maharashtra	4
Karnataka	7

State	No. of units
Kerala	3
Andhra Pradesh	2
Tamil Nadu	4
Total	91

In addition to above units, which are in possession of individual plots for ship-breaking, 60 parties are registered for ship-breaking at Bombay and 30 at Calcutta, where 24 and 2 plots respectively are available for shipbreaking. These are leased by the Port authorities to shipbreakers who have ships for breaking.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received from State Government of Orissa for sanctioning a few ship breaking yards in their State but it has not been possible to do so in view of the already large existing ship breaking capacity and limited availability of ships for breaking.

Chrome ore beneficiation plant

3961. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Chrome ore beneficiation plant at Sough Kaliapani in Orissa;

(b) if so, the cost of the project and its capacity;

(c) whether the proposed plant is an export-oriented unit;

(d) whether techno-economic feasibility report of that plant has been prepared; and

(e) if so, the expected time by which commercial production is likely to start?

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

ever, the Government of Orissa have recently approved a proposal of the Orissa Mining Corporation, a Government of Orissa Undertaking, to set up a chrome ore beneficiation plant at South Kallapani in Cuttack district of Orissa.

(b) According to information furnished by the State Government, the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 13.6 crores. The proposed annual production capacity of the plant is 84,000 tonnes of chrome concentrate.

(c) The proposed plant would be export oriented, but not 100%.

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) The State Government have indicated that it may take 2 years from the date of initiation of the project work for the plant to start production.

NTPC recommendation for addition of State roads to National Highway Grid

3962. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Transport Policy Committee had recommended for addition of some State roads to the National Highway Grid;

(b) if so, which State roads were recommended by the Committee including the total kilometerage thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to declare them as National Highways?

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

(b) Statement I is given below.

(c) Keeping in view the need and availability of resources for new National Highways, the nine number of State Roads constituting a length of 2,596 Kms. were included in the N.Hs network during the 6th and 7th Five Year Plan period in various States. Broad details are given in the Statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

S No	Region and Route	Route Length (Kms)
1	2	3
<i>Northern Region</i>		
1	Pilibhit-Hardwar-Paonta-Nahan-Ambala	475
2	Pathankot-Mandi	220
3	Ambala-Kaithal-Hissar-Biramsar	410
4	Chandigarh-Bhatinda	225
5	Palwal-Rewari-Hissar	251
<i>Central Region</i>		
6	Ghaziabad-Meerut-Hardwar	190

1	2	3
7.	Gwalior-Jhansi-Khajuraho-Rewa	460
8.	Nagpur-Baidullaganj (to Bhopal)	350
9.	Jabalpur-Shahdol-Ambikpur-Gumla	520
10.	Gorakhpur-Nautanwa	84
11.	Raipur-Varanasi	620
	<i>Eastern Region</i>	
12.	Lateral Road (Bareilly-Amingaon) including Darbhanga-Forbesganj Link	1,050
13.	Ghazipur-Ballia-Chhapra-Hajipur	210
14.	Kharagpur-Balasore	125
15.	Berhampur-Raipur	550
16.	Mokameh-Farakka	310
17.	Asansol-Kharagpur	180
18.	Arrah-Buxar	80
19.	Patna-Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa	160
20.	Kora-Katihar-Harishchandapur-Farakka	95
	<i>North Eastern Region</i>	
21.	Imphal-Silchar-Badarpur	300
22.	Silchar-Aizawal-Lunglei	400
23.	Link to Itanagar	25
24.	North Trunk Road (Gauhati-Passighat-Tezu-Saikohaghat)	625
25.	Paikan-Tura-Dalu	150
	<i>Western Region</i>	
26.	Ajmer-Bikaner	290
27.	Kolhapur-Ratnagiri	130
28.	Beawar-Sirohi-Radhanpur (to Kandla)	450
29.	Baroda (Vadodra)-Dhulia-Sholapur	760

1	2	3
30.	Ahmedabad-Indore-Dewas-Bhopal	510
31.	Jaipur-Kota-Biaora (to Bhopal)	450
	<i>Southern Region</i>	
32.	Cochin-Madurai	280
33.	Karwar-Hubli-Gooty-Nellore (Kozhikode)	790
34.	Bangalore-Mysore-Calicut (Kozhikode)	360
35.	Rajahmundry-Jagdalpur	340
36.	Nizamabad-Jagdalpur	460
37.	Vijayawada-Machulipatanam	70
	Total	12,955 Kms

STATEMENT-II

S. No.	NH. No	Route of National Highway	Length in Kms.	Remarks
1	31C	Lateral Road in West Bengal and Assam	235	To meet the specific needs of accelerated development in North Eastern region based on the recommendation of the Joint Committee of Cabinet on political affairs.
2.	51	Paikan-Tura-Dalu in Assam and Meghalaya	149	
3	52	Biahata-Charali-Tezpur-Bander Dewa-North Lakhimpur-Passighat-Tezu-Sitapani-Saikeaghat	850	
4	52A	Road link to Itanagar from Bander Dewa on NH No 52 in Assam	25	
5	53	Badarpur-Silchar-Jirighat-Imphal	320	
6.	54	Silchar-Aizwal-Tuipang Assam and Mizoram	515	
7	54A	Thariat-Lunglei	9	
8	54B	Venus-Saddle-Saiha	27	
9	12	Extension of NH No. 12 from Jaipur to Biaora	466	
		Total	2,596	

Proposal for additional berth at Paradip Port

3963. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for providing additional berth at Paradip Port for facilitating transport of Coal from Orissa to Power stations in South; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A proposal is under consideration for setting up a mechanised coal handling facility at Paradip Port for transport of coal to the Super Thermal Power Station at Ennore (North of Madras).

(b) The details will be known after the Detailed Project Report is prepared.

[*Translation*]

Panel for employment in Northeast Frontier Railway, Maligaon

3964. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel of about 790 candidates had been found against Employment Notice number 1/82-83 Northeast Frontier Railway, Maligaon and about 50 candidates kept on the panel are still unemployed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the applicants had taken this matter to the Central Administrative Tribunal and this Tribunal gave its decision on 11 May, 1987 but this judgement had not been implemented so far;

(c) the reasons for delaying the implementation of the orders of the aforesaid Tribunal and the time by which remaining applicants of this panel will be taken into

service by complying with the orders of the tribunal; and

(d) the main difficulties being experienced in taking these youths in service and by what time the Government are likely to settle this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A panel of 790 candidates was furnished by the Railway Recruitment Board, GUWAHATI to the Northeast Frontier Railway, against Employment Notice No. 1/82-83 issued by the Recruitment Board. 133 candidates included in the panel are still to be offered appointment.

(b) and (c). About 50 candidates not included in the aforesaid panel, had approached the Central Administrative Tribunal, Guwahati for their cases being considered for appointment. The Central Administrative Tribunal did not find it possible to give any relief to the applicants but observed that the Railway may examine whether these candidates or any of them would deserve to be appointed. In view of the fact that these 50 candidates were not empanelled and also as even some of the candidates in the panel furnished by the Railway Recruitment Board are still awaiting their turn for appointment, it has not been found feasible to consider appointment of these candidates

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal to change the name of Gosi Khurd Project

3965. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal or request for changing the name of Gosi Khurd Project in Indira Sagar; and

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

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

(b) Action is required to be taken by the State Government.

[English]

Slow down of immunization programme

3966. SHRI VILAS MUTTEM WAR:
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:

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

(a) whether the pace of immunization programme has slowed down in many States and if so, the names of such States;

(b) the reasons for which the pace of immunization has slowed down;

(c) whether as a result of slowing down the pace of immunization programme

mainly rural areas have been affected;

(d) if so, the efforts made by Government to bring about improvement in this situation; and

(e) whether the child mortality rate has increased as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (e). No, Sir. The pace of immunization has actually gone up. But the rate of acceleration is not uniform in all the States. Achievement under vaccine to vaccine also vary. The achievement under immunization for the States and Union Territories for the year 1986-87 is given in the Statement-I and II below. The reasons for the variations in achievement are due primarily to the differing infrastructural facilities available in the States/U.Ts. and the socioeconomic factors peculiar to each State/U.T. There is no separate data for urban and rural immunization coverage. The infant mortality rate for the country has not increased but has come down from 104 to 95 during 1985.

STATEMENT-I

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION

Vaccination Performance-1986-87

State-wise vaccination performance from April-86 to March 87 of various vaccines are given below -

Vaccine	Achievement	Name of the States/UTs
T.T. (PW)	Less than 75%	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, H.P., J&K, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, A&N Islands, Mizoram, M/O Defence
	75% or more but below 100%	Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, D&N Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, M/O Railways.
	100% or more	Kerala, Meghalaya, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry

1	2	3
D P T	Less than 75%	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, West Bengal, J&K, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, A&N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep M/O Defence, Deptt of Railways.
	75% or more but below 100%	Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, M P, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, H P Meghalaya, Delhi, Pondicherry
	100% or more	U.P. Manipur, D&N Haveli, Mizoram
Polio	Less than 75%	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, J&K, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, A&N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, M/O Defence, M/C Railways
	75% or more but below 100%	Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Delhi Goa, Daman & Diu Mizoram Pondicherry
	100% or more	Meghalaya, D&N Haveli
B C G	Less than 75%	Andhra Pradesh Assam, T Nadu, U P, W B J&K Nagaland, Sikkim Tripura, Mizoram, Pondicherry, M/O Defence, M/O Railways
	75% or more but less than 100%	Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, H P Meghalaya, A&N Islands, Goa, Daman & Diu
	100% or more	M P, Maharashtra, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh Chandigarh, D&N Haveli, Delhi, Lakshadweep.
Measles	Less than 75%	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu West Bengal, H.P., J&K, Meghalaya Sikkim, Tripura, A&N Islands, Chandigarh D&N Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu Pondicherry, Deptt of Railways
	75% or more but below 100%	M.P., Punjab, M/O Defence.
	100% or more	Rajasthan, U P Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep.

1	2	3
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Information not received: Bihar, Nagaland, Mizoram.

D.T.	Less than 75%	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, J&K, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Pondicherry, M/O Defence.
	75% or more but below 100%	Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Meghalaya, A&N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Deptt. of Railways
	100% or more	Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, U.P., H.P., Manipur, D&N Haveli.
Typhoid	less than 75%	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, J&K, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Pondicherry, M/O Defence, M/O Railways.
	75% or more but below 100%	Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, H.P., Meghalaya.
	100% or more	Manipur, A&N Islands, Chandigarh, D&N Haveli.
T T (10 years)	Less than 75%	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, J&K, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, M/O Defence, M/O Railways.
	75% or more but below 100%	Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, A&N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh.
	100% or more	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, D&N Haveli, Pondicherry.

Information not received: Chandigarh.

16 (Years)	Less than 75%	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, J&K, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, D&N Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Mizoram, M/O Defence.
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1	2	3
75% or more but below 100%	Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, A&N Islands, Pondicherry, M/O Railways.	
100% or more	Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Lakshadweep.	
Information not received: Chandigarh.		

STATEMENT-II
Year-wise targets and achievements of vaccination from 1978-79 to 1986-87

(figures in million)

Year	T.T. (Prog. Women)			D.P.T			Polio		
	Target	Achievement	% achievement of target	Target	Achievement	% achievement of target	Target	achievement	% Achievement of Target
1978-79	5.0	3.72	74.5	9.00	6.80	75.5	—	—	—
1979-80	6.0	4.75	79.4	12.0	6.88	57.6	1.5	0.5	34.0
1980-81	6.84	5.28	77.3	13.55	7.15	52.8	3.83	1.61	42.2
1981-82	7.96	7.11	89.5	15.97	9.23	57.9	2.40	2.93	123.8
1982-83	9.00	7.64	84.9	13.97	10.34	74.00	5.24	4.55	87.0
1983-84	11.50	8.25	71.7	14.50	11.23	77.50	7.50	8.03	107.1
1984-85	13.03	9.36	71.9	14.51	12.43	85.70	12.00	9.89	82.40
1985-86 £	12.86	10.36	80.6	14.04	15.17	108.1	14.04	13.19	93.9
1986-87	15.20	10.98	72.3	15.03	12.03	78.6	15.30	10.38	67.8

£ Figures are provisional.

Year-wise target and achievement of vaccination for 1978-79 to 1986-87
(Figures in Million)

Year	B.C.G		D.T		TYPHOID		T.T.		(SC)
	Target	Achvt. % Achvt. of Target	Target	Achvt. % Achvt. of Target	Target	Achvt. % achievement of target	Target	Achvt. % Achvt. of Target	
1978-79	13.3	—	7.93	7.21	—	—	—	—	—
1979-80	19.0	74.1	10.0	10.84	10.0	0.4	4.0	—	—
1980-81	15.0	88.86	11.37	10.23	9.82	1.62	16.5	2.0	12.5
1981-82	15.0	90.53	12.57	10.61	10.0	2.63	26.6	3.5	51.7
1982-83	15.0	92.87	12.50	10.25	10.0	5.02	50.8	5.0	62.2
1983-84	15.0	93.07	13.0	10.63	10.0	6.23	62.3	6.50	66.2
1984-85	14.5	84.97	13.0	11.45	11.0	7.35	66.9	8.05	75.03
1985-86	14.04	81.81	11.19	12.52	11.9	7.88	70.5	8.84	85.3
1986-87	15.20	75.8	12.10	10.34	12.1	7.56	62.5	10.80	90.3

* Indicates no target

£ Figures are provisional

Statement of DGTD Registrations issued during the Month of February, 1988
Regional Office, Bombay

Completion of project oriented railway lines and balanced regional development of railways

3967. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the project for which the new railway lines were constructed on a priority basis being project oriented lines in Fifth and Sixth Plan have failed to come up to expectations and not proved remunerative to the desired extent;

(b) if so, the names of the project-oriented lines, constructed during this period alongwith expenditure incurred in each case;

(c) whether the Railway Board would change its priorities by giving preference to developmental lines in backward areas so as to provide the necessary infrastructure as also to ensure the balanced regional development in the entire country and include the cost of project oriented lines in the case of the projects themselves; and

(d) the likely date by which it would be done and the names of the ongoing projects being constructed on developmental considerations zonewise which would be given priority during the Seventh Plan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Belapur-Thane Railway line

3968. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has offered to meet atleast 50 per cent cost of the construction of new railway line connecting Belapur to Thane;

(b) if so, the exact communication of the Maharashtra Government in this regard and the decision taken by the Railway Board thereon alongwith the likely date by which the project will be sanctioned;

(c) whether the views of the Planning Commission have also been sought on this offer and the feasibility of the project; and

(d) if so, the response of the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) of Maharashtra State Government is fully financing the construction of a railway siding, as a deposit work, from Kalwa (near Thane) to Turbhe. Railways have also approved CIDCO's proposal to extend this siding from Turbhe to Sanpada and from Sanpada to Belapur. Turbhe-Sanpada portion will be fully financed by CIDCO and the Sanpada-Belapur portion, which would form ultimately a part of Mankhurd-Belapur line, will be financed by them to the extent of 67%.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Reservation of tickets by satellite communication system

3969. DR. K.G. ADIYODI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a multi-crore satellite communication system for centralised reservation of tickets etc;

(b) if so, whether Government are facing any difficulties in the implementation of the system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to overcome the same, along with the places identified for the installation of the system?

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

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

Exploitation of underground water resources

3970 DR K G ADIYODI Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the expertise and technical know-how regarding exploitation of underground water needs immediate attention, and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Central Ground Water Board is organising annual and special training courses for professional and sub-professionals to update their knowledge and expertise and expose them to the latest technology and equipment employed in the exploitation of ground water

[*Translation*]

Proposal for construction of Ropeways in Hilly areas

3971 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of ropeways in hilly areas of the country during the current plan period,

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

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken

by his Ministry to connect difficult places of hilly areas with the rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) to (c). Seventh Plan document recognises the construction of ropeways as means of transport in hilly areas. However, the construction of ropeways is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. It is understood that ropeways projects are under consideration and/or execution in the North-East Region, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh

New railway lines in backward area

3972 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared by his Ministry to ensure timely completion of ongoing work of laying new railway lines in backward areas, and

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for this purpose in the current plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) and (b) The details of the new lines under construction and allocation of funds for them during 1987-88 are given in the Pink Book and the Explanatory Memorandum of the Railway Budget Documents. Some of these lines, will also serve the backward areas, when completed. Allocation for these new lines in the remaining 2 years of the Seventh Plan will depend on availability of resources for New Lines in the Annual Plans.

Over-bridges in U.P.

3973. SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct some railway over-bridges in Uttar Pradesh, during the current year,

(b) If so, the names of the places, where these will be constructed;

(c) If not, whether there is any need for the construction of over-bridges in this State; and

(d) If so, the number of over-bridges required in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Fifteen road over bridges are in varying stages of progress, at Banda, Aligarh, Somnalkulwa, Moradabad, Kakori, New Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar, Meerut Shajahanpur, Ahraura, Sakoti Tandi, Gonda, Deoria Sadar, Mau and Aishbagh (Lucknow).

(c) and (d). The State Government and the Railways are jointly examining proposals for 20 more road over-bridges at various places in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Target exceeded by community medical centre of AIIMS "Health for all by 2000"

3974. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

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

(a) whether Community Medical Centre of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has under its "Health for All by 2000" Scheme exceeded its targets; and

(b) if so, the main achievements under the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have informed that its Centre for Community Medicine has no separate targets for health for all by 2000 A.D. However, the Government of India has laid down targets in the country

under Health for All by 2000 A.D. Plan which apply to the area in which the Centre for Community Medicine of the AIIMS is working.

(b) The Centre for Community Medicine of All India Institute of Medical Sciences is running a comprehensive Rural Health Services Project at Ballabgarh. In this area several operation research projects are being run including one at PHC Dayalpur and surrounding area which cover a population of over fifty thousand. The statistics from this area show quite dramatic achievements and several of the targets laid down by the Government of India for the year 2000 A.D. have already been achieved in this area while other targets remain to be achieved.

Poor immunization coverage in states

3975. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

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

(a) whether a critical appraisal by Government has revealed poor immunization coverage in some of the States;

(b) whether in rural areas of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh the DPT immunization is as low as 10 to 12 per cent with a drop-out rate of 40 per cent;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same and whether any suggestions have been made by Union Government to State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Monitoring and review of the data in respect of immunization coverage received from the various States reveals poor achievements in some of the States,

which again varies from vaccine to vaccine.

(b) The date in respect of DPT immuni-

Percentage achievement of Annual target

Year	Rajasthan	U.P.
1984-85	63.4	72.7
1985-86	107.7	101.9
1986-87	100.4	108.9

Drop out-rate of DPT Vaccination from first to third dose is 26.5 for Rajasthan State and 24.4 for Uttar Pradesh State.

(c) and (d). In the State EPI Officers review meeting and during the visits of Senior Government officials to the States suggestions to reduce the drop-out rate and improve the achievement are given. Time to time necessary instructions are issued to improve the programme. A hand-book has been compiled keeping in view all such instructions for the Medical Officers work in the field. Besides this training course on EPI for Senior Medical Officers mid-level Managers and Non-Medical Supervisors are held every year.

Second phase of computerised reservation at Delhi

3976. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of new features are proposed to be provided in the second phase of the computerised passenger reservations in New Delhi;

(b) if so, by what time Railway booking computer facility is likely to be finalised;

(c) the important operations of the booking counters, in respect of which such facilities will be provided; and

zation for Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for the rural areas only is not available. However, the achievement of DPT for the State of Rajasthan and U.P. for the last three years is given below:

(d) to what extent computerised facilities would help the people?

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

(b) and (c). These facilities have already been provided. Some of these facilities are:

- (i) computerisation of reservations on all trains originating or passing through Delhi area;
- (ii) opening of computerised reservation offices at seven locations in Delhi in addition to the one at IRCA complex;
- (iii) availability of reservations for all classes and all trains from any counter.

(d) Computerised reservation facilities help passengers in the following ways:

- (i) provision of reservation facilities closer to their door-steps and consequent convenience and saving in commuting time;
- (ii) reduction in the waiting time in queues;
- (iii) correct and upto-date information regarding availability of reservations;

- (iv) correct charging of fares; and
- (v) neat printing of tickets and charts.

Inland waterways as an industry

3977. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was any proposal of the Inland Waterways Authority of India to declare the Inland Waterways as an industry;
- (b) whether the Authority has also suggested for integrated financial incentives to attract the private and public sectors in a big way; and
- (c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT: (a) to (c). Inland Waterways Authority of India have informed that they have as yet not formulated any proposal either for declaring inland waterways as Industry, or for integrated financial incentive scheme. However, a scheme for grant of interest subsidy to IWT entrepreneurs for acquisition mechanization of inland crafts is under implementation since June, 1980. As of today 32 IWT entrepreneurs have availed of the facility under this scheme.

Heart by pass surgery operations

3978. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of heart bypass surgery operations conducted in the country and how many were got done in hospitals abroad during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;
- (b) the total foreign exchange sanctioned on this account during the said period;

(c) the average expenditure for such an operation in the country; and

(d) what steps Government contemplate to offer more facilities in the hospitals in the country at lesser cost for such operations?

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

Recommendations of Kartar Singh committee regarding integration of health services at various levels

3979. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) when Kartar Singh Committee was appointed by Government and what were its recommendations regarding integration of health services at various levels;
- (b) the expenditure incurred on the working of the said Committee and how much time did it take to give its report;
- (c) whether the integration of health services was to be achieved by 1982; and
- (d) if so, whether the same has been achieved by now and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Kartar Singh Committee was constituted *vide* Government of India order No. 2-76/72-Ply. dated 30.10.1972. The summary of the recommendations is given in the Statement below.

(b) No expenditure on the working of the Committee was incurred since all the members of the Committee were either working with Central or State Governments. The report was submitted by the

Committee within one year i.e. on 15/9/1973.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The integration of the cadre of health workers under Multipurpose Worker Scheme and their training has not been completed in some States. All the districts in the country could not be covered under the Multi-purpose Worker Scheme as recommended by the Committee by 1982. The training period, therefore, had to be extended and the State Governments are now expected to complete the training of Multipurpose Workers by the end of 7th Plan. The major reasons for the delay in the integration are:

- (i) Delay in the preparation and finalisation of common cadre of workers in the States at various levels.
- (ii) Delay in rationalisation of their pay scales which involves additional financial liability on the part of State governments.
- (iii) Delay in reorganisation and integration of health services at district and state level.

STATEMENT

Summary of recommendations

1. Multi-purpose workers for the delivery of health, family planning and nutrition services to the rural communities are both feasible and desirable.
2. A new designation is proposed for the multi-purpose worker-Health Worker (male/female).

The newly designated female Health Workers will be the present ANMs and the newly designated male Health Workers will be the present day Basic Health Workers, Malaria. Surveillance Workers, Vaccinators Health Education Assistants (Trachoma) and the Family Planning Health Assistants.

3. The programme of having multi-purpose workers should be introduced, in the first phase, in areas where malaria is in maintenance phase and smallpox has been controlled. The programme can be extended to other areas as malaria passes into maintenance phase or where small-pox is controlled. This will be the second phase.

The workers engaged in cholera control, filaria, and leprosy programme may continue as such for the time being. Similarly, BCG vaccinators may also continue as such. However, all these workers will be made multi-purpose workers in the third phase of the programme.

4. There should be a team of two health workers, one male and one female, at the sub-centre level.
5. After training in all programmes each health worker, male and female, should be given a first-aid kit and also some medicines for minor ailments, costing up to Rs. 2,000 per annum for each sub-centre. These medicines should be replenished at regular intervals.
6. The field visits of the male health workers should not be limited to the homes of the villagers but they should also go to the places of work of the villagers.
7. In order to reduce the existing shortage of the female health workers, ANMs whose job is confined to the PHC headquarters, and others posted at the district hospitals and at other places should be withdrawn and posted at sub-centres. The posts vacated by ANMs should be filled by nurse-midwives.
8. Jurisdiction for each health worker:
 - 8.1.1 As an ultimate objective it is recommended that when adequate facilities of men, material and money are made available the number of PHCs should be increased. It is felt that for a proper coverage there should be a PHC for 50,000 population. Each

- PHC would have at least two doctors one of them should be a female.
- 8.1.2 The population in each PHC would be divided into 16 sub-centres, each having a population of about 3,000-3,500 depending on topography and means of communication.
- 8.1.3 Each sub-centre would have a team of one male and one female health worker.
- 8.b Taking into consideration the existing number of male and female health workers, it is recommended that:
- 8.b.1 A male health worker would have for the present to look after a population of 6 to 7 thousand.
- 8.b.2 A female health worker (ANM) would have a population of 10 to 12 thousand. This population be divided in two zones—one intensive area of 3 to 4 thousand or an area of not more than 5 K.M. in radius from her place of stay, where she will be responsible for maternity and Child Health and Family Planning services and the other 'twilight' areas where her services will be available for partial coverage on request only.
- 8.b.3 During the interim period, it is suggested that the services of trained dais be increasingly used particularly in the 'twilight' areas. In order to make the trained dais reliable assistants of the female Health Workers, they may be given a suitable remuneration.
9. Emphasis should be placed in the 5th Five Year Plan on increasing the training facilities of female health workers. The number of ANM schools should be increased particularly in the States that have an acute shortage.
10. Jurisdiction for each health supervisor;
- 10.a.1 With an ultimate objective of a PHC for 50,000 population having 16 centres, the work of eight health workers (4 males and 4 females) would be supervised by a group of two health supervisors, one male and one female.
- 10.a.2 These supervisors should preferably stay in the area of the four sub-centres they have to supervise.
- 10.b. With the existing situation of having a much larger number of male health supervisors as compared to the female health supervisors, it is recommended that for the time being one male health supervisor may supervise the work of 3-4 male health workers and the female health supervisor (LHV) may supervise the work of 4 female health workers.
- 10.c. The present day lady health visitors now designated as female Health Supervisors should be withdrawn from all posts other than those of ANM supervisors. For example, lady health visitors at PHC headquarters, or at urban centres or in district headquarters, etc. should be withdrawn and posted for field work of the sector allotted. Nurse-Midwives may be posted in their place in urban centres and the District for static duties.
- 10.d Nurse-midwives with community Health training or qualified public health nurses should be recruited to make up the deficiency in the number of female Health Supervisors.
11. Two-thirds of the posts of the Health Supervisors both male and female should be reserved for promotion from the health workers' cadres. The remaining one-third should be filled by direct recruitment.
12. Training:
it is recommended that a small group consisting of health administrators, trainers and technical experts be constituted to go into the details of the training that is to be

- imparted to the future multipurpose workers and their supervisors. Such a group would also devise manuals, and prescribe curricula for the training of the present day unipurpose workers in order to make them multipurpose workers. The course content and the duration of training for those who are to be recruited in future as multipurpose worker will also be indicated by this group alongwith the places where such a training can be imparted.
- 12.a The same group should examine the existing curricula of the ANMs and LHVs and suggest ways and means to make the training of these functionaries more practical and job-oriented.
- 12.b Pending the recommendations of the proposed group the Committee recommends:
- 12.b.1 The existing unipurpose peripheral male workers may be given 1-2 weeks orientation training followed by 6 to 8 weeks intensive training
- 12.b.2 The supervisory workers should receive 1 to 2 weeks orientation training followed by 6-8 weeks common training with the junior health workers plus 2 weeks of supervisory training.
- 12.b.3 The duration of ANM and LHV training can be conveniently reduced by six months in each case.
- 12.c The minimum educational qualifications for the new entrants as Health Workers (females) should be preferably matriculation or equivalent with science and biology and for the male Health Workers, Matriculation with Science and Biology. For the Health Supervisors (male and female) Higher Secondary with Science should be the minimum qualification.
- 12.d Training for all the workers engaged in the field of health, family planning and nutrition should be integrated,
- 12.e A training division should be established at the centre.
13. The job responsibilities of the proposed Health Workers and their supervisors (male and female) are given in Chapters IV and V.
14. The pay scales of the health workers and their supervisors should, as far as possible be made uniform in all States
15. The doctor-in-charge of a PHC should have the overall charge of all the supervisors and health workers in his area. He will be assisted by the Block Health Assistant for his headquarters' work.
16. The doctors of PHC during their visits to sub-centres will not only render health care to the population but will also check the work of the health workers and their supervisors. (6.4.1 1)
17. All the dispensaries in the jurisdiction of a primary health centre should be linked with the PHC and each dispensary doctor should render referral services to the cases referred by the health workers
18. The doctors at the PHC should divide the population on a geographical basis for their field visits. While one doctor attends to the out-patients and in-patients at the PHC, the other doctors should go out on field visits and extend integrated health, family planning and nutrition services to the population. Thus each doctor will be at the PHC for three days and will be away on field visits for the other three days of the week.
- Wherever there is one lady doctor at the PHC, she should render specialist services for maternity and child health to the entire PHC population
19. In order to bring about an effective integration of workers engaged in vertical programmes of health and family planning, the concept should be extended to the district and the

State level. The division of work amongst the district medical officers should be on a geographical basis rather than on a programme basis.

20. The concept of medical colleges integrating all health, family planning, nutrition, and training programmes, has been put forward.
21. It is suggested that there is no valid need for mobile sterilisation units. For IUD work there may be a justification for maintenances of some units but their continuation should be made subject to fulfilment of specified targets.

National admission test for medical colleges

3980. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the scheme for introducing a national admission test for all medical colleges in the country as approved by the Supreme Court;

(b) the progress made towards the introduction of the Scheme; and

(c) whether it is intended to bring progressively all admissions to the medical courses under a single national admission test?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The salient features of the Scheme for holding All India Entrance Examination for admission to medical colleges as approved by the Supreme Court are as under:

- (i) The examination will be held for 15% of the total seats in MBBS/BDS Course without taking into account any reservations validly made;
- (ii) The Scheme is confined to all

medical colleges or institutions run by the Union of India or a State Government or a Municipal or other local authority except those specifically exempted by the Supreme Court from the purview of the Scheme;

- (iii) The students of Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir will not be eligible to appear in the examination;
- (iv) The examination will be conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi from the Academic year 1988-89;
- (v) The medium of examination will be English only;
- (vi) Only Indian nationals will be eligible for appearing in the examination;
- (vii) Examination centres will be all over India in the Capital cities of each States and Union Territory.

(b) The first All India Pre-Medical/Pre-Dental Entrance Examination which was to be conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education on 3rd May, 1987 has since been postponed till 1988-89. Session as per the directions of the Supreme Court given on 3.8.1987.

(c) Yes, as an ultimate objective with the consent and involvement of the States.

Screening of school text books

3941. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the work done by the National Council of Educational Research and Training during 1986-87 and associated bodies in screening school text books prescribed in various States or by various examination boards from the point of view of national integration;

(b) the work programme for 1987-88; and

(c) the difficulties encountered in monitoring new text books prescribed by the authorities and steps taken to overcome these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The first phase of evaluation of textbooks under which textbooks in Languages and History were to be evaluated, was completed in 1985. In the second phase of the Programme of Evaluation of School Text Books from the Standpoint of National Integration, textbooks in Geography, Civics, Sociology and Anthropology were taken up for evaluation. During 1986-87, the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan have completed the second phase of the programme.

NCERT has evaluated textbooks in Hindi under the programme of sample evaluation of school textbooks prescribed by States/UTs. Orientation programmes for authors and reviewers of textbooks in Hindi were organised. It had also organised the 8th National Conference of School textbooks at Madras in August 1986. A brochure entitled "Evaluation of Textbooks—Guidelines" has also been brought out by the Council in 1986 for the use of concerned agencies in the States.

(b) The NCERT would persuade the States which have initiated the programme of evaluation of textbook from Standpoint of National Integration in its second phase, to complete the work during 1987-88. The Council would continue its programme sample evaluation of textbooks of States during 1987-88. A Programme for evaluation of the new textbooks to be brought out by the States is also proposed to be developed. The Council would organise programmes for textbook authors who would be oriented in the art of writing textbooks

keeping in view the aspect of National Integration. It also proposes to organise a National Conference on School Text-books in which the progress of the programme of evaluation of textbooks from National Integration would be discussed.

(c) The major problems faced by NCERT is that a large number of textbooks are to be evaluated. Therefore, NCERT could only do a sample evaluation. A system of monitoring is proposed to be jointly evolved by the NCERT and States.

[*Translation*]

Condition of G.T. Road in Bihar

3982. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Grand Trunk Road in some places in Bihar is very miserable; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to repair it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir. Grand Trunk Road in Bihar is in traffic worthy condition except for the approach to Barakar bridge.

(b) The estimate for 1st stage strengthening of approach road to new Barakar bridge on NH 2 has already been sanctioned and strengthening work will be taken up shortly.

[*English*]

Research in Unani Medicines Efficacy on Malaria

3983. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine has undertaken a research project on Malaria with

the objective of evaluating the therapeutic efficacy of some Unani herbal drug; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine is conducting trials with Unani Medicine in various combinations. The Studies are still at preliminary stage and are being continued.

Grants for Sports Activities to one School Per Taluka

3984. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated a new scheme of giving one time grant for sports activities on one school per taluka basis, and

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

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

(b) Under the scheme, initially one School will be selected in each Taluka/Block at a place other than District, Sub-division or Block headquarters Central Govt. will give one time assistance of Rs 1 lakh for provision of an athletic track, purchase of durable equipment like goal posts, hurdles, etc. and for construction of a gymnasium. The Central assistance will be conditional on the School employing a full-time teacher in Physical Education and making a provision of at-least Rs. 15,000/- per year for maintenance of equipment and purchase of consumable stores.

Research to Implant Organs like Liver in Human Body

3985. DR. D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that research to implant organs like liver in the human body in place of highly diseased organs is fast progressing in the developed countries; and*

(b) whether an attempt has been made by our scientists to start such a research in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) The Government is aware that liver is being implanted in many developed countries in the world.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Indian Council of Medical Research, no such research has been attempted in the country.

News Item Captioned "Gastro-Enteritis Claims 30 lives"

3986. SHRI D.N REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "Gastro-enteritis claims 30 lives" which appeared in the Newstime dated 23 July, 1987;

(b) if so, the action taken by Union Government to prevent the spreading of this dangerous disease;

(c) whether any medical team has been sent to study the situation; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) The Government has seen the News Report.

(b) to (d): The State Government of Andhra Pradesh are taking all necessary remedial measures to control the spread of Gastro-enteritis as under:

- 1 House-to-house survey to detect cases and for proper treatment of patients
2. Health education campaign intensified to create awareness among the people for improving personal hygiene.
- 3 Dis-infection of all sources of drinking water supply
4. Propagation of use of Oral Rehydration Salt

No request for medical team has been received from the State Government. The situation is reported to be under control.

Floods in Luni River

3987 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN · Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 2399 on 18 October, 1982 regarding plan from Rajasthan for protection by floods of the Luni River and state:

(a) whether a master plan has been framed by Rajasthan Government for protection of the region affected by the flood of Luni River to this date,

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of House;

(c) the expenditure to be incurred thereon annually and what will be the Central share therein; and

(d) the details of the work started and completed under the Master Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES : (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Master Plan for Luni basin for protection from floods has not been received by the Central Government for appraisal.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

[Translation]

Supply of T.B. Medicines to States

3988 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN · Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether T.B. cases are increasing due to poverty and malnutrition and it has affected most of the drought prone districts of Rajasthan like Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur,

(b) whether medicines named Rifampicin, Isoniazid and streptomycin injections which are used to cure T.B are very costly and are made available to T.B. Clinics in very meagre quantity,

(c) whether as a result of it, poor patients do not get free treatment and they spread the disease and die quite early and

(d) if so, whether Union Government propose to supply the aforesaid medicines to State Governments in large quantities at cheaper rates and thus help to control the T.B disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) There is no evidence to show that the T.B. cases are increasing in the districts of Rajasthan.

(b) Rifampicin and Pyrazinamide are not being routinely used under the programme. Sufficient quantities of anti-T B drugs like INH, Thiacetazone, Streptomycin, PAS and Ethambutol are being supplied to each District T.B Centre on receipt of their Annual Consumption and Requirement Statement.

(c) Under the N.T.B.C. Programme free diagnostic and treatment facilities are available in the country.

(d) During 1987-88, an allocation of Rs. 1179.50 lakhs has been made for provision of anti-T.B. drugs to the States and these drugs are supplied to the T.B. patients by the States free of cost.

Central University in Rajasthan

3989. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to open a Central University in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, when this University is proposed to be set up and the place where it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Incidents of Night Blindness in Drought Hit Areas

3991. DR. V. VENKATESH
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

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

(a) whether incidents of night blindness caused by malnutrition have attained alarming proportions in different drought hit areas of various States;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported from different States during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 and;

(c) what steps are being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Night-blindness is caused mainly by Vitamin 'A' deficiency in the food intake like green, leafy vegetable. In drought-hit areas, it is known that with poor dietary intake, night blindness occurs. No statistical data are available from the State Governments for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(c) Vitamin 'A' prophylaxis programme is being continued through network for MCH services to cover children in the age-group of 1-6 years all over the country.

New Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1987-88

3992. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some new Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the number of such Vidyalayas proposed to be opened in different States during the above financial year;

(c) the details of the places identified in different States for the location of these Vidyalayas; and

(d) the details of the locations in Andhra Pradesh where such Vidyalayas are to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). No decision has as yet been taken about the number and locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened during 1987-88.

Pay Scales to Librarians and Physical Instructors of Various Universities and Colleges

3993. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give parity to Librarians and Physical Instructors of various Universities and Colleges in the country regarding their pay scales and other facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of teachers organisations thereto; and

(d) if parity is not to be given, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The Mehrotra Committee in Part-B of its report, had recommended the same scales of pay and career advancement opportunities which they had proposed for teachers, in the case of Librarians and Directors of Physical Education also, and the appointment of an Expert Committee to work out the details of qualifications, evaluation procedure, etc. This Committee has also made its recommendations concerning qualifications to be prescribed for recruitment and promotion, in July 1987. These recommendations are still to be considered by the Government.

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

Grants to Deccan College, Pune for compilation of Sanskrit Dictionary

3994. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total grant sanctioned and given to Deccan College, Pune for compiling a

Sanskrit Dictionary on historical principles during the last three years;

(b) whether the work done so far under the project has been evaluated;

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

(d) the names, prices and dates of publications of all works published under this project;

(e) whether all these research publications are made available at subsidised prices to all libraries, scholars and educational institutions;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The total grant given to Deccan College Pune for compilation of Sanskrit Dictionary on Historical principles during the last three years is as under :

1984-85	Rs 5,64,594 50/-
1985-86	Rs.5,37,695.35/-
1986-87	Rs 9,00,000.00/-

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Five Review Committees evaluated the work in 1954, 1968, 1972, 1977 and 1986 respectively.

(d) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Periodical Review of "Health For All By 2000 AD" Scheme

3995. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of the scheme "Health for All by 2000 AD" is reviewed periodically in all the States;

(b) whether the target will be achieved as Scheduled;

(c) whether the target has been achieved even now in Kerala in many respects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) and (b). Progress of setting up of infrastructure for achievement of goals under "Health for All" is reviewed regularly. It is expected that the goals for establishment of health sub-centres and Primary Health Centres will be achieved in full by 1990. The requirement in respect of community health centres is proposed to be achieved in phased manner.

(c) and (d). In respect of Kerala, the position of achievement of targets is as indicated below :

	Target	Achievement
Subcentre	5203	3374
PHCs	1028	423

[*Translation*]

Completion of Hospital at Jafarpur (Najafgarh)

3996. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction work of 100 bed hospital in Jafarpur (Najafgarh) is going on at a very slow speed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) and (b). No. Sir. The construction work of the hospital will be completed in May, 1989.

[*English*]

Removal of pan Shops from Platforms

3997. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had consulted passenger associations and Railway Zonal Advisory Committees before deciding on removing pan shops from platforms;

(b) the public reaction at stations where pan shops have been removed; and

(c) how far the experiment has been found successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir. Decision to gradually stop sale of pan at stations has been taken with a view to further improve the cleanliness at stations.

(b) Some representations have been received.

(c) There is general improvement in cleanliness.

Introduction of more trains between Gaya and Calcutta

3998. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers from Gaya going to Calcutta in the morning do not get seats in the long distance trains between Mughalsarai and Howrah/Sealdah; and

(b) if so, whether more trains are proposed to be introduced between Gaya and Calcutta?

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

(b) Does not arise.

'Grade' System for X and XII Class Examinations results

3999. DR. B. L. SHAILESH:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

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

(a) whether as part of the examination reforms advocated in new education policy, it is proposed to do away with the present system of declaring results in the form of marks and divisions in Class X and XII board examination and replaced by a system of grades in the next few years;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed reforms and the introduction of the grade system in the schools; and

(c) the stage at which it stands at present?

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

(b) and (c) The details of Grading System have yet to be worked out. As a preliminary step, a seminar was recently organised by NCERT in July '87 in which a 9-point Grading System has been recommended for adoption by different Boards of Secondary Education. The Seminar has recommended introduction of Grading System for Class X with effect from 1990 and for Class XII with effect from 1992. However, this schedule of implementation has yet to be accepted by the different Boards.

Loss due to Strike by Employees of Stevedores at Bombay Port

4000. DR. B. L. SHAILESH:
DR. DATTA SAMANT:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the strike by employees of the Stevedores at Bombay Port;

(b) the total loss to the economy due to the recent strike by employees of the Stevedores at the Bombay Port direct and indirect losses incurred by port users, the Port Trust and various sectors of the industry;

(c) the loss entailed as a result of a number of vessels waiting for a berth and those lying idle on their berths per day, and

(d) the long-term measures being taken to avert such massive loss to the nation as a result of such port strikes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) The monthly rated carpenters, gearmen, gear watchmen, godown khalasis and cart pullers employed by private stevedores in Bombay Port went on strike from 16th July, 1987 to 31st July, 1987 to press their demand for registration under Bombay Dock Labour Board

(b) and (c). It is not possible to quantify the direct or indirect losses suffered by various agencies on account of the strike

(d) Every effort is made to see that cordial labour relations are maintained at the Ports by negotiations/discussions with the representatives of the unions/ federations both by the Port Management as well as by the Government. However, in certain cases, the unions, without availing of such facilities resort to strike. Government on its part will continue all efforts to maintain cordial labour relations.

Missing and Damaged Antiques of National Museum

4001. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of cases of missing and damages of antique objects of National Museum under investigation by C.B.I., with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): There is only one case being investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation. According to National Museum, the "Golconda Rumal" was found missing and the matter has been brought to the notice of police authorities.

Guidelines of Bureau of Public Enterprises about promotion Policy in SAIL

4002. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises regarding the cadre structure, promotion policy and other emoluments of the executives working under steel industries of the country are being given effect to; and

(b) if so, the names of the steel industries who are not giving effect to these guidelines, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Bureau of Public Enterprises have not issued any guidelines regarding cadre structure promotion policy and other emoluments of the executives working in SAIL or in Steel Industries.

(b) Does not arise.

Regional Centre of Indira Gandhi Open University at Kerala

4003. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minis-

ter of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to open a regional centre of Indira Gandhi Open University in Kerala; 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 (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Indira Gandhi National Open University has requested the Government of Kerala to provide suitable accommodation to open a Regional Centre of the University in the State. The University has not received any response from the State Government so far.

Asian Development Bank Aid for Cochin Port

4004. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank aid for Cochin Port sanctioned last year is pending clearance with the Public Investment Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Government has not yet sanctioned the Project. The Public Investment Board is now seized of the matter and its recommendations are awaited. The Asian Development Bank has not yet sanctioned the loan for the project.

Level Crossings and overbridges in Assam

4005. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the presence of several Railway level-crossings along the National Highways in Assam is a great hindrance towards maintenance of a free and uninterrupted flow of traffic along these National highways;

(b) if so, whether State Government of Assam had submitted any proposals to the Union Government for inclusion of ten overbridges in the Seventh Plan;

(c) if so, whether any action was taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Government of Assam have initiated proposals for road over bridges at five locations.

(c) The proposals are in various stages of processing. These will be considered for sanction as and when the proposals have been jointly verified and an undertaking is received from the State Government regarding sharing of cost as per the extent conventions.

(d) Does not arise.

Operation Blackboard Projects submitted by States

4006. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
DR. SUDHIR ROY:

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

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories which have submitted their Operation Blackboard projects;

(b) the financial outlays of the projects submitted by each such State and Union Territory;

(c) the extent of grant to which each of the project would be entitled;

(d) the details regarding approval granted to each of the above projects;

(e) the items of equipment, etc. which are generally included in the operation black-board; and

(f) the number of school buildings constructed under operation blackboard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (f). The scheme for implementing the 'Operation Blackboard' envisaged in the National Policy on Education 1986 has been finalised and circulated to States/Union Territories on 26th May, 1987. It is proposed to implement the scheme in a phased manner by taking up 20% of blocks/ municipal areas in 1987-88, 30% in 1988-89 and 50% in 1989-90. For the programme to be implemented in 1987-88, proposals are awaited from States/Union Territories. It is understood that in States/Union Territories, a survey is being conducted to assess availability/deficiency of facilities in the schools and project reports are being prepared for sanction under the scheme. This survey will also assess the number of school buildings to be constructed.

Assistance would be provided to the States/Union Territories when proposals are received. The Central assistance will be provided for essential items such as mats, furniture for teachers, teaching and learning equipment, books for school library, newspapers and periodicals, games materials, drinking water facilities and salary for second teacher in single teacher schools. For construction of Primary School buildings and toilet units, funds will be provided under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes.

Coastal Railway Project in Maharashtra

4007. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of Coastal Railway Project in Maharashtra;

(b) the time by which the Nagothane-Dasgaon section is likely to be completed;

(c) the time by which the coastal railway is likely to be completed upto Chiplen;

(d) the next rail-link, if any, proposed to be taken in hand after the completion of this route;

(e) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has offered for completing the earth-work under Local employment Guarantee Scheme, under its own budgetary provisions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). Nagothane lies on Bombay-Roha section, which has already been commissioned.

Roha-Dasgaon and Dasgaon-Chiplen are two small parts of the proposed West Coast Railway Project. Updating of the surveys already conducted is in progress to evaluate the project as a whole. Further action will be considered on receipt and examination of the report. However, survey for Mangalore-Udupi has been completed and its report sent to the Planning Commission for consideration and clearance.

(e) No such offer for this line has been received.

(f) Does not arise.

Proposal for a Coastal Highway connecting Bombay and Mangalore

4008. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for undertaking construction of a coastal highway connecting Bombay and Mangalore on the West Coast;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether any funds have been earmarked for this project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Owing to financial stringency and other priority considerations, it is not possible at present to declare the coastal road in question as a National Highway or to render financial assistance in any Centrally-Sponsored Scheme.

Report on Rural Institutions

4009. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether report on rural institutions has been submitted:

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

(c) the details of the action taken on the report?

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

(b) It has been recommended that the new pattern of rural institutes will be an instrument of social change. It will be community based with emphasis on micro level planning at the grass root level. The academic programmes of the rural institutes will be work-oriented with emphasis on self-employment. The rural institutes will preferably be composite in character, combining programmes from primary to higher education. The institutes will lay emphasis on an educational package comprising teaching, research and extension. Extension programmes will be so developed as to make a real and quantifiable impact upon the development process in the selected blocks.

(c) Action has been initiated for formulation of a detailed scheme for the implementation of the programme for the development of rural institutes in the light of the recommendations made in the report.

Psychological test for A.S.Ms.

4010. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether psychological test has been introduced for the post of Assistant Station Masters of operating department in Railways;

(b) if so, the date from which it has been introduced, and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The test has been prescribed for the category of Assistant Station Masters at the time of direct recruitment.

(b) Instructions in this regard were issued on 14 September, 1972

(c) In the direct recruitment of Assistant Station Masters, the candidates are sub-

jected to a psychological test by the Psycho-Technical Cell of the Research Designs and Standards Organisation. Only such of them as qualify the test and are otherwise found suitable, are empanelled. The psychological test is, however, only a qualifying test, the merit position of the successful candidates included in the panel being based on their performance in the written test and viva voce.

Change in specifications of Steel Sheets for Gas Cylinders

4011. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India has changed the specifications of the steel sheets supplied to the gas cylinder manufacturers;

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

(c) whether the specifications conform to safety standards?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes, Sir.

Review of Leprosy Eradication Programme

4012. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the leprosy eradication programme has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the shortcomings noticed therein; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Independent Evaluation of the National Leprosy Eradication Programme was carried out in February, 1986 and again in April, 1987.

(b) and (c). Recommendations and action taken on the report of the evaluation done in 1986 is placed at Statement-I. *(Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4908/87)* The recommendations made in 1987 evaluation report is given in Statement-II. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 4908/87]*

Financial position of Paradip Port Trust

4013. **SHRI RACHAKANTA DIGAL:**
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial position of Paradip Port Trust is serious and it is running in huge loss;

(b) if so, the overall deficit of the port Trust in 1986-87;

(c) whether the Port Authorities have requested Government to stop and also waive the recovery of interest on the outstanding amount; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps being taken to improve the financial position of the port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The financial position of Paradip Port Trust has been showing improvement for the last three years. The Port has generated an Operating surplus of about Rs. 9.73 crores (provisional) during 1986-87 as compared to Operating surplus of Rs. 31 lakhs during 1985-86 and an Operating deficit of Rs. 6.92 crores during 1984-85.

(b) The net deficit of the Port Trust for the year 1986-87 after taking into account

interest payable on Government loans and payments on account of retirement, gratuities, ex-gratia and other benefits comes to Rs. 2.58 crores and the accumulated net deficit is Rs. 56.51 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Proposals to grant moratorium on payment of capital and ways and means of loans and on payment of interest and to waive penal interest on defaulted debts are under consideration.

Water scarcity and its Economic use

4015. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has initiated a programme of creating public awareness regarding water scarcity and its economic use;

(b) whether guidelines have been sent to the State Governments to create public awareness;

(c) if so, in what ways Government propose to implement the above programme; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d). This is being done through publications, seminars, etc. Water Resources Day is observed at various places in the country to create awareness of water as a scarce and valuable resource. Conservation of water is also covered in the draft National Water Policy. In the context of current water scarcity, the States affected by drought have been requested to review operational measures to ensure a more scientific regulation of reservoirs and to conserve water for optimum use.

Road construction works undertaken by IRCC in India

4016. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Road Construction Corporation has undertaken road construction work in any States.

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

(c) whether Indian Road Construction Corporation proposes to take up construction work of some express-way or State road in Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Corporation has recently been awarded work of three sections of the Calcutta Durgapur Expressway.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Improvements needed in AIIMS

4017. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the branches in All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi need improvement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Medical Science is dynamic and continuous improvement is necessary

for its advancement. Hence there is always scope of improvement.

(b) To keep pace with the latest developments, opportunities are made available to the faculty of AIIMS for upgradation of skills through interaction with scientists in other institutions in India and abroad. They are also allowed to have an access to the latest diagnostic and therapeutic equipment. An allocation of Rs. 32 crores has been made to the AIIMS during Seventh Plan for their development activities.

[Translation]

Salary of vendors in Southern and South Central Railway

4018. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vendors working on Commission basis in the Southern Central Railways till now are being given regular monthly salary equal to that given to class IV employees of the Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when this system was introduced;

(d) whether this system is being introduced in other Railways also; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Such of the commission vendors on the Southern Railway, in respect of whom an interim order has been passed by the Supreme Court, are being paid salary at the same rate as is being paid to the Group 'D' staff of Railways. No such payment has yet commenced on South Central Railway.

(d) and (e). Government have not taken any general decision in the matter. There are certain writ petitions pending in the supreme court and the matter is sub-judice.

Comparative Performance of Steam, Diesel and Electric Locos

4019. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compared to steam and diesel tractions the electric traction is comparatively cheaper taking into account the fuel expenditure;

(b) if so, what is the fuel expenditure for 1000 tonne kilometre in the case of the three types of tractions;

(c) what is the percentage position of the number of steam, diesel and electric tractions; and

(d) what is the target that has been fixed for the number of locomotives of three types and by what time it will be reached?

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

(b) Fuel cost for 1,000 Gross Tonne Kilometres for 1985-86;

Steam	Rs. 48.48
Diesel	Rs. 15.00
Electric	Rs. 10.90

(c) Traction No. of Percentage
 Locos
 (as on 31.3.86)

Steam	5,571	56.2%
Diesel	3,047	30.7%
Electric	1,302	13.1%

(d) The Railway's Seventh Plan envisaged acquisition of 883 diesel locomotives and 552 electric locomotives. Target for reduction of steam locomotives in Seventh Plan is 2000 Nos.

[*Translation*]

Demands/Strike of Pharmacists

4020. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

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

(a) the action taken by Government so far to end the Pharmacists' strike continuing since June, 1987;

(b) the main demands of these Pharmacists and the demands out of them accepted by Government as also the demands which are not being accepted by Government due to some difficulties and if so, the difficulties being experienced in this regard; and

(c) the time by which Pharmacists' and Nurses' strike is likely to end and the burden to be borne by Government in case their demands are accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

According to the information available, the Pharmacists working in Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee etc have gone on strike with effect from 15-6-1987 in favour of their demands. Position regarding main demands of the Pharmacists and the decision taken thereon or otherwise is as follows:—

Demands	Position
(i) Pay scales at par with other diploma holders Rs. 1400-2600.	(i) Not accepted.
(ii) At least three promotions during service.	(ii) As there is by and large no organised cadre of Pharmacists, the demand for giving three promotions to the Pharmacists during the service cannot be contemplated at this stage.
(iii) Parity in the pay scales of Union Territories and Central Government Pharmacists	(iii) The pay scales of Pharmacists under the Central Government and those working in Union Territories have been fixed as per the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission and accepted by the Government. The Government are advised that the present scales of pay of Pharmacists have been fixed in accordance with the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission which had taken all relevant factors into consideration. However, the matter is again under consideration of the Government
(iv) Separate Directorate of Pharmacy	(iv) There is no proposal at present to establish a separate Directorate of Pharmacy under the Central Government

2. The Government has not received any report that Nurses had gone on strike with Pharmacists. It is upto the Pharmacists to call off their strike.

[English]

CGHS Doctors' demand for parity with All India Services

4021. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
SHRI MAHINDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether one of the demands of CGHS doctors is to give parity with

other All India Administrative Class I Services; and

(b) if so, the difficulties of Government in meeting this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). A Statement indicating the demands of the doctors and the

decision of Government on these demands is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The demands are as follows:—

- (i) Higher scale of pay at the entry point than those recommended by the Pay Commission.
- (ii) Three time-bound promotions in the first 15 years of service.
- (iii) Non-Practising Allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of the Revised Pay Scale without ceiling, falling which they should be permitted private practice. Non Practising Allowance to be treated as part of pay for purposes pertaining to Government Service.
- (iv) Other demands like grant of Conveyance Allowance at higher rates, Rural Area Allowance, Administrative Allowance, Teaching/Specialist Allowance, Risk Allowance Special Pay and Professional Allowance, Enhancement of age of retirement from 58 to 62-65 years and a unified cadre of Central Health Service instead of four sub-cadres.

(b) After examining all the demands, a package has been offered to the doctors. The main features of this package are as follows:

- (i) Medical Officers will get promotion to the post of Senior Medical Officer after 5 years by suitable adjustment of cadre strength. Senior Medical Officer with a total of 12 years of regular service in Group 'A' will enter the next grade of Chief Medical Officer provided they have put in 2 years service as Senior Medical Officer. Strength of non-functional Selection Grade is to be fixed at 15% of the total number of Senior Duty Posts and Chief Medical Officers with 2 years of regular service will be eligible for this grade subject to availability of posts. Promotion will be on merit-cum-seniority basis.
- (ii) Assistant Professor will be able to

secure promotion as Associate Professor after 3 years and Associate Professor can hope to get with the grade of Rs. 4500-5700 after 6 years of service as Associate Professor. A new intermediate scale of Rs. 3700-5000 is being introduced for specialist Grade II Officers of Non-Teaching and Public Health Sub-Cadre which they will be getting after 5 years of service. The Specialist Grade II Officers in this Sub-cadre will be considered for placement in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 after 9 years of service in Specialist Grade II. All these placements in higher grades will be arranged by suitable restructuring of the Cadre.

- (iii) 15 additional posts in Supertime level (Teaching Sub-cadre) will be sanctioned on ad-hoc basis pending Cadre Review—to be filled on the basis of merit-cum-fitness. 10 additional posts at Supertime level will be sanctioned for the Specialist Non-Teaching Sub-cadre on ad-hoc basis pending Cadre Review—to be filled on the basis of merit-cum-fitness.
- (iv) The Non-Practising Allowance has been increased from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 600/- to Rs. 600/- to Rs. 900/- The amount of Conveyance Allowance has also been increased and it has been introduced for Specialist and General Duty Officers in hospitals. An Annual allowance of Rs. 3000 per annum for professional pursuits has been accepted for Specialists. For General Duty Officers, the allowance will be Rs. 1200/- per annum.

The Cadre Review Committee has been set up to make recommendations for improving career progression of the officers in different Sub-Cadres and various grades in those Sub-Cadres including Supertime Grade.

Mineral Development Board

4022. SHRI RADHAKANTA

DIGAL:

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA
MURTY:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to wind up Mineral Development Board;

(b) if so, the reasons why the Mineral Development Board is proposed to be wound up;

(c) whether a viable Agency would be set up to undertake mineral development programme;

(d) how many employees are going to be retrenched with the winding up of the Board; and

(e) the alternative jobs proposed to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Government have decided to wind up the Mineral Development Board.

(b) The functions being performed by the Mineral Development Board were found to be of limited utility.

(c) Mineral Development programmes are already being handled on a national basis by agencies such as Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India under the overall supervision of the Department of Mines.

(d) The total number of employees facing retrenchment is 31.

(e) Efforts are being made to relocate as many employees as possible.

Sub-standard Drugs produced by Drug Companies

4023. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that 20 per cent of drugs produced by well known drug companies in India were found sub-standard,

(b) if so, the details regarding cases detected by Government in this regard during the last three years; 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) to (c). The percentage of sub-standard drugs required during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as follows:—

Years	No. of samples tested	No. of samples found sub-standard	Percentage of sub-standard
1983-84	16768	2535	14.98%
1984-85	18504	3532	19.08%
1985-86	19035	2705	14.20%

Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules whenever any sample of drug is found to be sub-standard, actions like withdrawal of batch from the market, cancellation/suspension of Licences and

prosecution of the firm depending upon the nature of test reports are taken by the State Drugs Controllers who are the Licensing Authorities.

Establishment of National Rural Universities

4024. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish National Universities for the development of villages;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; 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 (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The national Policy on Education *inter-alia* states that the new pattern of the Rural University will be consolidated and developed on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary ideas on education so as to take up the challenges of micro-planning at grossroot levels for the transformation of rural areas. The Programme of Action for the implementation of the Policy envisages the establishment of a Central Council of Rural Institutes for the implementation of a well-coordinated programme for the development of rural institutes. Details of the proposed Central Council and the scheme have not yet been finalised.

Banned Drug Formulations

4025. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had banned more than twenty two types of drug formulations around 1983;

(b) if so, whether these drug formulations continued to be available in the market;

(c) whether Kerala High Court had ruled on a public interest litigation in the matter;

(d) if so, whether the matter has now reached Supreme Court resulting in Drug Companies obtaining stay orders on Government against banning drugs;

(e) whether drug companies have reformulated their products by new ingredients; and

(f) the steps taken to safeguard public interest and public health?

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

(b) Some firms have filed Writ petitions in different High Court in respect of their formulations affected by the Notification and stay orders from the High Courts. Formulations for which stay orders have been obtained are available in the market.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Supreme Court had directed the Druge Controller (India) to decide whether high dose combination of Oestrogen and Progesterone should be permitted for marketing in the country by conducting Public Enquiries. The Supreme Court has also directed that the High Courts which have earlier granted stay orders may be moved to vacate the same.

(e) The permission for reformulation of products with new ingredients is given by the State Drugs Control Authorities.

(f) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 1982, Government have acquired powers to prohibit manufacture and sale of drugs which are found irrational or injurious to health. Accordingly Notification prohibiting manufacture and sale of 26 categories of drugs and combinations of drugs have been issued.

A sub-committee of the Drugs Consultative Committee is continuously screening the formulations marketed in the country

from the angle of safety, efficacy and rationality, in the interest of public health.

Establishment of Disaster Management Departments

4026. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Golden Hour Project' has been launched in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to establish a Disaster Management Department at Centre and in all States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Association of Trauma Care of India has been asked to evolve a National Plan for Disaster Management; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and progress made in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Golden Hour Project is in operation in the city of Bombay for more than 1½ years. In this project, wireless fitted ambulances are located at various strategic places in Bombay to transfer serious patients to hospitals.

(c) to (e). The subject of Disaster Management is handled by full time Relief Commissioners in the States and, therefore, there is no need to have a Disaster Management Department in the States. The primary responsibility for providing relief in the event of natural calamity is of the State Governments for which suitable margin money has been fixed by the successive Finance Commissions. The present quantum of margin money is Rs.

240.75 crores, 50% of which is provided by the Central Government. In case the State Government finds it necessary to supplement their resources in this regard the States can approach the Central Government with a memorandum stating the extent of damages and requirement of funds for tackling the Disaster. On the basis of recommendations of the Central Team and the High Level Committee on Relief, necessary financial assistance is sanctioned by the Central Govt. to the concerned States for tackling the calamity. In view of this procedure, the need for establishment of a Disaster Management Department at the Centre does not arise.

(f) Yes.

(g) Suitable assistance is provided to States/U.Ts., from time to time.

Central assistance for Optimum Utilisation of Agricultural Land with Surface Irrigation Facilities

4027. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any aid to States for the optimum utilisation of agricultural land with surface irrigation facilities during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; statewide;

(c) whether the aid includes facilities for water delivery and water removal system; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

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

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

(c) and (d). The activities for which

assistance is given under the Command Area Development and other Programmes include construction of field channels and field drains, introduction of rotational

supply of water to ensure equitable distribution, and encouraging installation of water saving devices like sprinkler/drip irrigation system.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No	Name of State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Andhra Pradesh	366 58	631 99	494 78
2.	Assam	47 35	63.84	55.45
3	Bihar	428.29	575 16	455 40
4	Goa	14 96	194.51	45 26
5	Gujarat	706 19	430.76	808 97
6.	Haryana	226 74	176 78	229 34
7	Himachal Pradesh	22 88	14 60	22.08
8	Jammu & Kashmir	54 45	53 26	30.60
9	Karnataka	616 75	408 95	1373 35
10	Kerala	53 51	79 89	230.69
11	Madhya Pradesh	670 54	643.21	563 68
12.	Maharashtra	408 04	1404 35	1968.75
13	Manipur	25.40	24.61	47.02
14.	Orissa	148.78	121.14	275.74
15.	Rajasthan	1050 49	723.56	646.59
16.	Tamil Nadu	302.06	230.86	405.48
17	Tripura	2.47	—	—
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1776 44	1190.73	1899.21
19	West Bengal	—	34 71	—

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Soz.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, our educational institutions throughout the country are in disarray because of the strike by the college and university teachers. Nobody listens to them. They have gone to the streets. Human Resource Development Minister has not heard them. He must come forward and listen to them.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. What are you doing, please wait for a minute. I have got it done you may talk to the hon Minister I have allowed a discussion on it. You may please talk to him

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: He must come forward for a negotiated settlement

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told. Please keep quiet.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Just listen I have allowed him. What do you say?

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxer): Mr. Speaker, I am raising a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Please listen to me. I have given a privilege notice against Prof. Dandavate and certain other

Members of the House for meeting the Swedish Ambassador.

Sir, it is. **

MR. SPEAKER: That is your point of view and not mine.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing him now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, no bread is available in the markets in Delhi for the last 10 days. I want some statement from the Minister of Civil Supplies Shri H K L Bhagat so that we can get bread in the market. Kindly ask him to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record and nobody has my permission.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: They have compromised the sovereignty of the nation. They have denigrated the Parliament. When the matter is before the House...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into it.

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: It is a violation of our sovereignty. Utmost disregard has been shown to this sovereign House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Just listen to me. Let me speak. Why are you speaking?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I propose that the entire House should condemn this action.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Neither of the two allows me to speak. Mr. Tewari, what are you doing? Please allow me to speak.

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: The entire House should condemn this ** act of the Opposition leaders....

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Will you allow it?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, I had told you yesterday.

[Translation]

That is what I am telling. Why do you not allow me to speak? That is what I want to say. It is not a good thing. What has gone wrong with you?

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, I told you yesterday it is your liberty to go and represent. It is their viewpoint to do like that but this is no point of privilege and I am not going to allow.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, I have given a notice against Mr. Amal Datta for making a false statement. You verify the record, Sir. Mr. Amal Datta has given a false statement yesterday that the booklet belongs to Mr. Janardhana Poojary. The records are very clear. I have brought the extract. Sir, you must have verified the record. It clearly says, "It is Mr. Poojary's own publication." This is a statement made

by Mr. Amal Datta yesterday whereas the publication belongs to the Janata Party.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, I have your privilege motion with me. I have gone through it. I warned Mr. Amal Datta yesterday that if he has said it, then he will have to apologise to the House. I have found out that it is on record. When he comes here, he will have to apologise. He agreed with me.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: (Mavelikara): About price rise...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, we are discussing that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: (Katwa): I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: For what?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: About a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: What is that?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: About corruption, malpractices and irregularities in the execution of gas-based power projects.

MR. SPEAKER: Now listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why not?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have your notice under Rule 184. I have asked for certain facts.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We will give you facts, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. When I get the facts, I will consider your motion and then decide.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Thank you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, I would like to know if what Mr. K.K. Tewary said went on record, in which case, Sir, we should be allowed to give our reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. Listen to me. The question is regarding ideas. Certain times, Members think about certain ideas. It is not against anybody. Sit down.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He said **

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgamala): He said it, Sir. Please check up the record.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He said like that.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not insist on it. I have told you that I will check the records. Do not insist, please. Please, resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The idea is like that. Otherwise we have also spoken.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and see me.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Ram Manohar Lohia Nursing Home is very miserable. All the utensils in the Nursing Home have broken. Furniture is in bad shape. The plight of heart patients cannot be explained. In short, the condition is very miserable.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, I have since written to them.

[English]

I have taken note of it. I have forwarded that to the Health Minister. I think she will take care of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, will you sit down please? Enough is enough. Sit down. Already it has been sent for facts.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): Sir, I have given a calling attention motion regarding the influx of Chakma refugees from Bangla Desh.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see to it.
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Why do you insist on a wrong thing. Please sit down.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a discussion on drought took place for 6 days in this House, but the situation in Haryana and Rajasthan is very bad even to-day. No relief material has so far reached there. There is nothing left for the people to eat.

MR. SPEAKER: What more can I do?

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: What you can do is that you can advise the Government to help us. Because a discussion took place here for so many days, but no fruitful result has come out.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): I have given a privilege notice against Dandavateji and others. When Parliament has set up a joint committee...

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard it. Why are you repeating it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mamataji, if you persist in doing this, I am tired of it. I have heard it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. This is most irrelevant. You have got a very bad habit of shouting all the time.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 and Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement of Ships) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 473 (E) in Gazettee of India dated the 11th May, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant

Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 4635/87]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 559 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1987 approving the Madras Port Trust (Licensing of persons for Handling Bulk Cargo or performance of Chipping and Painting and Cleaning Parts of Ship) Regulations, 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4636/87]

- (3) A copy of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1688 in Gazettee of India dated the 4th July, 1987 under section 8A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4637/87]

- (4) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SECE. 14(6)/TPT/2550-85 in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd May, 1987 under sub-section(4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4638/87]

ANNUAL Report and review on the working of Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi for 1985-86 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4639/87]

12.11 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

[English]

(i) Minutes

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Sixteenth Report.

(ii) Sixteenth Report

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

12.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to issue a commemorative stamp in memory of Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade**

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, Justice Mahadeo Govind

Ranade was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. He was also the founder of the Social Conference which was established in 1887 at Madras immediately after conclusion of the session of the Indian National Congress. Social Conferences were held every year along with the session of the Indian National Congress for a number of years. They focussed attention on the social reforms in India. A patriot as he was, Justice Ranade rendered yeoman service to the cause of social reforms. His birth centenary fell in 1942 and hence could not be properly celebrated as we had not attained independence then.

The birth centenary of social conference in 1987 is the proper occasion to pay homage to the services of Justice Ranade.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to release a postal stamp of Justice Ranade on this occasion.

[Translation]

- (ii) **Demand for Financial Assistance to dairies in Cooperative Sector to overcome Milk Shortage in the country**

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH (Guna): In most of the States of the country Cooperative dairies are running in losses due to the limited resources of the State Governments as well as due to the absence of the provision of margin money in the plan, high cost of the collection of milk in States like Madhya Pradesh where the density of the population is low, absence of the provision of compensation to the initial losses and meeting pre-operative expenses. Dr. Kurien has run successfully Anand Dairy and Amul. This proves that if the centre continues extending subsidy to the dairies, the story of the success of Anand and Amul can be repeated in many parts of the country. Besides this, as milk has not been declared as an essential commodity the milk vendors buy milk at a low price from the Cooperatives and the Government

dairies and then sell it after adulterating water in it. In this way they exploit both the milk producers and the consumers. They object in an organised way to the testing of milk and when the District Magistrate issues orders to increase the price of milk from the producer, the milk vendors take the matter to the court. It is high time that the Central Government gives attention towards the dairies in the Cooperative Sector and extend them grants and other direct assistance to enable them to overcome the crisis so that not only the milk producers get fair price, the consumers may also get pure and unadulterated packed milk.

(iii) Need to amend Copy Right Act, 1957 to avoid plagiarism.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): In Hindi writing, particularly in the field of novel writing, books are being brought out under pseudonym. This ghost writing is causing great exploitation of the original writers. This tendency is becoming very harmful. The books are written by some one and credit goes to some one else. In such writing, remuneration and royalty have to be forgone. The Government should ban such writing and enact a law so that the original writers may come into limelight and may earn respect and dignity which they deserve. The Government should make appropriate amendment to the Copy Right Act. The Hindi literature has been much harmed by such ghost writers.

(iv) Need to open 'Navodaya Vidyalayas' in districts of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Under the new education policy, one Navodaya Vidyalaya each is being opened in every district to provide opportunity to the talented students of the rural areas to avail of the education facilities. Due to their being educationally backward the students in rural areas do not get an opportunity to participate in the competitions of

national level but now on account of this policy, a student of the rural area can show his talent and become an able citizen and administrator of the country who can succeed in solving the problems of the rural people in the most effective way.

Under this policy, priority is to be given to the backward areas and the tribal dominated districts so that the students of those areas can get opportunities to compete with others and those persons who have been neglected for centuries together in the field of education due to the social injustice and discrimination may get an impetus from this policy. Under this programme Navodaya Schools were opened at eight places last year in Madhya Pradesh and this year sanction has been granted to open schools at 12 more places. But all these schools are being opened in the non-tribal dominated districts and tribal dominated districts are being neglected.

I, therefore, request the Government to give direction to the State Government to open Navodaya Schools in the tribal dominated districts along with non-tribal dominated districts in right proportion.

[English]

(v) Need to increase the Freedom Fighters' Pension

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): The pension amount to freedom fighters was fixed by the State and Central Governments long back. There have been price escalations year after year. The present amount of the pension for freedom fighters is too meagre.

The freedom fighters have also asked for a substantial increase in the amounts paid to them by Central and State Governments so as to meet their needs and make their life comfortable. I request the Government to take immediate action in the matter.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(vi) Need to introduce Vayudoot Service in Bhubaneswar, Jharsuguda Raipur sector

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): In order to give the people of Orissa the benefit of Air Services, Jharsuguda in the district of Sambalpur was proposed to be connected with Vayudoot Service in the year 1986-87. But it is regretted that the proposal has not yet been implemented. As a result, discontentment among the people is mounting. The Government of Orissa is also pressing this genuine demand to be accepted and put into practice immediately. The feasibility survey undertaken by the Orissa Industrial and Technical Constultancy Organisation Ltd (Subsidiary of the IDBI) has brought out that operation on the proposed Bhubaneswar-Jharsuguda-Raipur sector both ways will be extremely viable with a load factor ranging from 75 to 80 per cent in a 16 seater aircraft such as the Dornier which constitutes the mainstay of Vayudoot fleet. Jharsuguda is a DGCA managed air strip and is in excellent shape. It is very frequently used by State Government aircraft. Therefore, there will be absolutely no difficulty for Vayudoot in commencing its operations on Bhubaneswar-Jharsuguda-Raipur sector at a very short notice.

With this background, I urge upon the Government to take very prompt steps to introduce Vayudoot Service on this route without any further delay.

(vii) Need to provide basic facilities to tribals living near Nelapattu bird sanctuary in Andhra Pradesh.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Pulicot Islands near Sri Harikota of Andhra Pradesh have got about 22 villages where tribal people numbering about 35,000 are living. They do not have electricity, roads

and schools. People of that island do not have communication with other parts. Some cranes are coming now and then in the bird sanctuary in Nelapattu of the same area. Because of these cranes, the Government of India is not allowing roads and electricity in these areas. The people of these areas boycotted general elections in protest against the lack of facilities like electricity, schools and hospitals, in spite of 40 years of Independence. At one stage, they were asking whether human being were important or cranes. At this juncture, I request the Minister of Environment to relax these rules and give permission to Andhra Pradesh Government for providing proper roads, schools, hospitals and electricity in this area.

(viii) Need to reduce the price of cotton yarn and also to stop the export of yarn

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Powerloom and handloom industries give employment to millions of people in rural areas of India. Millions of powerloom, handloom labourers and cloth folding labourers have lost their jobs during the past three months due to yarn shortage in the country.

Yarn rates have increased abnormally in the last six months. Rate of 34 count weft yarn was Rs 1200/- for 50 kg per bag and Rs 1450/- for 50 kg per bag for 40 count yarn. Present rate for 34 count weft yarn is Rs. 1920/- for 50 kg per bag and Rs. 2200/- for 40 count weft yarn. There is nearly 55 per cent increase in the rates of yarn in the last six months. But the price of cloth has increased only by 15 per cent to 20 per cent. Due to heavy loss a number of powerloom and handloom factories have been closed in the past two to three months rendering millions of people in the rural areas jobless.

The main reasons for the yarn shortage is the export of cotton yarn. In view of the serious situation, the Government should intervene immediately and take steps to reduce the price of cotton yarn immediately. Cotton may be imported for the

time being and export of yarn below 44 count should be stopped immediately or at least cash incentive for yarn export should be stopped immediately.

[*Translation*]

(ix) **Need to amend Andhra Pradesh Education Order, 1974 and Andhra Pradesh Public Employment Order, 1975**

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the wake of two movements in Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions Order, 1974 and Andhra Pradesh Public Employment Order, 1975 were issued which solved the problem of the people of Telengana relating to their percentage in admissions in the universities and in Government jobs. Under this formula it was decided to give admission to 85 per cent local students and 15 per cent students of other areas in the professional college in accordance with the area of the University. Under another order it was decided to employ 85 per cent local people and 15 per cent non-local people in the Government Services. It was also decided to fill the first gazetted post like doctor, junior engineer, tehsildar etc. in some departments to the people of the zone. But in certain other departments like police, industries etc. the gazetted post was to be filled on state level basis. In this way there has been localisations in the matter of admission and employment in the whole of Andhra Pradesh. Several complaints have been made to the Central Government in this regard but to no avail. The orders need to be amended. There is also need for setting up a higher power committee to see whether the orders are being followed properly.

I, therefore, request the Government to change the rules and divide the state in seven zones with a view to bring uniformity in the matter of both employment and

admission. It should be provided in the rules that the post of Joint Director should be filled by persons belonging to the concerned zone. Besides, the rules should also be applicable on the public undertakings and such institutions as are receiving grants from the Government, like APSOB, APSRTC, APDC and APICD etc.

12.24 hrs.

NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT)
BILL—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up item No. 6...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): What happened to debate under Rule 193?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please see the agenda. This Bill comes first.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: You have made a hodge-podge of it, you have mined sambar, chuttney and dosa all in one.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: *Sambar* will be tasty.

The House will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Mr. Minister.

Clause 2. (Amendment of Act 65 of 1980 in its application to Punjab and Chandigarh)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMARAM): Sir, I am not able to accept the

amendment of hon. Member Shri Syed Shahabuddin. The amending Bill is really intended to apply Section 14A to Punjab and Chandigarh.

Therefore, Section 2 of the Amending Bill has been correctly drafted. I do not think it is the desire of this House that Parliament should give power to the Government to apply it to any disturbed area. I think the idea is to keep it to a very narrow area where there is a genuine need. In fact, the entire trend of the debate yesterday was that Section 14A which gives additional power to the Executive should be...*(Interruption)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN rose—

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Listen to me. You do not have the habit of listening. Please listen to what I am saying, and then ask the question. *(Interruptions)* Sir, do you want me to answer Mr. Shahabuddin?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Answer Mr. Shahabuddin; nobody else.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: At least Mr. Shahabuddin is listening. I am grateful. The point is: Should Parliament give powers to the Executive to apply Section 14A to any disturbed area, or should it give the power to the Executive to apply it to Chandigarh and Punjab alone? We say that we want power only for Punjab and Chandigarh. Mr. Shahabuddin's amendment will give it to any disturbed area. *(Interruptions)* That would be a wider amendment.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): No, what I am saying is: you don't need this power anywhere.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is a different matter. Your amendment says: 'any disturbed area'.

We are taking power only for Punjab and Chandigarh and I think, therefore, that the section as drafted in the Bill is correct; and I am not able to accept Mr. Shahabuddin's amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 14 moved by Shri Syed Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Insertion of new section 14A)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up Clause 3. Mr. Ramachandra Reddy.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): I beg to move.

Page 2, line 8,—

for "longer" substitute "shorter" (1)

Page 2, line 9,—

for "six" substitute "two" (2)

Page 2, line 30,—

for "fifteen" substitute "seven" (3)

Page 2, line 32,—

for "twenty" substitute "ten" (4)

Page 2, line 35,—

for "fifteen" substitute "five" (5)

Page 2, line 37,—

for "fifteen" substitute "five" (6)

Page 2, line 39,—

omit "four months and" (1)

Page 3, line 3,—

omit "months and three" (8)

Page 3, line 11,—

for "two years" substitute "six months" (9)

Page 3, line 13,—

for "two years" substitute "six months" (10)

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba): I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 4 and 5,—

omit "or in any judgment, decree or order of any court or other authority" (15)

Page 2, line 8,—
for "longer than" substitute 'of' (16)

Page 2, lines 8 and 9,—
omit "but not exceeding six months" (17)
(..)

Page 2, line 39,—
omit "months and two" (19)

Page 3, line 13,—
for "two years" substitute "thirteen months" (23)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishan-ganj): I beg to move:

Page 2,—
omit lines 36 to 40 (18)

Page 3,—
omit lines 2 and 3 (20)

Page 3,—
omit lines 10 to 14 (22)

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM I beg to move.

Page 2, lines 9 to 11,—

for "where such person had been detained with a view to preventing him from acting, in any disturbed area, in any manner prejudicial to—"

Substitute--

"where such person had been detained with a view to preventing him, in any disturbed area,—

(i) from interfering with the efforts of Government in coping with the terrorist and disruptive activities; and

(ii) from acting in any manner prejudicial to—" (11)

Page 2,—

after line 24, insert--

*'Explanation 3—*In this sub-section, "terrorist and disruptive activities" means "terrorist acts" and "disruptive activities" within the meaning of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activi-

ties (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987.'
(13)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: With regard to personal liberty and freedom, the Constitution-makers have given it very high importance. The personal liberty of an individual cannot be curtailed or abridged except through a due process of law. When a law is made for curtailing the freedom of the individual, great care has to be taken (*Interruptions*) Here, by this amendment, the period of detention has been extended. The period to go to the Advisory Board has been extended. The period to inform the person about the reasons for his being detained has also been increased. For example, from ten days it has been increased to 15 days. We know that the police officers who are in charge of implementing the Act are not above board. There are numerous cases where, on very flimsy grounds, people have been detained.

Mr. Chidambaram, as an advocate, also knows that the provisions under Cr. P.C. 151 and 167 have been followed more in their breach. When such is the case, how can we give immense powers to the police officers? On very flimsy grounds individuals are being detained. They do not care, about the exercise of the power either capriciously or otherwise. If a police officer detains a person on very flimsy grounds and on capricious grounds, nothing is there to prevent him. Under these circumstances, it is very incumbent that this provision should not be incorporated in the Bill. The period must be reduced. I request the Government to consider my amendment.

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba): It has been a universally accepted principle that nobody should be punished for the same offence twice. He should not be made to suffer for the same 14A(I) reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Act, or in any judgment, decree or order of any court or other authority."

[Shri D.B. Patil]

My amendment no. 15 relates to this. Even though there is a judgment of the court, decree or order or any other order and under that judgment or authority a detenu is to be released, in spite of that fact, the government wants that he should be detained under the provisions of this Act. There is a tendency on the part of the Government to take more Powers, even though there is an order of the court, order of the authority. Having examined all the aspects and arguments of the Government, the court or the authority has decided in favour of a detenu. The Government wants that he should be detained for more period without obtaining the advice of the Advisory Board and for obtaining the sanction of the Advisory Board, they want to extend the limit from 3 months to six months. It is not justified to detain a person without any trial or without any enquiry for such a long Period

Yesterday, the hon. Minister had stated and given figures to the House saying that when the President's Rule was imposed in Punjab, Government on its own, held so many persons, the Advisory Board had released so many persons and so many persons were detained under the provisions of the Act. That clearly shows that the Persons who were released by the Government on its own were also released by the Advisory Board. Having examined all the aspects, a few persons had been detained under this Act. It clearly shows that the Persons who were detained, they were detained without any reason and without any authority; that means their liberty was curtailed for nothing, for no reason. Therefore, we do not want the Government to extend the limit from three months to six months. That means if this Bill is passed, the persons who are detained without any reason, they are likely to be detained for six months. Likewise, a period for giving reasons for detention is being extended. Originally, it was for five days; then it was extended to 10 days; now it is being extended to 15 days. When a person is arrested by a certain authority,

by the Police, they have full knowledge for detaining that person. If the authority has full knowledge of the reasons for detaining a person, there is no necessity even for 5 days. Even the next day, the detaining authority can inform him in writing giving reasons for his detention. But here the Government wants to extend that limit to 15 days. We fail to understand why this limit is being extended to 15 days. That clearly shows that a person who was detained, in the beginning, there was no reason, no circumstance, to justify his detention. But in between certain evidence is created and being brought forward against that person; that is not justified. So, I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr Deputy-Speaker, in my intervention yesterday, I have already made two basic points, that the time limits proposed in the Bill have no rationale or justification, nor has any explanation been provided for those particular time limit in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

I had also made the point that in the proposed amendment by the mover, in the name of interference a very wide orbit is made available to the Government to choose the detainees and in fact as I read it, under the name of interference with the anti-terrorist activity even persons outside the disturbed area may be detained under this Act.

I would like to make just one more point, that behind this entire 14A there seems to be the insatiable appetite of the Government for power and more power. I would like to submit that power is no substitute for wisdom and the Punjab problem and the phenomenon of terrorism cannot be controlled by military means at all; they can only be controlled by a political touch, through compassion and understanding of the underlying reasons and impulses. More laws, ordinances, regulations, personnel or equipment will not help us if we have to win the battle against terrorism. Therefore, I would feel that this particular

amendment is not going to prove effective and I am certain that the Government soon will come back to the House asking for more draconian powers unless it chooses to change its course and go for a political solution.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I think the points made while moving the amendments by the hon. Member cover practically the same grounds which were covered in the debate. That is why, I do not wish to give any elaborate answer. I have said that we are not taking any greater power than what was given by Parliament in 1984. It is the very same power which was available between April 1984 and April 1986 which is sought from Parliament today. That law was enforced for two years up to April 1986. Now we are asking for the same powers since the 9th June, 1987. I have said that these powers are very necessary. These powers do not affect the basic structure of the preventive detention law which we are concerned with. They only extend the time limits for taking certain procedural steps after a detention order is made. If you will count the periods which are given at every stage after a detention under Section 3, it will amount to three months, in Section 14A, by the extended periods of time, we would need six months to go to the Advisory Board. There is not a single power which we are asking or which we are taking which was not conferred upon the executive between 1984 and 1986.

Amendments made:

Page 2, lines 9 to 11,—

for "where such person had been detained with a view to preventing him from acting, in any disturbed area, in any manner prejudicial to —"

substitute—

"where such person had been detained with a view to preventing him, in any disturbed area,—

(i) from interfering with the efforts of Government in coping with the terrorist and disruptive activities; and

(ii) from acting in any manner "prejudicial to—" (11)

Page 2,—

after line 24, insert—

'Explanation 3— In this sub-section, "terrorist and disruptive activities" means "terrorist acts" and "disruptive activities". within the meaning of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987.' (13)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House agrees, I shall now put all the other amendments to Clause 3 together, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 10, 15, to 20, 22 and 23 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:

The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPTUY-SPEAKER:

The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill",.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.41 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—Contd.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it gives me pain to discuss the communal situation in the country and I think all the hon. Members of the House will share with me the same feelings. Every thoughtful person is concerned with this situation. The forces of disruption and destabilisation are gaining ground and secessionist tendencies are increasing in the country whereas during the freedom struggle it seemed that such tendencies had been put to an end forever by the feelings of patriotism and nationalism. But now wherever some incident takes place, people try to take advantage of the situation by raising their narrow party interests. This communalism has not only religious overtone but has many facets. These forces started gaining strength since the first general election and manifested themselves in the form of reorganisation of States, border disputes, language disputes etc. Whether it is a language dispute in Assam, harassment to followers of Jainism in Bhopal, communal riots in Jabalpur and Sagar, all these things are like cancer in the society. Therefore, the Congress Party had declared in their

election manifesto in 1957 that secularism does not mean lack of faith in religion but it is protecting all the sects, religion and moral values.

Today such incidents are taking place which endanger the communal peace. There are a number of organisations which are instigating communal sentiments. The dispute regarding Ram Janm Bhumi and Babri Mosque going on in the country at present has also encouraged such feelings. Organisations like R.S.S. and Vishwa Hindu Parishad have added fuel to the fire by their activities and inflammatory speeches in this connection. People who condemn Shahi Imam, should recall how mischievous speeches were made during the procession taken out in connection with Ram Navami in Delhi. What had been said at that time outdid Shahi Imam's speeches. Attention has to be paid in this direction also. The inflammatory slogans which were raised there were very improper like "Hindi, Hindu, Hindustan, Mulla Bhago Pakistan" What does this mean? Besides this, slogans like "jinko pyara dharm hai wae balidan ho gaye, jinko pyara jism hai, woe Musalman ho gaye" were also raised.

SHRI JAI PRASKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Yadavji, those slogans were not raised by the followers of that religion. That was a religious function and some political people were also present there. It is in your knowledge to which political party they belong. They raised such slogans so as to provoke the people.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: This is what I am saying. The people who were in this procession, raised such slogans. What was the object of raising such slogans and reciting such songs which may result in bloodshed. I hope that those persons who talk of patriotism, unity and integrity of the country will not agree to such things and will condemn it.

Sir, after 1984, efforts have been made to

incite Hindu communal forces. This feeling of communalism is dangerous. It is because of the tradition of tolerance and liberal attitude of our country, that many types of sects and religions have prospered in this country. In Hindu religion itself, if you believe in the existence of God or not, you remain Hindu; if one believes in idol worship or not, he is considered to be Hindu. All such feelings are in Hindu religion. Because of generous attitude and tolerance in this country, we have been able to maintain its culture and civilisation. But today communal feelings are being aroused in majority community. It is a very dangerous tendency for this country. An atmosphere has been created in which R.S.S. has mixed in the society in such a way that you cannot identify it separately. Today Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Bajrang Dal, Shiv Sena, Shiv Shakti Dal, Ram Janm Bhumi Mukti Dal and many other *Dals* and *Senas* have been formed. If all pamphlets and posters issued by them in Delhi are examined, you will find that they are not only inciting the feeling of communalism, but in my view, action could be taken against them for sedition. They have abused Muslims. They think that as they do not like Muslims, nobody else likes them. They have incited police also in their posters. They have said that it is Hindu Police and Muslims should not be recruited in it. These *Dals* and *Parishads* have now started directly attacking their religion and the Quran. Such posters were sent to Lt. Governor and the Police Commissioner, but what action was taken on them is not known till date. These organisations hold their meetings in mohallas. A new trend has started. Like 'kripans' of Sikhs, tridents and saffron coloured flags are distributed among the people. When Ram Janaki Chariot passed through our city, saffron coloured flags were displayed in the entire city. As 'Kripan' worth Rs. 10/- is sold for Rs. 51/-, similarly a flag costing only 50 paise was sold for Rs. 2/-. Similarly, in 'The Sunday Mail' of 21.5.1986, a very strange interview has appeared and statement has been published. An interview of Shri P.L. Sharma, General Secretary of Vishwa Hindu Parishad taken by

Miss Sapna has been published in a poster form. Miss Sapna asks him during the interview whether he supports the violence to which Shri Sharma replies that violence is necessary for a noble cause. He does not consider violence bad for a good cause. Everybody knows about the 'noble task' before Vishwa Hindu Parishad. They very proudly say that the protection of the lives and honour of Hindus is the greatest task before them. Retired judge of Allahabad High Court, Shri Shiv Nath Katju son of Shri Kailash Nath Katju, who fought for the freedom of the country, is the President of Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Shri S.C. Dikshit, a retired I.G. of U.P. Police is its working President. Shri Daw Dayal Khanna, who was at one time a top leader of Congress (O) and who has been a Minister in U.P. Government is its General Secretary. Whether it is judiciary or Police, there are communal elements in all of them. Since 1983, Vishwa Hindu Parishad has launched an agitation for the liberation of Ram Janm Bhumi and the way this agitation has aroused the feelings of Hindus is very unfortunate. I think that it is the result of this agitation that communal feelings have spread in the country in an unprecedented way. There has been tension for many months in Gujarat, Meerut and in many such places where no such incidents used to take place in the past. I would, therefore, like to urge upon this House through you that we should consider as to what steps should be taken against such people and organisations so that they may not jeopardise our freedom. Sir, this country has never been the country of one religion, one community or one section of the people, but people of all faiths have always been living in the country. Today in our country, a confusion is being created. Sometime it is said that Aurangzeb was a fanatic and he had indulged in fanaticism. In this connection I would like to say that they should read the Khudabakhash Memorial Lecture by Prof. B.N. Pandey, the Governor of Orissa, which he delivered in December, 1986 in Patna. If you go through that lecture, the entire position would become clear that persons with different faiths have been liv-

[Shri Sayam Lal Yadav]

ing in our country which included Hindus, Muslims and Mughal emperors. There was no feeling of animosity among them nor was there any sort of fanaticism. It is a fact that when the Britishers came to this country, they tried to create a rift and animosity between the two communities. His lecture also shows that the Britishers adopted the policy of "divide and rule", which has been exposed by our scholarly freedom fighter Prof. B. N. Pandey. By going through his lecture all confusions are cleared and it becomes quite clear as to how some elements in the country want to create tension here.

I would like to say one thing more. In the minority community, lesser the number of people, more is the feeling of self-preservation. I would like to give you a very small instance. When I used to study in my village Sakaldiha, there was a settlement of *Kanjars* near the middle school. There was a very small population having *Kachcha* houses numbering about 10 or 12. They had their own dress, life-style and traditions. They used to speak in their own tribal dialect, which we were not able to understand. Marriages used to be performed between these 10 or 12 families. Once police got annoyed with them and next day we found that all their houses had been demolished and the area was ploughed. Similar is the situation of other minority communities. The Muslims have the similar feelings. They have their own customs, traditions and they also have the instinct of self-preservation and nothing else. They do not want that their customs and traditions may be finished. Therefore, it is the duty of the majority community to see to it that their feelings are not hurt in any way and the majority community should adopt a liberal attitude towards them. Gandhiji had said the following words as to how the majority community can strengthen the secular feelings:

[English]

"The so called majority community has

no right to impose itself on others. The might of number of the sword shall not be right. Right is the only true might, appearance to the contrary notwithstanding. The minorities must be made to realise that they are as much valued citizens of the State they live in, as the majority."

[Translation]

While reiterating the same thing, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru has said in very clear terms that communalism on the part of the majority community may give birth to dictatorship. Under these circumstances we should try to follow the path shown by our leaders as to how to create the feeling of secularism in the country. We should always continue to maintain and uphold those values. In the Constituent Assembly, Shri Anant Shayanam Ayengar had moved a resolution with a view to maintain democracy and secularism in the country. Pt. Nehru had also spoken on that resolution which was adopted with certain amendments. The resolution is as follows —

[English]

"Whereas it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the growth of national unity and solidarity, that communalism should be eliminated from Indian life, this Assembly is of opinion that no communal organisation, which by its constitution or by the exercise of discretionary power vested in any of its officers or organs, admits to or excludes from its membership, persons, on grounds of religion, race and caste, or any of them, should be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the bonafide religious and cultural needs of the community, and that all steps, legislative and administrative, necessary to prevent such activities, should be taken."

This resolution was adopted by our Constituent Assembly. Keeping in view this resolution, the Government needs to do

some work today also to see that how these things can be stopped.

Sir, to stop such things Shrimati Indira Gandhi had first of all written to the Chief Ministers in 1980 on behalf of the Government of India. She had written in her letter that a 15-Point Programme should be implemented in the case of minorities. The Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has again forcefully emphasised about this Programme in July, 1985 in which it has been stated that intelligence agencies should be strengthened, legal action should be taken against those who indulge in unlawful and anti-social activities, the procession during the important festivals should be controlled in such a way that communalism and violence do not spread. no religious building should be allowed to be constructed in illegal manner on public places, the use of loudspeakers on religious places should be strictly controlled, the cases arising out of communal riots should be looked into promptly and should also be disposed of quickly. The same things have been emphasised again by the Home Minister on October 1986. In this, one more point has been added by the Prime Minister. He has said that the responsibility of this work should be taken by the Chief Minister themselves and they should themselves look after the work of safeguarding the interests of the minorities. It therefore, want that the hon. Home Minister should tell in his reply as to what action has been taken so far under these directives.

Sir, one thing more I want to say. In the riot torn areas, specially in Uttar Pradesh, the role of Police and P.A.C. has been very unfortunate. It is not a recent development. During Janata Government, riots took place in my city Varanasi and at that time also the attitude of P.A.C. was the same as it is today. After the riots, the Health Minister, Shri Abdul Lari, who hailed from Gorakhpur, wanted to visit the area but the Collector did not allow him to go there. We were not allowed because we belonged to Congress (I) but he too was not allowed to visit the area and he had to come back

quite a long distance. Later on, he however managed to enter the area. PAC and Police people did not want that someone from the Government or the representatives of the people may peep into their black deeds. The role of PAC has been of this nature. I recollect that Gyani Zail Singh, when he was the Home Minister, had given assurance that a composite peace keeping force will be set up in which people from both the communities will be taken and it will be sent to the riot affected areas. But I am sorry to say that till date, that peace keeping force has nowhere been set up.

Sir, riots took place in 1985, 1986 and 1987 in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and other States, ruled both by Congress as well as non-Congress Governments. Peace keeping force has not been established in any of these States. I am of the view that efforts towards this have not been made in effective manner because of which such things happen which put the people in difficulties. These things also create dissatisfaction among the people towards those Government organisations who are responsible for maintaining law and order. When PAC is sent in the riot torn areas, people start shouting that P.A.C. is coming. We have ourselves seen in our city that P.A.C. is considered more as destructor than protector. People are not as much afraid of Hindus or rioters as they fear from P.A.C. Such is the behaviour of its personnel. People are afraid of them; they are rather terrorised with the result that the Government is unable to achieve its aim. I, therefore, feel that the Government should fulfil its commitment that it had made in the Parliament. A composite force should be established and wherever riots take place it should be sent there and it should function there without any fear or favour.

Sir, you might have noticed that wherever C.R.P., B.S.F or Army has been posted, calm and peace have been restored. No slogan is raised against them. They restore the peace. Though the Government says repeatedly that it will impart training to the Police and P.A.C., the problem has become incurable. In

[Shri Sayam Lal Yadav]

1971-72, during the course of evidence on the Criminal Procedure Code Bill I had toured the entire country. Wherever we went and called people for evidence before the committee, none, except Government officials, expressed confidence and faith in the State Police and people were not ready to give vast powers to the Police. As against this, the Government believes in giving indiscriminate powers to them, whichever Government comes to power, be it in Centre or in the States, be it Janata Government or any other Government, it is ready to give powers to the P.A.C. The State Governments also want to give limitless powers to the police. They are not afraid that tomorrow they may not remain in power and may have to sit on the opposition benches and then these powers will be misutilised against them. Had there been possibility of restoring peace by giving powers to the Police, then it would have been alright but the problem is that the Police has such vast powers today that it can put any person to jail without any hearing. It can kill any person and can show death due to an encounter. No one is going to say anything on this. Presently, big 'revolutionaries' have come on the scene who are spearheading anti-corruption movement but when Shri ** was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, 5 thousand innocent people had been killed in the fake encounters. I had myself met him with much difficulty in a Delhi guest house. I told him that it is not proper to apprehend innocent people and kill them and subsequently show them dead in some encounter, and that he was not bothering about this. Today he is posing to be a very honest man and a Champion of the farmers. All opposition parties also think that he can be their saviour. What did he do for the poor, the farmers and minorities when he was in the Government? Everyone knows that he did nothing. It is not that the moment he has come out of the Government, he has become a messiah. Therefore, the people

sitting in the Government should think twice before giving powers to the police. Rather, they should not give powers to the Police. (*Interruptions*)

I am talking of all the Governments. You too cannot absolve yourself of this. I am talking of principles. Do not think that things have changed by sitting there instead of here. Recently in Andhra Pradesh, 12 persons were shot dead by the police. Just now you were speaking on riots but in Hyderabad under the very nose of the Government, riots went on round the year but no action was taken.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): No riot has taken place there for the last three years. Riots took place during Congress regime. You should be ashamed of this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: You may sit down. The Communal character of the B.J.P. and R.S.S. is well-known to everyone.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SEPAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing them.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SEPAKER: Mr. Janga Reddy, I will name you. Why are you shouting like this: You don't bother. I will take care of them. I will expunge if there is anything unparliamentary.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, I have a point of order. Sir, during the last three years, not even a sin-

gle incident of communal riots happened in Hyderabad. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : you may speak when your time comes. In 1985 in Guntur and in other districts...

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Shyam Lal Yadva; please do not mention the name of any person who is not present here.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): He only said, he was the Chief Minister at that time.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : I have taken the name of the Minister.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY SEPAKER : When he is not a Member of the House, when he is not here...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARM : He said, when somebody was the Chief Minister in Uttar Pradesh, these are the things that happened. That is what he said.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : If he brings the name, it will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Can you deny he was the Chief Minister at that time? *(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only the name I am telling.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : What is wrong in it?

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY Whatever** did....

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Kindly listen to me. 'A' holds office as the Chief Minister. Certain things happened in that State during that period. Hon. Members are entitled to say that when so and so was the Chief Minister, these things happened. This is what he said.

MR DEPUTY SEPAKER : I cannot allow the name to go on record. You can say former Chief Minister. That is all. I cannot allow the name.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : He was a Congress Chief Minister. He was not a Janata Chief Minister or Telugu Desam Chief Minister. You were encouraging him to do it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my friend was speaking about Andhra Pradesh. I was saying that in Andhra Pradesh riots went on from 10 to 12 February in 1985 in Tandur-Ranga Reddy in which property worth Rs. 10 lakh was damaged. In Hyderabad city, riots took place between 8 and 11 March 1985 in Sultanshahi and other mohallas in which 6 persons died and property worth Rs. 36 thousand was destroyed.

**Not recorded.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : In Meerut, it was 100 times more.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : In Natraj Nagar of Hyderabad the riots took place between 21 to 26 March 1985 resulting in the death of 4 persons and loss of property worth Rs. 15 thousand.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Is it a proper thing? How can you interrupt? There is a rule of parliamentary debate. You can reply.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : You said, nothing happened in the last three years. So, he is citing instances to prove that something happened. What is wrong in it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : He is entitled to say it. You cannot interrupt like this; you can reply to it later.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please, order.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : I am talking these figures from the Question-Answer given in Parliament.

[Translation]

Riots took place in Ramnagar in the State of Karnataka from 22nd July to 25th July 1986 in which 5 persons were killed. Similarly, 11 persons were killed in the riots that took place in Bangalore in 1986 on 7th December and 8th December. Four persons were killed in Mysore in the riots that took place in December, 1986. In this way I have given the details about all districts and all parties. I was not levelling any allegation. I was not telling that any party in particular is involved. What I was telling was that such incidents are taking place in the whole country. Therefore, it is essential that we may think afresh about it and take

action against those parties or institutions which spread communalism against any particular religion as has been envisaged in the resolution passed in the Constituent Assembly.

I am of the view that we should undertake some important task in this 40th year of independence. It will be good if from ensuing 2nd October Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi takes along all democratic parties which are prepared to come forward and launches a movement against Communalism so that communalism could be wiped out from the whole country. Our national executive had also said in this connection that the feeling of intolerance should be curbed. Therefore, we should make efforts in this direction.

I would like to make a few submissions in this regard. The recommendations of the different Commissions of Enquiry set up at the instance of the National Integration Council, should be considered by the entire country seriously that there should be representation of minorities in all Government jobs and there should be no influence of any particular religion on any functioning of State Government. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said this thing in the beginning. But today we find that whenever official functions are held, bhoomi-worship and all such other worships are done and in this way spirit of our secularism are adversely affected *(Interruptions)*

No state should think of any particular religion and the nature of secularism should be maintained. The changes being effected in education should include lessons through which the basic civilisation and culture of the country could be propagated and expanded. Nothing should be said against it and efforts should be made to end religious fundamentalism. Religious organisations should not be used for political interests Shri Ramoowalia was giving stress over it, but he had seen for himself that whereas previously lakhs of rupees were offered in the Golden Temple everyday, only Rs. 3,000 per day is coming through offerings now a days. Hence holy

places should not be used for political purposes.

The media available with us can also extend wide cooperation in this regard. They should publish things honestly so that they could spread an atmosphere of peace and goodwill in the country. Action should be taken against those people who write provocative articles and give instigating speeches. I feel that all political parties should be clear in this matter. They should not encourage in any form, people who want to spread religious sentiments under the garb of politics. Such people should be ignored. I am of the view that there is a very big responsibility on the Members of Parliament. They should undertake such works which may increase the feelings of secularism and create communal good-will in the country. They should wipe out the venom of communalism, polluted atmosphere and religious fundamentalism, spreading in the society.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): I have so much to take pride of being an Indian but I hang my head in shame when I think of places like Meerut, Ahmedabad and Delhi where communal riots are taking place in our country today. We are discussing today the communal riots in our country. It is most distressing that over the years after independence, communal incidents are on the increase. While we had 84 communal incidents in 1954, it has increased to 525 in 1985 and so far I could not keep any count how many riots had taken place in this year. A study by Shri Gopalakrishnan in 'The Economic and Political Weekly' of 12th January, 1985 revealed that in 1961, we had 61 districts affected by communal riots and in 1970 it has increased to 216.

In the Rajya Sabha, the Home Minister stated on 24th July, 1986 that 88 districts in our country are hypersensitive and other 98 are sensitive.

This is a very gruesome situation. We have not learnt any lessons. What happened during the time when we attained our freedom? On the basis of communal differences, our country was divided. We had so much blood-shed. We pledged ourselves to develop our country as a secular country. But over the years, the true meaning of secularism has eroded and compromises and opportunism by the politicians has destroyed the fabric of secularism in our country. We can look for many grounds to find out the reasons for the occurrence of communal tension in our country, the economic, social and other things. We also know that there are crude communal organisations which preach communalism and divisions but we have to keep in our mind that large majority of our population, they are secular, they had been secular. Many of our political parties declare themselves secular. But when I see the growth of communalism, when I see the increasing influence of these communal organisations, I am prompted to ask a very pertinent question to the ruling party, to the Congress Party and to the Government as to what this Government and this Party have done in maintaining secularism of our country. There are organisations which are bent upon creating communal riots. But I want to know how they are getting to do it. This is a very pertinent question that requires answer. What we have failed in this is we have not taken up seriously the task of inculcating secularism in the minds of our people. I can say that.

Mr. Rajagopal in his latest book on communal violence in India has said how it could be prevented; what kind of measures should have been taken in that direction. Referring to Bhiwandi he said: "Though Bhiwandi has a labour population of nearly three lakhs, there are no trade union activities among the labourers in Bhiwandi. This is not for want of trying by the trade union leaders. They had tried and failed largely because the employers had kept the labourers away from the influence of the trade union leaders on communal grounds". The employers tried to keep

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this divide on communal grounds. They prevented them coming together on economic grounds. This is how the vested interests are working. I charge this Government for the same, for the criminal responsibility that they maintain the policy of all that divides the people and keep them separated. By different kinds of Acts and enactments, by preventing people to take up the real economic issues in proper direction, by suppressing them through anti-democratic measures etc. the Government is doing it. Exploiting the situation the communal organisations are destroying the base of our secular country. There are some glaring examples and I must present them before this House. What is worrying us today is the bloodshed. I just want to refer to two instances. First, I would like to tell as to what harm this compromise doing to our country. We opposed vehemently the enactment of that Bill related Shah Bano. Why had we opposed it? We said: "It is not out of any true conscience for any religion you are doing it. You are doing it to enact a compromise". What happened after that? After that you had to reopen the so called Babri Mosque or Ram Janam Bhoomi. How it got opened so suddenly? For a period of 37 years, it remained closed. Just after this Bill was passed, you have opened it. You did not allow the different parties who are to plead in that case to appear before the Court. Further, the previous stand taken by the U.P. Government was not presented before the District Magistrate i.e. the Sessions Judge. What is the reason? Are we so naive not to understand the link? We have to understand the political vested interests and it has become a bone of contention. As far as this Babari Mosque-Ram Janam Bhoomi controversy is concerned, I do not know as to how it will end. But I believe that if all the All India Organisations do not interfere with it, then the people in Ayodhya will settle this issue by themselves, in the appropriate manner. May be that they will decide that both Mandir and Masjid will go side by side. May be that will be the best example of our secular-

rism. I do not know about it. But, what is the way out? The Home Minister is saying: "we are talking with the religious leaders". Who is a religious Hindu leader? Please tell me. Who is a religious Muslim Leader in our country? Please tell me. Why should you run after the so-called Muslim Leader and the Hindu Leader? Why don't you call a meeting of all political parties? All secular organisations should sit together and decide and try to bring about harmony. That is very important. But you are not doing it. Sometimes I feel like praying to God, if He is there, to take over all the Masjids and Mandirs and place them to the Heavens and do something so that we forget our religion. It is not uniting us. But I believe, God will not hear my prayer because Mr. Banatwalla has vitiated His mind against me...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: Whose mind?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: The God's mind.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bampur): He is in direct communion with God.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: The most important thing is that the communal organisations are doing everything to destroy the unity. What are we, secular people, doing? In Meerut, for more than four months riots are continuing. I ask this, not to charge anything or mean anything, but really for a soul-search. Which is the political party in Meerut? I regret that we do not have our Party there—the CPM. Is there any single poster pasted there by the Congress-I? Mr. Home Minister, is there any single poster pasted there saying, "Hindus and Muslims! Do not fight; remain united"? Is there any such poster?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No poster.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Any single rally in the *mohulla*?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Nothing.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER : What happens in West Bengal

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
What we do that we will tell.

[English]

I will tell you what do we do in West Bengal. Whenever we hear that there is a possibility of a riot anywhere, our volunteers go there immediately, remain on guard and see who are the people coming there to set fire. And their heads will roll. Our police is there; the Government order is there to shoot at sight. That is why there is no communal riot there.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT
(Marjeri). What about Garden Reach?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It was stopped in four hours. There are criminal elements everywhere. That is why, people's intervention is the most important thing.

Now, what was the Chief Minister doing there in U.P? Some of the Opposition Members met him in the Circuit House. We wanted to go to Maliana and other places. Before going to Meerut, we had a talk with Mr. Buta Singh, and he said, "You do not go there today"—as if Maliana is in another country. He said, "You do not go there", but we told him, "No; we are not listening to you; we are going". We went there. The Chief Minister said, "You may go to Maliana". The D.M. or the D.S.P. was there. When we came out, the D.M. said, "You cannot go there". I asked him, "Why?".

We were actually prevented. We said, "We are going" and we went there. They arrested us and brought us to a Thana. In the night said, "You are not under arrest; you can go back". If this is the kind of Chief Minister and Administration we are having, I am forced to say, "God save us",
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know

whether Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary is speaking or all others are also speaking. He is putting a question and there is an answer from somebody.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is the Home Minister not concerned about the situation?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him speak. If others go on adding, then he will lose his points; he will be disturbed.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: If this is the kind of Chief Minister we are having, then I am forced to say, "God save our country". You cannot take action against communal elements: What is the PAC for? I understand that communal organisations are working, emotions are aroused and people are fighting with each other, I understand, on communal lines. You should try to stop it, but you are not doing it. Is the police also to do the same thing? After some days, I again went to Meerut and visited every house. And I found not a single young man was spared from being injured in the hand and on the leg. There was injury. They were taken truck load near a canal, they were killed massacred and butchered. Is this communalism is inculcated in the minds of organised police force. I do not know what is going to happen to this country. If there is a composite police organisation Muslims and Hindus—that is good. But I am not for any quota system. But the point is that even if the training is not proper and secular, then Muslim and Hindu, police will fight each other What will you do? Then secularism is very important thing. Now we are feeling all this. I believe, there is a necessity that political parties become aware of what we are doing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't drag on the defence community and the political parties together.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: About political parties. Sir, Raghubir Dayal Commission in Ranchi in 1967 observed: "the political parties should change their

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attitude in approaching the people for their gains especially elections. They should not exploit communal and caste feeling for their purposes."

Now in 1979, in the Jamshedpur Enquiry Commission they say the political parties have always regarded the community as vote banks and directed programmes and plan of action accordingly. If this is what we are doing who will unite the people? This is very important question. Today I am posing this very simple question for this simple thing that you may say anything. I can make rhetorics. I can quote many good people. But that is not going to catch any eye with the communal minded people. This is the kind of attitude towards secularism which this Government is taking. It is very harmful. The other day, the Prime Minister said, "our secularism is different from the secularism of other countries." He said, "we have to give support to all our religion here." I want to know why. The point is that we all know for every religion there is a super power. Hindus believe in Bhagwan, Muslims believe in Allah, Christians say God is there. So, if all these Almighty cannot help their religion who is this man the Almighty who can give boost to religion? It is the vested interest that brings politics into religion. Religion do not require any help from any Government. Let it remain in Mandir and Masjid. The other day, going to West Bengal the PM said that CPI(M) is anti-religion. This modern man we are having as Prime Minister. The principleless leader, this spineless organisation, the directionless people can never do good to this country.

There are certain other points. These are administrative and technical points. In our country we know that certain areas had chronic communal riots. What preventive action do we take? We don't take anything. And even when we get earlier information, we don't act on that. What do police do when they got information? They did not take any preventive action. In Meerut what happened? Police watched the riots for

one hour and 35 minutes. When the actual riot was taking place, they did not fire and kill the people. After that they went and did something very bad. Why did the police not act to stop the riot? Can you tell me? Then after the riots what happened? Demand for the Inquiry Commission started. Government dilly dallied on that. What happened to that Inquiry Commission? Everytime either they have delayed in setting up or they have not set up at all. If the commission is set up, the reports never come.

The inquiry report about the Moradabad riots which took place in 1980 was submitted in 1983. It has not been published by the Government. Why is it so? What is the need of the inquiry at all and how the faith will be there with the administration, judiciary and the Government?

Aligarh riots commission was set up on October 29, 1978; but after so many extensions it was wound up. Why? Meerut, even the police said that the inquiry commission will be there; but the name of the judge could not be announced even after so many months.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Shri Gursaran Lal Srivastava's name has been announced.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Not timely, I believe three months later. The last year's inquiry commission has never met.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why was it not announced just after the incident?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, I am on a point of information. Shri Gursaran Lal Srivastava, the retired judge of the High Court has been appointed as the Judge and the officers of the committee have also been appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Gyan Prakash.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: When?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Many months back.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Any-way, after three months....(*Interruptions*)

There are certain administrative points which are very necessary. This kind of delay has to be avoided in order to create faith among the people. Otherwise they will take the law in their hands. They will understand that nothing is going to happen.

The Hon. Member has made a very good speech, I appreciate it. It is a very good speech that he has made. But the point is that even despite all that we are saying about the PAC, about a particular Chief Minister, about a particular DM, if they are not sacked and no action is taken against them, how will the faith be restored in the minds of the people?

There are so many suggestions that could be made about the prevention of riots. I don't think that we can achieve anything just by banning certain organisations. Banning them is required, may be in certain cases. But the point is that if you don't take other measures like campaigning with the people, then the banned persons will become heroes with the people. They distribute illegal literature. There should be counter-campaigning and other counter-measures. It is very important to my mind.

On the spot tackling is also necessary. Our prosecution machinery is very weak. How many were taken to jail, how many were convicted? Very few persons were convicted. Maybe, the police and the Government say that there is lack of evidence, and we have no proof as to who did it.

We talk of technology. All this can be used for this purpose. I believe, after the Bhiwandi riots, during some procession—the Ram Navami procession—close-circuit television camera were used to keep a close watch on the participants in the procession. That really curbed the miscreants from doing mischief. So many things can be done. But the most important thing that has to be there is the political will.

I would refer to a news item; you have to confirm it to me. Near Meerut some days ago, some bus passengers were killed. It has come in the Indian Post on 2nd August 1987. It says:

"A group of Congressmen inspired the bus carnage near Meerut on July 22nd, 1987—Central investigative agencies have come to the conclusion."

You have to put a check on your own people also. What happened in Meerut Circuit House? Two groups of congressmen came and manhandled the Chief Minister. One says that the PAC is good and the other says that PAC is bad. If the party is divided on this, I don't know what is the fate of its people. We should shun all kinds of opportunism in dealing with religion. We have to be firm and free from its intervention in politics or its mixing with politics.

It has to be done. That is very important. We must take measures to make the people conscious of the evils of the communalism by their direct involvement. That is very important. If we take certain measures that are needed to be taken against certain people, who are responsible for the failure of the machinery, who are responsible for failure to maintain the unity, and if we set an example for others by that, then certainly our objective can be achieved. There are certain economic and social factors which are at the root of everything, but I am not going in that at this moment. Economic exploitation is there, discrimination is there, but why should we allow communalism to grow because of that. Only exploitation does not lead to communalism. Things go from bad to worse when you do not allow democratic feelings to grow and exploit it in a very divided and wrong manner and give it a touch of religion and then this kind of communalism comes. We are having in our country economic exploitation and social castigation. We should have a movement of the people against this. We should not combine religion and politics and give an emotional turn to polit-

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ics which may actually take the shape of communalism in our country. We must make all efforts to combat communalism so that we can live in peace and harmony. With these words, I conclude.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while taking part in the discussion on communal situation in the country, I would like to say only a few words. I am avoiding discussing it in detail.

At the first instance, I would like to suggest to the Government for setting up a Communal Riots Research Committee comprising secular and national minded intellectuals, Members of Parliament and the members of political parties with the intention of finding out the root causes of communal riots and disturbances and finding out permanent remedies. The Committee should be asked to submit its report within a period of six months.

What is the reason for communal riots taking place mostly in UP and Gujarat? What is the reason for the long lingering of Meerut communal disturbances? May I ask whether the decision of the reconstituted National Integration Council has been implemented? Actual causes for such riots and disturbances have not yet been found out. Neither the bad elements who are involved in such riots as key persons have been found out and punished. To check and prevent the riots, the responsibility lies not only with the Government but also with the political parties, their leaders and workers also. It appears that the political parties, their leaders and workers are not discharging their moral duty for the nation. Country becomes weak because of these riots and the foreign countries who are against the progress of India take benefits out of these riots to disturb the country.

Communal riots and disturbances have not ended due to the failure of the Government to take proper action and steps at proper time.

I further suggest that so long as the Communal Riots Research Committee, as suggested by me, is not formed, communal speeches by any body should be banned in the country and if needed, the Constitution should be amended to provide action against the offenders. We have to look to the interest of the country first and the country should never be destroyed or disturbed in the name of religion or any other sentiment.

Lastly, I appeal to all the hon. Members of Parliament, MLAs and MLCs to take a pledge to work against the communal forces in the country, sincerely and seriously for saving the country and the humanity.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, the sorry state of affairs of our country has permitted communalism and the communal leaders to become the spokesman. Sir, this is because of the importance given to the various communal leaders in our society. Sir, the real connotation of the term communalism is that in the interest of community, people should assemble and work together. But here in India, the word communalism includes all bad things like killing, fighting, etc. Some people should stand for their own interest and for their rights and fight against the community, that is not the meaning of communalism. Communalism means that people should join together and work for the development of the country as a whole. They should work for the common interest and not in their own interest alone. Some people who want to exploit the situation can arouse the feelings of a particular section of community and fight against us. Sir, I am not going into the details of all these things. The areas inhabited by a particular community are more vulnerable, they can be provoked to fight against other community. This is what took place in Ahmedabad, Bhiwandi, Meerut, Moradabad, Bangalore and Hyderabad. What happened there was that some people who have political patronages, take advantage and incite such things. Mr. Rajgopal, who had an occasion to go into the details of such happenings has written a book on

Disturbances

this subject. He was the chief of the CRP, he said that these riots are because of the political nexus with communal leaders. Somebody who wants to take political advantage of the situation arouse the communal feeling. After evaluating and assessing the causes of communal riots this was his findings.

Sir, we have political parties named after a particular community like Muslim League, Akali Dal, etc. Why there should be a Muslim League in India? Why there should be Akali Dal? Then if we want to preserve the secular nature of our country then these connotations and such expressions should go away.

Sir, my State of Kerala has gone through several experiments of this kind. Under the leadership of Congress they wanted a conglomeration, but the people of Kerala had simply rejected it.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: On experimnt basis.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, that experiment is very important. Under the leadership of Congress, they wanted the leaders of various communities to join together, they wanted to tell the public that these communities will be served in this manner...

AN HON. MEMBER: Why do you forget CPM?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: In 1984 during Parliament election only 3 seats were given to the Left Democratic Front. But people were not prepared to accept the Congress policy of aligning with the communal forces and then exploiting the situation. In fact, this was not accepted even by the Left Democratic Front. During elections, when the communal parties came to them to have an alliance, they told them frankly that they were prepared to sit in the opposition and not to form a government on that basis. And people accepted their verdict, knowing it fully well.

Disturbances

My submission is that this sort of short-sighted exploitation of the communal feelings for political purposes has created this problem. The same thing is going on even in the regime of the present Prime Minister. I am not going into the details of the Shah Bano case with regard to Muslim women's rights. because many speakers who preceded me, talked on this issue. What was the attitude of the Congress(I) on a private member's Bill on this matter and subsequently why was Bill brought forward by the Government themselves? With regard to Babri Masjid issue also, they adopted the same tendency of appeasing communal authorities and communal leaders, just to get votes and remain in power. This sort of thinking should be changed. Our approach should be to build a society on a uniform civil code and not a pluralistic society based on religion, etc. Religion is a social and cultural entity. We accept it. But in all economic matters, our line of thinking should be to have a common law for all the citizens. We should never think of having different laws for different religious groups. Even when we look at the origin or root cause of most of the fights between communities, we find that these are not based on immediate communal feelings. Mr. Rajgopal also mentions the same in his book. The main reason for most of these clashes can be traced back to issues concerning economics. Even in the case of Meerut riots, it started over a quarrel among two or three people. Subsequently it developed into a riot. When we go deep into these riots, we see that almost every fight is based on some such things which have nothing to do with religion. When a community gets a feeling that it is not getting its due share and when their economic demands are not fulfilled, these things happen. The only way out is to build a society based on common civil rights. Many a law in our Statute Book relates to religion, Why should a secular government maintain a religious spectrum? Government interferes even with regard to the divorce laws. They also have a say in the administration of temples. Then, there are different personal laws. There is the Hindu Accession Act, Muslim Succession Act,

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

and so on. Why cannot we think of a uniform civil code, equally applicable to all people in the country?

Whether a person is Hindu or Muslim or Christian, a feeling must be inculcated in his mind that irrespective of his religion, he is first and foremost a citizen of India with a common law and common rights for all. So, my submission is that our first attempt should be to build a uniform civil law. We can achieve harmony in our society only when people from all sections feel that their interests are safeguarded and there is no reason to fear

In this context, I would like to mention about another big development which is taking place in our country. Indian nationalism and Hinduism are considered synonymous. This is really dangerous. We have heard about Muslim nationalism and we have heard about Akali nationalism, but we never heard about Hindu nationalism. What do these people mean when they say that Hindu nationalism and Indian nationalism are synonymous? When a majority feels that their religion is synonymous with nationalism and anything against this so called nationalism, will not be tolerated, tensions will naturally mount. And tensions are mounting. It is the responsibility and duty of the majority to see that the interests of the minorities are safe guarded and well respected. When minorities feel that their interests are not safeguarded, tensions mount and ultimately people with ulterior motives exploit the situation.

To avoid all these things, I would suggest that instead of calling Hinduism as a nationalism, it should be the Indianism which should come in. There, the minorities should be given sufficient safeguards and protection.

Regarding the appointment of Commissions of Inquiry by the Government, I want to mention something about it. How did

the Government face such situations? They have appointed several Commissions. In Ahmedabad Gujarat—about 400 people died due to the riots. A Commission was appointed to inquire into the riots. It was known as Desai Commission. It was appointed in the year 1986.

In Moradabad also, due to riots, 400 people died. About 400 criminal cases were filed. What was the final outcome. Only six criminal cases were completed, and the rest were either withdrawn or acquitted by the Courts because proper evidences were not available. I would like to ask you, what respect, people will have on all these things? Nobody will trust these Commissions, if such Commissions are appointed and actions are taken in this manner. Instead of condemning the communal riots, they are promoting it. Why these cases were withdrawn by the Government? It was very well pointed out that there were political interests involved in it.

Therefore, I think things were not made public, even though the Commissions have made their inquiries and came to the conclusion that there were some reasons behind it. It was because of political reasons which had instigated such elements to indulge in riots. Then they kept silent on this topic. They say, they won't be published. The Government themselves decided to withdraw these cases. All these cases have gone as a mockery in the minds of the people. That situation has to be changed and the confidence has to be created. The aim should be that everyone in this country is equal, whether he is an Hindu or a Muslim or for that matter any other religion.

On the basis of promoting Hinduism, one Party emerges. They immediately see to it that that party has got to be promoted. That is what is happening. They themselves take up that course and campaign for Hinduism. That is the difficulty which we are facing in this country. Therefore, I would say that this should not be done. More and more importance has to be given to the economic situations wherein these

religions must be kept in their proper places. Of course Gandhiji has said that religion should not be mixed with politics. That is a wrong approach. He had said that they have not understood religion. But I want to say that the so-called religious leaders have not understood what religion and politics are. The religion is a good thing because the man who worships the God, wants to purify his life. So here the religion plays an important role. But here, what is happening? Here, the so called leaders have put out the people. They ask people to go and shine the shoes in front of them in the name of religion. Otherwise, if they do not do that, they will be put out of the religion. The political leaders fear that if they do something against their religion, then what will happen to them. They say, that they should not opt for a particular person. When they come for voting, they are afraid of the religious leaders. That situation should go now. What Gandhiji had said was that religion has a role to play. The meaning of the religion has not been understood. Those who say that religion has nothing to do with the Indian politics is correct, but their religion is different. The present day religion is really controlling the politics of this country.

Therefore, unless an effort is made to delink this thing, nothing can be done. Some declarations were made by the Prime Minister and the President here, regarding this. They are doing it. I think it is only a crime—they are not able to show anything so far, till date, to see that the religion is delinked from politics.

On the 15th August, we have heard him. We have heard the President in the Joint Sitting of Parliament. But what we see here? The same Congress Party is supporting the communal riots and are involved in such things. They are nourishing the communal violence, so that on that basis to see whether they can survive or not.

[Translation]

SHRI K.J. ABBASI (Domariaganj): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, since 1980, it is perhaps for the fourth time that I am speaking on this subject. I feel extremely ashamed when Hindu-Muslim riots take place. Thereafter, we hold a debate over it in this House. A very good discussion takes place. Every one expresses sentiments that these communal riots should be ended. Every party honestly feels that these bring harm.

The Congress has a history. The most significant in it is that at the time of partition of the country in 1947 had there been a Hindu-Muslim feeling among our Congress leaders, India would have been in some other shape. But at the time of Indo-Pak partition big leaders had this thing in their mind that all people, men and women, every person who lived on this land is an Indian. Whether he is a Hindu or Muslim, a Sikh or Christian, all will live like brothers. Therefore, all legislations were made on these lives in which all were given equal rights.

Therefore, between 1947 to 1952, as and when any riot used to take place our big leaders handled this properly. They reached on the spot and themselves looked into things.

As has been said the other day by the hon. Prime Minister in a Congress meeting, what is needed is that non-Muslims should come forward and visit the affected places. After listening to the speech of Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, I feel that Congress is still alive and there are people like him in it. I uttered the name of Congress because we are in power. Allegations will be levelled against us and the opposition has every right to level these allegations if riots take place during our time and we are not able to check them. But after listening to the speech of Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, opposition Members might have also heard him, I feel that the Congress is still alive. There are still some people in it who can confront such a situation.

Riots have taken place not only in Uttar Pradesh but at different places in the whole

[Shri K.J. Abbasi]

India. The confrontation taking place in Punjab is of a different kind, but riots have taken place in Gujarat, Ahmedabad, Andhra Pradesh etc. It is quite natural that riots may take place. But what is of great concern is that the riots continue and keep on occurring and are not checked.

Shri Syam Lal Yadav has discharged his duties which he owed to the nation. But as a Muslim I would like to call upon my Muslim brethren especially that we should forcefully stick to our views that we are Indians. Only then we will be able to maintain the unity. I know that our voice is weak because our community is carried away by the slogans. The same thing happened when the country was divided. Even today photos of those persons are published in the newspapers etc. who raise slogans and make speeches. They get rewards. If the sentiments of our being Indian are diminished, we will forfeit the right of objecting others. Then the problems will not be solved. I want to tell my Muslim brothers that, as has been said by Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, solution of the slogans like "Bajarang Bali" is not the counter slogans like "Naara-e-takbir". Slogans are given only to arouse emotions and it is the handiwork of rowdy elements and as has already been stated by my worthy friend, those were not religious slogans. Some goonda elements join such congregations, raise these slogans. If you cannot identify and isolate such people, then feelings will be fanned and people will be provoked. Last time also I had said that, if you hold one rally, they will arrange 4 such rallies; if you collect Rs. 1 crore towards donation, they will collect Rs. 10 crores. This is no answer to the problem. This will not solve the issue. The solution, which I have been explaining to the people in the streets of my constituency, and which I am submitting in this House also is that Hindu-Muslim unity should be established. Neither all Muslims are gentle nor all Hindus are bad. You will find in your own village both good Hindus as well as good Muslims. If you increase number of such people and take them

along with you, you can solve the quarrels in the villages.

I do not want to go into the duties of the Government. First of all I would like to remind myself of my own duties as a citizen of the country. We may be Hindus or Muslims, but before that we are Indians. This we will have to remember. If fire catches and houses are burnt, it will not differentiate between the houses of the Hindus and the Muslims. But in order to put out this fire, we will have to create mutual brotherhood. What is the remedy for communalism? This ailment has since been diagnosed. We will have to face boldly communalism which is rising in the country and we will have to create self confidence and this belief in us that we are Indians. We are Muslims and we are very proud of being Muslims, but that does not mean that if we live in India we will continue to remain Muslim for 24 hours. You may go to Mecca and Madina for Haj. I had also gone there. If any one asks there as to who you are and you say that you are a Muslim, he will slap you because there, all are Muslims. There you will have to tell the name of your country and say that you are an Indian, Iranian, Afgan or Indonesian. Our country comes first and we have to be ready to sacrifice our lives for the sake of the country. If we inculcate this sentiment in us, we can render good service to the Muslims. We do not do service to the Muslims by wearing black clothes, demonstrating with black flags and closing the doors of the mosque for offering 'namaz'. With such actions, we cannot claim that we are rendering service to the Muslims. It is not a service to the Muslims. Arousing the sentiments of Muslims is not a service to the Muslims. I am of the view that, there can be no bigger disservice to the Muslims and harming their rights. What happened in 1946? Rumours were spread in the villages that people will be converted into Hindus. The Muslims league people said this and went several miles away and in the meantime 50 villages were set on fire. At that time we were reading the Quran in one village and educating the people that they were not Hindus, they were Muslims but

what benefit did they achieve out of it? In the partition of the country, the Muslims were the sufferers, not Hindus. A book can be written on this subject and one can speak for hours together on it. Those Muslims who migrated there have been living like out-castes and are being called Mujahirs and are being killed. And those who are living here are facing the atrocities as committed in the Maliyana and Meerut. It is the Muslims who have suffered losses. But who caused this loss? Neither the Congress nor the Hindus caused this loss. It is we who caused this loss. At that time we did not differentiate between the personalities of Maulana Azad and Maulana Ahmed Hussain Madvi. We made such a person a leader who did not know who is Allah and what is Rasul. We followed a person who had never read Quran. We never gave a thought that that could lead to loss of our lives and can divide the country. I have also written this in my book. In 1946 I told them that they were living in U.P. and that will continue to remain in India and it will remain under Hindu Raj. What makes you to vote for Pakistan. They understood my point. After 10 days, some other people came. They instigated them a lot. When I met them, one of them accused me of deceiving them. I told one of the Muslim that he was a very weak Muslim. We used to say that with one naara-e-tadbir we will reach Delhi and in another naara-a-tadbir we will reach Lucknow. These were the emotions at that time which divided India and created Pakistan. The Muslims could not belong to either side.

If I tell the truth, you will not understand it, but you will understand immediately what Shri Owaisi says.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OW AISI (Hyderabad): Are you giving proof of your loyalty? Speak on the subject under discussion. What is the use of going into the history?

SHRI K.J. ABBASI: My worthy friend has questioned my loyalty. I am loyal to my party and I have always been loyal to it. There are no two opinions about it. If you

have got a party, you are also loyal to it... (*Interruptions*) Do not think that we will get some reward for this loyalty. At the time of contesting elections, I had told that I will not contest any more elections. I have got the reward what I was to get. I am also a Muslim and I am 76 year old. I have always been speaking the truth, I will always speak the truth and stick to the truth till my death. What we are doing today will invariably lead to destruction.

Sir, I want to submit that this evil is on the increase and it has spread outside Punjab as well. Earlier bus passengers used to be killed only in Punjab. Now such things are happening outside Punjab also. Its effect has been that innocent bus passengers in U.P. were dragged out of a bus and were killed. Even such people were killed who were going to pay their condolences somewhere.

Just now hon. Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary was speaking and I support him. Committees are constituted whenever some such incidents occur and enormous amounts are spent on them. But their reports are not made public. Last time also when I was making my submission I had requested hon. Shri Chidambaram that such farce should be stopped. These Commissions should also be done away with. We have full confidence in you. You also take us and the opposition into confidence. The Government should take matters into its own hand, get the situation surveyed, hold talks and provide a solution because it is in a better position to solve the problem than Judges. Some action should be taken. Some persons responsible for these things should be suspended and some others dismissed so that people may feel that Government has taken some initiative.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Now say something about the Chief Minister of U.P.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Wherefrom he will muster so much of courage? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.J. ABBASI: Any Chief Minister is ashamed of riots taking place in his state. But you should not think that it is because of some one Vir Bahadur Singh that riots occur. Riots have taken place earlier also and I do not want to go into the details or into the names of the people involved in them. I want to give some suggestions in this regard.

The most important is that for sensitive areas we should form peace-committees but as the hon. Member was saying that in such Committees also the rogues infiltrate and incite riots. It is not that there is a dearth of sincere people in this country. Good Hindus and Muslims should be appointed the members of these committees which should be of permanent nature and its advice should be given more weightage than the advice of the Police.

Secondly, you will see that whenever communal violence breaks out, the poor have to suffer and the rich remain untouched. Therefore a riot-tax should be levied which should be imposed in case of eruption of communal violence.

Similarly, the decisions of the National Integration Council should be implemented. Otherwise it should be dissolved.

The Police should be given special training. Police, of course, is indispensable. The image of Police came into disrepute after 1977. The entire police force should be recast. It should be composed of people who are Indians in true sense and not Hindus or Muslims.

Similarly, an anti-riot force should be raised to deal with riots. This matter has been under discussion for quite some time and all the political parties have supported it. The people have lost confidence in the PAC. Protests have been raised against it since the Aligarh incidents. You had promised and late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had also forcefully promised that

the police will be recast but it is to be seen that after how many more riots it is done.

Some good people are also seen during the riots, as you may observe that some Hindus protect the Muslims and some Muslims also do the same gesture but they go unnoticed. I will cite the case of a Deputy Commissioner, Sales Tax in Meerut. Whom I saw injured one day. When I asked him as to how he received the injury he replied that his neighbour Hindu lady had given shelter to his children and after two hours, when riots took place he had to jump into her house due to which he got the injury. She not only gave shelter to the whole of his family but provided medical treatment also. The press should highlight such good gestures instead of filling the front pages with reports of killings in communal violence in various parts of the country. However some newspapers reported the good gestures shown by Hindus and Muslims in protecting the life and property of each other? The press should give publicity to such incidents so as to create a good atmosphere in the country. I am grateful to you for having given me time to speak and I hope the hon. Minister will consider my suggestions.

*SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore). Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the matter of communal disturbances has been the subject of discussion in this august House several times before. Communal disturbances are not new to India. Communal disturbances have been a matter of routine occurrences over the past hundred years or more. Right from the Noakhali incident, Mahatma Gandhiji strived hard and sacrificed his life for eradication of divisions in the society on the basis of religion and caste. He fell martyr to a communal bigot's bullet. The late Prime Minister Smt. Gandhi also endeavoured her best to eradicate communalism from the country. She was silenced by a religious fundamentalist. Despite the best efforts of these and other leaders, communalism continues to be the bane of our society.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

14.16 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER *in the Chair*]

Very recently, last night, terrorists have gunned down some of the relatives of our hon. Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh. I offer my condolences on behalf of the AIADMK to the Minister and the bereaved families. We wholeheartedly condemn it.

But I am proud to say that the situation is entirely different in Tamil Nadu. Father Periyar founded the Rationalists Movement in Tamil Nadu. The movement awakened the masses and not only Tamil Nadu but the whole of South India was overtaken by the activists of the Movement. Divisions based on caste and religion slowly gave way to ideas based on rational thinking. Periyar, in this enthusiasm to abolish religions and castes, went to the extent of saying that there was no God.

Periyar (the enlightened) C.N. Annadurai preached the slogan of "one society one God" He preached the fundamental need of social unity and communal peace in every nook and corner of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, Tamil Nadu today stands unaffected by communal conflicts

Dr. M.G.R., the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is adopting a secular approach in all matters. He does not belong to any religion, nor to any particular caste. He belongs to all, to Tamil Nadu. I urge that such situation should be created in all the other States also. Today, Tamil Nadu is a peace park. There is no communal violence or hatred. The credit for such a congenial atmosphere goes to these leaders.

Sir, India is celebrating its 40th anniversary of Independence. But, we have not put a stop to communal disturbances. We must set out to analyse the root-causes of these problems. Members who spoke before me, referred to many details. They said that nearly 400 have died in Meerut. 50 or 60 people have lost their lives in Ahmedabad violence. Communal riots took place in Gujarat, in Delhi. The hon. Minis-

ter Shri P. Chidambaram toured all the affected areas. I am thankful to him for bringing peace to these areas torn by communal violence.

As I said, we must analyse the basic reasons for this violence. Efforts of the Govt. alone would not help to solve this problem. People from all walks of life must sit together and arrive at a solution.

History reveals that in 1946-47 nearly 182 districts in India were affected by communal riots. The hon. Minister Shri P.C. Chidambaram gave the details that during 1982-87, over these five years, nearly 98 districts have been affected by the riots. We must not allow these riots to continue in such numbers. We must draw a line somewhere.

Sir, religion is a tool which sublimates man. But, I am not aware how to stop men from turning into beasts under the garb of religion. Instead of using religion for the purification of souls, certain vested interests are using religion for whipping up communal frenzy and hatred. This leads to loot, murder, rape etc.

Sir, there is no quarrel between an atheist and a believer in God. Ugly fights, indeed, erupt between people professing various faiths. One set of bigots proclaim that their religion is supreme and their God is supreme and this leads to communal clashes with others professing a different religion. Therefore, it is a crying need of the times we live in, that religious fundamentalism and extremism must be curbed by all means. Conditions must be created by the religious leaders themselves to declare such extremists and fundamentalists as enemies of God and offender against religion and must be excommunicated.

I would like to point out another danger. With the so called progress, we are not able to restrict the number of castes and sub-castes which is always on the increase. Government should abolish all castes.

[Shri A.C. Shanmugham]

Laws, if necessary must be passed. Sir, you take schools and colleges. Even for admission into primary classes like 1st standard to 5th standard, the school authorities require the parents to record the castes of the children in the application forms. This ignominious system of recording castes should go. Details must be with regard to name and sex of the children. I condemn this sowing of divisions in the tender minds of children.

Sir, next is about the grant of concessions in schools and other organisations. Many rich persons owning lakhs and crores worth of property are granted concessions just because they belong to a lower caste. On the other hand, a poor boy is denied the same concessions simply because he belongs to a higher caste. This violates the spirit of granting such concessions. I therefore, commend to the Govt. to follow the yardstick of economic backwardness as the only criterion for grant of concession in schools and colleges.

Let me say something about the voters list. Castes are also mentioned against the names in the voter list. This helps the candidates to campaign for election on communal lines. Communalism in politics starts from the voters list. Hon. Minister may kindly take steps to see that no indication or mention of caste or religion is given or made against the names in the voters list when it is prepared.

Members are elected to State legislatures and Parliament to serve the society and the public at large. But many MLAs and MPs have their caste names at the end of their names. Persons elected to serve the people should not have passion for such parochial exhibitions of their castes in their names. Hon. Minister may please try to check this trend.

Whether it is this Govt. or that Govt. we cannot be silent spectators of communal violence. We must take radical steps to

curb this menace of communal disturbances

Hon. Members Smt. Basavarajeswari has moved a Bill in this House for prohibition of misuse of religious places etc. Govt may kindly adopt the ideas and bring a comprehensive legislation to tackle the communal disturbances.

Those who incite communal violence must be punished ruthlessly. All existing laws must be effectively enforced to check these vested interests who make capital out of communal disturbances. Lathi-charging the mobs and confining them in jails are no solution to communal disturbances. We must go deep into the problem and trace out the big shots who instigate the innocent people to indulge in arson and communal violence. The mobs are after all mercenaries.

I welcome the Govt's suggestion to hold the District Collectors and DSPs directly responsible for communal violence in the respective districts. This should be implemented expeditiously.

I also underline the impertiveness of setting up a communal peace keeping force, in every district, in every State. The Centre must finance the constitution and maintenance of the force. The force should combat communal violence and maintain communal amity in the areas of their jurisdiction.

I am also constrained to point out that many incidents of communal incidents start from a petty fight. A small issue blows out into a unmanageable communal conflaguration. This is mainly due to the lackadaisical approach of the district authorities. Sometimes, even the officials entrusted with the district authorities collude with the arsonists and perpetrators of communal violence. Such officials should be punished severely.

I also request for the institution of special courts to adjudicate matters on com-

munal disturbances on the parallel of special courts constituted to deal with terrorist cases.

Sir, communalism is assuming such vast proportions that even schools and colleges are not spared. Groups and Organisations based on religion and caste are fast emerging in many educational institutions to divide young students on communal lines. This must be stopped. This would require the cooperation of all sections.

MLAs and MPs who incite communal violence should be disqualified. Laws must be enacted to ban communal parties and to prohibit parties using communal symbols for election purposes.

Lastly, let me say a few words about the Ram Janam Bhumi issue. Many members have expressed many views on this issue. My suggestion is that efforts must, first, earnestly be made to solve the issue by negotiations. In case no solution is forthcoming, then, Govt. must declare the area a site of historical importance and take over the place.

I would also appeal to all parties including the opposition parties not to make political capital out of communal disturbances. They must cooperate with the Govt. in coping with communalism.

I also appeal to Govt. to prohibit religious, sectarian and Casteist broadcasts on radio and TV.

[English]

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, today we are discussing a very important subject of communal situation in India. When we think of the communal situation in India, we are reminded of the two vital incidents which have taken place in India after freedom. Our leader and father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi who gave his whole life for communal harmony had to fall a victim to the bullet of a fanatic.

Similarly, our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi who gave the dynamic 20-Point Programme for economic emancipation of the poor and downtrodden had also to fall a victim to the bullets of a fanatic.

If we do not deal with these problems very seriously taking into account its gravity when compared with all other problems we are facing today in our country, we cannot go further and march ahead.

I am very happy to say that even the ex-Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai said the other day that in years to come India is going to be the most powerful nation in the comity of the nations and we will certainly forge ahead to achieve the same but the cancerous growth of communal virus in India should be mopped in the land to achieve our goal to make India a powerful nation.

In order to achieve communal harmony, what should we do? The seeds of divide and rule policy sown by the British empire are deep-rooted in the country. When the Britishers were forced to leave India, they went away by dividing our country. But today what do we see? If we take a dispassionate view, the country was partitioned.

Religion has not proved to be the binding force for fostering nationalism. You have seen that both the Big powers of the world, USA and Russia are following Christianity but are confronting each other. In our Western neighbourhood, both Iran and Iraq are following Islam but still they are fighting with each other. The other day, the veteran former Chief Minister of Sind Mr. G.M. Sayed was in India and was saying that we partitioned our country on the basis of religion. See the creation of Bangladesh. In Pakistan, Sindhis as feeling that they are not being given due weightage under the military regime of Pakistan where some other people are having predominance.

India is the largest democracy in the world. I have to make a fervent appeal to the largest religion of India i.e. to my

[Shri Hussain Dalwai]

Hindu brothers. If anyone of them has an illusion in his mind that religion can play a dominant role, in fastering spirit of nationalism he is sadly mistaken.

I was very much proud to see that when our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had gone to Arab countries, she was given more respect and better welcome than even the leaders of the Pakistan. The admiration is solely due to our lofty concept of secularism.

Our position as the leader of non-aligned country is very good and we have been helping the countries which have won freedom but the citizens of which are suffering from disabilities.

Similarly, the majority community should come forth with good gestures to minorities because that is the magnanimity which the minorities expect from them.

I was very much disheartened when a senior Member of this House and former Minister said that now the time has come when majority community needs protection. If that feeling is allowed to grow and if such a tendency is nurtured in India, it will be a negation of the concept of secularism to which we have been committed. That is why I would insist that we must be clear in our mind that religion should not be allowed to interfere in politics. Actually, religion has no place in politics, according to me. So, all the religions are based on good moral principles. No religion teaches hatred against other religions. That is why the most eminent poet *Allama Iqbal* said in his tarana.

Majhab nahi sikhata
aapas mein bair rakhna

If you study all religions, you will find that the basic principles of all religions are very good. Then, why we are fighting? Every religion teaches us that God is one; you must worship God. Still, fighting among different religions is going. It is because

that there are certain elements—certain fanatics preaching religion in our society, are creating the communal troubles. When there was riot in Bhiwandi, on the second day of the riot, I and our most veteran leader of Maharashtra and a great reformist Shri Hari Bhau Joshi and ex-Speaker of Maharashtra legislative Assembly Shri Silam wanted to go and see as to what was happening at Bhiwandi why Bhiwandi was burning? We were going by the Bombay-Agra road to Bhiwandi. Along with me Shri Silam was there; Shri Hari Bhau Joshi was accompanying me and there were two Muslim brothers also with me. On the road, the entire traffic were standing in the middle of the road and they stopped our cars at every point. One such group asked, "Have you got any Muslim member with you in the cars and if so you hand him over to us". They were so furious because the propaganda made by some anti-social people was such. They should have told them so many things. That is why they were very furious. They further said: "Any Muslim who comes here, will be killed by us". Shri Hari Bhau Joshi was a person who never liked to tell a lie. But he was so embarrassed. Then he said pointing at me "He is Shri Dalwai, an MLA from Ratnagiri and there was no Muslim with him." The mob allowed us to go. But while coming back, they again stopped our car. At this stage, Shri Hari Bhau Joshi was annoyed. He got down from the car and we all sat on the ground and also asked the mob to sit along with us. There were 50 persons having various arms and ammunitions, and so many weapons. Then, he explained, "I have myself seen Bhiwandi burning and many Muslims have been killed. Their property is burning and you do not know to what extent the damage has been caused to the lives and the properties of Muslims. I am a Hindu. You don't worry. I am telling you the truth." But they said: "No. It is not like that. Yesterday some people came and told us that some Muslims molested our sisters and our mothers. They killed 500 Hindus. 2000 buildings and were gutted. All this information was given to us. We are aware of it. Tonight we have decided to burn 10 houses of Muslims which are in

our village in retaliation. Then Hari Bhau converted their feelings by persuasive arguments. After that they said that they would protect the Muslims of that village. At this stage, Shri Hari Bhau said : "It is your duty to protect the Muslims who are in minority there. Nothing has happened to the lies and properties of Hindus at Bhiwandi. On the contrary, Muslims have suffered a lot. That is why, you should not do anything." Then they agreed to his suggestion. After this incident was over, Shri Hari Bhau said "In the morning, you were asking us to hand over the Muslims to you. He informed them: "These are the two Muslims with me. Now, whatever you want to do, you do." They had, by that time, been pacified and they had changed their mind. So, what really happens is the organised rumour-mongering playing a very dominant role during such riots. In such cases, it is the duty of the police officers, the local leaders to go to the affected areas and study the situation on the spot. Unless we do that, anything can happen because of the rumour-mongering. We, the representatives of our people have a duty to discharge viz to see that the communal harmony is maintained in our areas. I always tell our Muslim brothers that after the partition the treatment given to the Muslims in India is for better. We are proud of it. In our country the spirit of secularism and National integrity has developed in such a way that the Muslims in India are far happier than the Muslims in Pakistan. Not only that. Our Hindu brothers should also know that the Muslims in India are much more in number than those in Pakistan.

We do not want that separatist tendencies should be allowed to develop. We do not want reservation of seats for Muslims. But the real thing is that today what happens is that one-sided decisions are taken. In the police force also, recruitment from minorities should be done. In the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs, of which I was a Member, I told the Home Minister at that time, "We do not want reservation; but what we want is that the whole society should have reflection on our police force and also in banks".

If you go to a bank, you will find hardly one per cent Muslims there. In the police force also, if a Hindu sees a Muslim along with him, he will not feel that something is wrong the other man also will not have any communal feeling and will not do anything wrong. So, it is imperative to have cross-section of the people recruited in the police force. I do not find even five per cent Muslims in so many offices—employees both in Government and public undertakings including the banks. These things should be seriously considered. Due representation to Muslims should be given in every sphere.

I would not like to touch the question of Babri Masjid-Ram Janambhoomi. It is a very delicate question. It is a question which is not restricted to a particular place—mosque or temple. If you read the history of India, you will find that, long before the Britishers, the Muslims were there in India. Mughals came as invaders and rulers. I come from Maharashtra and I am proud to say that in Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's time, it was a Muslim soldier, his trusted lieutenant, who rescued Shivaji Maharaj from Agra fort. There were so many Muslims who were his confidants. Not only that, I am proud to say that even in the war against Pakistan, so many Muslim soldiers fought as true Indians on the side of India. There, communalism did not come in the way of defending our country because we are Indians first. I am proud to say that I am a Muslim, but when it comes to the question of our country, I am an Indian first and then a Muslim. We have to say like this. Everybody should have that feeling. We have always to respect our religions also. Then only we can have national integration. So, these things must be taken into account and practised honestly. We have to foster national integration by keeping religion out of politics. Even about my own party, I am very sorry to say that our Party has an alliance with the Muslim League, which is not in existence in Pakistan. The Muslim League was responsible for the Partition of this country, but that Party is not in existence today in Pakistan, but the Muslim League is very much a

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Party in India, and our Party had made an alliance with them. Our local Congress representatives have to face so many odds because of this. These things should be abandoned. I want to be very outspoken on this issue.

Once I praised Shri Morarji Desai for his very firm opinion when he was a Chief Minister of Erstwhile Bombay. He said, "Unless the members of Bombay Assembly unanimously elect me as the leader, I would not accept the Chief Minister. When there was one man who opposed him, he said, "I will not contest", and he withdrew from the contest. But, after some years, there was a demand for the removal of the Chimanbhai Patel Ministry in Gujarat on the ground that, according to him, the Government was corrupt, and when election took place, Mr. Morarji Desai's Party was falling short of eleven MLAs. At that time the *Times of India* had come out with a nice cartoon showing the Chief Minister Shri Babubhai Patel sitting on the Chair of Chief Minister with only two legs and behind it were the two hands of Shri Chimanbhai Patel to support his chair. The heading of the cartoon was "But for Chimanbhai's eleven, the Babubhai's Cabinet would not have seen the light of the day". At that time, Mr. Morarji Desai failed. I told him that he should have withdrawn from that, he should have said, "I do not want to form the Government". I told him, "You made our country lose Rs. 2 crores on election; you fought on principle at that time, but now you have joined hands with the same persons for whose removal you had gone on fast into death.

He said that he put a condition that Chimanbhai's MLA will not be taken in the Ministry. That is not sufficient. Our leaders also who are at the top, should keep on acting consistently with the principles they preach in the larger interest of the country. I would suggest, in our day to day Government functioning the religions are not given importance. I am against the Govern-

ment encouraging religious functions in Government programmes. Whenever you go to enter your child in the school, they first ask you, what is your caste, what is your sub-caste, what is your religion? Dis-integration start there only.

Similarly, in job. I recommended one boy for employment. His name was Chogale. He had written I.A. Chogale. When he was selected he was asked to write his full name. He wrote Ibrahim Abhas Chogale. Then he was discarded. Why? Because he was Muslim. There was Shiv Sena Labour Union in that concern. I went and met the head of the Shiv Sena and discussed with him and said that he speaks better Marathi than you and you still call him a Muslim. Because he is Muslim he is not entitled to get this. He is Maharashtrian. He is better Maharashtrian than anybody else. Then that matter was settled

Similarly, our approach should be in the larger interest of the unity and integrity of the country and to see that this communal tension does not grow more. I remember, that in good old days, the country was having lot of communal tension when partition of the country was being demanded. At that time, in Noakhali, there was a lot of mass killing and the Chief Minister of Bengal Shri Suhrawardy could not control the same. He approached Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi. He came all the way to Delhi to invite him. Mahatma Gandhi agreed to go there by staying there for one week and by moving in the riot affected area he restored peace and normalcy.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not Mahatma Gandhi but we have got Hon. Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: But we have got Gandhi at least. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has got implicit faith in the communal harmony. It is the duty of yourself and mine also that if something happens, we should go to the area and see that communal harmony is restored and we should see that no further incident take place.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, we may be able to satisfy our conscience by saying that after all a discussion on communal situation has been held in the House. But I think there is poor consolation for our conscience when we see the poor participation, the poor attendance on this occasion. I am afraid, the scale of value in our country has changed very much. And a monster is stalking the land at the moment, it is the monster of communalism. We should have absolutely no complacency whatsoever about the danger which confronts our country. And I would say that the Government of India is primarily responsible for drift, for a policy of appeasement, a policy of compromising with this communal monster instead of confronting. The situation is not better. It is getting worse. It is very well to say in speeches here that we are confident that the situation will improve and we will turn the tide and all that. We have been debating communal disturbance over the years. Last time, we had a big discussion here at the time of Ahmedabad riot when they were at their worst. Many assurances were given by the Government. The Hon. Minister who is going to reply to this debate was here on that occasion also, I believe. He tried to satisfy the Members by giving some assurances of firm measures which were going to be taken.

I want to say quite clearly that from my understanding of the situation, as far as communalism is concerned, the danger is growing, it is not getting less, it is growing. It is not a matter which can be handled only by administrative measures.

Last time we were regaled with a whole series of promises on administrative measures—that the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police would immediately be made responsible and taken to task wherever there is a disturbance in their area; that long promised mixed anti-riots police force would be constituted, precautionary measures would be taken in time based on improved intelligence system, etc. All these things which

are administrative measures—I hope the Minister will have the courage to admit—first of all are not being implemented and secondly they are totally inadequate to meet the situation.

We went to Meerut and saw what happened there. I don't want to single out any individual. It is true that the District Magistrate, the Collector there was removed; but when? When all the damage had been done, when everything was over, when the massacre of Muslims was over and when the vandalism indulged in by the PAC was over and had become a national and international scandal. Long after that, the District Commissioner, whom I met when I went there, was removed. That also was on the basis of so many complaints and on realising that there was no other alternative but to remove him.

The mixed police force which has to be specially created in order to handle the communal disturbances is nowhere in sight. At least I don't find it operating anywhere. On the other hand, you have an extreme spectacle of a body like the PAC, a thoroughly communalised force. When demands were raised that this PAC should be removed from the scene at least in areas where the minority community is living predominantly we were told by the Government that they are helpless because this is a State matter, the PAC is the only armed constabulary which is at the disposal of the Uttar Pradesh Government, they cannot interfere and tell the State Government to remove its constabulary from the scene unless that Government itself agrees to do so and asks the Centre to send its paramilitary force. It is true that some paramilitary force was sent to Meerut; but it was after the whole trouble was over.

The minimum precautionary measures were not taken. Everybody knew, it was in the air that there was going to be a big outbreak in Meerut because of what had happened in April. No resident in Meerut at least thought that after what had taken place in April, the situation was going to be normalised and become peaceful, because

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preparations were going on for a bigger outbreak.

If your intelligence system was not able to convey even that to you, then how can you take precautionary measures? Normal minimum measures are taken everywhere. At least I find that in West Bengal our Government does it. When there is any sense of trouble coming, all anti-social elements, bad characters, people who are known to be *goondas* are rounded up and locked up first of all, until the situation returns to normal. Was it done in Meerut? Was any attempt made by the administration to bring prominent people of the localities belonging to different communities, leading citizens of the city together in order to form some kind of a committee before the trouble broke out? Nothing was done. So I say these administrative measures are really quite useless. They are not implemented. There is no seriousness about it.

The Government is following a policy of appeasement. Sometimes they are appeasing Hindu communalists and sometimes they are appeasing Muslim communalists as and when they consider it to be suitable for their own political purposes. The more they do, the more they can never fight this monster of communalism seriously and boldly.

I must congratulate Shri Shyam Lal Yadav for the speech he made here today. He was bold enough to call a spade a spade but is that the thinking of the Government, I would like to know? There is no doubt that in that past few years the aggressive attitude, the aggressive attitude of the communal forces among the Hindus has grown considerably. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav has mentioned the names of so many parties and organisations. I do not want to repeat them. This slogan which Mr. Dalwai referred to that Hindus are being told that you are in danger here in India. In Bharat the Hindu religion and the Hindu culture and the Hindu Society is in danger. Therefore, you must get ready to protect it.

All Hindus must unite. The Shiv Sena leader says it in Bombay that you should be prepared for the religious war which is coming and he is allowed to go about making speeches like that. I would also like to say here that do not pass the buck to the State Government as to why don't they take action if they think it is necessary. This is not a question of technical differences between the Centre and State Government powers. It is a question of the outlook and the policy we are trying to follow.

I find that a planned vicious attack is going on by obscurantists, fundamentalists and religious forces against the whole concept of united India, against the whole concept of a multi-religious society which can live in harmony. This whole concept of a secular country is being sought to be destroyed in a planned manner.

Now a days we are hearing slogans which for many years we did not hear that India should be a Hindu State. If there can be an Islamic State across the border there should be a Hindu Rashtra here. In Punjab we are hearing there should be Khalistan. In Kashmir we are hearing that there should be an Islamic State in Kashmir. This country will be torn in pieces if everybody who cherishes the unity of this country and cherishes the ideals of secularism does not have the courage to come together and take a bold step to fight these forces which are trying to destroy the country. I find there is an air of complacency. I do not agree with some speakers who have said that the Muslims because they are in a minority are passively and meekly submitting to all these attacks. That may have been so some years ago but not now. Now there is a new temper especially among the younger generation. There is a feeling—I have heard from many of them—that after all we are Indian Muslims. We are not going to Pakistan. We have to live here and die here. This is our country and if we are going to be deprived of our rights and suppressed then it is better that we fight and let us die if necessary here. But we should fight and not bow down meekly. This spirit is growing among the younger Muslims.

am warning the Government. An aggressive spirit among the Hindu communal forces is to some extent being sought to be matched by a milliant posture on behalf of the younger Muslims.

15.00 hrs.

This is what happened in Meerut in the beginning—before the PAC appeared on the scene, before the administration took a hand in this communalism in Meerut. In the first one or two days, it was like a pitched battle—a civil war—between two sides. Both were well-armed, both were well-equipped, both were well-trained, both were well-prepared in their respective

Mohallas. Muslim were killed; Hindus were killed. Once the PAC took a hand in it, then the whole administration stood behind the PAC. Then, of course, the Muslims are bound to be butchered. What else can happen?

But I say that in these riots and disturbances, which took place from time to time, the Government is responsible for creating a feeling that nobody is going to be taken to task, nobody will be punished, no strict action will be taken. Today, you know very well that one of the biggest factors which is playing in the minds of the Sikhs is the fact that people who are responsible in 1984 riots in Delhi for the killing of so many Sikhs and burning of their houses and looting of their shops, nobody has been punished. No action has been taken and the same thing is happening in Meerut today. How do you hope to instil any kind of confidence in the minds of the minorities? This kind of drifting and this kind of attitude is responsible for creating more terrorists—if you call them that. That is what is happening. This attitude is giving a premium to the communal forces. Nothing will be done to anybody. So many people are going about whose hands are stained with blood, who have taken part in this looting, butchery and arson. They know nothing will be done to them; nothing will be touched. This way, you cannot fight this communal monster. All people, at least who took part in the national movement,

who are patriotic and who love this country, they should open their eyes to the reality now. The reality is that everything that this country and its freedom movement stood for are above all—the unity of the motherland, the unity of the country, communal harmony, secularism. Everything is being sought to be destroyed by the most dangerous and vicious forces which have grown in the last few years and have been allowed to grow.

The other day in some context of the other debate on the national security thing, one of my friends of the Akali Dal speaking here tried to make a distinction which I do not agree with. He said that communalists are communalists; that terrorists in Punjab make no difference between Hindus and Sikhs; they are killing both of them. That is rather an over-simplified analysis in my opinion. There is a deeper game behind the killings in Punjab. The killing of Sikhs is going on there by the terrorists but it is a selective killing with a purpose behind it. is a selective killing. You know who has been killed yesterday or day before yesterday. Therefore, that Minister is not here to reply to this discussion obviously. We feel very sorry for him, for what has happened no doubt. I convey my party's sincere condolences to him... (*Interruptions*)... Selective killing of Sikhs is going on. Those whom the terrorists consider to be their opponents, opponents of Khalistan or who are dubbed as Police informers, those are the Sikhs they are killing. But the killing of Hindus is indiscriminate because there is a purpose behind it. Whether they kill Hindus in Punjab or whether they kill them outside Punjab, there is an indiscriminate killing which has a purpose behind it. That purpose is also to stoke the fires of communalism, to instigate retaliatory action against the Sikhs here outside Punjab. It has got a very well-planned communal purpose behind it. Nobody should try to excuse the terrorists by saying that they don't bother about the Hindus and the Sikhs. They are following a method, a tactic which is much more diabolical, I should say, in this context. But anyway, why has the Government

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not taken the slightest initiative till today to try—they may fail, but they should at least try—to bring about some solution to this Ram Janambhoomi and Babri Masjid affair? What initiative has the Government taken? Has it got any responsibility or not? This is a matter which is spreading communal poison throughout the country on both sides. Passions are being roused. One of my friend from Kerala was telling me that a couple of years ago, perhaps Muslims in Kerala would not even be able to tell you where Babri Masjid is; they would not have even heard of it. But now in the name of Babri Masjid huge gatherings of Muslims take place in every part of the country and on the other side there is the counter propaganda that this is the birth place of Lord Rama. The worst kind of poison is being spread not only in the north, not only in the Hindi speaking States, but everywhere. I want to know from the Government: Have they got any responsibility for trying to take some initiative to bring about some solution of this? They may try and fail—I would not blame them for that, but I do not see any effort being made at all. The National Integration Council—excuse me for saying so, we are represented there—has been reduced to a talking shop. Nothing follows from it, no act on follows, no programme follows. Even when it was suggested in the last meeting of the National Integration Council that a delegation on behalf of that Council should go and visit Meerut and see things for themselves, it was rejected on the ground that this is a Council which is only constituted for discussions and deliberations; it cannot go on sending delegation here and there; it was not its job.

I do not know, whether I should mention it, but I cannot resist that one gentleman—of course, I would not mention his name—who, we were being told, was being considered as one of the probable candidates for the vice-presidentship was rejected—may have been rejected in any case, but that is a different matter—because some Members of the ruling party

feel or know or hear that that gentleman is an atheist.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : That is what the papers said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No, no, your Prime Minister told us. Do not force me to come out with the whole thing. The Prime Minister told us in the meeting of the opposition leaders, when we asked him, what about that gentleman, whose name we are reading in the newspapers; "Some of my people believe that he is an atheist." Is that a disqualification? A new definition is being given to this I am an atheist; he does not say leftist. Since when has it become a disqualification? You want to force somebody to say his religion, as Mr Dalwai was saying that for admission to a school or for a job, you must say which religion you belong to. If you are a candidate, Mr Ranga, for vice-presidentship, first, you will have to satisfy the power that be, whether you belong to any religion or not. If you are suspected of atheism, you are finished. This is where the secular State is going. I protest most vehemently against this kind of attitude.

Anyway, I do not want to take more time. At the end, I would like to make a few suggestions for consideration. Primarily, do not consider it an administrative problem. Administrative thing comes at the end, when the riot takes place, when the riot is broken out, when people are burning and looting. Only then the question of administration comes. But what goes on before that? What are the factors which lead to this ultimately, or are leading to it every day? I am afraid, it is rather going to lead to it more and more unless we boldly take a stand all together and the Government must be the main mover against the communal forces even if it is going to cost you some votes. You are bothered about votes. If you do not appear to be a Hindu, Hindus would not vote for you or vote less. Some

Muslim Members think that if they do not parade as great champions of Muslims, then Muslims won't vote for them. What is the result? The most communal forces are getting more votes from the people now-a-days. Those who play a role in the riots can appear as big fighter, defender, and champion of that particular community. I have seen this happening in Jamshedpur. An Inquiry Commission was set up by the Bihar Government to go into the Jamshedpur riots. The Commission's Report has named some people as being among the instigators. I think that was enough qualification for him as he was elected with a thumping majority in the next election. I think he belongs to Mr. Janga Reddy's party. When he went to the Assembly to take his oath, while taking his oath he shouted the slogan in the House. "Nathu Ram Godse zindabad". And I am sorry to say that that gentleman has been again re-elected in the next election. Well you may consider it as a laughing matter, I consider it a very frightening thing. Where is the conscience and minds of our people going? They are surrendering to the forces of communalism.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Prof. Janga Reddy should answer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I would like to know as to what happened to the administrative measures which you were promising. Of course, everybody wants to know what happened to them. If it is not possible for some other reasons to constitute such a mixed force, please tell us and say that we have given up the idea as it is not practicable. But at least we should know about it. Some guiltymen have to be punished. I do not know whether guiltymen of 1984 can be found out? But the Sikhs are very much hurt and very much aggrieved, justifiably on this ground. But what about the guiltymen in Maliana? What about the guiltymen of Hashimpur? Is anybody going to be taken to task and punished? Have you ever heard in any

country of this kind of action by the police themselves? Breaking into houses, shooting and killing people, looting the houses, have you ever heard? But nothing is done. How can you expect people to live in any kind of sense of security in this country if this kind of thing is allowed to go on?

Separation of religion from politics, separation of religion from State, has been adequately emphasised by many Members and I fully agree with them. Let everybody enjoy his religious beliefs. It is a personal matter for every citizen of this country. If he wants to pursue a certain religion and performs religious functions and rites, it is his right to do so. I may not agree with him, that is a different matter. I am an atheist but you may not agree with me, but I won't allow you to compel me to adopt some religion if I do not want to. But if you follow a religion, I have to respect your right to do it. But don't mix it up with the politics and the State. Don't go on showing on the television pictures of Ministers prostrating themselves before certain temples and idols; State functions and the Government functions being preceded by certain religious rites which are naturally associated with a particular community. What effect does it have on the people in this country? Is it essential that you must do those things. Even the Prime Minister is not above that. Especially during the election campaigns, why should he go to various places of worship and appear before the Priests?

The one basic question is education. I do not know that when there is serious debate on communalism, at least the Minister of Human Resources Development should at least be interested to listen. Can you root out this evil without the proper education system? Children at the tender age are taught not only history—of course history is distorted and taught to them—but the whole sense of value which children will not get automatically. Many of them were born after independence came to this country. Many of them have not heard

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about the sacrifices and sufferings of the people who went through that period to get freedom. What are they being taught? Has anybody taken the trouble to go deeply into the whole educational system at primary stage and at secondary stage and see what our children are being taught, whether a sense of secularism and unity of the country is being inculcated in them? I do not think so. We got so many reports and complaints.

I think the Media Minister also should be here. You have got such a powerful weapon in this country, the state controlled media. Just now, somebody was saying quite correctly that there were instances in every riot when people of each community helped people of the other community and saved them even at the risk of their own lives by giving them shelter and hiding them in their houses. We do not see these things on the media! The media does not think it necessary that these are the things which can be highlighted. On the contrary, we see all sorts of things are allowed in the media during the Meerut riots. If I talk about the newspapers, the Minister may say, "Do you want us to use censorship or what?" I don't know. In Meerut, during a situation like that, newspaper reporters were publishing anything they like. These things had nothing but an inflammatory effect on people who read them. The reports included even names of victims, names of people who were lying in the hospital beds in Meerut, their identity, community, and everything. Why are these things permitted? The whole administration is, sort of, impotent, either deliberately impotent or has become impotent by nature now and it is not willing to stand up and fight these things.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Most of the time, deliberately!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Thank you Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Deliberate impotence!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, I would say: let these basic questions of education, of mass media and of our own behaviour be gone into more deeply. Something should be done, but I do not have much faith that anything can be done, the way things are going. The main thing is that these communal forces, whether they are Hindu or Muslim or Sikh, whose whole propaganda is such that it is meant to instigate the people of their own communities against each other, not to live in communal harmony but to hate each other, to suspect each other and to distrust each other. And this propaganda is being allowed to go on freely in big gatherings. All your political leaders will not be able to stand up against these so called leaders now, who in the name of religion are permitted to say and do anything. That is what is happening and because we are a religious country, a country of so many religions with such a long history and tradition and all that, nobody has the courage to speak up against these people and control them.

Ultimately, people of each community have to control their own so called spokesmen, who are preaching all wrong things. No religion—Islam, Hinduism or Sikhism—preaches these things. They are all great religions. They never preach that you should hate people of the other community. All of them preach brotherhood, fraternity and love. But what is going on now? In the name of these religions, people are being taught to hate each other, to suspect each other and to kill each other. If you go to Meerut, you must have seen Sir, it is a completely divided city now. People in Meerut used to be proud of the fact that no Muslim family had left Meerut and gone to Pakistan at the time of Partition. 51 per cent Hindus and 49 per cent Muslims have been living side by side in peace and harmony. You go there and see the situation now. Today, it is like a city divided. The two communities do not want to mix with each other; they do not even want to talk to each other. They suspect each other all the time and are willing to lend their ears to any kind of rumour, any kind of rumour however unsubstantiated, provided it is against the

other side. Are we going to allow this to go on? What will remain of this country?

I do not want to take more time and I end here. I would like to hear from the Government how they propose to deal with this situation. The young Minister was very eloquent at the time of Ahmedabad riots as to how they were dealing with it. He has said that this is not a fire fighting exercise and that it should not be a simple fire brigade at work. He has stated that we have to do things from beforehand, we have to prepare, the administration has to be streamlined, the intelligence system has to be improved, the police force has to be constituted on a new basis, all those who are doing all these things have to be rounded up and punished, and so on and so forth.

He did not say very much about the education of children or about the media. It is all right. Those Ministers are also not interested in it. They should have been asked to be present here. You cannot fight this thing without education and media being overhauled completely and changed and put in really on a secular basis. Is it being done?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I thought you would say a good word about the *Rath Yatra* in Ahmedabad two months ago.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: *Rath Yatra* in Ahmedabad was an issue, on which great apprehensions arose in the country. At least, I was very much afraid. Because it happened to be a day on which, it was also announced that the police force was going on strike. That *Rath Yatra* would pass through Ahmedabad and there would be no police on duty because they had decided to go on strike for some demands of their own. You tell us. I will give you the credit for that. I also know that some parties and organisations though may be numerically not very strong, but who believe in fighting communalism and their volunteers also had lined the streets. They were wearing, their arm bands. Of course, they had no weapons. They did not have *lathis* even. (*Interruptions*)

You had to airlift para military forces there. This is not the spectacle which I relish and which I want to see being repeated in our country all the time. Or, then you have to make a candid confession that the normal police is useless. It is proved to be completely bankrupt and every time we must bring in the para-military forces.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Minister is remembering that *Rath Yatra*. Fortunately, Muslim women in white sarees remained at the forefront of the *Rath Yatra* telling the Hindus that we are there to remain with you and to protect you. That was also a great thing.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I wanted to take you but you were not available at that time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The fact remains Mr. Minister that what we have to be more worried about was that this communal situation and disturbances, in Gujarat particularly, have become chronic. You may be able to handle one situation at a particular point of time but from what we see, it has become an epidemic kind of a thing, endemic—in Baroda today; in Ahmedabad tomorrow and in Bharuch the next day. Sometimes there is mass participation. Sometimes just stabbings are going on. People are just pulled off their bicycles and stabbed and then the whole thing starts again.

What had happened in old Delhi—the walled city—where your Government is sitting? We passed through a period last month, when the curfew could not be lifted because the moment you lift the curfew, there is an outbreak. Is it not a sad commentary on what is happening in the minds of the people? I am more bothered about the minds of the people, you are more bothered about your airlift of para-military troops. The mind is being destroyed. And the forces which are trying to destroy

them, you are not out to fight those forces. You are not out to have a face to face conflict with them. Because you want sometimes to appease them; sometimes to align with them as in Kerala. Sometimes you do something else. You can never fight them like that.

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So I conclude at your request. I would like to speak many more things but I do not want to feel sound too bitter because I am quite convinced that this Government can never handle this communal situation. That is one reason why this Government should go.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been elected from a constituency where there is the biggest Temple, the biggest Mosque, Gurudwara and the Church. But it is very regretful that people are fighting with each other and want to kill each other. Though we boast of many things in the name of religion, yet in actuality, we are not broad-minded enough to tolerate each other's religion. Who are responsible for this? What is the reason for our present intolerance of each other when we have been living as good neighbours for years and have shared all our joys and sorrows together? I do not want to speak about the whole country but I want to limit myself to those lanes in Delhi where they have lived harmoniously for ever. Whenever there is a communal incident in any part of the country its reaction is always witnessed in Delhi and communal riots break out here. What are the factors which lead to these riots? Who are the people who incite communal feelings in the name of religion? Who compel us to destroy our fraternal relationship? Who goads us to take each others

life for protecting our religion? We must identify them today and stop them from causing any further damage, otherwise fighting in streets will come openly in bazars and then nobody will be able to prevent disintegration of the country.

They are these people who in the garb of religion want to serve their political interests. If we do not identify them now and take stringent action against them, then it will be too late.

Even today we are afraid of raising our voice against social evils. Our daughters and daughters-in-law are burnt and we do not do anything. But when the question of religion comes up we are all prepared even to sacrifice our lives. This is because our religious teachers do not let us learn the values of brotherhood but teach us to burn and destroy shops and houses of the people belonging to other religions.

Again, a Hindu is trained to touch the feet of his elders from his very childhood. When the child grows up he is taken to the temple and taught to bow before the idol of God. He is taught to respect all his elders. But who are those people who incited the children between 13 to 16 years of age and told them to kill the Muslim as they do not belong to this country and are not loyal to it? Why any action has not been taken against them and why are such things allowed to spread?

Similarly, as a counter action one of our religious leaders has called for the formation of an 'Adam Sena'. It has been formed and arms have been given to it. All such people are guilty. If we let them go scot-free now then they will become active again some time later. Either they will incite communal violence or let power not remain in your hands.

You observe our history. Three people were arrested in Red Fort on charges of treason. One of them was a Muslim named Shahnawaz Khan, the second was a Sikh named Dhillon and the third was a Hindu, named Sehgal. These three people had

fought shoulder to shoulder for the freedom of the country. Now some crazy people want to raise a barrier between us. We have to counter them effectively and isolate such elements from the society.

I want to put a question to those people who fight in the name of religion. When one of them is dying and he needs blood, does he request the doctor to give him blood of a person belonging to his own religion only? At that moment, he is only concerned about his own life. Still, can we not understand that in spite of our separate religions, we should live in harmony?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are many such people and many such parties which want to take undue advantage of these things. It is not that everybody thinks on these lines but there are certain people who incite the Hindus and tell them that this country belongs to them and to nobody else. They threaten and terrorise the Hindus. We must identify such people. When the question of staging the Ram Lila in Delhi came, these were the people who insisted that Ram Lila should pass through a particular route. It is very strange. It does not make any difference to the deity as to what route a religious procession takes. In which religion do we find a greater or a lesser God? No God can become big or small by taking out procession on a particular route. When different Ramlila Committees are formed in place of one Committee for the sake of posts, the God is not divided but God is considered to be divided if the procession is not taken out on a particular route. They instigate the people. As you know that the Sikhs used to take out procession on the day of 'Ganga Snan', but this time they advanced the date by two days because they were facing certain difficulties in taking out the procession. Had the Government requested for this, they would have not agreed to it and would have resisted the move. Similarly, Jama Masjid was closed for the public. Had it been asked by the Government to close it for certain reasons, they would not have agreed to it. We should have raised our voice against the

person who had closed the door of the biggest mosque and deprived us from offering prayers. But only few people raised their voice against it whereas the entire society should have opposed the closing of the doors of a religious place. This poison, which is spreading in the society should be checked. The Police force which has been meant for our protection cannot win our hearts by bullets. We do not need the bullets of the police to unite Hindus and Muslims. The bullets will exhaust but the wall of hatred between the two communities will remain there. We need political persons and political parties to unite the different communities. Police cannot set things right. The involvement of political persons is necessary in such things. The police can suppress these things with the use of force for a short period only but to win the hearts of the people or to unite them we will need political persons and you should always be ready to listen and to understand them. Police force is not meant to govern us but to assist us. Today you can see that meetings are convened by the police where it uses force to control them and political speeches are delivered there. The era of police rule will come and we will have to abide by their instructions. But I would like to say that the police will not be able to unite the people and the conflicts will go on increasing. Some places in old Delhi are very sensitive. Cannot our police force and administration see the communal disturbance happening there? Whether our police has no intelligence of their own to get prior information? If the riots have been taking place from the same place for the last 10 years, then should not the police force take precautionary measures so that nobody may use bottles and stones? But today it has forgotten its duty. It wants to keep the disturbances alive to maintain its own importance. Will you try to constitute a committee of political persons to sustain communal harmony and ask the police force to assist it? Only then you will be able to check communal disturbances. Therefore, I request you with folded hands to take preventive measures immediately, otherwise the time will come when in Delhi

[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

areas will be divided on the basis of religion and Hindus will not be able to pass through Muslim areas and Muslims will not be able to pass through Hindu areas.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): In the Preamble to the Constitution it is written that we the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, etc., in our country.

All people, irrespective of caste, creed and religion, are permitted under our Constitution to promote their religion. But, now, there is a feeling of insecurity in the mind of the people because of communal disharmony that takes place in season and out of season in almost all parts of the country. It is high time to realise the grave situation arising out of communal disturbances that take place in season and out of season in the country. You may create laws but you cannot compel the people, you cannot compel the minds of the disruptive forces to stop the communal disharmony. You may create laws on this subject, as the Government is master in creating laws. But unless you purify your own mind you cannot stop the social evil.

Communal disturbances have become a cancer on the society it is time we stopped it. From our experience it appears that some people are always sowing the seeds of disharmony in the country in the name of religion and there is no way to stop it. And sometimes the Government is also helping those communal forces. It is known to us, and it is known to the Government also but even then the Government failed to stop them. Today you see the circumstances in Meerut, Ahmedabad, Gujarat Moradabad and Hyderabad and the incidents about Ramajanma Bhoomi and

Babri Masjid. Why have these incidents taken place? Who are the persons responsible for it? Everybody knows it but there is no authority to stop it. And in these communal disturbances who are the persons affected? Who are the victims? The common man, the poor man, the innocent man, not the person who sowed the communal disharmony in the country. They fly away from the scene the moment they sow the seed of communal disharmony. We must realise that we cannot progress without unity and integrity. The master of unity and integrity should not confine their work to issuing statements alone but they should give a touch of reality by some acts on their part to achieve this unity and integrity. Because, there is some discontentment in the minds of the people of some parts of the country or some States. Why? Because of the step-motherly attitude that is shown to them. Why? The people then revolt. It is because of the political reasons also. If any natural calamity occurs like a flood or drought or cyclone or epidemic the Government considers, whether that State is ruled by the ruling party or not or whether it is ruled by any Opposition party and they take action accordingly. That is why there is discontentment in the minds of the people.

You should not forget the Delhi incidents, that took place after the dastardly killing of our Prime Minister in 1984. Who were the persons responsible? The Government knows. Everybody knows it. Why has not the Government taken any action? If you see the TV news and the records you will find the persons. Have the victims been rehabilitated properly? Even if you rehabilitate, can you recall the lives of the people who died? Thousands of people lost their lives. Loss of property also took place on a large scale. And you are only merely shedding tears for it!

I am citing one example. During the Assam agitation from 1979 to 1985, the people of Assam were not agitating against any community, the people of Assam were agitating against the foreign nationals, and

this is admitted on the floor of the House by the Government. At that time there was Congress rule in the State. Some people sowed a seed of communal disharmony in the State of Orissa saying that their tea garden labourers who were working in Assam had been harassed by the Assamese people. As a result of that, the student community in Orissa retaliated. They wanted to take action against the non-Oriyas, particularly the business community. Immediately there were communal disturbance. Then these people went over to the State of Assam, took some labourers and made a statement through them that there were no communal disturbances and there was no enmity against them by the Assamese people. Then only the commotion subsided. This was done at the instance of the Government at that time. We have a great precedent that in Assam, nowhere communal disturbances took place, even during the time of Assam agitation. We must also know the words of Gita: *Janani Janmabhoomi Svargadepi Garoasi*—Mother, motherland is greater than the Heaven. 'Try to read this and understand. Simply if you go on saying this, that will not do. This is high time to realise it.

In 1984 we had witnessed the Delhi incidents and recently in Meerut also. In Meerut, the PAC people took active part to destabilise a particular society. They looted the people, mercilessly beat up the people, shot down the innocent people, and the Government has failed to take action against them. Why? Why there have been communal disturbances in Ahmedabad, Gujarat and in all other places? You constitute a committee after the incident is over and the committee also remains a silent spectator. They cannot take any action.

I have many things to say but I do not want to take much time, and you have already alerted me to cut short my speech. So, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to ventilate my grievances.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, two days ago when the demand for discussing this subject was raised, the Hon. Speaker had rightly pointed out that communalism was penetrating like cancer in our society and if it is not checked, it would shake the very roots of our democratic set up.

On the eve of fortieth anniversary of our independence, we are discussing communal riots in this House. The problem of communalism has posed a serious challenge before our country. Some communal elements have posed this threat which is contrary to the basic principles of democracy and secularism. Though the present challenges are certainly serious but our country, our people and our Congress Party have faced such challenges in the past also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to take you back to 1947 when this country was divided and a new Muslim country, Pakistan was created. At that time Muslims were migrating to Pakistan and Hindus were coming from Pakistan to India. There were communal riots and bloodshed everywhere. Trains full of dead bodies were entering the two countries. Pakistan declared herself as Islamic Republic. That was the biggest communal challenge ever faced by this country. It was said that when Pakistan had been declared an Islamic Republic and the Muslims have taken a separate country why then India should not be declared as Hindu nation. This challenge was not resisted by the Muslims because at that time they were highly demoralised and they did not have the courage to say anything against the Hindu communalism. But that communalism was faced then by the people of this country, the Congress Party and other democratic parties and India was declared as Secular Republic. At that time our society was behind the Congress Party. At that time the attention of the society was towards declaring India as a secular State about which decision was taken during freedom struggle and

[Shri Zainul Basher]

that was why we could bravely face those communal forces. But today we do not have that zeal to face these forces. At that time communal forces were weak whereas secular forces were strong. Today after forty years of independence, we observe that the communal forces have become stronger and secular forces weak. Had it not been the case, we would have not discussed this communal problem in this House almost in every session. Communal riots are frequently taking place in our country, be they between Hindus and Muslims or Hindus and Christians or among different sections of Hindus or Muslims. But it is a fact that every now and then these communal riots are taking place in one part of the country or the other. The most disturbing thing is that these riots are taking drastic turn day by day. Every new riot is more serious than the earlier one. We witnessed certain new things in Meerut riots towards which I would like to draw your attention. Atrocities and excesses by the police are now very old phenomenon in our country. The instances of atrocities, plundering, beating etc. by the PAC in U.P., by BMP in Bihar, by special police in Gujarat etc. are well known to all of us about which the Government has been talking but it is for the first time that in Meerut riots, the police lined up the people and shot them dead. We never witnessed such an instance earlier. This happened in Hashimpur and Maliyana in Meerut. You can call it police terrorism because police is doing the same thing which the terrorists in Punjab are doing. Now they are trying to hush up the matter. For the first time in Meerut bus passengers of a particular community were dragged out and killed. Earlier, such incidents were taking place in Punjab only and not in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar or any other part of the country.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Such an incident has taken place in Bihar also.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: If such a thing has happened in Bihar that is very wrong, but no such incident had taken place ear-

lier in Uttar Pradesh in which the people of particular community were dragged out of the bus and killed.

Thirdly, the most disturbing thing is that Muslims arrested in Meerut were sent to Farrukhabad jail where some of them were shot dead at the jail gate. They were killed in police custody. If the police cannot protect the prisoners, how it can protect the other people?

These three things came to light after Meerut riots. Is it not a very serious matter? From these incidents we can very well judge the seriousness of the situation in Meerut.

Sir, through you I would like to tell Shri Chidambaram that his speech delivered after Ahmedabad riots gave us great encouragement and assurance but the Meerut riots have greatly disappointed us again.

What has been committed by the communal elements in Meerut riots or what has been done by the P.A.C., has certainly weakened our secularism but it is not still dead. I would like to appreciate the role of press and journalists of our country, a majority of whom consists of Hindus, that they brought to light the incidents of Meerut before the entire country and the entire world. Though the Meerut riots have widened the rift between Hindus and Muslims but there are still some Hindu friends in Meerut who told us the factual position about riots. During riots, many Hindus gave protection to their Muslim brethren and many Muslims protected their Hindu brethren.

Today, our secular forces feel ashamed when they look at the Meerut riots. They are thinking as to how such communal riots can be checked. The incidents of Meerut have weakened our secularism but it is still alive and if we strengthen the forces of secularism I think we can easily prevent such happenings in future.

I would like to draw your attention to one

more point. As has been said earlier also, the dispute of Ram Janam Bhumi and Babri Masjid should not be prolonged. It is not confined to Faizabad and Uttar Pradesh only. It has rather become a matter of great concern for the entire Muslim Community in the country and that is why similar incidents are also taking place in some other parts of the country and such things are fanning communalism in the country.

You will have to pay attention towards it. In 1952, when an idol was placed in the Babri Masjid for the first time, one Hindu had observed 21 days fast to remove that idol. His name was Akshaya Bhrmchari and he was the President of Faizabad District Congress Committee. He had fought this battle for several days. We are Muslims and we can ask that our mosque may be returned to us. But we cannot fight for that. The majority community will have to fight the battle for us in this secular country. The secular forces will have to fight the battle. They will have to solve this problem. We cannot solve this problem. You will have to solve this problem. How will you solve it? It should be solved in such a way that no one—neither the Hindus nor the Muslims—should feel that any excess has been committed on him. You will have to solve this problem. The Government will have to solve this problem. There are number of ways for this. If you want to adopt legal methods why do you not constitute a special court for this purpose and refer the case to it? Why do you not declare it a national monument? Or alternatively, why do you not arrange for some agreement between the two communities? You say that you will get it done but you do not translate it into action. We do not find any initiative either from the Central Government or from the Government of Uttar Pradesh—wherein any effort might have been made to solve the Ram Janm Bhoomi—Babri Masjid issue. What the Government is doing secretly is not known to us. But we find that no initiative has since been taken by you. We want that the Government should take initiative in this regard. All the parties, not only the Congress Party, but all the secular parties,

should decide unitedly as to what is to be done in this matter. You will have to fight the communal forces that will come forward in this matter. You successfully fought these forces in 1947. As compared to that this is a very minor challenge. This challenge is nothing. We can easily face it.

Now I would like to draw your attention towards the 15 Point Programme of the Prime Minister. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister and a riot took place in Moradabad, she had drawn a 15 Point Programme thereafter for the welfare of the Muslims. (*Interruptions*). Moradabad and Meerut are situated very close to each other. The above 15 Point Programme is not being implemented. From Giani Zail Singh, the then Home Minister to Shri Buta Singh and Shri Chidambaram all have been laying emphasis on this 15 Point Programme, but so far it has not been implemented. It is not being implemented, because the State Governments perhaps have no intention to implement it. Your intention is clear. The Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs have clear intentions and we feel that they want to do something, but the State Governments are posing obstacles in it. It has been written in that 15 Point Programme.

[*English*]

"Special consideration should be given to the minorities in the recruitment of police force."

[*Translation*]

7 to 8 States have sought clarification from you as to what "special consideration" means? But you have not given any reply to that though several months have elapsed. In what way special consideration will be given in the recruitment? Have you given any guidelines for special consideration? What are those guidelines which do not supersede the rules, regulations and the Constitution? You have written only

[Shri Zainul Bashor]

"special consideration" and they want to put it aside and with this purpose in mind, they have queried as to 'what special consideration is'?

16.00 hrs.

We should issue clear guidelines to the State Governments in this regard. Not only that, I would like to submit to the hon. Prime Minister that he should convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States and find some ways and means to implement this 15 Point Programme. This 15 Point Programme which was given by the Prime Minister is in the interest of the minorities. There is provision of recruiting people belonging to minorities in the police and a number of other things are there which can easily be fulfilled. If this Programme is implemented, we will be successful in checking these riots to a great extent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are 18 crore Muslims in India. They cannot go anywhere leaving India. To-day our Hindu brethren should understand that these 18 crore Muslims are to live in this country. Whether they are beaten, pleased, given love or sorrow, these 18 crore Muslims are not going anywhere. No country can take them. The Muslims of this country already should know that they are to live in this country and they have to live with the Hindus under all circumstances. They have to share the sorrows and sufferings of one another and live together. When we have to live together, why not to live happily and peacefully?

Today there are some communal forces in this country. There are certain young Muslims also who are misguiding them, instigating them. If fighting between the Hindus and Muslims starts, if they start stabbing each other, this country cannot live in peace and cannot march towards prosperity. Its development will be stopped. Neither it will benefit the Hindus nor the Muslims. Both the communities will suffer due to it.

Everybody admits to a great extent that there are some communal elements in both the communities. We will have to curb them. They should not be allowed to disappear from our eyes. We will have to keep a vigilant watch on them. If their hands pose any threat to the unity of our land, then we will have to mercilessly chop their hands. Until and unless we intensify our battle against them, the venom of communalism will not disappear from this country. These elements, who pose a threat to the democracy of this country, to the future of this country, will have to be rooted out permanently.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATARATNAM *in the Chair*]

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Mora-dabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views in this discussion. Our colleagues have said that these riots have put the democracy and the future of our country in danger. There is no doubt about it that our leaders have taken this country ahead. After independence our country has made progress in every field and we have marched forward. But with the passage of time, communalism has been rising speedily in our country. It is a matter of concern for us. If we do not pay attention towards it, then there is no doubt that there will be obstacles in achieving the speed at which we want to develop the country. As has been said by Shri Zainul Basher, whichever party we may belong to, we will have to keep a watch on those people who fan communalism and we will have to curb them. Today we find that the country earns bad name by this communalism and Hindus and Muslims and Hindus and Sikhs fight against each other. We will have to think as to how to end it. For the last 40 years, there have been riots in the name of Hindus and Muslims in some form or the other in one or the other State. In Gujarat also, which is the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi, riots between Hindus and Muslims have been taking place. But the

Government of Gujarat has failed to check them. It has not been able to apprehend those people who instigate the riots. Similarly, riots took place in Meerut also. The riots which took place in Meerut have no parallels because the newspapers have reported that people were shot dead in Hashimpura and Maliyana. These people who are responsible for this, whether they are in the police or in the society, should be punished. If they are not punished now, they will be encouraged and we will never be able to put an end to communalism.

Today, we have a lot of work to do for the development of our country and for doing them, we require an atmosphere of peace and brotherhood. If we are able to create such an atmosphere, then we will definitely make progress and we can set an example in the world as a nation where people belonging to different religions and speaking different languages live together harmoniously and share the fruits of development equally. I think, if the recommendations of the National Integration Council are implemented, then this tension between the Hindus and the Muslims can be put to an end for ever. The 15 Points Programme of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, if followed in right earnest, shall remove all grievances regarding employment in the Police Forces and other services. In the riots which took place in Moradabad in 1980, several people were shot dead. Persons who had a hand in that riot have not been punished so far. Government should take stringent action in such cases, otherwise the people will have to face a lot of trouble. For example, in the Meerut incident where the Police personnel, PAC and others were involved, if the guilty persons are not punished, we will not be able to contain the spread of communalism in the country. We have been discussing this topic since a long time and I think that if the suggestions are followed, it will help in checking communal violence and also in our efforts for the development of the country.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI
(Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this

House several speeches have been made regarding the issue of increasing violence in the country and measures to be adopted to control it. It is not the time to indulge in weaving stories that our country is like a bouquet in which every kind of flower has a place and so on, but it is time to discuss as to how to deal with the situation effectively and suggestions should be given in this regard. We have been discussing this issue for the last 2 or 3 years and it seems as if we are like people going on a Urs or a pilgrimage every year, who go there only to offer flowers and come back, but this will not do. We have to take concrete steps to contain violence in the country. If you do not take any concrete measures, but merely indulge in abusing each other, it will not solve this problem. Everyone in the country is acquainted with what is happening today. The riots are no longer confined to the Hindus and Muslims only, but have spread to the Hindus and Sikhs also and I would even say that it has infected the Reddys and Kamas also in Andhra Pradesh. If this disease continues to spread, then what will be the outcome?

The most heinous incident has been the Meerut incident which has shaken the humanity. The people with conscience were utterly grieved at the inhuman killings of a particular community at Maliana. The newspapers have brought out all the details as to how the weak and the old people were arrested and children and women insulted and humiliated. All this was done by persons who call themselves guardians of law. The P.A.C. is praised for its good work and experience. I want to say that if they are so efficient and have shown such good results, then they should be sent to Punjab so that the daily violence can be put to an end there. But you will not do so. However, I want to suggest that Government should impose ban on taking out religious processions. Whatever, processions were taken out before Independence were alright, but the new processions which are being taken out since Independence should be banned. Besides, you should ensure that minorities are represented in the Police force so that action

[Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi]

cannot be biased. It will help in maintaining peace and harmony and excesses will not be committed. Apart from this, the *Senas* of military and para military nature should also be banned. I want to ask whether R.S.S. or any other group armed with lathis, swords and such other arms can really protect the country in this progressive world with its modern techniques of warfare?

We had to fight two or three battles against Pakistan, but we have never seen these musclemen going to the borders. Then for what purpose are these *Senas* being formed? Why are they being trained to use lathis, swords and tridents? You will come to know all about it, when you conduct an enquiry into it. Our T.V. should be secular, but it is being used for the propagation of Hinduism only. The whole of Ramayana is being telecast, but when it comes to showing some Muslim figure, then generally Wajid Ali Shah is shown. A very distorted picture of Muslims is being depicted on T.V. as if the Muslims do not have any other purpose in life except singing, dancing and drinking since morning to night. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah is shown as a representative figure of the entire Muslim culture. On one hand there is so much of talk about national unity, but on the other hand a distorted picture of the Muslims is presented on T.V. and as a result such words cease to hold any meaning and remain a question mark. After all how is the T.V. being used for such purposes? Do you want that tension should arise out of T.V. programmes? So much happened, yet the Babri Masjid issue has not been solved. Instead, a 500 year old issue is being raised as to what was there 500 years ago and so on. Should the whole country now investigate whether there was a temple at that place 500 years back or what had happened 2000 years ago? Now should we all do research work in this regard? Not only this, but for about 300 mosques also, it is being said that there were temples at those places earlier. After

all what is the issue all about? How long will we be entangled in it? On the one hand, we say that we will jump into the 21st century through our science and technology and on the other hand we are going back by thousands of years. Strange ideas are being put forward. Such things must stop. You should see to it that the people inciting communal violence are punished. Yesterday one hon. Member was saying that there is peace and harmony in Andhra Pradesh. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you may remember, as yourself and myself were both M.L.A.s then, the incident when the shops of 600 Muslims were set on fire in broad daylight and in the presence of the Police, but no one was arrested. Not a single 'challan' was made in this connection. To say even after this incident that there is peace and harmony in Andhra Pradesh is to be blind to the truth. Could they not see the burnt shops? Why wasn't even a single person challaned? It is regretful that in spite of all this, some members are talking of peace and harmony in that State. The Hon. Prime Minister made a tour of the areas recently where so many vending vehicles were burnt. Along with that houses of 4 poor Muslims were also set on fire. It is your responsibility to pay attention to all this and adopt a principle by which if in a particular State, riots continue for 4 or more days, the Chief Minister of that State should be removed on the basis of inefficiency. Similarly, concerned Police officials should also be removed, because all this could have happened because of their incapability. After all, why stringent measures are not taken in this regard?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Siwan): And the concerned leaders should also be arrested.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI: Yes, I say that first of all those leaders should be arrested who for the sake of their tickets or for maintaining their position or due to their sycophancy say at the time of distribution of tickets that Muslims should be given seats in Lok Sabha and the

Assemblies on the basis of their population, but when they reach here, they keep mum. Such leaders should be arrested immediately so that they do not remain a slur on the community....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Should those leaders be allowed to go scot free who plead for arsoning and looting and cutting the hands of the people?

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: That is what I have been saying since long. If you are unable to understand that, what can I do? Should I mourn my own wisdom or should I mourn you? In any case, you have to think over it as to what sort of treatment is being meted out to us.

In Meerut, when people go for providing relief, police does not allow them to provide relief. How this will help? If a search is made of P.A.C. Personnel, you will find that entire property looted in Meerut is available with them. You will come to know as to how much P.A.C. has looted? When riots took place in Delhi, the Government got the looted property of Sikhs recovered but why do you not now get the property recovered from the P.A.C. Personnel which they have looted from Meerut? You are not taking any action in this matter. After all, upto what time we will keep on merely delivering speeches and remain inactive? If situation remains like this, then you should know that it will be harmful for the future of the country. Today everyone thinks that he is not safe and he himself has to arrange for his own safety. Such a situation will create a sense of disunity in the country which will result in dismemberment of the country. We want that the persons indulging in such activities must be punished severely. I fully endorse such an action. The problems which we think will be over with the passage of time are not going to be over. Therefore, the Government should solve the issue of Babri Mosque. We had suggested that whichever religious place was in the possession of any community on 15 August, 1947 should remain with it. A law to this effect

should be enacted by Parliament. This will end all the disputes. Otherwise you may go on discussing it in the Parliament or in the newspapers, it will not be solved, though every one will go on giving his own opinion. I want that alongwith all these things, history books should also be rewritten and the poisonous literature studied in the educational institutions should be withdrawn as it creates hatred in the mind of innocent people. With these words I thank you and conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF (Bangalore North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity of speaking on this occasion.

As an Indian I am ashamed that even after 40 years of Independence we are still discussing the communal situation in the country. Not merely we are discussing it; but we are now showing signs of fear to deal with the situation.

It is very unfortunate that the recent incidents in Gujarat, Meerut and Delhi have not only cleared any earlier scars, but created new scars on the secular character of our country. This is not something new but what is more disturbing us is that there is increased attack and brutality of the licensed force which is killing the people. It is all right somebody starts the problem. Maybe to begin with it is communal? But the force which comes to establish peace they take the role of becoming rank communalist force and act in one-sided manner and kill the people.

I would like to clearly say that the PAC of Uttar Pradesh is not a police force. It is a notorious gang of killers, looters and rapists. To call this as a police force, I think, does not speak of any decency of a Government. This is not the first time that it has happened. This has happened repeatedly. Every responsible citizen of this country should defend the police because

[Shri C.K. Jaffar Sharief]

ultimately whatever may happen we look to that force for help to maintain law and order and to establish peace. It is not befitting anyone of us to speak bad about the police. We know they do a thankless job. Whatever may be the circumstances they risk their lives. They get into the problem. They deal with the problem. We would not like the police to get demoralised. We would like to go all out to support the police force. But how is it that the people have got faith and confidence in BSF, CRP and the military but this particular force has lost its credibility and still we make use of this force.

I am sorry this is not an occasion when we should hurt our esteemed colleague, the Home Minister, who has suffered a great shock and terrible loss in his family. We all express our condolences to the bereaved family but we have no option since the subject has unfortunately come for discussion today.

Sir, my friends Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Zainul Basher and Shri Shyamlal Yadav have spoken much to their credit. Many things have been said but what is disturbing us is the education factor. I am not bothered about this generation getting affected. Let us suffer. Let us pay if we have committed any sin. It does not matter but our goal should be that the next generation should not get affected. They should at least remain as secular Indians and live with happiness and pride in a peaceful atmosphere and for that the basic question is education. Even today you take the textbooks. A few Mughal Emperors have been brought to the textbooks. The Hindus are made to hate the Muslims and the Muslims are made to hate the Hindus. Is it going to benefit us? Even among the Muslim rulers why don't you think of Tipu Sultan who gave a secular rule and administration? Why are you blind to these realities? We do not teach about them. We do not say about them. We do not explain to the people about them. This is where the responsibil-

ity of not only the Government of India but also all other State Governments lies.

Sir, now I come to the current issue of Babri Masjid. How long the debate should go on? How long the people should keep on agitating? I am not blaming that the Government has not done anything. It may be difficult for the Government to come out and say all that it has done. It may not be in the public interest. The Government is sincerely attempting to do something. But there are people outside who always want to be heroes, who want to be champions of a certain cause, who want to be saviours of Muslims. When we speak or keep quiet in a moderate way, we are called 'Sarkari Muslims' because we happen to be in the ruling party. The people outside do not care for the life and property of the people, do not care for the consequences, do not care for the poor who have no protection. I have protection; every Member of this House has got protection. What about those unfortunate poor, illiterate and ignorant people, whom we try to call 'anti-social elements'? Who are these anti-social elements?

Sir, I have said on a previous occasion in this House that the Home Ministry or the Prime Minister should take an initiative to analyse these anti-social elements. Have they come from heaven? Have they come from abroad? Have they been brought by a particular force? They are the children of our own society. Neither the Government nor the society takes the responsibility of these poor and unemployed people. I would advise the Government to appoint a team of political scientists to go into this question and analyse how to channelise the energies of the unemployed poor youth. When they are poor and unemployed, they are bound to be misguided and land into the hands of extremists or criminals or may be got exploited by any religious party or leadership. What is our responsibility as Government or society? Only to brand them, only to kill them, only to accuse them? Don't we have our moral responsibility to do something about

them? This is where we should do something urgently.

Sir, as rightly some friends have said, in this kind of situation, I have also observed that every Government has become incapable of dealing with the fanatics. It is the fanatics—whether religious or political—who create these problems. The Government dare not touch them because they are very strong people. They may be able to sustain religiously and economically. They may be able to meet any challenge because they are well protected by the people and the Government. It is only the poor who are left out.

Sir, a time has come in the history of our country. As Mr. Zainul Basher rightly said, today the Indian Muslims do not prefer the partition of this country. The other day this country had a large heart when it looked after the Frontier Gandhi Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. I had the privilege to go along with him to Peshawar. The people of Peshawar could show their gratefulness to the Government, the leadership and the people of our country the way we had shown our respect not only as a leader but also as a human being. We took care of him and took him back. While we commend respect outside, what are we doing inside our country?

Sir, I must tell you one thing. Many friends have spoken. I do not want to repeat. But what is really lacking? There are a number of reports and recommendations of the National Integration Council, the various Commissions of Enquiry, of the various Judicial commissions; there have been a number of debates on the subjects in this House and suggestions made. But what is lacking is the political will. Political will not come from the administration. The administration will never have a political will. It is the political leadership which should have political will. Merely saying that we are having political will is not sufficient, it should be demonstrated in action. The spirit should be demonstrated. Only then we would be able to contain the situation. As long as we do not do it, there is no

point of all this. We have been repeatedly discussing it, what is the good of it? The National Integration Council has discussed this subject many times, there are a number of reports and recommendations of Commissions of Enquiry. But I must tell you that need of the hour is that the political leadership of this country should make up its mind to tackle this problem, whether it is a Congress Government or a non-Congress Government. As my friends rightly observed, whether it is the administrative set up or the political set up, if they are incapable of dealing with the situation and giving a good performance, if they are not able to control the situation, they must be sacked and kicked out. That is the only way we can control the situation.

Sir, the 15-Point Programme is one programme which is meant for the welfare of the people. It is not that there is no political will, but the political will needs to be shown firmly so that we are able to tackle the situation and meet the challenge of these religious and fanatic leaders, who try to poison the atmosphere of our country. I hope and trust that the leadership of the Government will rise to the occasion. But it is not only the responsibility of the Government, it is also as much the responsibility of every party here, who believe in secularism, who speak and profess secularism; they must also give all the support to the Government to meet this challenge. Only then we will be able to do justice to our people.

With these words, I conclude and I thank you for the opportunity given to me to participate in this discussion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the war between communalism and secularism in this country is a long drawn one. Several of my friends have mentioned about the Congress Party and Party in Power. I would like to submit for their information that if any party in this country has launched a crusade against communalism as a movement, it is the

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

Congress Party alone. It was this Party which has first of all passed a resolution of communal harmony in 1888 in its Allahabad session. Since 1888 this Party in one way or the other has been fighting against communalism and for the communal harmony. Just now it was said by Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary that we entered into an agreement with the Muslim League in the elections and formed Government with them. I would like to ask with humility that if we are bad, where do you stand? In 1967, in the name of non-Congressism, you also joined the SVD Governments which were formed in the country. You also joined hands with Jan Sangh and RSS. In Kerala, have not the CPM and CPI people joined hands with Muslim League? What had happened to your ideals then? I would like to submit that it is easy to criticise others, but what is required is to peep into your own deeds and see as to what your deeds have been in the past.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when democracy is to be defeated or suppressed in this country, all the fascist elements incite the people in the name of communalism and fundamentalism, because they want to create a fascist society here. If you permit me to say I would like to submit that basically it is a socio-economic problem, a problem which relates to economic disparities and exploitation. It is an issue which relates to social injustice. I would like to quote in this connection the words of the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. he had said:

[English]

"Poverty and unemployment will become permanent features of our life, if communal peace is not maintained. Our freedom is not only to be guarded, but has to be given practical shape."

[Translation]

I was submitting that there are such fascist forces in this country which make the

people of majority community feel, in the name of religion, that this country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari belongs to them, because they form 80 per cent of the population of the country. These forces want to incite fundamentalism and oncurantism in this country and for this all sorts of methods are adopted. Mahatma Gandhi has given us the philosophy of Sarvodaya which is based on the theory propounded by Ruskin in his book 'Unto the Last'.

[English]

While writing 'Unto the Last', Ruskin had sought inspiration from the Bible to express himself.

[Translation]

The theory that has been propounded in this book is that howsoever big a majority community in any country may be, it should provide full protection even to the minutest minority of that country, be it cultural, linguistic or religious minority. Unless we provide protection to them, the foundation of any society can not be sound.

Gandhiji based his philosophy of Sarvodaya on this theory by Ruskin. He had said that it is our duty to provide protection to even the smallest community, be it cultural, social, linguistic or religious. Until we do this, the foundation of India can not be strong.

In this connection I would like to quote Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru again. He had said:

[English]

"I am proud of India not only because of her ancient magnificent heritage, but also because of her remarkable capacity to add to it by keeping the doors and windows of her mind and spirit open to fresh and invigorating wind from distant lands. India's strength has been two-fold—her own innate culture which flowered through the ages, and her capacity to draw from other sources and thus add this to her own. She was far too strong to be submerged by outside

streams and she was too wise to isolate herself from them, so there is a continuing synthesis in India's real history, and the many political changes which have taken place have had little effect on the growth of this. "Variegated and yet essentially unified culture."

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now mention about Meerut, Maliana, Hashimpur and other places was made. These incidents are a blot on our society. We will not be able to wash it for generations to come. It will be difficult for us to answer the posterity as we are standing in the dock as culprits. I would like to say that to stop recurrence of such incidents, the local administration should be streamlined. It is true that it is not possible that riots may not occur, but it is definitely the duty of district administration to stop them from spreading. People who are unable to curb such activities have no right to remain in service. They should be removed from service and strict action should be taken against them. Not only this, the political leadership of that State should also be held accountable. The Chief Minister who is unable to stop riots in his State has no right to remain in his position even for a minute. He should be warned and then should be ousted. Only then, you can stop communalism in this country. Mention has been made about history books also. But till date no action has been taken in this direction. Today how many persons know that Hakim Khan Sur was the General of Maharana Pratap. He was a Muslim. He had badly defeated the army of Akbar. How many persons know that when Akbar attacked Chittor, real younger brother of Maharana Pratap was on the side of Akbar and was fighting against the armies of Maharana Pratap whereas two Muslim Pathans saved Chittor and pushed Akbar's armies back. Till their last breath, they did not allow the gate of Chittor fort to be opened and Akbar's armies could not enter it. No historian tries earnestly to inform the people about such incidents. I support the plea that history books should be re-written.

I would also like to say something about the religious ceremonies held during Government functions. No Government has any right to hold religious ceremonies in a function where money from public exchequer is spent or tax payer's money is involved. It is a serious blow to secularism. This system should be done away with and no religious ceremony should be held in any of the Government functions. Our rulers should ensure this. Whatever administrative steps you may take to curb riots, you cannot be successful unless you are able to finish the psychology which incites people to indulge in riots and also, unless you take steps to remove unemployment or poverty. Those people who deviate from the right path and are misled should be provided jobs and security. Unless a psychology is created that this country is ours, we belong to this country, we have been born here and we will die here, our culture, religion and traditions are part and parcel of the country, there is no danger to us neither any one is going to dominate us nor any one is going to destroy us, the communal riots cannot be completely rooted out from this country. All other things are meaningless. We have been debating the issue and have been getting publicity in the newspapers etc., but that is not going to solve the problem. Lastly, I want to quote Pandit Nehru what he said in 1948 in the Aligarh Muslim University. He had said for the posterity:

[*English*]

"I invite you as free citizens of free India to play your role in the building up of this great country and to be sharers in common with others, in the triumphs and setbacks alike that may come our way. The present with all its unhappiness and misery will pass. It is the future that counts, more especially for the young, and it is that future that beckons to you. How will you answer that call?"

[*Translation*]

This was the question Pandit Nehru had put to the posterity. I think it is sufficient to surprise the future generations. We will

*Disturbances**Disturbances*

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

root out communalism in India and the voice raised in this august House against communal forces will be heard by the future generations and they will defeat these communal forces.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I offer my deep condolences to Shri Buta Singhji, not only on my behalf but on behalf of my Party also because he has suffered bereavement in Punjab. His close relatives were assassinated in the most barbarous act. I denounce that act of violence and condemn those terrorists. I am very sorry, he has suffered a great mental anguish all these months and the tragedy is that he had to be present here to reply to the debate.

The time at my disposal is very short Mr. Chairman. So I will try not to repeat what others have said.

In fact, after hearing Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav and Mr. Indrajit Gupta, there was no need for anybody to speak on this subject. But there are some points which I must express. It is also my duty to represent my Party.

The communal situation in Meerut must cause an awakening in India. If we ponder at this juncture on the consequences, it will not remain merely a communal question. It is essentially the question of India's unity and integrity. That is what U.P. administration and particularly the marauders called the PAC, have not understood. I do not understand where to start when I come to discuss Meerut where the most heinous crimes have been committed. I have a couple of reports available on my left side. There have been so many riots in India but the most shameful of these riots is the one which took place in Meerut, recently.

Now, I have had a privilege—I should not call it a privilege, but it was my duty—to go

to Meerut. I succeeded in going there. What did I see in Meerut? I went to Hashimpur. I went to all the riot affected areas. But I could not go to Maliana. It was a heart-rending situation. Even after visiting Meerut, my conscience pricked me that average Hindu is not communal. That the average Muslim is not communal. But in the middle and lower middle classes in India, there are elements who have received mental training to propagate communalism in India. When I saw the style of U.P. administration, Mr. Chairman, I put a question to myself. How could Muslims remain safe when there was no administration? Then I realised that an average Hindu in Meerut or in other parts of U.P. is not communal. If they were so, what should have happened to Meerut one can imagine? It is the PAC and the Magistrate, the one who was transferred after the intervention of the Central Government who should get the Blame. Somebody told me that he was promoted. But Mr. Chairman, through you, I want to inform all concerned that this Magistrate was a rumour monger. I have a solid proof to offer to the Home Minister of India that he was the worst rumour monger.

Some of the ideas I have shared with the hon. Home Minister. I went to the Prime Minister also; but today I am telling you: that he (Magistrate) is the first-rate rumour monger. As I told you I have solid proof, and if the Home Minister invites me, I will give him the proof, because I had visited Meerut myself.

How could that Magistrate control the situation there? There was a great pressure on the Hindus to remain turbulent in that situation, where a Magistrate himself fans communal feelings?

Much has been said about PAC. I was told by Hindus—I do not want to mention names here. But the greatest hope in India is that common man is not communal. Hindus came forward and told the story of atrocities against Muslims. Three prominent Hindus in Meerut told me the story while I was in the Rest House, while the

Magistrate tried to obstruct me from talking to the people, obstructed me from talking to Muslim particularly. But still he failed when three prominent Hindus came to me. And they told me how the Magistrate was misbehaving, how it was difficult for him to control the situation, because he was totally biased against Muslims. It is those prominent Hindus who told me that six units of the PAC were totally communalized. They want only one thing: they have their hands on the trigger, and they know how to pull the trigger against a particular community. These six units will have to be disbanded. I wrote letters to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister in this connection and suggested that PAC will have to be trained. You will ask a question: How can PAC be trained? They know how to pull the trigger? That training is not required. I had recommended to the Home Minister—and I repeat it today—that they will have to be taken for a rigorous training to some place in the South; and they will be trained in the philosophy enshrined in the Constitution of India. They will be told what Mahatma Gandhi stood for. They will be told that India stands for a secular polity. That rigorous training will have to be organized for them. As of now, it is a band of marauders. You set them free to do what they liked.

You have non compoops in the Administration. I have some examples where the Hindus saved Muslims and vice versa and the tribute goes to them. But a very weak administration creates problem for the moderate Hindus also. An average moderate Hindu strives and does not offer a hand of cooperation to save Muslims, because he knows he is not safe in a poor administration which is of no use during the disturbed situation.

16.58 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

So, these PAC jawans should be trained, and they should be told that India's bright image is tarnished outside India. I was in Algiers sometime ago. I was questioned:

about the communal riots. We hear that Muslims are massacred there." I had to explain the whole dimension of the problem. I told them that even harijans are burnt alive in this country. India has a population of 70 crores. So, there are problems. There is a class struggle. There are Harijans and Adivasis who have suffered. The poorest of the poor suffer at the hands of caste conscious zamindars. But even with all the explanations the question mark remains in the minds thereof. This is what you gather in Algiers, may, in whole of Arab World?

Not only that. I went to London. I was interviewed by the BBC. One of the question related to the communal riots in India. I answered as I should have. But the suspicion persisted. So, these PAC people will have to be told that the fair image of India is tarnished outside. The Home Ministry of India must take notice of this fact. I do not say: disband all the PAC, but disband these six units. It is common knowledge in U.P. that they are communalized. They should receive rigorous training even for living as citizens in U.P. They must be told that all the 13 crores of Muslims cannot be killed through bullets. And they must know that while they kill, they actually kill the very spirit of our social existence.

I was telling you that the average Hindu is not communal. I cannot believe that he is, because I have so many examples where Hindus came forward to save Muslims. Similarly Muslims saved Hindus. In Hashimpur itself, 7 or 8 Muslim families saved one Hindu family. There are such examples in Meerut itself. The majority community has a special responsibility, because Muslims are in minority and a very backward community economically and educationally.

17.00 hrs.

As for a Musilman, there is an injunction in Quran; and that is what Jamat-e-Islami in Kashmir does not understand. We are in

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

a difficult situation. On the one hand, we have to fight Hindu communalism and Hindu chauvinism, which is a galore now as Mr. Indrajit Gupta said earlier. On the other hand we have to fight Muslim obscurantism. I am represented by Jamat-e-Islam Propaganda in Jammu & Kashmir State. They do not understand the spirit of the Quran i.e. injunction. Quran tells Muslims Lukum Dinukum Vali Yadin.

If one believe in Hinduism, it is a matter of pride for him as Islam is a matter of pride for me. Christianity is a matter of pride for somebody else. There is no question of coercion in religion. This is what the Jamat-e-Islam does not understand and they indulge in parochialism. A particular note should be taken of what the Jamat-e-Islam in Jammu & Kashmir preaches and how we combat that. Now I come to Babar before I come to Babri Mosque.

[*Translation*]

Babar had taken the dust of this pious land in his hand and had said to his son that they had to live there and die there, and this land was their country. Muslims will have to act on the advice of Babar and I am fully confident that the Muslims think on this line.

[*English*]

Therefore, Muslims should stand for unity and integrity of India; and I believe they stand for unity and integrity of India. Therefore, it is the bounden duty of the Government—they cannot say that this is a State subject and Shri Virbhadra Singh will deal with the situation. I know how the Government of India intervened and the Magistrate was transferred from Meerut. Even the Home Minister of U.P. and the Chief Minister of U.P. until the last moment resisted the transfer of a small officer like the District Magistrate. They were concerned about a Magistrate's, transfer and not with the fact that hundreds of innocent

people had been murdered. The PAC had taken people from Hajimpur and killed them on the bank of a river. Maliana had witnessed terrible scenes of massacre of innocent people. But they were resisting the transfer of a District Magistrate. If the Government of India was to deal with a situation, such officers should be imprisoned; they should be charge-sheeted, and dismissed.

After the expression of these emotions, I have a couple of suggestions to make to the Government of India because I know how the Prime Minister was worried about this situation. I bear witness to the fact that the Home Minister was very much concerned about the situation. The Government of India intervened in Meerut in a big way and therefore they could control the situation. Otherwise, depending on the administration of UP you would have seen much more and far greater massacre in Meerut.

My first suggestion is that this Babri Mosque dispute should be resolved. I have no readymade solution, but I want to tell you that there is a secular history of Babri Mosque.

There is paucity of time, otherwise, I could have explained it in a great detail. The first man who went to the police station and recorded his evidence was a Hindu. He made a statement before the Police Inspector that somebody had put an idol in the mosque. It was in 1949. This man, the first informant who made a report to the Police Station was a Hindu. Then you know who was this fellow who went on a fast unto death—because he found that it was a Mosque and Hindus were not permitting Muslims to offer prayer there and he also found that Muslims had a lot of fear in them and they were not in a position to bury their dead—it was Akshey Pandit a senior congress leader of Ayodhya. On the 11th day of his fast on the request of Lal he broke his fast on the request of the then Home Minister of U.P., Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. This happened in 1950. And, who was it who went to the

Sessions Judge in 1950 and recorded his evidence as the District Magistrate. It was Mr. Ogra a Kashmir Pandit. He recorded evidence after studying all the revenue records and said that, "I have come to the conclusion that this Mosque was built by the Muslims during Babar's time and it was raised on a vacant land. It was not that a temple was converted into a mosque". So this Babri Masjid had a secular history. Akshya Pandit is a Hindu (and he is alive still), the man who lodged F.I.R. in 1949. And Mr. Ogra the Magistrate who deposed before the Sessions Court that the mosque belongs to Muslims was also a Hindu. Now the matter is before the court. It is for the Government to fight the battle in the court. But if you have any other solution, you can tell us. It is possible to settle it. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister should invite the Muslim M.Ps because otherwise they will have to deal with men like Imam Bukhari at the Boat Club. We are the representatives of the Muslims in India because seven lakhs of people have voted for me for instance. After all, there has to be a discussion around a table. It is not the question of one mosque. It is the question of keeping secularism as enshrined in the Constitution of India intact. We want the Constitution of India to remain as a political bible for us. We have to salute the Constitution of India. The danger is not to the Muslim community. It is a danger to the very Constitution of India. It is a danger to the very existence of Indian society. Therefore, the Babri Mosque question should be resolved and I feel that the Muslim community will come forward for a just solution. Now the ball is in the court of the Home Minister of India and the Prime Minister.

Then, we have so many reports about these riots. I have not read these voluminous reports fully. These are gathering dust in the Parliament Library. Aligarh, Jamshedpur, Ahmedabad and other places there were riots—so many riots—wherever the riots have taken place the reports were obtained. It is very unfortunate that these reports proved useless. There should be a committee to go through the recommen-

dations. Who cares for these recommendations? It is not even research material for any Ph.D. scholar. These are gathering dust in the Library. I would request the Home Minister that he should constitute a committee to examine all these recommendations. There is no need for further judicial inquiries in riots. We know the disease and we know how the disease can be eradicated. Therefore, a committee could go through these recommendations and then we could see whether these recommendations came closer to the recommendations of the National Integration Council, because, the National Integration Council has discussed this issue a number of times.

The National Integration Council has also recommended that there should be a riot fighting force in which the Muslim community should be represented and other minority communities should also be represented properly. This is the recommendation of the National Integration Council and we only talk about it and never do anything concrete. If the riot fighting force were there, these wouldn't have not been the kind of massacre as was witnessed in Meerut. But there is no such force. The result was that people were at the mercy of P.A.C. Therefore, this riot fighting force has to be there if we are very serious about solving this problem.

Then my next suggestion is the Radio and Television should be secularised. I am the staunchest opponent of the way in which Television and Radio are being used. It is not necessary that the Milad-ul-Nabi procession or the Rath Yatra should be shown on the Television. It does not do any good. So, you use Television and Radio for propagating religion and still you say we are a secular State. How are we a secular State? Somebody was taking objection to Ramayana. Personally, I would not take any objection if some Shlokas of Geeta are recited by anybody. Because, it is a book which charges one with emotion and one feels ready to act against vice. I read the translation of

[Prof Saifuddin Soz]

Geeta by Khan Saheb Asar Lakhnavi. I was charged with emotion for a good cause. Geeta is essentially the Saga of action against all that is bad, but propagation of religion should not be permissible at all. If you show a Rath Yatra on T.V. for ten minutes what happens? And you show Milad-ul-Nabi for nine and a half minutes for instance Muslims will say that they spared half a minute more to the Hindu community and vice versa. Muslims feel hurt on this account also. It is very difficult to satisfy the people. So, why don't you decide that Radio and Television should be totally secular. In fact it is possible for the Government of India to ban all processions. It may be Rath Yatra or Milad-ul-Nabi procession or other religious processions. All these processions should be banned. Religion should not become the basis of contention between the communities. Religion preaches peace and brotherhood. But now religion is being prosecuted as the bone of contention. So, neither Rath Yatra nor any procession that Muslim organise usually! Let us be secular in the finest way we can.

Then, the electronic media is supported by the loudspeakers in propagating religion. I raise a question. The loudspeakers should be banned in every mosque and in every temple. It is a very difficult proposition. Earlier, on the Lahore radio, they used to say in the morning and in the evening. I suppose AIR does not do it. It should do it.

[*Translation*]

May be in your neighbourhood some child or elderly person is sick or some student is preparing for his examination. Therefore, tone down the volume of your radio so that others may not be disturbed.

[*English*]

You enjoy discourses on your own religion but someone else may not like it because he does not believe in the religion in which you believe.

Loudspeaker similarly has become a great source of trouble. If we were to be a secular society, then we should ban all these things. I do not know how Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru tolerated this in his life time. I do not remember whether radio and television were used in the same way in which they are used now. I am the student of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Philosophy. He was the beacon light for all of us and above everything else. He was the greatest nationalist and the greatest secularist we have ever produced.

(*Interruptions*)

My point is that we must be secular in the real sense if we want to be an emancipated people.

Then, Sir, before I conclude, I would like to throw some light on a very important matter. There is a 'Fifteen Point Programme' for ministries. It was propounded by Indiraji. I want to pay tribute to her for this, because she was concerned about the minorities. This fifteen Point Programme is for the amelioration of minorities in India. Why I referred to this is because, I have a hunch. I humbly request the hon. Home Minister to kindly understand the dimension of my hunch. The bureaucrats are sitting over this. Indiraji wanted it to be implemented, but the bureaucrats have not circulated it. It was not circulated to States. It was not circulated to Agencies for wide publicity. There was a verbal word going around that it should not be implemented.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Is it not published in all the papers?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Perhaps not? This Fifteen Point Programme is a programme for the amelioration of minorities including the Muslims.

The recruitment policy is such that the muslim youth does not get recruited. Large scale employment opportunities are there in the Railways, Nationalised Banks and Public Sector Enterprises but Muslims do not get representation. The concerned

Departments should ensure that special consideration is given to the minorities. Muslims want these fifteen points to be implemented fully, particularly in Police, in Defence, in Railways, in Banks and other sectors there should be representation not only for Muslims, but for Christians, Jains, Sikhs and others also.

This programme was particularly designed for the upliftment of minorities in India. But this has not been done. My hunch is that this was not done deliberately. The Cabinet took a decision. Indiraji was keen to implement it, but she could not succeed because the Home Ministry did not like it. Why I express a strong opinion on this subject is that we have lost a lot of time. It is time for the hon. Home Minister to take stock of these fifteen points and take measures to implement them vigorously.

Sir, you have been very kind to me that you have listened to me patiently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, you also be kind to me.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Yes, Sir. I must conclude now. Last of all, I have to say one thing. Kindly do not misunderstand me. I want this country to be great in the real sense of the term. And this is what marauders and communalists do not understand. We must remove this menace of communalism from India. Before I conclude, I want to quote from the report of the Commission of Inquiry that was set up under Justice D.P. Madon, to inquire into the riots that took place in Bhiwandi, Jalgaon and Mahad in 1970, and then I will resume my seat: At the end of the report Justice Madon made the following observation which is so poignantly relevant today. I quote:

"We have had enough of a time to hate and a time to kill, a time to destroy, and a time to rend. Let there be now a time to heal and a time to build, a time to clasp hands and a

time to be one. With the memory of those bright encounters on the way let us then end, in hope and confidence."

[*Translation*]

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (Godda). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, much has been said on this subject. I do not want to repeat the name of Hashimpura and Maliana and the incidents that took place there.

In India particularly during the last few months the feeling of communalism, specially in Uttar Pradesh, has been spreading fast which is a matter of grave concern. Similar was the situation in America before 1967 when ethnic riots between blacks and whites took place. At that time the Government there appointed a Presidential Commission in 1967 and when its recommendations were received, those were implemented. After that, such incidents either stopped fully or were reduced. I do not want to repeat all those things. I would rather like to recommend to you that in India, a Prime Minister's Commission should be appointed and it should be asked to give its recommendations so that feeling of communalism is rooted out from India for all times to come.

Several hon. Members have spoken about 15 Point Programme. I want that the Government should make the 15 Point Programme mandatory which was formulated by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in an advisory nature. Unless it is made mandatory, no State Government is going to accept it. One or two Points have been accepted by some State Governments, but Hon. Prime Minister should adopt the 15 Point Programme formulated by Smt. Indira Gandhi as the will of the late Prime Minister. In 1948 and afterwards several instructions were issued by the Home Ministry. I do not want to read out all of them. I just want to make a mention of them and want to tell that afterwards when certain objections were raised, the Home Ministry kept mum on them. They related to the minorities of the

[Shri Salahuddin]

country. A lot of discussion has taken place on the instructions of the Home Ministry or the incidents of Hashimpura and Maliana. I would like to tell only this that communalism is fast increasing in the country and I would like to tell the Muslim leaders that they should see that the Muslim youths absorb themselves in the mainstream of the country and take active part in national activities. It is our responsibility and it is not confined to the responsibility of the Government. We have also to share some responsibility. We should not allow our youths to be carried away by the emotions. They should rather spend their energy in the developmental programmes like 20 Point Programme and other programmes. We should pay full respect to all the religious places, be they temples, mosques or gurudwaras. The problem before us is not that in case of riots, who should control the situation with the help of military or police, but the problem relates to the unity and integrity of the country. The communal forces are raising their heads and we have seen that in 1947 and even earlier similar atmosphere was created in which communal feelings were aroused, but at that time, some leaders, the Jamiat-Ulma-e-Hind and the Momin conference faced these communal forces. They said that this country is their country and this is their land. They said that they loved the temples, mosques and churches of the country, they loved its nook and corner. In this way the Momin Conference and the Jamiat-Ulma-e-Hind should show the same way which they had shown at that time. Neither they had accepted partition of the country at that time, nor they accept it now. To-day I challenge those forces once again and call upon them that the country is facing the same problem now and we have to face communalism. I would like to tell the people living in this country, whether they are Hindu communalists or Muslim communalists that we will have to face both the communalists unitedly. It is the responsibility of our party and our Government that they encourage secularism. It is our principle that we have

an uniform outlook towards everybody. I do not accept that our party is responsible for the incidents taking place time and again. I do not admit that our Government is responsible for this.

A few months ago an incident took place in my constituency. The district administration did not allow the procession organised for immersion of the idol to pass through the route it ought to have gone through and the procession continued to pass through its scheduled route. In the morning some people belonging to minority community were standing there to watch the situation. The police seeing these youths standing there started firing at them with the assumption that they may assault them and three young people died as a result of that firing. I received telegram at 11 P.M. I reached my constituency in the morning by aeroplane. At that time the area had been put under curfew. I reached there with the permission of the district administration. The next day I apprised Shri Dubey, the Chief Minister of Bihar of the incident. I would like to thank him for appointing a commission at my instance. The shops of the minorities which were looted had been identified before the incident took place and they were looted in the cover of darkness. There were 45 shops belonging to the people of the minority community. I met the Chief Minister of Bihar again and he sanctioned Rs. 5,000 to each shop-keeper. I distributed the relief amount myself and rehabilitated them. I express my thanks to the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Bideswari Dubey for this.

It is not a question whether somebody is a Hindu or a Muslim. It is the question of such an incident which will make any human being weep. Whether one is a Muslim, Hindu, a Christian, any justice loving people will always say crime to a crime. Nobody will say it to be a good thing. Whether it is the blood shed of Hindu, it is human blood only, I get astonished, when the throat of a small child is cut. Some woman is widowed, some mother or sister

is disgraced in front of her son or brother. I do not think that any Hindu, any Muslim or any Sikh will commit this act. Those who are mean, they commit such an act. Only the cruel, cowardly and shameless human will commit this act. A Hindu or a real Muslim cannot murder a child. I can say this thing confidently. If anybody murders a child, he cannot be a Hindu or a Muslim. He may be a dangerous fascist or a shameless beast.

Our colleagues narrated the incidents that took place in Meerut in a very painful voice in the House. I have read in a magazine. A jawan of the PAC is going. He asks if you want to take the sixes of Kapil Dev or Imran Khan. Now the question here is whose sixes does he want to take? Whether you kick a six or a four, I am quoting it from a newspaper. It is the question of the unity and integrity of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to-day the communal forces are raising their heads again. I would like to suggest that these institutions and these armies in India should be identified.

People having links with these institutions should be identified. It should also be identified as to what type of people are attached to them. They should be isolated from the society. Until and unless we isolate them from the society, their morale will go on boosting. It is the call of the time that we should put down their morale and crush these forces.

I would like to express my thanks to Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the work undertaken by him in this direction. People are raising their fingers. Those people who happened to be with him till yesterday and everything ran smooth till such time. Today when they have parted company, they are raising their fingers at our party and Government in collusion with these forces. Why would our party indulge in such a thing? Are we going to get any political benefit or votes by these deeds? Neither our party nor the Government will be benefited by such action. Why should we commit this type of heinous crime. Only those

people who are likely to get any political benefit out of it, may indulge in such type of work. These are the people who create differences between the Hindus and the Muslims. They want to isolate one brother from another. We do not indulge in this type of politics. Our party believes in politics of Hindu-Muslim unity. We encourage secularism. We do not want to get any benefit for our party by creating this type of confrontation or atmosphere.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to pay my tributes to the deceased and assure that our Government and the youths of our party are prepared to make any sacrifice for the unity and integrity of the country in future and they will come forward to protect the minority. If anybody is a friend of the minority, then it is our party and our Government. As and when such opportunities have arisen, it is our party and Government which has come forward as the true friend of the minorities. History is a witness to this.

{*Translation*}

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I say something on this subject, I would like to present a couplet in support of my argument.

"Hawen Pur Dard Aphasano Ki
Jisja Khatma Hoti Hai,
Wahin se Sunane walo Ab Suruhai
Dastan Meri."

There has been a lot of discussion on it. Long speeches have been delivered on the riots that have taken place at various places. I listened to the speeches of Shri Agrawal Saheb, Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, Shri Gupta and Shri Zainul Basher. There are no two opinions that their speeches were very clear. We are celebrating the 40th anniversary of India's independence, but we observe the anniversary of the riots every year. When shall these come to an end? How long will we suffer and what is our fault? Have we not fought the battle of independence and have we not made our

[Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Alikhan]

contribution for this? After all, why are we being beaten? It is because our intention is bad. It has not changed. It needs to be changed. Is there any difference between Hindu blood and Muslim blood, why has this blood changed? I would like to know the reasons behind it. Its main reason is that divide and rule is the main policy of the Government, which the Britishers used to follow. They want the Hindus and Muslims to fight against one another so that their party could continue to remain in power. Its proof is before you. Why do you not decided to Ram Janmbhoomi and Babri Masjid issue? What is the difficulty in it. I do not know much as to who is the owner of the Ram Janmbhoomi and the Babri Masjid? But the common man is having a feeling that the Government does not want to solve this problem. I had discussed this issue with the hon. Minister and he had told in the meeting of the consultative Committee when I was the member of the Committee that they would try to solve this issue by inviting a few persons and having discussions with them. But our Government is silent till now. This attitude of the Government has its effect on the communal situation also. I would like to narrate the incidents that took place in Meerut. The Muslims keep fast during the Ramzan month. At that time innocent children, men and women were made to drink urine at the time of Iftar. Who does not know about it? It is a matter of great distress that they were not given water in the evening. I would like to say that the Government of U.P. was involved in it ** was involved in it **. It is ** who created this. He was aware that riots are going to take place in Meerut. But it is a matter of regret that they did not take any action.....(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No Chief Minister's name.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Just listen, please. Whatever was done, was done at the instance of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The people have proved that it was not a riot between the Hindus and Muslims. It was a riot between the PAC and the Muslims in Meerut. The PAC has done it and no Hindu has indulged in it. The Hindus saved Muslims and the Muslims saved the Hindus. An incident took place at Daurala on 22nd July. People were dragged from the bus and were killed there. One of my colleagues was present in that bus. He told that people belonging to one particular community were dragged and killed. What happened in Hashimpura, Maliana, Shastri Nagar, Moh. Imlian, Rashidnagar and Tarapuri. Thousands of houses were destroyed. Prisoners were taken from here and some prisoners were killed in Fatehgarh Jail.

I regret to say that the prisoners were killed and their bodies were handed over to their relatives telling them that these were gifts for them. I can challenge the incident which happened during Ramzan and can present evidence in the House. They requested for water, but instead they were given urine. I can challenge you. Such an excess has never been committed in the history of the country. I feel very sorry. We belong to this country and we have to live here. We have to die here and we have to live here. Pakistan had been created and those who preferred to settle there, had left for that country. This is our country and we have to live here and fight for our rights. But sir, don't be angry with us. Is the education which is being provided to the children? Is this the way? There is one organisation—R.S.S., The R.S.S. volunteers putting on half Pants hold parade in the morning and what is taught to them? Has Government ever tried to ban it? Even now R.S.S. Shakhnas are held daily in the morning, but it has not yet been banned. Our colleague Mr. Owaisi has rightly said

that unless you put a ban on these institutions, riots will continue to take place. I would once again repeat that if the Government wants, riots can be prevented. Why do you not take stringent action? Why don't you identify those officers who have undergone OTC training. You verify the character of the officer from the LIU whether they have undergone OTC training. Information regarding OTC training is available in the record under LIU. Even if it has been entered into the record of L.I.U. that a particular person has undergone the training of OTC, he is recruited in the Government services. They have the same views as that of R.S.S. It has been told that in Meerut, the P.A.C. officer went berserk and he fired in this state of mind in Maliana. But this is not a fact. He was not insane. He was in his senses. It was a month of Ramzan when such bloodshed took place in Meerut. I would like to give some suggestions. The riots are taking place in the country and these incidents have not been checked. What are the reasons that some places have been identified for inciting riots. I am not saying that the Government has done this thing. It is the handi work of communalists. For example riots generally take place in Aligarh, Meerut, Moradabad, Firozabad, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. What are the reasons for this? The main reason is that Muslims are making progress in these places and are earning a lot. And they don't want to see that the economic status of the Muslims should improve. They want to ruin Muslims economically. These are the sensitive towns where trivial matter assume serious proportions. Our Government should check these things in time. I do not say that there are no goonda elements among Muslims. Such persons are there among the Muslims as well. Hindus are our brothers. Goonda elements are there among Hindu and Muslims both. It takes two to make quarrel. It is a matter of regret that P.A.C. committed excesses in Meerut. If you make searches at the residences of P.A.C. personnel, you will find fridges, almirahs looted from the houses of Muslims. Searches have not been conducted at few localities in Meerut. Some items which

have been looted have been kept there. Why was action not taken in this matter? Transfer of the officers is not punishment. You have transferred Mr. Kaushik, the D.M. The Government should tell us as to what action has been taken on the reports in regard to the riots and on the reports of the Commissions which had been appointed. The S.S.P. and the D.M. were transferred. But this is not the new thing. Have you suspended any officer and have you prosecuted any one of them? What is the number of cases of riots in which you have convicted the persons who had been found guilty. At how many places you have levied criminal tax so as to teach a lesson to the people? The criminals are still free, because they say that no one can harm them. Crimes are committed by someone and somebody else suffers. I am narrating to you a true incident. If you want, you can go to Meerut and see things for yourself. Meerut was an industrial town earlier where Hindus and Muslims had been living cordially, but now differences have been created between the two communities. They have taken different ways. They are not in talking terms now. No one knows as to what will happen the next moment. I would like that not only the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh be dismissed, but action should be taken against him, because he is personally responsible for the riots in Meerut. You have transferred Mr. Kaushik and the S.S.P. but this is not sufficient. You can not strict your responsibility by saying that it is a State matter and you can not do anything. We first belong to this country and this House also belongs to this country. Therefore, you should look into the matter seriously.

Now, I would like to give you some suggestions. First of all, I would like that the issue of Babri mosque be solved, on account of which communal riots are taking place in the country. This is not a trivial issue, but an important one. As Shri Zainul Basher has said that this communal fire has engulfed not only Uttar Pradesh, but the entire country and it will be difficult to extinguish it. Every Hindu and Muslim should regard themselves as members of

[Shri Mohd. Mahfouz Ali Khan]

one community. We never say to whom does the Babri mosque belong or Ram Janm Bhoomi belong? I regard them as place of worship. Do not make the Hindu and Muslim fight on this issue. My first demand is that this issue may be solved as soon as possible.

Secondly, I want that religion should not be mixed with the State and politics, because religion has no relation with the state and the politics. Thirdly, a new force should be created to check riots as per the commendations of the National Integration Council in which minorities and backward classes be given due representation. The P.A.C. should be disbanded totally because every member of the minority community is afraid of the P.A.C. In our country, only persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Muslims among the minorities have to face excesses. This you can see anywhere Whenever persons belonging to high caste want to beat them, they beat them at their will and their houses are set on fire. In our Mainpuri, a village belonging to minorities has completely been destroyed. Fourthly, I want that the D.M. and the S.S.P. should be held responsible for the riot and action should be taken against them. Merely transferring them will not suffice. They should be chargesheeted and prosecution be launched against them. If we set a few such examples, I can say with authority that no riots will take place anywhere. I belong to a small town Aliganj, but I do not agree with the views of Prof. Saifuddin Soz who says that loudspeakers are played. It does not make any difference if loudspeakers are played or not played. If a Muslim or Hindu is worshipping with dedication in a mosque or in temple, the sound of loudspeakers can not distract him. This is only a pretext. Therefore, he is wrong. These processions are being taken out since the time of Britishers who did not belong to this country. Now you are also adopting the same approach and putting ban on their processions. Next time you may put a ban on the procession of Muharram. I would

like to tell you that in the last three years, it has been a coincidence that Ram Lila and Muharram fell on the same day. You might be knowing that in our community festivals are held when the moon is sighted, but now we are celebrating the same festivals two times. I would like to tell you as to how much unity is there among both the communities. Although there is a big centre of R.S.S. at our place, but there has never been a riot between Hindus and Muslims in my town. However, when both the festivals fell on the same day, the Police called a meeting of the Peace Committee. Although our festival is held at the appearance of moon, nevertheless we decided to celebrate it one day later and asked Hindus to take out their procession first and we would participate in it. We participated in their procession, because there is no dispute in the name of religion. However, we decided to celebrate our festival a day later and allowed them to take out their Ram Lila procession first. If people have large-heartedness, there is no reason that we cannot celebrate festivals and there is no need to put a ban on processions. It makes no difference if loudspeaker is on in the mosque. If bells are ringing in the temple, it makes no difference for the person offering namaz. In the same way if the loudspeaker is on in the mosque, it does not make any difference for a person worshipping in the temple provided he is worshipping with dedication. The sound of bell does not distract me while I am offering namaz with dedication at my house.

The procession of political parties should, of course, be banned, but no such ban should be imposed on the religious processions for which routes are already fixed in the old register and which can not be changed. The Police should make arrangement for taking out such processions. It is not proper to impose blanket ban on the processions. The argument to put a ban on the ringing of bells and playing of loudspeakers is beyond comprehension. Of course, ban should be put on the way of thinking. When the blood is needed for a patient, we do not see whether the blood belongs to the Muslim or Hindu. If our Government does not take deterrent

action, things will not improve. The Government should, therefore, deal with the situation with a heavy hand.

The education should be made secular. You should see as to what is being taught in the Shishu Mandirs. If children of very tender age are taught as to how the Muslims came in the country and how Mohammad Gauri, Babar came here and did excesses on the people, a communal feeling may creep into their mind. I think that these are things of history and these should not be taught in the schools. Such things should be deleted from the History which create a feeling of tension and communalism. The communal forces should be banned. These forces make the people fight with one another. A small thing is published in such a big way that it creates tension, although whatever is published is totally false. Only the factual thing should be published. Whatever has been said about media is also correct. No religious propaganda should be made on the television. The Government should not mention about the festivals of either Hindus or the Muslim on the television. The T.V. is like a cancerous disease. The children glue to the television all the time. This thing should be looked into and the Government should put a ban on it.

The persons involved in the murders of the members belonging to the minority community in Hashimpur and other localities of Meerut should be punished and the loss suffered by the poor should be compensated by the Government.

The Minorities Commission should be wound up as there is no need to continue it. Justice Baig, the Chairman of this Commission, I think, is already 80-85 years of age. We are carrying on with this commission unnecessarily. Hence, it should be wound up.

The cases against the communal convicts should be speedily disposed of and they should be awarded punishment for at least 14 years. Crime tax should be

imposed on the localities which are frequently hit by communal violence so that the tax so imposed could work as deterrent for the people living in such localities. If the Government takes such measures, the communal clashes can be checked. If even one of these suggestions is put into action, the communal violence will not recur. The decisions of the National integration Council should be implemented. When injustice exceeds all limits, it heads towards its own end. One thing that these communalists should remember is that once its limit is crossed, Punjab like situation will develop in all parts of the country. The minorities want to see this country united. Do not commit atrocities on them to the extent of making them rebels.

In the end, I would like to recite an Urdu couplet;

Na samjhoge to mit jaoge, e Hindustan walo,
Thumhari dastan tak bhi na hogi,
dastannon mein.

One more couplet—

Jab pada waqt gulistan par to khoon
hamne diya,
Jab bahaar ayeee to kahte ho ki tum-
hara Kaam nahin.

With these words, I conclude my speech and express thanks to the hon. Deputy Speaker for giving me an opportunity to speak.

{English}

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Sir, I rise to express my views on the communal troubles that we are facing all over the country. I do not know whether to call it a speech or a monologue. As a child, I have seen the Congress Party asking for freedom and Muslim League asking for Pakistan. Simultaneously, the Hindus claiming Hindustan for themselves. I have heard the song played on gramophone record:

"Hans Ke liya Hai Pakistan, Lad Ke jenge Hindustan".

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

Let us not forget that the people have not forgotten these stories. Under these circumstances, we got our independence on 15th August, 1947 and as the Congress did not want partition, it did not believe in two nation theory, it did not allow Muslims to leave this country and go away. We accepted secular, democratic constitution. When we accepted democracy, I think, that was the mistake, to some extent? That is how I feel. I will explain this later.

Another thing we gave is citizenship to everyone irrespective of caste, community and sex also. But today when we speak of minority it means only Muslims. If chairman is to be appointed on Minority Commission he has to be a Muslim, He cannot be a Parsi, he cannot be a Christian, he cannot be a Jew. All these people have lived here. Sardarjis have also lived here. Why cannot they adorn this office? What type of secularism is this? Are we going to accept that minority means only Muslims? If we are doing that, I think, we are failing.

Sir, I will come to democracy. When we accept democracy people have to get elected. And to get elected one has to collect people around him. If he has to get people around him, he will find out causes which can get people on his side. The same thing has happened here. It is a fact. I am ashamed of it that after freedom, the Muslims were not treated properly. It is a fact. The Muslims thought that we have nothing to do with this. That is why they kept away from the national mainstream as was said by Mr. Salahuddin. Even if they wanted education, they tried to learn it in Urdu. That is why, during Shri Bhauguna's time, 33,000 Madrasas were declared as Government institutions on the same day and they were paid grant-in-aid. What was the harm if they were inducted in Hindi schools and at the same time teaching them Urdu? It was done in my State where we were taught Marathi but simultaneously, from the second and third onwards,

we were taught Urdu as it was the course language. But it was not done. That is why, Muslims could not join the mainstream. That is how I feel.

18.00 hrs.

When it is a question of number, question of getting elected, one is bound to exploit the situation. This is the fact. For this, I blame all the parties. Just now, Mr. Mahfooz Ali Khan charged that the ruling party is responsible. I think that if anybody has failed, the whole nation has failed in this regard. We all tried to cooperate with communal forces, rightly or wrongly, took them on our sides and then allowed them to exploit the situation. Had we stopped that, as it has been done in some of the Leftist ruled States. I think we would never have had such a situation.

How can we do away with the demagogues the parochial feeling the communal feeling and the castiest feeling? Why do the people get around their communal leaders? It is because they assure them all benefits which are denied by the ruling party. If the ruling party the people who are in power are just, then there is no reason why these people deviate from the ruling party and turn to demagogues, knowing fully well that if there would be a communal riot, firstly these poor men will be killed and the man who is instigating them will be safe. The permanent solution for this lies only in the just behaviour of the Government. The Government must assure them free education, service if they are able bodied and everything else that is allowed to the people of majority community. There should be no discrimination. Only by that we can inculcate a feeling of confidence among them that no community is above others.

I remember, the Indian Army is the same as it was in pre-independence days. But many of us know that in the Indian Army also there are religious preachers. There are Hindus who preach Gita, there are Muslims who tell them about Quoran, there are Sikhs who tell them about Guru

Granth Saheb and there are Christians who tell them about Bible. This is just to keep up their morale. But the same military has also told them very specifically that when they meet or come to the club, they should not discuss politics, women and religion. If we have that discipline among us, then only we can overcome the communal feelings. Otherwise speaking on such issues is just a ritual.

I would like to suggest certain points. First of all, when we speak about secularism, we should know that secularism expects tolerance for other religions. But I find that we have become more intolerant after the Britishers have left. We have become more touchy over sensitive and I think this is the real risk to secularism. We must try to look at that point and see that the essence of tolerance is developed among our people.

In Maharashtra I have seen that when there was a quarrel between two pimps in a red-light area, one happened to be a Hindu and the other a Muslim. Later on, it became a Hindu-Muslim communal riot! The Hon. Member from that constituency is here, he can tell you more if you ask him privately. Such generalisation should not be allowed and they should be prohibited and crushed immediately.

The minorities along with the backward classes should be educated. They should be inducted in the mainstream. They must be given Government jobs. What has happened to the promise that was given by Mr. Zail Singh as Home Minister when the Punjab issue and communal riots were discussed that very shortly we are going to have a force which will have representation from all the communities? Does it have the representation of all religions and backward classes or it represents only the upper strata which can take vengeance as and when it wants. We would expect a reply from the Home Minister in this regard.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta long back while discussing Moradabad trouble had spoken

about the economic and social disparity and tensions. I think it is a fact. We should try to curb the economic and social disparities and tensions. Why should it happen in Moradabad and Meerut alone? Why does it not happen in Calcutta? All these things should be sensed and crushed immediately.

Sir, when we are discussing this resolution we should not feel that it is only a discussion just to give vent to our view but let us see that we are one and that we all belong to the same nation. The national problems are our problems and we should try to face them whether it be security of the nation, eradication of illiteracy, family planning and conservation of environment. All these problems should be faced equally by all the communities. Then only a feeling can be created among all the castes that we are all one. If we fail in the implementation of any of these schemes then again the majority community may start feeling that it is a kind of a game of numbers.

Lastly I will say the Congress which has been ruling this country for all these 44 years has not been very kind to the progressive and nationalist minority community leaders. If we have done harm to anybody we have first harmed the nationalist and progressive forces. This is the pity of our party. Why a person like Salebhai Abdul Qadir who did not sign the document to go on parole when his father was ailing? Why should they not be brought back? I do not know. Somehow we are after winning elections. That is the whole trouble. We shall have to decide between the two—whether we want secularism here or we want power by hook or crook.

Lastly I pray that sense may dawn on all of us so that we bring amity and unity in this country and hereafter there is no communal riot.

Sir, we have given equal citizenship to all but when there is even a small Hindu-Muslim riot it becomes an international

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

news. If it is against a Harijan it also becomes a State news but if it is an excriminal tribe and upper community it does not even become a district news. This is the irony of our promise given in the Constitution for equal rights. How is that not a single member who spoke today participated in the Punjab discussion? Only Hindus and Sikhs participated. Let us all fight together then only we shall see that we are one.

18.10 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) CONTINUANCE BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, the Essential Commodities (Special provisions) Continuance Bill is listed for today. The previous Act is going to lapse and it needs to be extended in the present situation. This has to go through the Rajya Sabha also. I therefore request that this Bill may kindly be taken up now and further discussion on the communal situation taken thereafter.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Majorⁿ): What happens to the discussion on communal situation?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): When will the Minister reply?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: So far as communalism is concerned, the Minister will reply only after all of you have spoken.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): We have no objection.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I think the House accepts the Minister's request. We will now take up the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Continuance Bill.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I also wish to inform the Hon'ble Members that after 8 O'clock - I hope this Bill finishes by then - dinner will also be arranged for the Members.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: We can continue further discussion on the communal situation tomorrow after Zero Hour.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Up to 3 30 we will discuss it. Tomorrow we are discussing definitely.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Kindly understand. It is a very good suggestion.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: They will take into consideration your suggestion.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Sir, I beg to move: "That the Bill to continue the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 for a further period be taken into consideration "

The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for the regulation of production, supply and prices of essential commodities. This act has been amended from time to time to make its provisions more effective. The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 was brought into force with effect from the 1st of September, 1982 for a period of 5 years. The objective behind the enactment of the above Act was to make the penal provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, more stringent for dealing more effectively with persons indulging in hoarding, black-marketing of an profiteering in essential commodities.

The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 which is to expire on the 31st of August, 1987 also provides for summary trials to ensure effective and quick disposal of cases, setting up of special courts to expedite the process of prosecution. It has provision for a mandatory minimum punishment of three

months' imprisonment and also for making the grant of bail more strict.

Sir, in view of its basic objective of effectively dealing with socio-economic offences, the continuance of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 is considered absolutely necessary. It is all the more necessary now when a large number of State are under the grip of drought and when anti-social elements in trade and industry are likely to exploit the situation and take undue advantage. In the context of the present situation, continuance of this Act has assumed greater importance and utility. The question whether the provisions of the above Act should be continued for another period of five years has been considered in consultation with the States and Union Territories who are of the view that the Act has proved useful and effective and has served its objective very well. The States/UTs have therefore recommended that the said Act be continued so as to ensure expeditious disposal of cases and to prevent hoarding, black-marketing and profiteering in essential commodities.

Sir, in view of the reasons stated above, the Government is of the opinion that the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 be extended for a further period of five years. I am confident that the House will extend its full support to this Bill.

With these words, I beg your permission to move that the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Continuance Bill, 1987 be considered and passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to continue the Essential Commodities (Special Provision) Act, 1981 for a further period be taken into consideration"

MR. BANATWALLA.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support

the Bill that has been brought forward by the hon. Minister. As far as the Bill is concerned, it is an evil, but it is a necessary evil, because of the various tendencies that we find in the present days. Indeed, there can be no two opinions about the objectives of the Bill, namely to deal more effectively with persons indulging in blackmarketing and profiteering in essential commodities leading to inflation in prices. Therefore, any person interested in a proper functioning of the society, in bringing down the inflationary rate, has to give his support to the Bill. I have risen here to emphasise that the stringent possible measures are needed in order to check the inflation, the unabated inflation that we are having. However, we have also to consider as to whether the provisions of this Act have really helped in checking inflation. I must emphasise the need for a proper implementation of the provisions of the Act if desirable effects are needed.

Everyone knows and it is very agonizing to find that the price increase has continued to gallop during the recent times. Even if we take the weekly comparisons, we find that the price index has continued to gallop in the weeks ended in the month of August also. The index for all commodities with base 1971 as 100 stood at 402.7 provisionally during the week ending 1st August as against 401.5 for the previous week. We thus find that every week, week by week, there is a galloping trend in the prices. If we look at the index for food articles, we find that here too, there is serious inflation. I need hardly refer to the prices of vegetables and all other necessary articles. I do not want to take the time of the House in reeling out here the prices of most essential articles for the common man. Great gallop is taking place every where and all necessary steps are needed in order to check this particular situation and the rise in prices is taking place with respect to the commodities which are most essential for the common man. The price rise therefore hurts where it hurts the most. Therefore, while the economic policies and everything has to be seen, we have also to come down with

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

very stringent measures against the black-marketeers and hoarders. There can be no two opinions about that particular fact.

Sir, I must, however, ask a few questions to the Hon. Minister. The first of them is that the House should know as to how the Act was being implemented; the manner in which the Act was being implemented for the past 5 years? You are seeking an extension of 5 years. For the past 5 years the Act was there, but I am sorry to say that an earnest implementation of the Act has been mostly lacking. What is the position of number of raids made during the year 1983? 229519 was the number, that means about 2,30,000 raids were conducted during the year 1983 and the value of goods confiscated is hardly worth Rs. 30 crores. In the year 1984, 2,69,386 raids were conducted but the value of goods confiscated are hardly worth Rs. 9 crores or 10 crores because the exact figure is Rs. 9.96 crores. During the year 1985, 2,29,865 raids were conducted and the value of goods confiscated is hardly Rs. 14 crores. Therefore, I must say that when you are talking about the need to confiscate the stock of essential commodities hoarded by these black-marketeers, we must be very sincere in the implementation of that particular provision. But the figures here are hardly satisfactory.

Sir, if you look at the number of persons arrested: during 1983 the number of persons arrested were 9186 but the number of persons convicted were hardly 554. Sir, 9000 persons were arrested and only 554 were convicted. Similarly, during 1984, 8860 persons were arrested but hardly 194 people were convicted. So, what is the percentage? What is the ratio? Either there are defects in law, and if there are they should be removed. But I respectfully submit that there is bad handling of cases for reasons best known to almost every section of this House. Sir, during the year 1985, 7,809 raids were conducted and hardly 1,188 persons were

convicted. I, therefore, submit that something will have to be done in order to see that they will result in proper conviction. In this connection, I must say that while on the one hand the ratio of conviction to arrest is very very unsatisfactory which points out to the need for an earnest implementation of the Act, at the same time I must also submit that hardly 13 to 14 per cent of total offences allegedly committed during the past 3 years were found to be genuine. This shows also the misuse and the abuse of the provisions of the Act. I say that the provisions are necessary and imposed on us to much of our dislike. But then at the same time the provisions of the Act should not be used merely to harass persons for minor offences or the technical offences. Let there be proper categorisation of the offences. We find that large percentage of cases relate to technical offences. Even false cases have been instituted.

Therefore, I submit to this House that while the provisions of the Act are a necessity under the present situation - a necessity forced upon us on to our disliking - at the same time, it is necessary that the Act is used for the purpose for which it is framed, namely, to curb blackmarketeering, to curb hoarding, if any that is found and not merely to abuse and harass. Certain safeguards are necessary. In this connection, my attention is drawn. I believe certain guidelines by way of safeguards have been laid down by the Government of Gujarat. Let us borrow those guidelines. Let us take advantage of those guidelines as a matter of safeguards against misuse and abuse of the provisions of the Act. Those guidelines have been adopted by the Government of Gujarat.

We have to fix the stock limits when we make hoarding and offence. It is necessary that stock limits and time limits have to be laid down. These are to be laid down with all practical considerations. Otherwise, it will lead to harassment of petty people and the sharks go scot free, which we all know.

The stocks have to be confiscated. The

stocks which are hoarded have to be used in order to improve and strengthen our distribution systems. Unless those stocks are drawn in it in order to augment our distribution system, the necessary advantage of the provisions of the Act will not be obtained. But, then there are so many defects in the distribution system also. I must also emphasise upon the Government that if inflation is to be met, if the rise in prices is to be curbed, then, it is also necessary to improve our distribution system.

Another point that I have to place before the House relates to one provision of the Act, whereby the appellate authority is not a judicial authority but the Government itself. Now, when the Government itself becomes an appellate authority, then so many bad features do creep in. It is therefore necessary that the appellate authority, should be the judicial authority. The State Government cannot sit in appeal, reviewing its own orders - orders of the Collector and so on and so forth. Therefore, the proper run of the judicial authority is the appellate authority, which needs to be provided.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I lend my support to the Act, but as I have said, the provisions of the Act are a necessary evil. It is the situation that forces us to give a further extension of five years for the provisions of the Act of the Bill to continue in force. However, let the Government also think that merely because of such provisions of the Bills, prices could be brought down or the inflationary trend could be arrested, but an earnest implementation of the economic policies and earnest implementation of the provisions of these very Bills and not a misuse and abuse are also an absolute necessity. Therefore, it is not taking the side of the shop-keeper when I say that the minor and petty people should not be disturbed for very minor and technical offences. But you should go after the sharks, as they are called, who go scot-free. I have just placed all the figures before you, showing the great disparity between the number of

those arrested, and the number of those convicted. Let the Government arrest them. But we have to see that such acts lead to convictions, and the cases do not fall, for want of necessary evidence etc. and because of bad handling in the courts, as I have said, for reasons well known to all. We have, therefore, also to provide for the safeguards in the matter of implementation of the various provisions.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara):
Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) continuance Bill, 1987. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the conditions through which the country is passing. There is drought in almost all parts of the country. Some areas which have not been hit by drought are in the grip of floods. This law needs to be implemented rigorously in both of these situations. Public Distribution System, which is almost negligible, needs to be strengthened. As has been said by the hon. Members, the price of every commodity has risen sharply during the last few days. The increase in wholesale prices has been between 10 to 15 per cent whereas the retail prices have registered an increase of as much as 100 per cent. The poor, whom we call the people living below the poverty line and the labourers are having a very hard time. The prices of vegetables etc., in the market have gone up by 100 per cent. Therefore, the Government should make such an arrangement under which these commodities could be easily made available to the common man. Today, the price of oil has risen enormously. A kilogramme of oil costs Rs. 30 to 35 in the market. As for ghee, it is Rs. 70 per kg, which nobody can afford. Even at such a high price, it is not available. If a poor man cannot afford even oil, how this system of yours can function? You have sought this law to be extended for another five years which we welcome, but there is need to implement this legislation properly.

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

Since the Government has not been able to implement it effectively, it has in a way benefited the smugglers, black-marketeers and hoarders. As these anti-social elements have become more powerful as compared to the Government, there is need for the Government to be more strict in this regard. These blackmarketeers and hoarders should be put behind the bars. If we are to meet the unprecedented drought situation in the country effectively, this system needs to be further strengthened. Every law has some inherent lacuna. The officers who draft these legislations deliberately allow these lacuna to creep into the law so that the big blackmarketeers, hoarders and smugglers, when caught, could go scot free in the court with the assistance of lawyers. Thus, no action can be taken against them. As has been provided by the Government in some laws, the ones of producing evidence rests with the accused. The accused is told why legal proceeding should not be initiated against him and punishment meted out. It is he who has to produce evidence in his defence. On the same lines, if some goods, contraband or otherwise, are seized from the blackmarketeers or hoarders, they should be asked to produce evidence in their defence. In the event of their failing to do so, stern punishment should be given to them. According to the provisions of this Bill an imprisonment for a term of only three months has been provided for a black-marketeer or a hoarder or a smuggler which to my mind is much on the lower side. The person who plays with the life of the common man deserves capital punishment. Some countries have such laws whereunder stern punishment is meted out to the adulterators and those who play with the lives of the people. To throw someone into the jaws of death, as these blackmarketeers, hoarders and smugglers do, is by no means a petty crime. They deprive others of their rights and snatch away the loaf of bread from their mouths. Such persons should be sternly dealt with. But no such stern action is possible against them under the flexible

provision which they have made in the Bill. None of the Ministers is present in the House, to whom should I make my submission? When not a single Minister is present in the House to listen to the discussion on such an important bill, how the entire system can function or else they are not aware of its importance. Here I would like to draw your attention to the statement of Objects and Reasons, para 3 of which reads:

[English]

"Providing minimum mandatory imprisonment for a period of not less than three months for all offences except an offence of abetment in regard to procuring of food stuffs or drugs by persons for their own use or for the use of any member of their family, and not for the purpose of carrying on any business or trade which is punishable with fine only"

[Translation]

By adding this proviso, you have destroyed the very spirit behind this legislation. If this proviso remains there, there will not be any use of the enactment of this legislation. I do not understand as to why did you bring in this proviso which allows a person to store for use in his household. If I want to store 500 maunds of foodgrains at my house for my consumption for the whole year, shall I be allowed to do so under this law? If not, what is the necessity of having such a proviso in the Bill? If a person hoards more than the fixed quantity, whether for a private use or for carrying on any business, he should be punished, because he is playing with the lives of the others, is snatching away the rights of the people and is thus doing injustice. If you want these anti-social elements to be punished, this proviso should be removed from the Bill, because if this proviso remains there, he will get acquittal from the court with the legal assistance of a lawyer and will, thus go, scot free. If you want to take stringent measure against such elements, there is no need to keep this proviso. Every person will take undue advantage of it and your law will be rendered infructuous. By keeping this proviso in the

Bill, you have encouraged these mischievous people, whereas they deserve stringent punishment. If this proviso remains there, any number of raids and arrests will not suffice to get even one of them punished. Since there is commotion in the entire country today, the traders want to loot the people by taking undue advantage of the situation and the Government knows pretty well that this proviso comes handy to them. I am of the view that if you do not take proper step timely, it is certain that it will render all other provisions infructuous. Therefore, I would like to say that the Public Distribution System needs to be reorganised. Today you distribute only sugar or wheat and nothing else through the P.D.S. The prices of other items such as cloth, vegetable etc. have risen sharply. Therefore, these items too should be included for distribution through the Public Distribution System. Will you continue to issue only sugar, wheat and Oil from these shops? Even oil is not being made available to the people. You made an announcement through the newspapers that so many lakh tonnes of oil and so many lakh bales of cloth have been released for sale through the fair price shops, but have you ever seen where these commodities go, whether they reach the fair price shops or not? You issue a press note that so many lakh shops have been opened in the rural areas. Have you ever cared to see as to what is being sold in these shops? Nothing except wheat and sugar is available in these shops. Have you ever tried to see how commodities released by the centre disappear at the State and district level? That is the reason why prices are sky rocketing. No stringent action is being taken.

[*Translation*]

At this time when there is severe famine in the country, unless you enforce this law strictly, all these laws will become infructuous. The black marketeers, hoarders and smugglers are exploiting the people and this will further encourage them. Therefore, this provision should be made properly.

Hon. Minister, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards one point. In these provisions it has been given—

[*English*]

“—providing for enhancement of the term of imprisonment awardable in case of conviction in summary trial from one year to two years.”

[*Translation*]

You have made this provision in this Act. Now one will be awarded imprisonment for one to two years. But these are such issues in which case imprisonment for one to two years is not adequate. Provision for life imprisonment or for at least ten years imprisonment should be made. Otherwise there is no use of it. The public distribution system should be streamlined, even if you have to spend crores of rupees on it. The Government should make essential commodities available to the people at reasonable rates through these shops. With these words, I support the Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Continuance Bill, 1987 and I wholeheartedly support it. The country is facing unprecedented drought this year. The entire North-Eastern area is under the grip of floods. So the entire country is subjected to one form of natural calamity or other. This is the time for hoarders, black-marketeters and other anti-social elements to play havoc with the society. Hence this Bill, which seeks to extend the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 by five years more is timely.

While speaking on this Bill it is essential to mention about the present situation in the country. Taking advantage of the drought and floods the hoarders and black-marketeters have become active once again and essential commodities are in short supply. Prices of these commodities

[Shri P. Penchalliah]

are shooting up. Just to cite an example the prices of edible oil have gone up by more than one hundred per cent. In the country where majority of the people are far below the poverty line, how can one expect that the people would purchase these commodities by paying heavily. When the rich cannot afford to purchase these items, how can the poor afford to purchase them. The purchasing power of the people has gone down. The value of rupee is sliding down every day.

The Government at the Centre has now reduced to a mere spectator. Our public distribution system is defective. Sir, the public distribution system was devised by our planners to make goods available at the right time and at the right place to the consumer. Right place in the sense that it is acceptable to both the consumer and supplier. The Government adopted the ideal of a socialistic pattern of society for the country. Mere production of goods is not enough. The distributive justice is equally necessary. Ensuring availability of consumer goods at reasonable prices to our masses is a matter of great importance. An effective and efficient distribution is a must for achieving this goal.

The Public Distribution System depends on production, procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of selected commodities. Any weak link in this chain can adversely affect the entire system.

Sir, some time back the Hon'ble Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat had written to all the Chief Ministers regarding improvement of the public distribution system in order to check the activities of the hoarders, black marketeers and other anti-social elements. The Public Distribution System would have real meaning only when it was effectively operational in remote, inaccessible and far-flung areas as well. But it is not only the duty of State Governments but also the duty of Central Government to

make the distribution system more effective.

Sir, nearly three fourths of beneficiaries are from low income groups. Hence the satisfaction of the low income group consumers is the success of the system. Since low-income-group consumers are not at all happy with the functioning of the system, we can say that has not been successful so far. Even the hon. Minister for Food and Civil Supplies while addressing 7th meeting of the Advisory Council admitted the fact that the system is not running effectively and efficiently.

Sir, essential goods are not available to the consumers in time. One has to visit the shops several times for getting the essential commodities. In rural areas, it is next to impossible to find the essential commodities in fair price shops. Why to speak of our Villages, even in Delhi, the Capital city of India, one can not find the essential commodities in the fair price shops. It is very difficult to get a litre of Kerosene or a kilo of sugar in city fair, price shops. The consumers will be told that either the stocks are not available or they are exhausted.

If this is the position in Delhi and other metropolitan cities, one can well imagine how the system is functioning in rural areas. Hence, the entire system has to be thoroughly overhauled. There should be a better and effective supply management. A cadre of motivated officers should run the system. The grievances of fair price retailers also should be redressed.

Andhra Pradesh sets a good example in the effective distribution of essential commodities to the poor even in the remotest areas. Lower sections of society, tribals and weaker sections get 1 kg. of rice for Rs. 2. Janata cloth is being distributed to all the poor through fair price shops at the cheapest price. Other States can emulate the example set by NTR's Telugu Desam Government in Andhra Pradesh.

I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to speak more in opposition to this Bill because Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas has already spoken a lot against this Bill. He although supported this Bill, but made much criticism of it.

The Government has sought extension of five years through this Bill. It seems that there may be some time bound programme to put to an end black-marketing and hoarding altogether from this country after five years' time. But if there is shortage of production, the tendency of black marketing and hoarding will persist. Unless Government does take the responsibility of production and procurement, it will be very difficult to check blackmarketing and hoarding. But this Government does not want to undertake all these measures. On the other hand, it is working in the reverse direction.

For example, the production of oilseeds is inadequate in our country and every year the Government has to import oilseeds from other countries, but we have seen that for the last three consecutive years, the production of oil seeds is going down and the Government is also reducing its import from other countries. As a result thereof, the price of mustard oil has gone up to Rs. 35 to Rs. 37 a kilo in the market of Calcutta and it is Rs. 40 a kilo here. Why does the Government not import edible oil when the production goes down? They import only when the production goes up. May I know what is the reason for it?

Similarly after the introduction of the new textile policy, the subsidy on the cloth has been withdrawn. This is bound to increase the blackmarketing and hoarding of cloth. How will you check it? The Government is responsible for this situation. If the Government does not make cent per cent procurement and there is no

proper distribution, the traders will adopt unfair means in the open market. Only yesterday it was stated that a substantial quota of imported oil is being allotted for the vegetable oils. There is, of course, levy on sugar, but there is no levy on vegetable oils. I would like to give suggestion to the hon. Minister to formulate policy to impose levy on vegetable oils as is applicable in the case of sugar. The responsibility of its distribution will also lie on the distribution system. Unless the Government streamline the public distribution system and cooperative sector properly, it would be very difficult to check this tendency. But, the Government does not want to strengthen the Cooperative sector. Onions are being sold at Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 a kilo and potatoes more than Rs. 4. Similarly other items are also being sold at high prices. People think that the other name of cooperative is bungling. I agree that some cases of bungling do take place in cooperative sector, but this is not always so. Unless the Government streamline cooperative sector which comes between public sector and the Private sector and take its help and undertake distribution through it properly, it would be difficult to check black marketing and hoarding. You had sought extension of five years' time earlier and now again you are seeking extension of five years' time through this Bill which you have brought in this House. Does this show that it is your time bound programme? But this will not help. You will have to take some concrete steps. There are 13 to 14 items in the list of essential commodities. Unless you make arrangement to sell all these items at an uniform price throughout the country, you cannot check black marketing and hoarding. I do not oppose the move for the extension of the Act for a further period of 5 years, but I certainly oppose the way in which action is being taken to check black marketing and hoarding.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I convey my thanks to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deograh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Essential Commodities Continuance Bill which has several welcome features. This Act is in force and since it is going to expire on the last day of the current month, the hon. Minister has come before the House seeking its extension for another period of five years.

I share my feelings with the other hon. Members who observed that this five years extension is a short period. Why? Because from our experience we find that this menace of black-marketing and hoarding is not going to be over in the next five years' time. So, this should go into the Act as a permanent feature or measure. Why extend it for five years or something like that? I am particularly happy that this Act, having come into existence and having been applied, has yielded results. As the hon. Minister has indicated in his preliminary remarks, the State Governments were also consulted and they were also of the opinion that it should be extended. It is because this is giving good results in effectively checking hoarding and black marketing. I am particularly happy because in 1974 when I was holding charge of Food and Civil Supplies Department in Orissa, I pleaded with the Government of India then for very stringent measures to be brought in this Act because it was liberal. We were catching thieves, we were rounding them off, but on some plea or the other they were getting free. We were in fact for summary trial in the court and to make offence non-cognizable. It came into force from 1982. I whole-heartedly welcome this and support this. I plead and request the hon. Minister not to have it only for five years. It should be as long as this menace is there. I am talking of the menace of hoarding and black marketing.

19.00 hrs.

Pandit Nehru, our first Prime Minister and the architect of modern India, used to say and that was welcomed all over the

country—that the black marketeers would be hanged on the nearest lamp post. That was his opinion and thinking to curb black marketing and hoarding.

In our country we have a parallel economy run by these black marketeers and hoarders. They in fact pose a problem. They are a threat to our economy. It is time that these people are dealt with very severely, very firmly. Any stringent punishment is welcome. I would say that the provisions 'minimum three months imprisonment and making the offence non-bailable' is far short of the requirement of the situation in many cases. I agree with Shri Vyasji, who came out for very stiff punishment, life punishment even capital punishment. They are contributing to the slow poisoning that is going on in and around us in the country. They are engaged in large scale pollution, dilution and adulteration. What are they doing after all? They contribute very much to a process of slow poisoning to the entire nation. Very very stiff punishment should be there. It should be ten years life imprisonment. In some cases even capital punishment should be there for these people and at the same time I would give one or two suggestions about the implementation part of it.

We should see that such provisions should be there so that real, genuine customers do not face any hardship, due to different provisions of law, for their own personal consumption. If we have different provisions, that is misused more. Then the corrupt officials find a handle in it to earn money and also to fulfil their own selfish motives. That is why I would request hon. Minister to impress upon the State Governments for speedy, for proper implementation of all these things.

Sir, this is a very bad year. In fact rightly it is called the worst tragedy of the greatest calamity of the century. When there is scarcity, when there is short-supply of any commodity in the market, compared with the demand, that gives rise to blackmarketing, and such a situation

turns to be a paradise for blackmarketeers and hoarders and we have to keep a vigil on this class right from now in view of the deteriorating situation due to large scale drought all over the country. It calls for streamlining or strengthening of our public distribution system which is in disarray, which remains unorganised in different States. I would suggest that popular committees, peoples' committees be formed at different levels—district levels, block levels, depot levels and also to be attached to every fair-price shop. In fact, I had the experience of this type of arrangement in Orissa. At that time also, near famine condition was prevailing and in the committees attached to the fair-price shops, there were three Members, the Ward Member of the area or the locality, the minority community or the weaker sections of society Member were all attached to the fair-price shops. They were giving certificates that they were satisfied with the distribution. Then only the next allotment was given to them. That was the system prevailing at that time. So, naturally, it has got to be a mass movement because of the bad situation ahead of us. Unless we build up mass movement, we involve the people, right type of people, in our distribution system, it is not going to work. It is just the beginning. The distress is just beginning. It will continue upto the next harvest season, upto 1968 harvest season. Right from now, we find prices are rising very much abnormally because they find that the weather god is unkind and panicky situation has already started prevailing in many parts of the country and the outcome of that is price-rise. Therefore, I would suggest the formation of citizens' committee also at the district level which should sit from time to time and fix prices, prices for several goods. Sometimes vegetables, local products, etc. without any restriction, may cost high and without such restrictions, I am afraid, we will not be able to control the rising prices.

Sir, there was a Seminar in Bombay some time back, on the use of drugs and many intellectuals, many knowledgeable people participated and one of the

participants was the Police Commissioner of Bombay. In that Seminar, what he said was that they had rounded up more than one thousand drug pedlars, those who are dealing with the drugs. But nobody could be prosecuted and taken to the jail. Not only that. Any law that we are having which is a very useful law, such a law is very essential for this purpose, should be a fool-proof one. It should be free from any loopholes or lacunae. Then only it can be implemented properly and the laudable objective is really fulfilled.

I would request one thing to the hon. Minister. He should at least impress upon the State Governments that there should be some exemplary punishment to the guilty.

When these people are arrested and produced before the law courts, they should not be taken in Government police vehicles. They should be paraded on the street with rope around their waist. They should be made to parade along the main streets of the town while they are taken to the law courts. That would have an exemplary effect among the blackmarketeers and traders.

With this, I wholeheartedly support this Bill and I wish it will go a long way to fulfil the laudable objective underlying this Bill.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. It is, no doubt, a simple Bill which is proposed to continue the provisions of Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1961 for a further period of 5 years with effect from 1st of September, 1967.

I concur with the other Members who spoke today. I do not know how the Minister came to the conclusion that after the next 5 years, everything will be all right. Does he hope that the traders will become honest by next 5 years? If they have not become honest in these 5 years, how could we hope that the traders and other people will become honest in the next 5 years? It is

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certainly not. If you read the writing on the wall and see the circumstances under which our country is today, I feel that it is impossible in the present situation to control it. Therefore, I feel that this provision should find a permanent place on the statute book. When everybody becomes honest, when there is plenty of essential commodities in our country, when we do not need public distribution at all, under such circumstances, the Act itself can be repealed. So, I suggest that the hon. Minister instead of coming once in 5 years before us for extension, he may at the shortest possible time, bring another amendment to the effect that so long as the Essential Commodities Act is there, this provision also must be there.

Just now we are under the worst drought of the century. It is reported in certain papers that if we do not get rains within a next few days, it will be the worst drought in thousand years. That is what the historians say. That is what the papers reported today. We should fight this drought as one man just as we fought against external aggression. We should all put our heads together to see that this drought situation is fought with.

I am glad that the Government of India and the State Governments are taking steps. But whatever it is, it is not sufficient. Everything now depends upon the public distribution system. I know the hon. Minister, Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat is very sincere. He is taking all steps. I have seen his correspondence with our own Chief Minister and there is inter-action. But whatever it is, there are some lacunae in the system. Even now, we find, whenever there is little scarcity, immediately the traders will create artificial scarcity and all essential articles will go underground. That would be followed by hoarding and blackmarketing. Another evil which still exists is adulteration. Even now, adulteration is going on. So, the Essential Commodities Act should be invoked to

take action against those who are indulging in blackmarketing and other things.

Only last year, all of us unanimously passed the Consumer Protection Bill. I would like to know in this connection from the Minister, how far this Act has been implemented. Has this Central Consumer Protection Council been constituted? Or, have the State Protection Councils been constituted? Have all the redressal councils at the district level and at the State level been constituted?

More than that, I firmly believe that unless there is a strong consumer movement, the Act cannot be implemented successfully. What action the Governments—the State and the Centre—are taking to educate the public? Even today the common man does not know anything about the Consumer Protection Act. So, through the media of Press, radio and television, everyday the Government should see that ordinary man is made known about the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act. Only just a few minutes ago, one of our Members from Telugu Desam was telling about the price rise. Taking advantage of the drought situation in our country, they create artificial scarcity and the prices of all essential goods like rice, brinjal, onion and everything have risen. There is 100% rise in prices. I am not exaggerating. I have been here for the past one and half months.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister who is also a family man and who also knows it, that the cost of living in Delhi for the past one month, has increased by 100%. I can place the account of my small family on the Table. I am prepared to give it. The price of everything including rice has gone up. In North Avenue there is no Branch of Super Bazar and there is no vegetable market also. We have to purchase everything from the bazar. Not only for the common man but even for the MPs it has become impossible to make a living. The price of edible oil particularly has gone up very high. Its price has risen sky high. I would

like to know from the hon. Prime Minister what he is going to do to control the prices of these things.

I know in the Super Bazar things are a bit less costly. But how many people can go to Super Bazar?

I would like to ask the hon. Minister that he should make arrangements, not only in Delhi city but in farflung areas in the villages, in the tribal areas and everywhere, to see that every man is covered by this public distribution system. This P.D.S. should benefit every individual in our country.

Particularly in view of the very serious drought situation, I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that some flexible norm should be fixed. There should be one fair price depot for every 2,000 population. But this norm should not apply to the hilly areas and particularly for the North-Eastern region. In areas like that, it is impossible to have that norm. That should be changed.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to strengthen the consumer protection movement. Monitoring of the public distribution system is very important. I know everything cannot be done. It is not possible for the Central Government to monitor everything. Whatever it is, as the Minister at the Centre through State Government he must know what is happening in the fair price depot even in Kanyakumari in the Far South. Inter-action must be there. Information must pass on from the fair price depot to the Central Government and from the Central Government to the State Government and from State Government to the Central Government. That is very important.

My experience with regard to fair price depots is that the owners of fair price depots do not lift the stocks in time. So, the consumer is put to lot of inconvenience and he is held at ransom. He is at the mercy of the owner of the fair price shop. I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether the Government can supply the

PDS item direct to the doorsteps of the fair price depot owner and recover the transport cost from him. I read in some newspapers that it has been suggested by some important bodies also. I would request the hon. Minister to study that point also.

The hon. Minister must first of all state in this House as to who will bear the expenses of the consumer movement. Who will pay the expenses of this consumer movement? About a few days back, I was speaking to the Chief Minister of Karnataka. They have suggested that the Central Government must meet the expenditure of the Consumer Protection Councils at the district level, State level and Central level. It should become part of the Plan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any decision is taken on this matter.

There are some States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. They are supplying rice to the poor, economically poor people and to the weaker sections of the society at a subsidised rate of Rs. 2/- per k.g. Andhra Pradesh Government is doing this. We are doing this in Karnataka. So, you could understand the heavy strain on the finances of the State Governments. I would request that the Government of India should bear this point also in mind. So far as the hon. Minister is concerned, the Government of Karnataka is always grateful to him because whatever quota the State Government is demanding, they are getting whether it is rice or oil. My suggestion to the hon. Minister on this occasion is that the Government of India should not increase the administered prices of food articles. It will have harsh effect on the finances of the State Governments. Due to severe drought conditions, nearly 14 to 15 States have been affected. My plea is that nobody should die out of starvation. You must see to it that every person is supplied with essential food articles.

With these words, I would like to end my speech. I am sure, the hon. Minister will see to it that effective steps are taken for the

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implementation of the Essential Commodities Act. I support this Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Sir, although I support the Bill, but in my view this Bill has been brought forward in haste, without having extensive discussion on it, because the Act was going to lapse. At present, there is drought in one part and floods in another part of the country. Before this also, there was need for such type of legislation. The profiteers, hoarders have a golden chance of making profit at present which was there earlier also. This is a different matter that with whatever capacity we have, we can face this situation by resorting to proper distribution system of commodities and thus lessen the difficulties of the common people. But there is some materials which we need today and which are in short supply at present. With the cooperation of the people and by implementing our policies, we can wage a war against profiteers and those who exploit the common man. The penal provisions incorporated in the Bill are not adequate to punish such criminals. In such a situation the profiteers hoard essential commodities and indulge in blackmarketing. In a sense, they commit the offence which is not less than a murder. A murderer kills only one man while a hoarder kills thousands of people by hoarding the foodgrains etc. and not supplying the same to them. Therefore, in my view the penal provisions incorporated in this Bill are not adequate. Such persons should be sentenced to death as happens in some other countries. If such step is taken, we will be able to solve the problem. The profiteers and hoarders should be meted out such treatment as is done in the case of dreaded criminals. When such persons are put behind the bars, they get all types of better facilities. They don't feel that they are in prison. Such persons should not be provided any facility. We talk of special courts but who will prosecute such offenders? We see many such cases

in Bihar where the Government generally loses the case in the absence of a prosecutor who is a man of integrity. The prosecutor should be a person of integrity. The Government should appoint honest persons or a special police force which could deal with such cases, otherwise nothing will happen after registering F.I.R. and the cases would be disposed of without any result.

This work should be entrusted to Police Force with integrity. Apart from this, you should ensure that they are granted the right to appeal only once. Such people who want to destabilise our economy, play with the lives of common people and push them into the jaws of death should not be allowed to appeal more than once from any point of view

As it is closely connected with the Public Distribution System (it is connected with other things as well, I do not deny that), but the Public Distribution System is not working properly in Bihar. Here this system is merely on papers. People do not even have ration cards. Let alone the village, even the people in the cities do not possess ration cards. How will you supply essential items to them? Those who have the connections have got bogus ration cards. They will get more than their requirements, but those without ration cards will have to suffer. At present more ration cards are required to be issued to enable maximum number of people to get the benefit of this system. Essential commodities have started disappearing from the market from now onwards and the prices are also rising. In such a situation essential goods have to be made available to the people through the Public Distribution System and the ration shops. The committee which has been constituted to look after it has the representation of only one party. I do not want to mention the name of this party, but people can understand as to which party I am hinting at. When all parties are prepared to assist you in this hour of national calamity, then why are you not interested in getting the cooperation, advice and assistance of all of them? If you are able to get the coop-

eration of all the parties, then perhaps you will be able to run the consumer's movement properly. It is not possible to look after this work without the cooperation of all the people. Apart from that, there are some provisions in the Bill which will not apply to people hoarding essential commodities for the use of their families or for themselves. It appears to be a good thing and it is also true that you cannot launch legal proceedings against a person who wants to store essential items for his own use and for the use of his family but the definition of family for this purpose is nowhere given. There must be a limit in respect of the quantity which can be stored for personal use. In the absence of such a limit these provisions will definitely be misused by unscrupulous traders who will keep some commodities in his own house, some in his son's or grandson's house and so on. In this way essential items weighing hundreds of maunds can be easily hoarded and huge profits earned on that. Hence, in this hour of national calamity when all parties are very concerned and all are eager to cooperate with the Government in ensuring that people do not die of hunger and anti-social elements are able to cut no ice, Government should invite all parties to cooperate with it and should take them into confidence. Before drafting this Bill you could have at least called all the opposition parties and asked for their suggestions in regard to your decision to extend it by 5 more years and perhaps our suggestions could have helped you in combating the existing situation in a better way, but you did not think it appropriate to invite our suggestions. If you had taken us in your confidence, then perhaps a more comprehensive Bill could have been brought forward to deal effectively with anti-social elements and this problem could have been solved.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the question of not supporting the Bill will not arise, the reason being everyone knows that we have to

check the malpractice, black-marketing, hoarding that is going on in a big way, particularly in respect of important items like foodgrains, oils etc., to be distributed to the poor people. And I certainly support and congratulate the Minister also for giving another five year's life to it. But I only wish to ask the Hon. Minister whether Shri Bhagatji is aware that this particular Act, which the Government has brought in earlier, and also being extended by five years more, is being misused not by individuals—individuals may be there anywhere—but by certain Governments. I can understand certain unscrupulous officers misusing for their personal ends, or for making money by threatening under the Act which is a very stringent one. But when it comes to the Government as a whole, to serve its personal ends, party ends, then how to protect it, what purpose will it serve? Did you ever look into the complaints or allegations made or published many a time in the newspapers in Andhra Pradesh, where particularly in regard to the fair price shops whose dealers are mostly the poor people, unemployed, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? These people have been fixed. This public distribution system or this Act or fair price shops has not been brought by any local Government. State Governments cannot take the credit for this. It is the Central Government which has brought this. But when they have fixed the fair price dealers in Andhra Pradesh with an intention that they are all changed totally—maybe a few are left—utilising the provisions of this Act, using their political powers, even when there was a difference of one Kg, which is possible in the transit or in stocking or because of various other reasons, because of the nature and not because of any malpractice, they were harassed, they were prosecuted, their material was confiscated. And in certain genuine cases, people with certain respect in the village who were accepted by everyone that he is a rational, honest man, a man of integrity who is running fair price shops, is prosecuted in political ground. He is taken out and a corrupt person whose career is proved and known to the

[Shri K.S. Rao]

entire village, they are making the fair price dealers only to look after the interest of the party, only to see...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Should we take it that he is supporting those people who have done corruption and malpractice?

SHRI K.S. RAO: Yes, I am telling. Let them know. *(Interruptions)* I am not denying. *(Interruptions)*

When there is difference of half a Kg on the ground of party with a view to take venganes, with a view to build up their party, they are getting harassed. I can show hundreds of cases where man of integrity have been taken out. Their career is full of corruption. Mr. Minister will you kindly look into this aspect and make provision to safeguard the misuse of this Act by not only individuals but by Governments?

I can say that in my constituency certain officers, while using your Act, have become awfully corrupt. They don't issue the materials in correct quantity by weight to the fair price dealers and when they ask that these materials have to be given by measurement or by weight, they refuse and threaten that the dealers will be prosecuted under this Act.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: He is telling all the distorted versions of the fact Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. RAO: In my constituency, the Hon. Member knows very well, there is a society. For years it has proved its integrity and its services. Today that society is not in a position to pay money wrongfully to that supplier officer and that particular society

is not being given the materials. When I complained to the collector, he does not take any action at all.

So, Mr. Minister please understand, this has become a weapon for them to harass, to increase their party cadre, to strengthen their party cadre, to demoralise the men of integrity and men whose character is known for years and whose performance is known for years. I can understand if an individual is corrupt. But if a society run by men of integrity are not helped by the local Government, then what is that Act going to do? It only increases the corruption, it only helps those parties which have vested interests. My only plea is that, as my Hon. colleague was telling, we would not ever mind if it is made more stringent. We only want that the culprits should be punished... *(Interruptions)*... Your Government is misusing it and threatening. That is the only weapon with it.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: He is directly supporting those people indulged in malpractices.

SHRI K.S. RAO: We will not support them. We only want protection from these vested interest people. We are supporting this Bill, we will not oppose this Bill... *(Interruptions)*... There is an instance where one dealer died of heart attack.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You take up the individual cases with the Minister, he will look after them.

SHRI K.S. RAO: When the local Government, through the Collector, do not take action for years, this Bill does not provide for anything to keep it unsettled for years.

Rationally, the local officer must decide at the earliest. It is all right if they apply the same yardstick to everyone. We can understand that. But, if it is their party men no law, no Act, no provisions and all talks

about character and integrity will go away. When it comes to our party, no matter whether it is Congress, Jan Sangh or any other party than Telugu Desam, they will be harassed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Can you prove this thing?

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: When we talk to them, they say that they are not responsible for this Act because this has been brought by the Central Government and the Central Government is responsible. But people who are harassed know this. Let them take both. We are prepared to take both the credit and also if there is anything wrong the discredit. But they don't have the courage to take that responsibility either way. They are only habituated to make statements, to try to impress on people not with action, not with real implementation, but with two yardsticks.

My only plea is that—our support to this Bill is wholehearted and we would not mind even if the Minister were to bring more stringent measures—the Minister should include certain guidelines to see that innocent people are not punished on party lines. No matter to whichever party he belongs, or to whichever party he has got sympathy, if he is a culprit, let him be punished not only in this manner, but beyond that. We have no difference of opinion in this respect. But I request the Hon. Minister to think whether certain guidelines can be provided to save these people as the Gujarat Government has brought certain guidelines which are admired by everyone. In their newspapers they wanted to say that Congressmen have opposed this Bill but they should remember we are supporting it. People who have done mistakes should be taken to the streets no matter to which party they belong to (*Interruptions*)

Do not make noise and say that you care more for the people and not we. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, fixation of the prices must be done both for issue and sale to the smallest fair price dealer. The State Government fixes the prices in such a manner that indirectly make him to do wrong things and then threaten him to take into the party-fold. So rational prices on the basis of the workability must be fixed. Let Government come to their rescue in arranging loan facilities at reasonable interest. Those people who are making so much noise when major dealers who are supplied oil, wheat and other rations sell it in black-market Government does not speak and take any action but when it comes to the small dealers they speak about the law provisions and harass them. This is the pathetic state prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. It has come in the newspapers. I wish the Minister to take this into account and make provisions to save from such biased governments.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, he is misleading. This should not go on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: This should be expunged from the record because he is misleading. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has not made any individual remark. Order. Order. Now, Mr. C Janga Reddy....

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, everyone is supporting this Bill, I will also make efforts to support this Bill, but I want to submit certain points before that. Just now our hon. Members from the Congress Party and those from the Telegu Desam were debating about it. I want to know as to

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

who are involved in the distribution of essential commodities at present? The Civil Supplies Corporation and the essential commodities corporation under the Government are responsible for it. In our Karimnagar area in Andhra Pradesh, Palm oil has not been made available since the last 6 months. The collector and the Civil Supplies Officers must have sold them in the blackmarket. Palm oil supply reached Visakhapatnam, but not Karim Nagar. There is no one to inform about it in the Assembly. If there is a shortage of even 1 kg of Palm oil in any Fair Price shop, then the concerned shopkeeper is arrested. But was that Collector also arrested? You want to grant unlimited powers to the Government employees by this enactment. I want to submit that an Act was passed in this House regarding weights and measures. Now it is written on a cigarette packet that prices should not exceed 25 paise which means that if a trader sells it even at one paise more, he is to be arrested. A hotel called Kohinoor is located there. A packet of Charminar cigarettes costs Rs. 1.50 and this price is fixed due to which the shopkeeper is not able to make any profit, but he makes up this loss by selling betel leaves in which he earns a profit of 4 paise per betel leaf and which a person generally buys after buying a packet of cigarettes. One shopkeeper there charged Rs. 3 and 2 paise for two packets of Charminar cigarettes and he was arrested for it by the Weights and Measures Department. He was kept under detention for a week and then released only when he offered bribes to some of the concerned persons. All this happened after the Weights and Measures Bill was passed. Some people by forming an association approached me and complained in this regard. I told them to stop selling cigarettes. They said that if they stopped selling cigarettes, then they would not be able to sell betel leaves as well and would be compelled to close their shops. We make such laws by which the Government employees get powers to award punish-

ment. If they earn a salary of Rs. 200 only, they are able to earn Rs. 2000 unlawfully. Even an L.D.C. wants to join the Excise, Sales Tax or Civil Supplies Department. He is unwilling to join the Education Department, because he cannot earn under the table there. Hence, such legislation will only be misused. I want to cite an example. In one Fair Price Shop, there were certain commodities the weight of which was mentioned 4 kg on the Price list initially, but it doubled when a few drops of water fell on the Price list. When the officials found that the weight was at variance with what was displayed on the price list, they put the shopkeeper under arrest. If he protested and tried to make them understand the actual position, they would not pay and heed to that, but put him behind bars. However, he is released if he offered to pay Rs. 2000 as bribe. Therefore, I want to submit that Government should incorporate in this Bill some clear cut guidelines in this regard. I will give another example. Suppose a shop in Delhi sells an item with an ISI mark on it. Let us presume that this item is a pesticide and has less weight than what it should have been. Then shopkeeper is arrested, but the place where the commodity is weighted and packed is not touched. The case of salt is also the same. The shop-keeper is arrested for a slight adulteration in the salt packet. In this way with this enactment, Government employees are getting unlimited powers which they can use against traders and consumers. I want to tell you that while in cases of murder or rape, one can obtain bail without prosecution, but in this Bill it is provided that:

[English]

" (vi) providing for stricter provisions for grant of bail and making it obligatory on the part of the Courts to give an opportunity to the prosecution to oppose the bail application."

[Translation]

How many such cases have come to you? I want to offer another example. Sup-

pose one person has 100 quintal of oil in his shop, but it is found to be 5 kg less or more in weight when checked and the shopkeeper is arrested. The weight can vary this much, but his licence is confiscated. What is being done in this regard? Andhra Pradesh requires 26 lakh quintals of grain and you are giving only 14 lakh quintals at Rs. 2 per kg. From where are they bringing the rest of the requirements?

[English]

From which place they are bringing? They are taking advantage. They are threatening the traders. You must come to a compromise to supply the rice and oil which we require at control rates.

[Translation]

The agreement price is higher by 5 paise or 10 paise and the State Government purchases it from the market. You buy it at Rs. 240 per quintal, the State Government buys it at Rs. 250 per quintal and the Food Corporation buys it from the same place and charges Rs. 370 per quintal 2 months later and you say that you are supplying it at subsidised rates of Rs. 250 per quintal which you want to be sold at Rs. 260 per quintal. In the case of sugar also, there is little profit. If this is the situation, then how can the shopkeeper sell it? He has to spend 20 to 40 paise per kg on transport for carrying the commodities to his shop. How can he made his two ends meet in this way? Therefore, he will sell only one bagful here and the rest of it, he will sell elsewhere. You should look into this problem. One has to spend Rs. 80 per for transporting the grain to a distance of 200 kms. You should look into this as well. Mr. Bhagatji, please listen to me....(Interruptions)....

Oil is being sold at Rs. 26 per kg in the market....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You can write about this to the Minister.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I have already done that.

[Translation]

I have written to him. The farmer is being grilled between them. Different orders are being issued. The movement of oilseeds from one state to another is prohibited. The farmer from Hindupur cannot sell his produce in Bangalore and similarly the farmer from Adilabad cannot sell oilseeds and groundnuts in Nagpur. The market price of oil in Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 26 per kg, while Government by using this provision of the Act forces oil mills to supply oils at Rs. 14 per kg. This has led to supply oil at the above rate, they are put behind bars. You made so many promises to the traders, when they came here to attend the conference. But now what is happening to those promises?

I want to submit one more point. Government employees in Karimnagar committed thefts, but were not apprehended. An amount of Rs. 4 crores has been bungled. The collector and the Joint Collector were involved in it, but no action has been taken so far. Similarly, the palm oil which was to come to Karim Nagar from Visakhapatnam was sold before it could reach Karim Nagar and bogus bills were produced and transport expenses were charged. Oil was not supplied and therefore was not sold. Not only this, the oil provided was also swallowed up. The concerned Government employees were suspended, but not arrested. I want to say that if there is a variation of 5 per cent or 10 per cent in the weight of 10 quintals of certain commodity, then legal proceedings should not be launched.

In the end, I want to submit that Government is providing wheat in place of rice to Andhra Pradesh under NREP while the wheat eating population is not much there. Government should provide rice instead of wheat. The Block Development Officers are selling this wheat in the open market and paying the contractors. This should be enquired into.

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

I want to submit a final point
...*(Interruptions)***...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. I am calling the next speaker. Now, nothing more will go on record. I have to accommodate one or two more Members. I am not allowing anything to go on record what Mr. Janga Reddy is saying. You are not obeying what I am saying Mr. Patel.

You do what you want to do. You don't know where to stand and how to speak and you are threatening me. Where are you standing now? You are not speaking from your seat. You are standing in the well and speaking. This is not the way to speak.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Is this the well?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes. More or less, it is a well. This is not a place from where you can stand and speak.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I am not arguing with you. I am only requesting you to give me some more time but you are asking them not to record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already you have taken a lot of time. Shri D.B. Patil.

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Not only under the normal circumstances, there is a necessity for such type of legislation but it is very much necessary under the present circumstances.

Actually, the Act is there. But now, the time limit is being extended for five years.

All sections of the House have supported this Bill, but I have my own doubts.

Even though I support it, but I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether this Bill deserves to be supported? Because it would have been much better, if the hon. Minister while in his introductory speech, would have informed the House, by taking this House into confidence that under the Act, which was passed in this House in 1981, and brought into operation in 1982 about the implementation of this Act. What is there in this Act? The important provision is the appointment of special courts and whether such Courts have been appointed in all the States and if so whether they will appoint such courts in all the districts?

According to me, there are 407 districts in our country and only 345 special courts under this Act have been appointed. The main purpose of this Act was to appoint special courts and even though, it was the main purpose but not even a single court has been appointed in each districts. Then, what is the use of this whole legislation? That is why the doubt exists in my mind. The hon. Minister ought to have taken into confidence by giving the figures as to how many cases had been tried by these courts and in how many cases it ended in convictions. That was also very important. Checking price rise is not an easy job. By coming to this House and expressing some pious sentiments that the Government desires to arrest the price rise is not going to help.

The prices of essential commodities are sky rocketing in our country. I personally think that instead of simply extending the time limit of this Act, the Government ought to have taken this opportunity to provide for stringent punishment for black-marketeers, hoarders and profiteers. But this has not been done. The prices are rising at a very fast rate.

From 1st April to 11th July, the food-grains' price rose by 9 per cent. During the same period, the prices of pulses rose by 24 per cent.

Now, I will quote the latest figures. On 14th August, the prices of gram, per quintal was Rs. 360 and on 17th August, it rose upto Rs. 410. That is, within only three days, the price of gram, per quintal gone up by Rs. 50/-.

Here the provision is there. The Act is there. The Government says that there should not be any profiteering. There should not any price rise. But still, it is continuing. What is the use of this Act not only for the present but for future also? If it is not being implemented under these circumstances when the floods are there, when the drought is there crops are damaged to a large extent so there is bound to be scarcity of essential goods. Not only that because of that scarcity, there is bound to be hoarding. There is bound to be blackmarketing. There is bound to be profiteering. Over and above that, there is bound to be artificial scarcity, which will be created by the hoarders.

If scarcity is created by hoarders, what will Government do by simply enacting the Bill extending the time limit of the existing Act? So, I would like to submit that taking into consideration the fact that there is a possibility of scarcity of essential goods, all such goods should be supplied all over the nation through the public distribution system. At present, very few items are being supplied, but I would suggest that all foodgrains, all pulses, edible oils including coconut oil should be supplied through the public distribution system—that too in sufficient quantities, at subsidized prices. If you are not going to provide sufficient quantities at subsidized rates, it is not going to help the poor people in the country.

20.00 hrs.

Moreover, the consumer movement in this country should be strengthened. In spite of all the efforts on the parts of the Government to arrest the rise in prices, prices are going to rise. There is bound to be rise in prices. If this happens, people are not going to tolerate it. They will go into the

streets, even though there is a slight price rise. Because of drought and flood situation in the country, crops have been damaged; and in future also there will be damage to crops and the stock of food-grains is bound to be much less. Even though there are buffer stocks now, but if they are not distributed properly and efficiently all over the country, there is no use having such stocks. So, the consumer movement should be strengthened through the cooperative movement. It is our experience that the private distributors who are given the fair price shops, do not take whatever is given to them to the shops. Instead of doing so, they sell what is given to them i.e. sell it in the market; they do not give such items to the ration card-holders.

Very recently, in the papers there was a letter of complaint from a person—I do not remember the name of the paper and the complainant; I will supply them to the hon. Minister—and in that complaint, he has mentioned that as he did not have the ration card, he went to the rationing office. There, he was told that as there were only three members in his family, he was not entitled to get a ration card, and that he should have at least ten members in his family. How is it possible for him to have ten members in his family, when there are only three? It means that he is not going to get the ration card. Till now, since the price rise was gradual, it was all right. But taking into consideration the serious situation likely to develop in the case of essential goods because of floods and drought, this type of administration results in the ration cards being denied to people. This should not happen.

Lastly, I would like to submit that the public distribution system should be strengthened. This Act is no doubt good, but I would like to request the Minister that in his reply, he should at least assure the House that in each district, special courts would be established. Also, if the hon. Minister has got information as to how many cases have been tried in the courts and how many resulted in convictions, he

[Shri D.B. Patil]

should give it to the House. If it is not available readily with him, I request that it should be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We can extend the sitting by half-an-hour. The hon. Minister will also reply today. Now Shri Somnath Rath.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): The country has witnessed unprecedented drought, and the Government under the leadership of our prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is prepared to face the situation. The implementation of the Essential Commodities Act is most essential. When there is scarcity, naturally the middleman, black marketeer takes the profit

The commodities are kept by way of hoarding and then they are sold in the blackmarket. The hon. Minister has said that the distribution system should be made popular and awareness should be created among the consumers so that they cannot be cheated about the quality, quantity and weightment of the commodities.

As far as the Essential Commodities Act is concerned it is for the State Government to implement the provisions of the Act and the guidelines given by the Central Government.

The Central Government give a huge amount to the State Governments by way of soft loans and subsidy to the cooperatives for distribution of essential commodities among the people, to implement the distribution system through the cooperatives, the managerial, the subsidy and subsidy, for rent. What has happened to subsidy. The Central Government only give the guidelines; there is no supervision whether those guidelines are being implemented or not. So, I would request the hon. Minister to make it mandatory on the part of the State Governments that in all the States the distribution system especially at

the fair price chops should be at least 70 per cent by the cooperatives. It must be made obligatory because the Central Government give huge money to the cooperatives by way of soft loans and subsidy. But that money is not being utilized for the distribution of the essential commodities; it is being misutilized.

How many wholesale dealers producers have been punished by this Act? It is only the small shopkeepers or the hawkers who are punished. The Food Corporation never supplies sugar or rice or wheat by weightment. The wholesale dealers in the States are not lift the stock if they do not lift it within a particular time, then they sell the same to individuals and the individuals sell them in the blackmarket. There must be a check on this and it should be done in a planned manner so that all the essential commodities such as sugar, rice, wheat and edible oil do not go in the blackmarket. The Act must be amended in such a manner that the Food Corporation or the wholesale dealers or any other corporation in the States are that the essential commodities do not go to the blackmarket. There are corporations in the States which deal with the essential commodities. They should distribute the same through the cooperatives within a particular time and with weightment. If that is not done, then what is the use of discussing this Bill here and passing it. After it becomes an Act, the consumer will not be benefited.

So, some stringent measures should be taken by the Centre by amending the Essential Commodities Act and not leaving it to the State alone.

We are spending crores of rupees from our foreign exchange reserve to import edible oil which never reaches the consumer; the middle men take advantage of it. They adulterate it and sell it at a higher price. The remedy as I said, is that the distribution should be only through the cooperatives, because at the block level, there are Extension Officers of Cooperative department who can exercise a check

beside regular check by the cooperative and supply departments also.

There can be checks by the Supply Department provided the State Government comes forward and implements this Act sincerely. It is said, by Mr. Janga Reddy that before the bail is granted by a court it should not be made obligatory to ask the Public Prosecutor to oppose it. I think that this is only a directive, but not mandatory. The hon. Minister knows for certain that in every case when bail is moved, notice is given to the Public Prosecutor and if the Public Prosecutor does not appear and oppose the certainty the courts will not wait for him. It is for the Public Prosecutor to oppose it.

About summary trials, there is a provision. But are the States implementing? No. Regular trials are going on. It takes years together. Who will implement it? Is there any specific provision of direction from the Centre to do it? In the Essential Commodities Act also there is a provision that the States can make rules. For Example, supposing in a State there is some excess of rice or paddy, do they export to other States? When there is surplus also it is not being exported. What is the Government going to do about it?

Similarly, it is not only enactment of the Act, but its implementation in its right perspective which is more important. Hon. Minister will kindly inform us of the action the Government is going to take for the implementation of the Act and also regarding guidelines to the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Continuance Bill. Sir, mere passing the Bill is not enough. It has to be implemented with all the force at the command of the Govt. and then only the benefit of this Bill be felt. (*Interruptions*). I stress this point because such Bills which are beneficial to the public at large were passed by this House ear-

lier also but were not implemented with sincerity. Hence I stress that the implementation process is as much important as passing the Bills. Sir, the country is facing unprecedented drought and floods this year. There is poverty every where. Hence this is the time for the Govt. to gear up its machinery to see that the essential commodities are available to every one at reasonable rates throughout the country. The Govt. must watch the situation very closely. Intelligence Wing should be alerted against the anti-social elements which may try to exploit the prevailing situation for their benefit. Sir, it is most unfortunate to hear Shri K.S. Rao of the ruling party criticising the Andhra Government bitterly. He charged that many irregularities are taking place in that State in the distribution of Essential commodities. He also said the people are being prosecuted on the basis of party politics. Sir, there is not a grain of truth in what he said. Let me tell you clearly that it is only our State Govt. in the entire country which has taken strictest measures to see that the essential commodities are made available to everyone. Our State Govt. has not hesitated to take action against those who violated the law. 25 Kgs of rice at the rate of Rs 2 is being supplied to the green card holders. It is only due to the efforts of our Chief Minister Shri N.T. Rama Rao and Telugu Desam, an atmosphere has been created in the State where a green card holder can demand his ration, should there be even the slightest delay. Sir, the efforts of our State Govt are worth emulating by others. Our State is densely populated. The edible oil and other essential commodities which are now being released by the Centre to our State for public distribution is too inadequate to meet the demand. Hence I request that the quota of the commodities should be increased in proportion to the population in the State. Sir, Shri K.S. Rao alleged that the dealership is being awarded only to those who belong to Telugu Desam party. I vehemently deny it. No partiality has been ever shown in awarding dealerships. In fact, it is the other

* The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao]

way round. The dealership was awarded during Congress regime only. Our Telugu Desam Govt in the State had in fact allotted leadership to scheduled caste and tribals. These communities which were neglected had been given preference in the allotment of dealership by Telugu Desam Govt. Not only that, several other measures like helping them in getting Bank loans and supplying their quota of essential commodities by an appointed time were also taken by our State Govt. All these steps have encouraged the SC/ST and other weaker sections to stand on their own legs. It is the only State Govt. and Shri N.T Rama Rao the only leader in the country who have taken these progressive measures.

Sir, the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh requested the Centre to permit it to have its own procurement of rice for public distribution. So far permission has not been granted. In Punjab, they have their own procurement system. Hence I appeal to the Central Govt. to permit Andhra Pradesh to have its own procurement of rice for a speedy and effective public distribution.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh is receiving a meagre quota of 55,000 metric tonnes of edible oil. The State Govt has requested for 2 lakh 50 thousand mt. of edible oil to meet the requirements of the State. Hence I request the hon. Minister to increase the quota of edible oil to 2 lakh 50 thousand metric tonnes.

I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I must thank the hon. Members—Shri Banatwalla, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas, Shri Panchalliah, Shri Syed Masudal Hossain, Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav, Shri Krishna Iyer, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi, Shri K.S. Rao, Shri Janga Reddy, Shri D.B. Patil, Shri Somnath Rath and Shri A.J.V.P. Maheswara Rao having participated in this

debate. I must acknowledge it frankly. I appreciate the spirit with which they have made the points—not necessarily that I agree with every point they have made. But I appreciate the spirit and I must accept that in certain respects, I do feel enlightened by what the hon. Members have said and that will certainly help us in improving things further.

Now, Sir, so far as the sanction of this Act is concerned, there are no two opinions. The whole House is unanimous that this Act should be extended for five years. Some Members have suggested why not this Act be made as a regular feature. Some have suggested that punishment should be more stringent. Some have suggested that some technical offences are also punished and there needs some guidelines for seeing that these technical offences are not punished. Some have said more punishment should be given. Some have said life imprisonment should be given. The hon. Member Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav has said that punishment should be given as is provided in certain States. So far as the extension of this Act is concerned, there are no two opinions. One or two hon. Members have said that on this, the opposition parties should have been consulted. I wish to inform the hon. Members that on this Act, all the State Governments, probably major opposition parties Telugu Desam, CPM, CPI, Janata, Lok Dal—almost all the major parties including AIADMK, who are in the State Governments in one or the other part of the country were consulted. Some are in more than one State Government. There is a combination of left party in West Bengal, in Tripura, and in Kerala. All the State Governments were consulted. It is not that the opposition leaders in Parliament alone were consulted. All the State Governments including the opposition ruled State Government were consulted and all of them have suggested that this Act should be extended for a period of five years. The States—Manipur and Chandigarh did not give any comment. We did not get their reply.

The question arises why can't we make it as a regular feature. We have done quite a lot in this country—green revolution has come, a lot of irrigation has been done and number of things have been done. The whole nation has done it. All these achievements are the achievements of all sections of the people. I feel that quite a lot of good work has been done in all parts of the country. That is my opinion. But still to a large extent, we are depending on the rain God. The situation that existed a month before or two months before is not the situation which exists today.

We were not expecting the drought of this magnitude, of which has come now. At that time, when the question of extension of this Act was considered, the situation was not what it is now. On the other hand, the hon. Members have said what is really needed is the better enforcement of this Act and if this Act, as it stand now, is enforced more properly and effectively, it could yield better results. Well I do not subscribe to this view that the Act has not been enforced. This Act has been enforced by the State Governments. The Chief Ministers and Ministers of all the State Governments, whether they are Congress I or non-Congress I Governments, have given an impression that the Act is being enforced very well in the States and they are taking all possible steps and measures. They all appreciate the distribution system.

It is not that I totally agree with what they say. My impression is that in the implementation of the Act there is scope for improvement in all the States, everywhere. I have repeatedly written to the Chief Ministers not once but more than once that the Act needs to be enforced more effectively, particularly after the drought conditions have come. I have written earlier also. I had discussed it in the meeting of the Council on distribution system. I have discussed it before the parliamentary session started in a meeting of the Ministers of Food and Civil Supplies from all the States, emphasising the importance of the distribution

system as also enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act. I do feel that there is scope for better enforcement. I do not say what the hon. Members are saying is without any basis. There must be some basis. But when you take action you take action on the basis of evidence which is there. But what is the part that the Central Government plays in this? I do not believe in shifting the responsibility. I believe that the Centre and States together owe responsibility to the people of this country. I stand by the States and States stand by us. If I go by what the Chief Ministers have said and what we have said, there is absolute understanding, coordination and cooperation between the Centre and the States. I have letters with me from the Chief Ministers of all the States praising the Central Government in regard to supply of foodgrains and edible oils. We have peculiar difficulty in the States. I believe that the States have tried to enforce the Act and improve the distribution system. They have tried to expand it also. This is not to say that the distribution system is as you would like it to be or I would like it to be.

A very important point was made during the debate that vigilance committees be set up. It should be made a popular thing. I entirely agree with this. The best solution of problems lies in vigilance by the people themselves. Precisely keeping that in view, the Ministry has suggested to all the State Government more than once that vigilance committees be set up on every fair price shop including rural areas. This should be a committee of at least five people which should include women also. I have got with me the status of the vigilance that every State has developed. In some States they have committees at the district level, some at the taluka level, some at the parishad level. Almost no State has it at the level of fair price shop. That is the position. I have emphasised that it should be done. And the sooner they do it the better it is. It is not that I have taken it up now. I had taken it up as soon as I took charge of this Ministry about a year ago. I have done it and I have repeated it. I am keen that this should be done.

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Now, the distribution system is very much maligned. While I certainly would not condone any deficiencies in the distribution system, whether they are deficiencies at the level of the Central Government, because our job primarily is to supply foodgrains and a few other items, so far as actual distribution and implementation of the Essential Commodities Act are concerned, that is the responsibility of the States. I have noted the suggestions which the hon. Members have made. I am sure, they will use all their power persuasion with their own State Governments so that the distribution system can be further improved and enforcement and implementation of the Act by the State Governments is done effectively.

I don't deny, I don't dispute the deficiencies that the distribution system has in this country. Some deficiencies and lacunae are there in the Central system of supply also which we are trying to remove. Some we have removed. In the State systems also some deficiencies are there. Some States have the Civil Supplies Corporation which are developing, some don't have it. I do not deny that the enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act is not as it should be. It should be done still better. But we cannot deny one fact, which is an undeniable fact, that the distribution system and the procurement system also which we are having in this country is unique in the world and this is being done at the cost of a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 crores which helps not only the consumer but also the farmers. If this distribution system were not there, if the procurements were not there and if there was too much of production, what price would the farmers get and what price would the consumers pay? Leave aside the deficiencies in the Food Corporation of India and some criticisms which are levelled. I can go into that matter at a later stage, otherwise the whole discussion will become very lengthy. Keeping all the deficiencies in view, India is one country where this system exists and

cheaper food is available to this country, and also the farmers get a price. Not one State, not only the Centre, but the Centre and the States, the people of India should feel proud that we have a distribution system which is helping us. We should try to remove the difficulties. Well, certain States have developed certain systems. Andhra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, number of States have adopted certain systems but let us not forget one basic thing. I do not make any line of distinction because I do not want any quarrel between the Centre and the States. I would support a State, when it is a Congress (I) State or it is a non-Congress (I) State. That is my approach. That is the approach which the Prime Minister has very rightly taken. Therefore, I say that none of the States has any grievances against the Centre. But I would say that let us recognise that the rice that you supply, the wheat that you supply, the edible oils that you supply, the subsidy that you give, the cheaper food that you give, largely comes from the Centre. The improvement that you have made, I would give you credit for that. I will not grudge the credit for the improvement that you have made or others have made in the States, but certainly let us not forget that largely the subsidy comes from the Centre.

Now let us come to edible oils. So far as the edible oils are concerned, today their prices are rising very high. There is no doubt about it, absolutely no doubt about it. It is because of a number of reasons, because we have been short in production. The drought has made things still worse. We wanted to be self-sufficient in oils. Hon. Member Mr. Sen has been making a point. He is a member of the Consultative Committee of my Ministry. He made a point there also. He said that when there is less production, we make less imports. Not necessarily, not always is this the correct position. But this is a point for which I would give you due appreciation. I would honestly say what I feel. How much oil should we import is a question. One of the factors we have to see is the price that the consumer can bear or should bear, or the price which the farmer should get. There

has been a very strong opinion in this country, particularly by the Ministry of Agriculture, that don't import so much edible oils that the Indian farmer is depressed. Therefore, we have to keep this in view. If the Ministry decides to import more oils, the result would be—it has happened previously also—the prices will depress. So, we have to strike a balance between the interests of the consumers and the interests of the growers. We began with less import. Some months ago we increased it much. We began with eight lakh tonnes, now our decision is to import 15.75 lakh tonnes. We are still watching the situation and if necessary, we might import more so that the prices of edible oils which are going up can be contained. Now I am not at all happy with the situation on the oil front and also in regard to other items but as I said there are the limitations to import also. You cannot have unlimited import of edible oils. You cannot. Ultimately the Government has its own limitations with regard to foreign exchange and other things. Therefore, this has to be there. If you see the situation one, two or three months before, the situation was different. The production of sugar cane luckily for us has gone up. It is going to be 85 lakh tonnes during the year and the sugar prices by and large in the country have remained stable. The prices of wheat and rice also by and large have remained stable. The prices of certain commodities ble. The price of certain other things also remained stable. The prices of certain commodities have gone up. Some increase has been natural also. There is always and now too there is scope. I agree with the hon. Member because of drought artificial increase in price has been there. When an atmosphere of difficulty comes the psychology of every one even the consumer, the shop keeper, everybody is to corner so that what may happen tomorrow. I want to assure the people of India so far as wheat, rice and major items are concerned, we have enough in the country. We shall be able to feed everybody with the stock. This is an achievement of our farmers. This is the achievement of new techniques of production which were

resorted to by the Central Government and the State Government. I believe, this is an achievement of the entire nation to gear up and to see that we are in a position.

This un-precedented drought is there now. There have been situation of drought in various parts of the country during the last some years. They said that very difficult problems have arisen. Long back we were a very deficit country in foodgrains. We used to import lot of foodgrains. At one stage there was famine in Bengal during the British time. But during all this period of 40 years, since we became free, there have been a drought, there have been shortage of food here and there; people may not have been able to produce food, but I think for want of food supplies in the country nobody was allowed to die since we became independent and I assure the hon. Members...

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is because the State Governments....

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am giving you the credit also. I am not speaking on partisan line. You should feel a sense of pride in national achievement which is the achievement of all of us. I am saying further, in this present drought situation, what we need today is to keep a close watch on the distribution system so that enough timely supplies are there. My job is to keep and give the State Governments their food requirements. Their job is to keep a close watch on the distribution system, expand the distribution system further. Wherever possible and necessary, vehicles can be sent. Shops can be opened. We have asked them to take the distribution system to the inaccessible areas. Prime Minister has been emphasising this regularly that we should do that and we have done that in some cases in the far east. We give transport subsidy also. We are trying to expand the distribution system. But it can be done with the co-operation of the States which I think all the State Governments are

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inclined to do. They want to improve. In some cases they have improved. I would say in some cases they improved more and in some cases far more, better improvements were needed. All the State Governments feel that the distribution system is good. All the same the Central Ministry gets complaint regarding distribution system—individual complaint and some time other types of complaints come. It is for the State Governments to deal with the complaints. I deal if there is any irregular supply, untimely supply, mis-use of the supply by any State Government, or anything of this sort. It becomes my responsibility. We have to deal with it. If there are any wrong supplies by us, we take action. And we have taken action in the matter. What I am trying to say is this—our job, we are trying to do. I do not say, there are no lacunae in our job. Some lacunae are there. I am conscious of it. But all of us have to work together to see that this unique distribution system which we have in this country it is serving millions and millions of people in this country. When there is over-production, what happens to the farmer?

Now, rains destroyed and spoiled a lot of wheat in Punjab which, under the situation, we could not purchase. It lost lusture and nobody was willing to purchase it and the open market purchaser would not give the price which the Government offers. Therefore, the whole system is to help the farmers, to help the consumers and at a huge cost of Rs. 2000 crores of rupees per year the Central Government are buying it.

Now, one hon. Member said that somewhere 3 members of the family were told that the ration cards cannot be issued to them. The ration card can be issued to one member of the family and it should be issued. We have also written to the State Government that ration cards should be issued on the verification of the MPs and MLAs so that they are not in trouble.

Now, with regard to the drought, as I said, so far as my Ministry is concerned,

our job is to supply the foodgrains and the job of the States is to improve their system further to meet the present situation. The Prime Minister has emphasised on me and all the Ministers that this whole thing should be dealt with on a war footing and specific strategies drawn. We are in touch with the State Governments with regard to the prices and enforcement of prices which are statutorily fixed and of course a voluntary containment of prices—after all you cannot fix the prices of every commodity—is needed. I have written to all the State Chief Ministers that a stage has come that under their own Chairmanship or under the Chairmanship of their Minister, they should have committees which should consist of representatives of consumers, representatives of trade and industry, elected people, MPs and MLAs and on a regular basis monitor the prices and try to contain the prices. Voluntary efforts or persuasive efforts should also be made for the enforcement of law and this Committee should be taken at the State level, district level, tehsil level and at the fair-price shops level, even at village level. This stand has been taken by the Central Government and I have written to all the Chief Ministers.

Now, one point has been raised with regard to people being punished for a small technical formality. Now, we have two views here in this regard. One is to tighten the law. The situation in the country demands it. While we should see the working of this Act, if necessary we need to tighten the law by further amending it. We will do it. The other point is that sometimes for small technical lapses, you are penalised. For instance, you are supposed to keep so much under the order and you have 5 Kilos or 10 Kilograms more, and I have got some complaints about this. In such cases, one must have to take a lenient view. A suggestion is given that there should be guidelines. Gujarat has done it and other States have done it and we are collecting those guidelines. We do propose to issue guidelines so that nobody is subjected to harassment unnecessarily.

If we can do it without that, we should try

to do it without that. If it is necessary, we shall do it with that also.

Now, one Member raised the question who would bear the expenses for the consumer councils. The reference is obviously to the Consumer Protection Act. Let me tell for the benefit of all the hon. Members that the Central Government has already taken up this matter with the Planning Commission and they have agreed in principle that since consumer protection council forms part of the 20-Point Programme, that should be treated as Plan scheme, and in principle, they accepted it as a Plan scheme from next year onwards, since allocation for this year has already been made. For this year, since it remains a few months, the States have been asked to make some provision from their own Plan funds. Why should they not do it? It is their responsibility to protect the consumers. The responsibility of the State in respect of consumer protection is as much as that of the Centre. They should not hesitate to provide funds. I am glad to tell you that though some States have raised this point, almost all the States have agreed to put up the machinery and so on.

A question was asked whether the consumer protection councils have been set up. At the Centre, it has been set up. In some States, some Councils have been set up already. Some others are in the process. They have given some time-bound assurances. In regard to the National Consumer Commission, in regard to the State Consumer Commission, district redressal forum, these are being processed. They have to find out so many things. Imagine, they have to find out, for every district a judge and two persons, including one lady essentially. They have to find out offices. Even in Delhi, for the National Consumer Commission, I have written to the Ministry of Urban Development for office and we are in the process.

Let me say, it is not the Government achievement. It is the achievement of all of us, the whole House. One of the most pro-

gressive measures, Consumer Protection Act was enacted by us, by this country. This compares favourably to any consumer protection law in the world. I am not being a sort of dishonest when I say that all of us did it. But the initiative, pursuing the matter, taking into logical ends by putting all services, public undertakings and corporations goes to the credit of the Prime Minister, who said, "Make it more progressive". It was he who said to me every week, "Make it more progressive".

Now, it is a question of its implementation. I agree with the Members that its implementation will be as good as the consumer movement. We have consumer organisations in the country. Some of them are doing good work. But I must confess that it is not as it should be. You have to have a very vast disciplined, responsible consumer movement right from village, taluka, district, State and to national level. It has not grown. That is one reason why we set up all this infrastructure. If the consumer is not organised, if he does not assert, does not use his right, does not work, then the movement cannot be effective. We have the simplest procedure now. Anybody sitting in one corner of the country in a district, can send a post card and that would be treated as a complaint. There is no fee; no procedure. Within a short time, either he has to replace the goods from the factory or has to pay the compensation which has to be paid. If he does not pay, he goes to the jail. One of the simplest procedures, one of the most progressive laws has been enacted in this country by you and me and all of us unanimously. Now, it is a question of its implementation. I have already spoken to the representatives of the trade and organisations that they should have their own consumer protection cell which should give time-bound protection to the consumer. Each one of us is a consumer in this country. Every trader is a consumer in many parts though he is a trader in one or two parts. It is the sacred duty of every trader, industrialist and of everyone to give justice to the consumer. If they do not do it, they will do it at their cost. I warned them also that the consumer is

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getting more and more conscious. One question is, what is the Government doing for the consumer movement? Let me tell you frankly that the Government does not stand for Government sponsored consumer movement. No. I do not want a politically sponsored consumer movement. I would like the consumer movement to be a genuine, honest spontaneous movement of the consumers. I would not like the consumer movement to be financed by the Central Government or the State Government though in some cases, the policy was to give them some little help. In some cases, help was given.

When I mentioned this point of leading the consumer movement to the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister told me "Mr. Bhagat, why don't you have confidence in the people of India?" and he said that "a time will come and it is coming soon when the people of India will be able to develop consumer movement by themselves." That is the type of consumer movement we want. I do not want a consumer movement, consumer organisation, sponsored by me, by you or anybody. You say it should be all-political-committees. I say 'No'.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
Get it propagated through media.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am coming to the point of media. You are raising a very relevant point. Now you said that we should have all-parties Vigilance Committees. Somebody said that they are not all-parties. I am not aware whether there is any State where any Committee is set up where any ruling party member is in the Committee. If so, it is wrong. This Committee should not be a combination of mere political elements. This Committee should be truly representative of poor people and it should contain citizens from various walks of life, the consumer representatives, farmers, technicians, scientists, the school teachers and the teachers in the rural areas, all these people should be put and particularly women.

It is the women who know the pinch of the kitchen more. That is why we have provided in the infrastructure in the National Consumer Commission one will be essentially a woman, in the State one will be essentially a woman and in the district one essentially shall be a woman. For example, I must confess that my wife is a much better conscious consumer than me. I believe that it is true in the case of all women. The women are better and, therefore, we want to encourage them.

My friend raised a question, what should be the media. We are quite conscious of that. We took up a meeting with the media representatives and we have told them that there should be a campaign to educate the people regarding their rights. These things cannot be communal.

One of the most important things done by you in this House is that, previously the complaints were made by only the inspectors in certain Acts and under the Inspector Raj, he could file a complaint or he could not file a complaint. You enacted a law during this term of Parliament where every consumer has a right to file a complaint direct in the court under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act or any Act. This is the right you gave them. They have to be made conscious. They have to utilise that.

So far as the media is concerned, in one foreign country, I remember I read an instance where some company raised some price. The people of a small town decided not to purchase that particular quality unless the price rise is withdrawn and in 7 days the company came down on their knees. I want this atmosphere to be created in the country which you and I have to work together to do it.

Regarding pulses, we are short of pulses in this country and it is the diet of common man. The prices of pulses are also rising. Ministry of Agriculture has already decided that more pulses should be imported so that the prices of pulses can be kept stable and so the Government is already giving consideration to this matter.

Now one point was raised which is very relevant that—I think hon. Member Mr. Janga Reddy made it or somebody made it—from the Food Corporation, sugar bags supplied by the sugar mills are not weighed by the Food Corporation and the wheat bags are not weighed. I think my hon. friend from Karnataka raised this question. I would say that so far as the rice or wheat bags are concerned, they have to be weighed. State Government representative can ask each bag to be weighed and they are weighed and they should be weighed and if they are not weighed, it is a violation. You tell me where they are not weighed. I hang them. Take action against the officers where they are not doing it. I can assure you. You ask your State Government. You tell me. I take action against anybody in the Food Corporation who does not give them properly weighed bags or if quantity is less. In some cases, complaints came. We took action.

In some cases even the quantity of weighed bags is in short and quality is also not good. Here, I would like to mention that the representatives of the State Government can see the seed samples there. They can take seed samples. They can check every bag before taking the delivery. So, these are the arrangements. If you do not follow or if my officers do not follow, then I must know of it.

So far as the sugar bags are concerned, the position is true. The other day I took a meeting and I found that the sugar bags are not weighed before being delivered. I was told that since they come in sealed bags and so on and so forth, they were presuming that the quantity is correct and they were not being checked. I think, about a week or 10 days before, I have instructed the Food Corporation: "you must weigh each bag which comes from the sugar factories and if you find any bag in shortage, then you must proceed against the factory taking legal action etc." I have already issued the instructions so that it should be done.

Regarding the question of action taken

and enforcement, I want to assure the hon. Member who raised this question of Special Courts. I will check up in which State such Special Courts have not been set up. If they are not set up, it will be pursued. At this moment, I confess that I do not have the figures with me as far as this aspect is concerned. I am putting straight forward that what I do not know at this time, I say I do not know! Anyhow, I will check up and tell the State Governments where the Special Courts do not exist—I do not know whether they exist everywhere or not—to set up Special Courts. I have the total figures which the hon. Members read regarding the enforcement of Essential Commodities Act. It was said that a large number of raids have taken place and the number of convictions is less and so on and the property confiscated is less. Even, I do not say that all the cases should be rejected; I do not say that all the cases should be convicted. But it is for the judges to convict. I do not say that every case which is put in the court is pursued with zeal. It is for the State Government to do that. They should do that. The State Governments should do that whether they are Congress (I)-ruled States or Non-Congress (I) States. It is their responsibility to do that. But such a large number of raids themselves may provide opportunity to some people for corruption. I cannot say that corruption does not exist and corruption is nowhere and perhaps corruption may be there. But at the same time where the raids have taken place, where action that has taken place, in that even three months minimum imprisonment has also done some job. Even the provision of no-bail or making the bail difficult does have a salutary effect. So, it is not correct to say that no enforcement has taken place and the whole thing is a total *tamasha*. It is not so. There are 3,37,000 fair price shops and imagine the work involved. I don't say that they are all working well; there is no difficulty; everything is available simultaneously, all these things are not available. One of my friends has mentioned about this. I think my friend from Andhra thinks that he knows Delhi better than what I know or he knows Delhi better than

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Andhra. I would say that the distribution system in Delhi also suffers some lacunae. But it is totally wrong to say that not even one kilo of sugar is available; this is not available and that is not available. This is wrong. There are deficiencies and difficulties in Delhi also. Not because that I have been elected from Delhi, I am saying this. I say that Delhi has got one of the finest distribution systems in the country, where they carry the stock to the consumers. There are complaints and I have told them about it. I am a little worried about the edible-oil distribution. I am not sure whether all the edible-oils which we give at a huge cost, there is a wide gap between the price of imported oil distribution and the prices of the indigenous oil distribution. There is scope for dishonesty; there is scope for theft. Daily, I have been insisting on the authorities to make raids and start a drive against the hoarders. I am sure that with all these enforcement and other things, the situation can be improved. With your cooperation, I hope it can be done. I must thank all the hon. Members with the spirit with which they gave their suggestions and some of their suggestions are quite useful. With these words, I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is

"That the Bill to continue the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 for a further period, 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.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Minister move first.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. Hossain

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): I want to ask only one question, namely, whether the Government is trying to supply at least the 14 essential commodities throughout India at the same price through the public distribution system. He has not answered that point.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am sorry I did not mention about that. There are certain items which, we have fixed, should be given. On most of the items, subsidy is involved. Already the amount of subsidy is much more than Rs. 2,000 crores. If we include all the items, the subsidy becomes much higher and it becomes a lot of strain on the exchequer. One point which the hon. Members have raised is today every ration-card holder is getting subsidised foodgrains. Now the question is whether the subsidy should be removed from certain sections and should be passed on more to the weaker sections. If you add more items, it means more subsidy. It is not very easy to do that. But we will consider what possibly can be done, but I cannot give any positive assurance now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

20.57 hrs.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 21, 1987/Sravana 30, 1909 (Saka).
