

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, April 3, 1986/Chaitra 13, 1908
(Saka)*

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

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

**Disposal of Condemned Railway
Material**

***535. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN :**
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge condemned stock like worn out wagons, coaches, sleepers, etc. are lying with Railways for a long time;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether any programme is being chalked out for disposal of such stock without delay; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the disposal of scrap and condemned rolling stock during the last three years and the balance available for disposal as on 28.2.1986 is given below.

(c) A planned programme already exists for the disposal of scrap on Railways.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Disposal of Scrap on Indian Railways

	1983-84 Disposal	1984-85 Disposal	1985-86 (upto Feb. '86 Disposal)	Balance available on 28-2-86 for disposal
1. Value (Rupees in Crores)	120.04	150.08	174.42	
2. Quantities :				
(i) Ferrous (in MT)	3,15,917	3,25,703	3,45,000	85,572

(ii) Non-Ferrous (in MT)	3,693	3,268	3,738	1,205
(iii) Condemned				
<i>Rolling Stock :</i> (in numbers)				
(a) Wagons	19,316	19,022	12,586	1,019
(b) Coaches	1,413	1,148	4,514	313
(c) Locos	753	170	361	125
(d) Loco Tenders, Wagon under frames, bogies, etc.	530	538	681	54

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to the statement laid by the hon. Minister, the first supplementary that I want to ask is whether the stock condemned for auction include also the material which can be re-used. My second supplementary is whether the stock of condemned material shown as on 28th February has been fully received and whether the sale proceeds of the auction of scrap and condemned material can also be utilised in such areas where there is no railway line?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the stock which can be re-used is sorted out and separated before the condemned stock is auctioned through tenders, and some of the stock which can be re-used is also used in the railways.

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I want to know from the hon. Minister is whether the stock shown as on 28th February has been fully received?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, the stock shown as on 28th February is the full stock, but a part of it is still in the pipe-line. Sir, the pipe-line process is a continuous process. Therefore, the entire stock excepting that in the pipe-line has been received.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my supplementary to the hon. Minister is particularly about the metre gauge railway lines. I want to know from him by when does he propose to replace the material which has become condemned as well as the bogies which have become totally obsolete?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this supplementary pertains to the stage when the replacement has already taken place and the rolling-stocks condemned.

[*English*]

This is not pertaining to this question.

[*Translation*]

The goods which have been condemned come under scrap.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for a long time, I have been worried about what is happening to all those wagons and other things which are damaged and which are lying all along by the side of the Railway lines at various places because of accidents and so on. May I know whether there is any arrangement for picking them up and making use

of them either as scrap or for any other purpose? I would like to know whether there is any urgency in that matter at all because for years and years they have been lying by the side of the railway lines.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, all the wagons and coaches that meet with accidents or are obsolete do ultimately end up in the scrap-heap. There was not very much of a system earlier on, but this year the whole thing has been systematised and regular inspections and regular lists are kept of such wagons and coaches that are being condemned so that they can end up quicker on the scrap-heap, so that we can realise some money from them sooner. In fact, this was the question of the hon. Member earlier to Prof. Ranga when he asked as to how much was in the pipeline. There is a certain amount in the pipeline and what we are attempting to do is to reduce the amount in the pipeline, that is, quicken up the entire process.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Sir, we find discarded wagons and coaches all along the railway line. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these discarded wagons and coaches could be used for tenements in the housing complex instead of discarding them as scraps.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : There is no such plan under consideration.

**Involvement of Private Practitioners
of Indigenous systems of medicine
in Family Planning Programmes**

*538. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved a scheme to utilise the services of private practitioners of indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine in the family planning programmes in primary health centres ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). States have been requested from time to time to utilise the services of private practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy in the Family Welfare Programme, particularly for educational and motivational work. Private practitioners of Integrated Medicine who are members of National Integrated Medical Association are entitled to an amount of Rs. 50 for every case of vasectomy or minilaparotomy under the Government scheme regarding involvement of private medical practitioners of modern medicine. It is Government's endeavour to secure wider involvement of the practitioners of ISM and Homoeopathy in the Programme.

(Translation)

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the growing population is a matter of concern and there is need to take firm steps to check it. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps Government have taken in rural and backward areas to check the growth rate of population and whether these steps have yielded positive results ?

(English)

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : This is a very general question on the implementation of the national family welfare programme. The family welfare programme has many components including education, person to person motivation, incentive and technical services.

We implement the family welfare programme through the large infrastructure of primary health centres and sub-centres all over the country. We have one million peripheral staff and this infrastructure is concentrated in the rural areas.

I would like to say that we are giving special attention to rural areas and backward sections also. This year, the family welfare programme has produced results