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Thursday, April 10, 1986

Chaitra 20, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XV contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 10, 1986/
Chaitra 20, 1908 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the
Chair*]

WELCOME TO THE MEMBERS
OF TURKISH PARLIAMENT

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Hon'ble Members of the National Assembly of Turkey who are on a visit of India.

The Hon'ble Members are—

- (1) Mr. Saffet Sert
- (2) Mr. Samil Kozakoglu
- (3) Mr. Hamid Ozsory
- (4) Mr. Serafettin Toptas
- (5) Mr. Haydar Koyuncu
- (6) Mr. Riza Onen Gaken

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They arrived in Delhi on Wednesday, 9 April, 1986. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of the Republic of Turkey.

I also convey our best greetings to our Telugu brothers for their New Year.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Sir, it is a New Year for Karnataka and Maharashtra also. The Central Government should take that into consideration and declare this day as a holiday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Amar Roypradhan. I have given only greetings. That is all.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : While accepting your greetings with gratitude and joy, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That can be given separately.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is a long standing demand of the Telugu people that the Telugu New Year's Day should be declared as an official holiday for the Telugu people working in the Central Government services.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN : Sir, 14th April should also be declared as a holiday being Tamil New Year's day.

(*Interruptions*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Shiprepairing Complex at Haldia

*639. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Haldia was being considered in connection with the setting up of a shiprepairing complex ;

(b) if so, whether a study group set up by the Ministry recommended that the complex should consist of a drydock with capacity to handle ships upto 45000 DWT ;

(c) if so, whether M/s. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited commissioned M/s. Engineers India to prepare a project report which was duly finalised and submitted in 1979 ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereafter and the present stage of the proposal ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal, however, was eventually withdrawn by M/s. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers on the basis of advice of the Department of Defence Production keeping in view the development at Visakhapatnam and Port Blair for ship-repair and also reduction in number of ships calling at Culcuta, for repairs presently Government have no proposal for Shiprepairing Project at Haldia.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the answer is in reply

to (a), yes, (b), yes, (c), yes and in regard to (d), with so many words, No. It is clear that the Central Government is very much determined not to clear any project in West Bengal, whatever favourable argument may be for the project. It is simply a political decision because of the fact that in the reply itself; he has said : There is reduction in number of ships calling at Calcutta. What is the reason behind it ? It is due to your fault. We are crying and yesterday also we cried that let there Farakka be flow of 4,000 cusec of water in the lean months and then the Calcutta Port will be all right. It is in the drought month. So, many ships are not coming inside.

There is a study Group report which recommended that there must be two ship repair complex, one at the West coast, in Bombay or Nhava Shena and another in Haldia at a cost of Rs. 100 crores, which is the best and ideal place for ship repairings. It should be noted here. Will the Government give a second thought to set up a ship repairing complex at Haldia to save time and foreign exchange ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the beginning let me clarify that there is a typing mistake in the answer. It is, "and also reduction in number of ships calling at Calcutta for repairs." By mistake, it has not been typed in the main answer.

It is not that the number of ships calling at the Calcutta Port has gone down. It is maintained at a steady figure. It has not increased also. But it has not gone down, which I have stated in my earlier answer.

I do agree with the hon. Member that this project was proposed by the Study group and accordingly GRSEL has accepted the proposal, but on the advice of the Defence Ministry, GRSEL which is directly under them, withdrew it in 1982.

Now at the moment, as the hon. Member says, we are putting in the best efforts. At it is, all the ports have dry docking

system and they have the facilities in Calcutta. Specially, in our plan, we are implementing the scheme costing Rs. 4.75 crores to modernise the system of Calcutta Port. Haldia is one of the prestigious projects and ports. But because of the natural problems in these two ports and because of having low draught we cannot have high weight vessels coming to Haldia and Calcutta. That is why, these are not coming up that much as other ports have come up.

Regarding the blame which is put on the Government that because of the political decisions we are not doing it, it is wrong. I can only claim knowledge about my Department. I do not have knowledge of other Departments. There are funds which are allotted to West Bengal Government. If you talk politically, West Bengal Government has returned the funds as unutilised on 31st March.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : For instance, in 1978, in this august House it was stated by the then Prime Minister that it is not possible to have a ship building yard at Haldia but there must be a ship repairing complex. After that, now you are taking the plea of Defence not taking up the project at Haldia. Do you think there is any safe place for the construction of any project in our country whether in Bombay or in Madras or even in Delhi in this age of atomic and missile nuclear warfare? Nowhere. Even if it is a fact, then why are you not taking the argument that has been placed by the Working Group?

It is a fact that existing facilities for ship repair are grossly inadequate and we are to spend foreign exchange abroad for ship repair at the rate of :

	Rs.
1981-82	47.48 crores
1982-83	53.31 crores
1983-84	80.76 crores
1984-85	28.88 crores.

May I therefore request the Central Government and the request of the West Bengal Government to pick up this particular Haldia ship repairing project immediately for the purpose of saving time and foreign exchange?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It is a fact that it is one of the important sectors which affects our economy directly. In our Seventh Plan, we requested the Planning Commission of an amount of Rs. 149 crores for ship repair projects. But we got a total allotment of only Rs. 42 crores for ship repair projects.

I do share your feelings that much is spent on foreign exchange because most of the ships are getting repaired outside. It is a fact that we are spending too much amount on ship repairing yards, as you have mentioned. After the recession has come in the industry, some of the countries are so generous that they repair the ships and tell them "You pay whenever you want. You can pay after two or three years." When such facilities are extended especially to the private ship companies, they voluntarily go there and get their ships repaired and come back and pay after two or three years but we cannot afford to give them because of the economy of our country today at this stage.

I have noted the sentiments about Haldia. I will certainly keep them in mind. Let me inform him that we have identified Haldia Port even to have the private parties coming to help us. If we cannot afford to have our Budget allocation, we have identified this project and some private parties can come and if the hon. Member can help us, we will appreciate his cooperation on this subject.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It is a very important project and we are very much concerned about this project. But may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that West Bengal Chief Minister Mr. Jyoti Basu has already discussed with West Germans regarding this project? If so, what is the net result of the discussion? I want to know from the Minister.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : This information is correct. Some of the parties from West Germany called on West Bengal Chief Minister. I do not know what discussions took place between the hon. Chief Minister and the representative of West Germany because the Government has no information. Neither the hon. Chief Minister has informed us nor the party has informed us.

SHRI R.P. DAS : In view of the fact that M/s. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd commissioned M/s Engineers India Ltd to prepare a project report and that report was finalised and submitted to the Government in 1979, I would like to know what are the salient features of the project report of the Engineers India Ltd. which was submitted to the Government in 1979.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : The report is with me. I can hand it over to the hon. Member to read it because it is a big report...

SHRI R.P. DAS : I want only the salient points.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I am coming. The Study Group has certainly recommended the importance of having repairing facilities at Haldia. This is the most important recommendation by them. The ways and means and other things also they have recommended and if the hon. Member wants I can place it on the Table of the House or I can hand it over to him.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let it be laid.

Purchase of Westland Helicopters

+

*640. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK**
SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between India and the United Kingdom regarding the purchase of Westland helicopters ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) An agreement has been signed between the Helicopter Corporation of India and M/s Westland Helicopters Ltd. of the U.K. on the 15th of March, 1986.

(b) The main features of the agreement are :—

- (i) Westland will supply a total package containing 21 Westland and 30 Series 100—60 helicopters to an agreed equipment standard, together with necessary Spare Goods, Engine Spare Goods and Product Support.
- (ii) The total fixed and firm price of the package is £ 65 million ;
- (iii) Finance for this project amounting to £ 65 million is being provided by a grant aid from the Govt. of the U.K.
- (iv) The delivery of helicopters will commence in May 1986 and the last helicopter will be delivered in February, 1988.
- (v) M/s Westland will provide a lump sum payment of £ 10 million to be used as Operating Subsidy ;
- (vi) Spares and replacement will be provided for the entire life cycle of the helicopters ;
- (vii) Training will be provided.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : I have already gone through the reply of the hon. Minister. On the very day when the Defence Demands were discussed in this House our hon. Prime Minister has already stated referring to a criticism of the proposal of purchase of helicopter from the hon. Member of the Opposition, Shri Unnikrishnan, the Prime Minister categorically said that the proposal of purchase of Westland helicopters was no longer under consideration. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the financial implications of this purchase were studied and whether the cost will be cheaper by purchasing Westland helicopters or not.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like to correct the hon. Member. The Prime Minister had not said that we are not buying ..

AN HON. MEMBER : For defence.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Prime Minister did mention in Rajya Sabha when two points came up regarding the Westland deal as far as helicopter is concerned. The first was that they were not able to demonstrate zero risks during the take-off. No. 2—It was found that net penalty was imposed due to limitation of maximum take-off weight resulting in reduction of pay-load by 1%. The above statement is in the backdrop of the statement made by the Prime Minister in Rajya Sabha in May 1985 during the discussion on the demands for the Ministry of External Affairs. He said that these helicopters do not meet our specific requirements and that is the limit of our concern. They are also, because of the size more expensive than other machines for the particular route they are to be used on. Some of this is off-set, as I said in this House earlier, The aid is not enough to off-set the full losses that we have to incur if we are to purchase this machine". After the Prime Minister had made this observation, we had done evaluation of the machines twice i.e. once on 12th September 1985 and second on 20th November 1985. Now, this is what the report can tell. Westland Helicopter W-30 has been subjected on the flight test twice as I have just mentioned. The flight tests were carried out by a technical team consisting of representative of DGCA Indian Air Force, Indian Airlines and the Helicopter Corporation of India. The observation is like this : Westland W-30 is considered well within the limits to perform their zero risk for a take-off from the helicopters rig in case of engine failure. This is what the Prime Minister had mentioned in the month of May, after that the evaluation was done again.

Secondly, Westland W-30 can carry a minimum pay-load requirement of 10 passengers for standard machine profile. Regarding (b) of the second part : Westland 30 more than meets the requirement

laid down by ONGC which calls for transporting 10 passengers of a distance of 100 nautical-miles and return, in case of failure to land with the reserve fuel for 45 minutes flight. In practice, it will be able to carry 12 passengers with Instrument made flight rule reserves ; 13 passengers with visual flight rule reserve. The helicopter is pleasant to handle when the cockpit requirement is good.

Coming to the financial aspect, the second doubt related to the higher operating cost. The operating subsidy offered by the Westland now is 10 million pounds. The net present value of 2.75 millions from the 7th to 20th year of operation. As long as in operation, the Westland Company is to pay for the difference in their operational costs. This would take care of . . .

I would like to inform the hon. Members that there has been not a single pie of the tax-payers money or the money of the Government of India ; every pie which is being used on the helicopter is aid money which we are getting. Our Prime Minister did mention, and I have said that the initial costs that he had mentioned, on the basis of the observation he made in the Rajya Sabha, 10 million pounds have been given more to us, for 7th to 20th year.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir the Minister has referred to two complaints against the Westland Helicopter which the Prime Minister also referred to. But the Prime Minister in his reply to the debate on Defence said that these two complaints have since been rectified. But the Minister says that these two complaints were found to be correct on re-evaluation. Which is correct ? Secondly, as the Minister himself has admitted that we are not paying for it. It is part of the grant. Is it due to this reason why we purchase useless helicopters ? Thirdly, whether the purchase of the helicopters has been insisted upon by the Government of U.K. ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only one supplementary is allowed.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I had made it very clear that the points mentioned by the Prime Minister have been rectified and it is to our satisfaction and the team which went to evaluate...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Which two ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I just spoke. You are not listening.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You referred to re-evaluation ; the Prime Minister referred to rectification.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER. I have made it very clear. There is no controversy on these both things which were pointed out by the Prime Minister 'it is rectified'. I had mentioned in detail how it has been rectified.

I just read out. I took five minutes regarding the whole thing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, you please go through the proceedings. The remaining parts of my question have not been answered....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat, Mr. Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The remaining parts of my question have not been answered...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only one part he can answer. Mr. Murli Deora.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Is it being purchased merely because grant is being given to us ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, please take your seat.

Nothing will go on record. I have called Mr. Murli Deora. (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only one supplementary you can put. Mr. Reddy, take your seat. I have called Mr. Murli Deora. Nothing else is going on record. The Minister has already answered.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : May I say this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I do not want the House to get any wrong impression ; because the hon. Member had raised his voice twice or thrice, one would think that I was not able to answer this. This has been made very clear. I have already mentioned. I am sorry, the hon. Member was not listening at that time. There were two very important points that the Prime Minister mentioned. I have said that they have completely rectified these two things. One was the financial part about another ten million pounds which have been given. Then there was the zero risk factor which they have done twice. I gave the dates when they completely rectified these two things and they flew the helicopter with one engine failure and the zero take-off.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He needs spoon-feeding. That cannot be done. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about the other parts of my question, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only one supplementary. That is all. I do not want the others to discuss. Mr. Reddy, I have already said that only one supplementary is allowed.

Mr. Murli Deora.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Is the Minister aware of some reports in U.K. papers that this company itself is sinking and is not doing well and if so, how will they be able to continue to provide services, maintenance, etc. ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : No doubt there was a lot of controversy in the British press about this company and a lot

of questions were also asked in the other House. The Americans are wanting to buy the shares of this company ; the Italians are prepared to buy the shares of this company. I do not know how you can say that the company is sinking. We were also very much concerned . . . (Interruptions) If you are not prepared to listen, why should you raise the question at all ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : We also got in touch with our Indian High Commissioner in U.K. As per the report received from the Indian High Commissioner in the U.K., M/s. Sikarsky of the USA and M/s. Fiat of Italy are buying a limited quantity of Westland shares. Our High Commissioner in London has confirmed that association of M/s. Westland with other firms would not result in any setback to Westland's manufacture of the series of helicopters which is of interest to India. The re-structuring is intended to provide a larger capital base and stronger financial viability to M/s. Westland and, therefore, we need not have any apprehension on this score. The High Commissioner confirmed that association of M/s Westland with other firms would not result in any setback to Westland's ; manufacture of the series of helicopters. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can lay it on the Table. Why are you reading it ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : All-right.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : These helicopters and this particular company, the Westland Company, seem to be jinxed and I hope that the jinx does not pass on to us. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is true that the ONGC, which will be operating these helicopters—of course you are also going to use them for short hops in places like the North East, but the ONGC will be the main user—has expressed strong reservation to the use of these helicopters. They have pointed out

in regard to the cost of operation that while it would take for the Westland Helicopters Rs. 1900 per hour, it would take only Rs. 1300 for the Daupins and Rs. 1100 only for the charters. That is number one. I would like to know whether they have expressed strong reservation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can put your question because there are a lot of questions.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I would like to know the 10 million pounds that you are making much of as operations subsidy, how long would it will last if you are going to lose Rs. 800 per hour in the operation of these helicopters.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : The ONGC has accepted the Westland, I would like to inform you Sir, that the Westland will be a cheaper in run to the Daupins. I will give you the reasons. (Interruptions). . . Although the revised cost of the operation per hour is being worked out, it will be reduced by over 30%. The earlier cost was worked out only on the conventional financial basis. That has changed now. Because it has now been decided that the grant elements will be passed on to the Helicopter Corporation. So, it is not the ONGC that will be running these, it is the Helicopter Corporation of India which is now registered which will be running. (Interruptions). . . ONGC will be one of the users, but the other States will also be using this. Most of it will also go to the North-Eastern States. (Interruptions)

In the Cabinet I had taken up this and the Cabinet is of the view that the import duty should be exempted in the case of the oil sector.

[Translation]

People Suffering from Diabetes

*641. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether one out of every four persons in the country is suffering from diabetes ;

(b) whether this disease leads to blindness and fatal ailments like damage to kidneys and heart disease ; and

(c) whether any effective steps have been taken by Government and Scientists for prevention as well as cure from this disease ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No comprehensive diabetes survey has been done in the country. A multi-centric study done by the Indian Council of Medical Research indicates the over-all prevalence of diabetes is 1.8 per cent.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Preventive measures usually consist of regulated diet and exercise. Government hospitals in urban areas usually have diabetic clinics wherein insulin and anti-diabetic drugs are available. Government intend to have a scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for control of diabetes on a pilot basis.

Translation

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the fact that diabetes afflicts the children, the youth and the old, Government have any special scheme for the prevention of diabetes among the school-going children and college-going youth in the rural areas so as to protect their health ?

The second thing that I want to know.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, please take your seat. Let the Minister answer your first question.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : You have stated that a comprehensive programme is being formulated in the Seventh Five Year Plan. I want to know the outlines thereof ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : There is no doubt that diabetes is a disease and it endangers the life of a person. It is of two types. One is insulin-dependent-diabetes and the other is non-insulin-dependent-diabetes. The first type is generally prevalent among the lower age group and the other type afflicts the persons of above 40 years of age. So far as the question of its prevention is concerned, we do not want that there should not be any protection against it. But, for the present, we are paying more attention towards communicable diseases because these are on the increase in our country. Non-communicable diseases and the diseases of this type come to our country later. The problem with us is that we are facing the diseases of developing countries as well as those prevalent in developed countries. Therefore, earlier our emphasis was on curative side but now we are laying emphasis on preventive side as well. I have already told about its preventive measures which usually consist of regulated diet, exercise and a regulated life. These are the preventive measures.

With regard to your second question, I want to tell that Rs. 25 lakhs have been allocated for this purpose in the Seventh Five Year Plan. (Interruptions) This disease does not make any distinction between the rich and the poor. This disease afflicts the poor due to malnutrition. The biggest difficulty which we are facing is that due to higher rate of illiteracy, the people do not have awareness and that is why we are laying more emphasis on health education programme.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such type of insulin has been developed which if taken once a year relieves the patient of this trouble ? I want to know whether she has any information about it; and if so whether she proposes to import it ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : It depends on the type and degree of the disease and what type of injection is needed for that. There can be no relief to the patient suffering from insulin-dependent diabetes without insulin injection. Now I have seen that diabetics keep a disposable syringe and they themselves take injection on time and protect themselves against it.

The second method does not necessarily require insulin injection; the patients can do without it also. It can be controlled through regulated diet.

[English]

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Is the hon. Minister aware that detailed research is going on in the western countries in respect of transplantation of pancreas gland in human beings—the gland which produces insulin in the body? If so, is any similar research going on in this country and the findings thereof?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Sir, many researches are going on in our country. I can give the picture of our Seventh Five Year Plan allocation.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Is any research going on?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Research is going on in many other areas but not for this particular thing. Indian Council of Medical Research is doing something in this area.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether she is aware that drugs meant to cure diabetes purchased by her department for supply in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries are spurious and the same drugs are issued to the Members of Parliament and other patients and if someone raises objection, they say that they do

not have tablets other than these? Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a lot of bungling (*Interruptions*) in the purchase of different lots of tablets supplied by the dispensaries whether they are being run for the Members of Parliament or for other beneficiaries. The people are facing a lot of trouble because the medicines that are being issued are spurious ones. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : There is no such complaint in my knowledge that sub-standard drugs are being issued. I shall get it inquired if Vyasji gives me a specific case. Nevertheless, I do not at all agree that sub-standard drugs are being distributed in all dispensaries at all places. I do not agree with it at all.

[English]

Food for Learning Scheme of Andhra Pradesh

*642. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent "Food for Learning" Scheme to Union Government for forwarding it to the World Bank for assistance;

(b) the number of children who will be benefited from this scheme and the expenditure involved in the implementation of the scheme; and

(c) the reaction of World Bank towards the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) No proposal for assistance from the World Bank was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

I am sorry there is a serious mistake in the question. I would request the hon.

Member to verify again and write to me, if necessary. But I am quite sure that no assistance from the World Bank has been asked for and we have not received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. I have made a thorough search. I would request the hon. Member to look into the details which he has with him, once again.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I have received the information about a scheme namely "food for learning" to benefit nearly 11.2 lakh children in 15 districts to provide mid-day meals to these children while learning. As far as my information goes it was sent. But I am thankful you have clarified the matter. When it is received by the Union Government, will it recommend to the World Bank for funding it? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister that since in the Directive Principles of the State Policy, we have stated that the Government will provide education at elementary level to all the children of this country and the goal has to be achieved, yet and since our godowns are filled with food stocks, namely, wheat and rice, will the Government take up this scheme to provide nutritious mid-day meals to the children belonging to the weaker sections at the elementary level so that this goal can be achieved much sooner?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is being considered. The Prime Minister has already made an announcement in this behalf and I am sure since we have surplus stocks of food, the Prime Minister has also disagreed with the idea, over-ruled the idea of sending food to others or selling food to other countries. So, we will be using our surplus food primarily for our people, those who cannot afford to buy and that scheme is being worked out by the Food Ministry. But the question is about the World Bank assistance. I am sure there is a mistake and if he could give me the details, after verifying what exactly he wants to know then I will be able to give information.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Karamveer

Bhaurao Patil had launched a scheme named 'Earn-while-you-are-learning' in Maharashtra. Based on that scheme, many voluntary organisations are running similar schemes. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether keeping in view the position of foodgrains bufferstock in the country, Government would consider giving foodgrains free of cost to the voluntary organisations running these schemes to be distributed among the poor children as a relief?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, we have drifted a lot from the original question but even then it can be considered. However, I cannot make any commitment right now.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, nutrition is still the neglected step-child of the Government though it plays a key role in promoting health and longevity and preventing disease. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned there is a scheme called 'Nutritious meal scheme' by which they are feeding about 83 lakh children every day including old-aged pensioners. The Tamil Nadu Government is spending about 200 crores of rupees every year. Through this scheme, we are not only giving one square meal a day but we are also giving free education to the children by which actually 83 lakh children are being fed and also being given education. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such a scheme will be introduced in all the other States emulating Tamil Nadu. So far as this scheme is concerned, a small allocation has been made by the Centre. But it is a meagre allocation. Will the Government of India come forward to give the entire amount which has already been spent by the Tamil Nadu Government?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We would be very happy if other States also emulate the Tamil Nadu Government. That is all I can say at the moment. But the question is something different. We are not discussing mid-day meals. When the Demands for the Ministry of Human Resources Development come up, that will be the time when we could discuss all these things in great detail.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is asking for the AIMMK Government in every State.

SHRI ANANDA GANAPATHI RAJU : There is a lot of mal-nutrition in the villages and the whole generation is likely to be affected. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had started a scheme earlier, but it had to give it up because of paucity of funds. I have a suggestion to make and which I will put across to the hon. Minister. That is, the Ministry of Human Resources Development and the Ministry of Health may join together and start some scheme in every State including our State so that the generation will be saved and children will not be put to this type of problem.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : In the case of Andhra Pradesh, paucity of funds has compelled them to stop this scheme half-way or mid-way; in the case of other States, presumably paucity of funds has stopped them from starting this scheme. I am not in a position to say whether the Centre will underwrite all this, because the money has to come from the same kitty. If we have to do this, then we will have to cut down on something else. At the moment, the Central Government has no scheme of financing mid-day meals, in any of the States, but we will certainly like mid-day meals to be started and implemented in the States and the State Governments to make some provision in their own budgets which has not been done so far.

Samples of Imported Bulk Drugs and Drug Formulations

*645. **SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that samples are drawn of bulk drugs as well as drug formulations being imported in the country before clearing from the customs;

(b) if so, names of the bulk drugs and formulations samples of which were drawn during the last three years;

(c) the names of laboratories where the drugs were tested; and

(d) what action is taken by Government on such test reports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Samples are drawn for test in case drugs imported for the first time. Random samples are lifted from consignments of the same drug received from the same manufacturer, imported subsequently.

(b) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Names of Government and approved private laboratories engaged in testing of drugs are given in the attached statement.

(d) If a drug on test is reported not of standard quality by a statutory testing laboratory, the drug is either exported back to the country of origin or destroyed.

Statement

NAMES OF GOVERNMENT AND APPROVED PRIVATE LABORATORIES

GOVERNMENT TESTING LABORATORIES

1. The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta.
2. The Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
3. The Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad.
4. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar, U.P.

APPROVED PRIVATE TESTING LABORATORIES

1. M/s. Analytical Testing Services (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
2. M/s. Shri Ram Test House, Delhi.

3. M/s. Ita Labs Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s Chem. Med. Analytical Laboratories, Bombay.
5. M/s Micro Labs. (P) Ltd., Madras.
6. M/s Medopharma, Madras.
7. M/s T.T.K. Pharma, Madras.
8. M/s Tamily Nadu Dhada Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Madras.
9. M/s Alkali Chemicals Ltd., Madras.
10. M/s Mical Lab. Ltd., Madras.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, complaints are being received that standard is not being maintained in respect of the bulk drugs, finished formulations and life saving drugs being imported into the country from abroad and that there are many vaccines and serums which we are importing but we do not have facilities for their proper investigation and testing. As a result of that we have to depend totally on the countries from which we are importing them and it has been found on a number of occasions that such polio-vaccines were imported which were found sub-standard. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government are making efforts to ensure that the life-saving drugs so imported are put to a proper testing so that the people using these drugs are assured of their safe use ?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The main question relates to testing of drugs which are imported. As has been answered, there is a statutory procedure for the testing of the imported drugs. The samples are drawn and tested in the Central Drugs Laboratory at Calcutta at the first instance, and for repeated consignments in the 10 approved laboratories in the vicinities of the ports of disembarkation, at Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. We use the 4

central drug testing laboratories and 10 selected approved laboratories in the private sector, which are again approved as per the statutory procedure for the testing of the imported drugs.

As regards the drugs produced in the country, we have altogether 68 drug testing laboratories. The hon. member is entirely correct in saying that our testing capacity is very badly strained. We have to test hundreds and thousands of samples, if we have to be extremely vigilant about the spurious and sub-standard drugs and our two central laboratories can test only 3,400 and 4000 samples a year. We have a time bound programme for augmentation of these testing facilities. There are about 12 States and Union Territories which do not have testing facilities and are dependent on the Central Government laboratories, which they have appointed as government analysts. We are improving the infrastructure and Government is aware of this matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : I would also like to know whether complaints have been received that other costly medicines are being imported by some companies in the name of medicines which are exempted from custom duty ? What happens is that the medicines so imported carry the label of exempted medicines all right but very often costly medicines are imported in disguise on which custom duty is leviable otherwise. Thus, Government loses on two counts. Firstly it loses the custom duty and secondly, profit is earned by the big companies. I would like what action Government are taking in this regard ?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : I have mentioned to the hon. member about the statutory procedures for testing. But, what the question involves is enforcement and lack of adequate care or other malpractices in testing. That is a general question. As far as the testing inspectors

are concerned, their first duty is to scrutinise the labels and see whether the particulars required to be shown on them are in conformity with the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. And then, as statutorily required, the sample is taken and tested and only if found acceptable the drug is released into the open market. Of course, you cannot test every single consignment and every single item. We can only test by sampling because that is all that is possible.

DR. V. VENKATESH : 38 years are over since Independence. Actually, non-essential drugs which are very costly are being imported from outside and they are all over-burdening our market, thereby forcing the doctors to prescribe more and more drugs. Over-dosage of patients is increasing more and more and the ill effects because of chemical reaction in the body are much more. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government has got any idea to go in for a new drug policy in future.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, there is a laid down import procedure under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The Drugs Technical Advisory Board goes into every single aspect of any controversy any new drug before it is allowed to be imported into the country.

Secondly, as far as the Drug Policy is concerned, as the House is aware, a new Drug Policy is under formulation. The Drug Policy has three different components. First is licensing of capacity and production, second is pricing and only the third is the health aspect, i.e. quality control and the availability of drugs. Only the third aspect is dealt with by this Ministry. The First two aspects are dealt by the nodal Ministry of Chemicals. The Health Ministry will play its role in the formulation of the Drug Policy which is under consideration.

DR. V. VENKATESH : He is telling the good old story. I want to know whether the Government is coming forward with a new Drug Policy because a number of people are complaining in the country ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir I was telling the new story.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that there are 68 laboratories in the country and Government are taking steps to augment their number. I would like to know from him whether some assessment has been made in respect of the demand and availability of life saving drugs in the country and whether our country is poised to achieve self sufficiency in this field ?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the total off-take of drugs in this country is estimated at Rs. 1250 crores a year. And the total import is about 25 to 30 per cent. We cannot drastically curtail the imports because of the great scientific advancement in the medical field and the necessity to import New Drugs in order to keep abreast of the world developments in curative health services.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, has it come to the notice of the Government that there is an off-repeated complaint that in this country many bulk drug formulations are imported or are dumped which has been rejected by other countries—advanced countries which is detrimental to health and whether this aspect of the matter is scrutinised at the time when the testing is done and, if not, the reasons thereof ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, I talked about the import procedure. There is also a procedure of banning of unnecessary drugs. Thirty-three drugs have been banned in different countries. There are permutations and combinations, some drugs are banned in some countries, but used in certain other countries including the developed and under-developed world.

As and when a drug is banned in any single country, the W.H.O. intimates the member countries about the banning and we start the procedure of re-examining that particular drug, if it is in vogue in our country. Thirty-three intimations were received by the Government of India, of which sixteen drugs are not existent in India. They were never introduced in the country. For the first time, ten drugs have been banned by us and in the case of seven drugs, we have taken a conscious decision to continue these drugs because they are cheap essential drugs necessary in the socio-economic as well as the health conditions of this country.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to pay that drugs, whether in the shape of formulations or the basics, it is very essential so far as quality control is concerned for the life and health of the nation. In view of this, may I ask the Minister whether he is satisfied about the quality control measures, with regard to the small and medium sectors and if not then what action he proposes to take in this regard?

(b) He has said that in the formulation of a new Drug Policy, the Health Ministry is associated. May I know in what manner you are associated in the formulation and how far it would be helpful?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : What is the first part of the question? (*Interruptions*). As far as the first part of the question is concerned...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. No, no comments. . . .

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : To the first part of the question, our response is that the hon. Member is entirely correct in pinpointing one of the weaknesses the drug testing picture in the country. There are 9,000 small scale manufacturers of drugs. We had stipulated, after giving them time, i.e. various periods of time, that from 1st January 1980 they must have their own internal testing facilities. But

unfortunately, the small scale units have not implemented this fully. They are continuing, some of them are continuing to get their drugs tested in approved laboratories—which was the dispensation earlier. The entire drugs administration is a State subject. We have taken the matter with the States forcefully; and most of small industries are not in a satisfactory financial position also, to introduce all these sophisticated facilities at one stroke.

There are various aspects to this question. We will progressively see that all small sector industries have their own internal testing facilities,

As far as the Drug Policy is concerned, we have given our considered views to the nodal Ministry; and I am sure that Health Minister's viewpoint will be taken into account before this policy is finalized,

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Place your viewpoints before the House.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : When a matter is under consideration, I do not understand how it can be placed before the House.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : This is one of the vital points—these are life-saving drugs. In the J.J. Hospital in Bombay, 18 people died because of a small mistake of one of the manufacturers from Vapi. Therefore, does not the Government think that it should have the drug formulation policy, and take it that it is the primary responsibility of the Central Government? (*Interruptions*) I am a doctor.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is a doctor; That is why he is interested.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The particular incident in which glycerine was wrongly administered, resulting in some deaths in the J.J. Hospital, is *sub judice*, and hence we do not want to comment on it.

The latter part of the question relates to the general administration of the Drug Control Act, and I have already indicated the steps we are contemplating, and those we are implementing.

SHRI G.S. MISHRA : I would like to know from the Minister : During the last one year, how many sub-standard drug samples have been drawn and analyzed in the laboratories, and how many have been found to be spurious ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : I have the figures here in respect of the general percentage of sub standard and spurious drugs. Of the total quantum of drugs tested through the samples drawn by the Drug Inspectors in the country those found sub standard constitute about 15% to 18% ; and for the imported drugs, the percentage is about three. This does not mean that 15% to 18% of all the drugs in the country are spurious, because samples are taken to test suspicious cases. So, these liquid need not give a very correct picture.

SHRI G.S. MISHRA : I want the number : how many spurious drug samples were drawn...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next question—Shri Salahuddin is not here, Now Question No. 647—Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

Construction of SYL Canal

***647. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :**

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged threats of the extremists in Punjab that they would fill up the Sutlej-Yamuna link canal through Kar Sewa;

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up the construction of the SYL Canal as it is a part of the Rajiv-Longowal accord ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. However, the Chief Minister Punjab in a statement made on 3rd April 1986 at Chandigarh has stated that the Punjab Government assures its full commitment to complete the construction of the Canal in terms of the Accord.

(c) Measures for expediting the construction of the Canal are under discussion.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

National Anthem in Educational Institutions

***643. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that in some educational institutions the National Anthem is never sung so much so that even on National days like Independence Day and Republic Day disregard to the National Anthem is shown ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken or contemplated by Government to ensure according of proper honour to the National Anthem in all the educational institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) & (b) The policy of the Government is that the school authorities should make adequate provision in their programmes for popularization and singing of the National Anthem.

No instances of institutions where the National Anthem is never sung, even on National days like Independence Day and Republic Day, have come to the notice of the Government of India.

[English]

Earnings from Ticketless Travellers

*644 SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
SHRI S. PALAKONDRA-YUDU :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of ticketless travel detected by the Railways during the year 1985-86 ; and

(b) the details of earnings of each Zonal Railway from ticketless travellers during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A total of 45.68 lakh persons were detected travelling without ticket or with improper ticket during the year 1985-86, upto February, 1986.

(b) The details of railway dues realised by the Zonal Railways for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (upto February, 1986) are given below :

Railway	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (Upto February, 1986) (Figures in crores)
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1. Central	1.20	1.50	1.60
2. Eastern	0.95	1.09	1.22
3. Northern	1.12	1.15	1.41
4. North Eastern	0.30	0.39	0.42
5. Northeast Frontier	0.32	0.40	0.39
6. Southern	0.66	0.74	0.85
7. South Central	0.79	1.07	1.25
8. South Eastern	0.85	0.95	1.12
9. Western	1.27	1.42	1.46
Total	7.54	0.80	9.72

Proposal to Introduce Local Train between Asansol and Jhajha/Kiul

*646. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to introduce a local train between Asansol and Jhajha or Kiul on the Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Government's Control over Functioning of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha

*648. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the nature and extent of control exercised if any, by her Ministry on the functioning including administration, recruitment and services of the professional and non-professional staff of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha; and

(b) what is the nature of financial and other assistance provided by the Central Government to this Council?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare do not exercise any direct control on the day to day functioning of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha. The Council is an Autonomous Body registered under the Societies Registration Act. The Ministry is represented both on the Governing Body and the Standing Finance Committee of the Council. The Government of India have power to issue directives to the Council. The Council submits Annual Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for placing before the Parliament through the Ministry. Recruitment of staff of the Council is done in accordance with the Recruitment Rules approved by the Governing Body.

(b) The Council is fully financed by grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

Agents for Sale of Tickets and Reservation of Seats/Berths at Bombay

*649. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed agents for purchase of railway tickets and to reserve seats and berths at Bombay for Western Railway;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of such agents for greater Bombay;

(c) what are the norms for the appointment of such agents and the rate of commission payable to them; and

(d) what benefits Government will get by appointing such agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Rules for Authorisation of Rail Travellers' Service Agents were notified in the Gazette of India Extra-Ordinary Part II Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated 5-12-85. The main conditions laid down under these Rules for appointment of an Agent are given below:

1. A person who is—

(i) in possession of the latest Income Tax clearance certificate;

(ii) having office and premises properly maintained with adequate convenience and amenities in the city so as to accommodate the visit of sufficient number of customers; and

(iii) not convicted in a criminal case involving moral turpitude; may apply for issue of a licence to act as an agent.

2. The fee on payment of which the licence shall be issued or renewed shall be Rs. 1200, and Rs 600 for any additional licence for a Railway in the same station.
3. The security deposit on furnishing of which the licence shall be issued or renewed shall be Rs. 5,000 in cash and Bank Guarantee for Rs. 15,000. There shall be no accrual of interest on the said deposit.
4. The number of agents for each station and Railway shall be such as may be determined by the competent authority.

No commission is payable to the Agents by the Railways. However, the agents will be authorised to realise service charges from their clients, which shall not be more than Rs. 15 per passenger for securing reservation in classes other than second class and Rs. 8 in second class. But in case where the reservation for more than one passenger secured on the same requisition slip, the service charge shall not exceed Rs. 8 per passenger in excess of first passenger in the case of classes other than second class, and Rs. 5 per passenger for second class.

(d) The licensing of agents is not intended to yield any financial benefit to the Railways. It is primarily intended to help such of the passengers who are unable to find time to purchase tickets and make reservations themselves; and to isolate persons operating unauthorisedly and indulging in black-marketing of rail tickets who can be apprehended and prosecuted. This scheme has been introduced to comply with a judgement given by the Supreme Court of India.

**Maintenance of Mound from where
Buddha's Urn was Excavated**

*650. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for maintaining and saving the mound from where Buddha's urn was excavated by Dr. Attekar more than 25 years ago at Vaishali ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to utilise the nine acres of land that was acquired 25 years ago around this mound ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The ancient Stupa mound at Vaishali from which a casket containing Buddha's relics was recovered is protected and preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India since 1964 ;

(b) Does not arise ;

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Non-Utilisation of SCs/STs Quota
in Educational Institutions**

*651. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the quotas seats fixed for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in different educational institutions in the country are not being fully utilised ;

(b) if so, whether the reasons for the same have been ascertained ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to fully utilise the quotas fixed for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the reasons for non-utilisation of full quota that have been reserved for SC/ST students are as follows :

- (i) In most of the Universities and Colleges the SC/ST students are unable to qualify in the entrance examinations conducted by the institutions for admission to various professional courses.
- (ii) In so far as, non-professional courses are concerned, it has been reported by most of the Universities/Colleges that 'all those who applied are admitted'. This shows that there are not sufficient candidates available to seek admission in these courses in order to utilise the reserved seats fully.

The above two reasons are also applicable for the non-utilisation of all the reserved seats in Technical Institutions.

(c) To improve the situation a number of steps have been taken which include *inter alia* award of Post Matric Scholarships, Remedial Coaching, Special Coaching for entrance examination to IITs, Research fellowships and Book Banks.

Opening of Technical Institutes in Sikkim

*652. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no technological/technical education institutions in Sikkim ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to start such Institutions in the State during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(c) if so, the details of such proposal and proposed outlay for the same ?

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

(b) No proposal for starting any technical institution in Sikkim during the Seventh Plan is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Barak Dam Project

*653. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1706 dated 6 March, 1986 regarding Barak Dam Project and state :

(a) the time since when the Barak Dam Project has been lying with the Central Electricity Authority for Techno-economic scrutiny ; and

(b) when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) & (b) The project report is not now pending in the Central Electricity Authority but has been referred back to the Brahmaputra Board for clarifications on issues relating to the concept of operation of the reservoir, the agency for the execution of the project and the availability of resources etc.

Declaration of Trivandrum-Mancheswar Waterway in Kerala as National Waterway

*654. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for declaration of the Trivandrum-Mancheswar Waterway in Kerala as a National Waterway ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Narmada Valley Development
Project**

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

(a) the number of medium and major irrigation projects included in the Narmada Valley Development Project ;

(b) the capacities of irrigation of those projects ;

(c) the estimated cost of Narmada Valley Development Project ; and

(d) the progress made in the execution of the above projects so far ?

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

(a) to (d) A statement is given below :

Statement

Narmada Valley Projects included in the VII Plan.

(Rs. in crores/th. ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost	Irrigation benefits Thousand ha.	Expenditure upto end of 6th Plan (March, 1985)	Spillover cost into 7th Plan	Outlay in 7th Plan (1985-90)	Physical Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH							
A. Major Schemes :							
1.	Bargi Unit-I Dam	113.60	157	90.91	22.69	22.69*	Dam and appurtenant.
	Unit-II Canals	302.33		36.07	266.26	40.00	Works in advance stage and to be completed by end of VII Plan. Canals works to proceed reach wise.
2.	Kolar	96.36	60.90	31.58	64.78	56.79	Scheme to be almost completed in VII Plan.
3.	Narmada Sagar (Indira Sarovar)	1392.85	169.30	12.37	541.63	85.00*	A good start will be given to the scheme in the VII Plan.
4.	Omkareshwar	578.00	172.50	—	578.00	5.00*	Some preliminary works will be done,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Man	44.00	19.20	2.53	41.47	36.48	Works in initial stage. Substantial works to be done in VII Plan.
6.	Jabat	32.00	12.50	0.60	31.40	25.30	—do—
B.	Medium Schemes :						
1.	Matiyari	18.20	10.10	8.33	9.87	9.87	Scheme partially completed and expected to be completed by end of VII Plan.
2.	Choral	9.84	3.90	6.00	3.84	3.84	—do—
3.	Dejladewada	21.91	12.10	6.11	15.80	15.80	Schemes to be completed in VII Plan.
	GUJARAT						
A.	Major Schemes :						
1.	Sardar Sarovar Project	5102.03	1792.00	229.35	4290.65	800.00*	Preliminary works have been completed. Works on Rock fill Dam and concreting of main canal from km. 0 to 21 ks in progress. Excavation for foundation of canal Head Power House, Access Tunnel and Approach Channel is also in progress.

2.	Karjan	153.24	77.55	87.80	65.40	68.00	Scheme to be completed in VII Plan.
3.	Sukhi	71.51	25.20	55.51	16.30	19.67	—do—
B.	Medium Schemes :						
1.	Men	13.58	4.05	0.54	13.04	13.10	Scheme to be completed in VII Plan,
2.	Women	10.05	2.30	0.16	9.89	9.89	—do—
	RAJASTHAN						
A.	Major Schemes :						
1.	Narmada Canal	347.72	73.16	1.93	345.72	22.60	Preliminary works and initial reaches of the canal will be taken up during the VII Plan.

NOTE *Outlay provided in the VII Plan under the Power Sector

1.	Bargi	Rs. crores
	Madhya Pradesh	25.83
2.	Narmada Sagar, Omkareshwar and Maheshwar, Madhya Pradesh	298.00
3.	Sardar Sarovar Project	292.00
	Madhya Pradesh	146.27
	Gujarat	246.83
	Maharashtra	

**Non-Utilisation of Irrigation
Potential**

*656. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that water potential is not being fully utilised for irrigation purposes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the concrete steps taken to remedy the situation ?

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

(a) to (c) It is reported that out of an estimated potential of about 67.9 million ha. created by the end of the Sixth Plan, about 60.4 million ha. have been utilised. In order to reduce the gap in utilisation, expansion of the command area development programme, provision of field channels up to 5 to 8 ha. blocks, and the introduction and popularisation of improved water management practices including farmers' participation therein are being undertaken.

[English]

**Container vessels Acquired by Shipping
Corporation of India**

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

(a) Whether Government have since accorded approval to scrap the old and uneconomic vessels numbering about ten of Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) the total strength of fleet of Shipping Corporation of India at present; and

(c) the number of container vessels both cellular and non-cellular types of different DWTs and TEUs acquired by Shipping Corporation of India during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Permission for scrapping of ships is accorded by Director General of Shipping under Section 42(1) of Merchant Shipping Act 1958, Permission for scrapping of two cargo vessels and three combination carriers of Shipping Corporation of India was accorded by Director General, Shipping, recently. Shipping Corporation of India has submitted proposal for further scrapping of four Romania built vessels (Aradhana Series) and two bulk carriers to Director General, Shipping.

(b) Shipping Corporation of India owns 143 vessels at present.

(c) During the last three years, Shipping Corporation of India acquired two container oriented general cargo vessels of 16,800 DWT each (316 TEU) capacity).

**Education and Motivation of men
towards Duties and Responsibilities
for Family Planning**

*658. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that enough attention has not been paid to education and motivation of men towards their duties and responsibilities for family planning as per recent studies in U.K.; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have in mind to control galloping population ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Government are not aware of the studies in U.K. referred to by the Hon'ble Member. In our country the education and motivation efforts are directed towards both men and

women with a view to promoting responsible parenthood and acceptance of family planning methods.

(b) Government are taking vigorous steps to promote voluntary acceptance of all family planning methods. The major programme strategies relate to increasing demand for contraception through improved communication approaches, expanding and improving the quality of outreach services, promoting greater community participation through involvement of voluntary organisations, intensifying population education, enhancing child survival rates and improving programme management.

Existence of residue of B.H.C and DDT can cause cancer

6044. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether studies conducted by Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at Coimbatore in the samples of mother's milk, cow's milk taken from all over the State of Tamil Nadu better and wheat flour samples taken from Ludhiana in Punjab and in fat tissues of Delhi residents by All India Institute of Medical Sciences have revealed existence of residue of B.H.C, and D.D.T. which were dangerous to human life and can cause cancer;

(b) whether formulators and factories are responsible for this as they are blatantly violating the provisions of Insecticides Act without ensuring that the pesticides kill only pests and not causing harm to the human beings; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Number of studies have been carried out by various Scientists and organisations in India revealed residue of BHC and DDT in human and animal bodies. Residues of

these insecticides have been detected in food commodities like wheat, rice, cereals, ground-nuts, water, ghee, mutton and fish etc.

So far no cytogenetic, mutagenic, morphological, pharmacological and biochemical alternations in experimental animals have been reported following administration of DDT. It is doubtful if DDT has any carcinogenic effect. However, there is no conclusive evidence of carcinogenicity of BHC in the human beings.

There has not been any case of death due to acute DDT poisoning in India. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has constituted a Committee for identification of pesticides to be banned in the country. The matter is receiving the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Opening of abolishing of passenger halts in Orissa in South Eastern Railway

6045. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to abolish or open any passenger halts in Orissa South Eastern Railway and if so, the details thereof including the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : At present there is no proposal to abolish any halt stations in Orissa. It is proposed to open passenger halts at Jhankada Sarala Road between Gorakhnath and Rahama stations, at Kujanga Ersama Road between Rahama and Paradeep stations and at Raghunathpur between Badakhandaita and Gorakhnath stations for the convenience of passengers.

Proposal for Introduction of 'Norplant' Contraceptive

6046. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking of introducing 'Norplant' contraceptive in the Family Planning Programme ;

(b) if so, its obvious advantages;

(c) whether it is a clinic based method requiring careful supervision and follow up; and

(d) if so, whether any steps are being taken to train the health workers in this methodology and to set up necessary infrastructure at the Primary Health Centres in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) & (b) Pre-programme introduction studies are being conducted on 'Norplant' which is an efficient method of contraception. After insertion, 'Norplant' remains effective for at least 5 years. In case of need, it can be removed at any time.

(c) It is a clinical based method and requires post-insetion surveillance.

(d) With a view to train Health Workers, Indian Council of Medical Research have identified twelve centres on regional basis and training has been initiated to strengthen as well as to develop the infrastructure at semi-urban centres. Training of health personnel at Primary Health Centres is likely to be initiated in mid 1986.

Payments made to CARE

6047. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the payments were made, or authorised to be made, on the basis of any agreements entered into between CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere) and the Union/State Governments or on the basis of any orders made/issued in that regard;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) details of such agreements/orders which had the effect of varying or altering the first of such agreements/orders; and

(d) whether CARE are required to submit accounts of the funds so received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) List of Provisions is a yearly document which details CARE food inputs for school-feeding and pre-school feeding in India in different States and also the terms of sharing of CARE administrative expenses by the beneficiary States. The reimbursement of administrative expenses by the States follows the List of Provisions. During the last three years, the amounts paid by the States to CARE towards CARE'S administrative expenses are shown below :—

1982-83	Rs. 2.06 crores
1983-84	Rs. 2.27 crores
1984-85	Rs. 2.46 crores

(d) Yes, Sir.

Introduction of Train between Mangalore-Palghat

6048. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce a train between Mangalore and Palghat so as to connect Kanyakumari-Bombay Jayanti Janata Express and Himsagar Express at Palghat keeping in view the fact that nearly half of the population in Kerala lives in the Malabar area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : No, Sir, as connecting trains are already available at Palghat.

Supply of Sub-Standard food in N.F. Railway

6049. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the whole catering contract in North-east Frontier Railway has been giving to a single person who is supplying sub-standard food to the passengers who are very much aggrieved with the arrangements; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and remedial measures adopted to improve the system ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

New Railway Lin: from Parbatipuram to Koraput via Naryanpatanam

6050. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to lay a new railway line from Parbatipuram to Koraput via Naryanpatanam;

(b) whether the survey of the above rail line has also been completed; and

(c) if so, the details of the survey report ?

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

(b) & (c) Out of the two alternative alignments/routes surveyed, the Koraput-Rayagada line was found to be technically, financially and operationally better than the Koraput-Parvatipuram link.

International flights Operating from Hyderabad

6051. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number international flights being operated presently from Hyderabad airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Only one international flight is being operated at present from Hyderabad airport by Air India on the route Hyderabad-Bombay-Jeddah and back.

Reservation Policy for Employees of IA

6052. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the 40/100 points roster in respect of reservation policy for employees is not being maintained properly for each category/cadre of posts in Indian Airlines as per instructions laid down under Chapter-4 of the Brochure on reservation for SC/ST; and

(b) the details in respect of recruitment/promotions in each category (Technical/Non-Technical and Cabin Crew) Cadre-wise for each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) & (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Earning from sale of Railways Platform Tickets

6053. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total earning of Railways during the last two years from the sale of railway platform tickets, zone-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : The earning from the sale of platform tickets during the last two years has been as under :—

Railway	Earnings	
	1984-85	1985-86 (upto Feb./86 approximately)
	Rs.	Rs.
Central	88,28,379	1,00,45,661
Eastern	47,47,000	73,24,000
Northern	1,22,51,975	1,29,66,206
North Eastern	9,39,499	9,03,589
Northeast Frontier	5,14,091	3,81,293
Southern	1,29,04,233	1,13,05,393
South Central	48,07,000	47,38,000
South Eastern	25,01,281	27,13,345
Western	99,62,992	86,89,975

**Second Stagnation Increment to
railway Employees**

6054. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Railways have issued any letter sanctioning second stagnation increment to the railway Employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) On the basis of orders issued by the Ministry of Education for teachers and allied categories of staff in centrally administered schools, instructions have been issued sanctioning a second stagnation increment to railway teachers and allied categories of staff w.e.f. 5.9.82;

(b) Does not arise.

**Demrnd of Tamil Nadu for
Assistance under N.M.E P.**

6055. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a specific demand from the Government of Tamil Nadu for assistance under the National Malaria Eradication Programme ;

(b) if so, decision taken thereon ;

(c) whether the funds allocated to Tamil Nadu for the purchase of mellaithia are yet to be released ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d) The National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Category II Health Scheme on 50 : 50 fund sharing basis between the Central and State Governments.

However, during the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan, and due to representations from the States, it was decided to provide 100% Central Assistance for purchase of the required quantities of Malathion in the last two

financial years viz. 1983-84 and 1984-85 of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The Central expenditure for National Malaria Eradication Programme for the Government of Tamil Nadu during the VIth Plan is as under :—

Year	Cost of M & E supplied by the Centre	Cash Assistance provided include cost of Malathion
1980-81	6.42	—
1981-82	2.22	—
1982-83	15.71	—
1983-84	11.12	89.00
1984-85	19.16	53.03
	<u>54.63</u>	<u>142.03</u>

The final settlement of Central assistance to States is made on receipt of the audited figures of expenditure incurred by the States in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes.

Conversion of Nadiad-Kapadwanj Railway Line from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge and its Extension upto Modasa

6056. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the conversion of Nadiad-Kapadwanj railway line from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge and its extension to Modasa was sanctioned in 1978-79 ;

(b) what was the estimated cost involved at that time ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the work has been started, if so, what is the progress made so far ;

(d) what was the time limit fixed for completion of the project ;

(e) whether Government are aware that the construction work on this line has been stopped or is very slow, and if so, the reasons therefor ? and

(f) whether it is a fact that the State Government have represented about this line if so, the action taken by Union Government to complete the project within the time limit ?

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

(b) Rs. 5.38 crores for new line and Rs. 4.05 crores for conversion.

(c) Yes, Sir. The cumulative progress—is Nadiad-Kapadwanj conversion 8% and Kapadwanj-Modasa new line, 9%.

(d) In view of the severe constraint of resources no definite target could be fixed for the completion of this work.

(e) & (f) Requests have been received for completion of these works. It has not been possible to allot adequate funds for further progressing these works due to severe constraint of resources. The question of increasing allocation for construction of new lines is regularly being pursued with the Planning Commission.

Drop-out Rates and Per Capita Investment on each Student of JNU

6057. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru University with one of the highest per capita investment in the country on each student, also has one of the highest drop-out rates ;

(b) if so, details of the drop-outs in Jawaharlal Nehru University in the last three years ;

(c) details of the per capita investment on each student of JNU ; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students admitted in Jawaharlal Nehru University in the last 3 years, year-wise and faculty-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The Jawaharlal Nehru University offers mainly post-graduate and research programmes, while most other universities also offer under-graduate courses. The per capita expenditure on students in Jawaharlal Nehru University is therefore higher, but is comparable with that in similar institutions. The ratio of drop-outs from post-graduate and research in programmes in most institutions is also high, and Jawaharlal Nehru University is no exception.

(b) The number of students admitted to different full-time programmes during the years 1982-83 and 1984-85, and the number among them who dropped-out, are as follows :

Year	Type of Programmes	Number of students admitted	Number of students dropped-out
1982-83	M.Phil./Ph.D.	383	63
	M.A./M.Sc.	505	101
1984-85	M.Phil./Ph D.	416	60
	M.A./M.Sc.	423	107

There was no admission in 1983-84.

(c) On the basis of total revenue expenditure during 1984-85, and student enrolment during that year, the per capita expenditure works out to Rs. 26,834.

(d) The School/Faculty-wise details of

students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe admitted in the University during 1982-83 and 1984-85 are given in the attached statement. There was no admission in the University during academic year 1983-84.

Statement

Name of the School/Faculty	1982-83		1984-85	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
1. Social Sciences	34	38	26	13
2. International Studies	21	8	17	9
3. Languages	8	7	7	9
4. Computer and Systems Sciences	4	1	1	—
5. Environmental Sciences	4	—	2	—
6. Life Sciences	3	2	5	2
Total	74	56	58	33

Note : No admissions were made during 1983-84.

**Financial Assistance to Organisations
in Orissa for Preservation of
Monuments**

6058. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has approached the Central Government for grant of necessary financial assistance to the Mahabir Sankrutika Anusthan, Kalahandi, Sitala Mata Yubak Sangh, Balasore, and Jawahar Jubak Sangha, Katapalli, Sambalpur, whose requests were forwarded to the latter, for preservation of monuments which were less than 100 years old and not protected by the State/Central Governments ;

(b) if so, the stage at which matter stands at present ; and

(c) when the necessary sanction is likely to be accorded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The applications of Mahabir Sankrutika Anusthan, Kalahandi and Jawahar Jubak Sangh, Katapalli, Sambalpur were incomplete and have now been received duly revised. The application of Sitala Mata Yubak Sangh, Balasore has been received without appropriate estimates.

(c) The applications are to be considered by a Committee constituted under the scheme and appropriate decisions will be taken as soon as possible.

**Nehru Yuvak Kendras in Guntur
and Prakasam Districts of Andhra
Pradesh**

6059. SHRI C. SAMBU ; Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details and number of Nehru Yuvak Kendras functioning in Guatur and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : Under

the Scheme of Nehru Yuva Kendras normally only one Kendra is sanctioned in a district. A Nehru Yuva Kendra in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh has been functioning since April, 1975. There is no such Kendra functioning in Prakasam district.

**Blood Dysentery Epidemic in Diglipur
Tehsil, North Andaman**

6060. SHRI MANORAJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an outbreak of a type of blood dysentery epidemic in Diglipur Tehsil, North Andaman (A&N Islands);

(b) if so, what is the total number of affected persons and what measures have been taken to control the said epidemic;

(c) whether Government propose to depute some specialists in those areas to find out the actual cause of the disease and to devise preventive measures; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. According to survey conducted by the Andaman & Nicobar Government 286 persons were affected in Gaschimsagar village of Diglipur Tehsil.

A health team was sent to the affected village, comprising of a medical officer, laboratory technician and Sanitary Inspector, who carried out house-to-house survey to detect cases, provide treatment and health education for personal and food hygiene.

(c) Regional Officer of Indian Council of Medical Research, Port Blair was deputed to the area to collect water, stool samples to find out the cause. From the investigation, it appears that the source of

infection was from water. Intensive chlorination has brought down the incidence of dysentery.

(d) Does not arise.

**Cornea Transplant Performed in Dr.
R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences
in AIIMS**

6061. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH TYAGI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of cornea transplant performed in the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences in the A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi during the last two years;

(b) the percentage of success in these transplants;

(c) the sources from where the corneas for transplant were obtained; and

(d) the details of compensation paid to donors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The number of corneal transplantation performed in Dr. R.P. Centre during the year 1984 are 141 and during 1985, 157.

(b) Success in surgery performed for optical purposes is 80%.

(c) The various sources from where the corneas were obtained are :

(i) Dhampur (UP)

(ii) Dholka (Gujarat)

(iii) Voluntary donor, Delhi and a few eyes from Srilanka, USA and Denmark.

(d) No compensation was paid to donors.

Renovation of Kalaikunda Railway Station

6062. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what step his Ministrys have taken or propose to take in order to renovate the Kalaikunda Railway Station (South Eastern Railway); and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) At present there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Generic Names

6063. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that brand names of medicines create a facade behind which manufactures of spurious drugs thrive at the cost of patients; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider introducing generic names and abolish use of brand names ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) & (b) This Ministry has not received any information that brand names of medicines create a facade behind which manufacturers of spurious drugs thrive at the cost of patients.

Based on Hathic Committee's recommendations, Government have amended the relevant portions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act to prohibit the brand names in respect of certain drugs. The amended rules have been struck down by the Delhi High Court. The matter has been taken in appeal with the Supreme Court and it is sub-judice.

Drinking water and toilet facilities at railway station from Kolhapur to Miraj

6064. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that drinking water and toilet facilities in ladies and gents waiting rooms are not upto the mark at the railway station from Kolhapur to Miraj in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) Drinking water and toilet facilities provided in ladies and gents waiting rooms and on the platform on railway stations from Kolhapur to Miraj in Maharashtra are considered satisfactory. However, water coolers are proposed to be provided at Rukadi and Hatkanagale Stations.

Implementation of Pilot Project on Computer Education in Schools of Orissa

6065. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) details of the Pilot project on Computer Education in Schools which has been launched in collaboration with the Department of Electronics and how its implementation is proposed to be expanded in Orissa;

(b) state-wise break-up of schools since 1984 (Year-wise) included in this scheme and particulars of schools in Orissa which were/are selected for the purpose;

(c) funds made available by the Department of Electronics during these years;

(d) names of Resource Centres which organise training to teachers in this respect and number of teachers trained by them State-wise so far; and

(e) the time by which it is proposed to be expanded and whether the same schools will continue to get the computer education or other schools too would be identified/included ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The Computer Literacy and Studies in schools (CLASS) Pilot Project was started in 1984-85 in 248 selected higher secondary schools all over India with the following objectives :—

- (i) to provide students with a broad understanding of computer and its use;
- (ii) to provide hands-on experience;
- (iii) to familiarise the students with the range of computer applications in all walks of human activity and computers' potential as controlling and information processing tool;
- (iv) to demystify computers and to develop a degree of ease and familiarity with computers which would be conducive to developing individual creativity in identifying and developing applications relevant to their immediate environment.

42 institutions mainly I.I.Ts, Universities and other Engineering Colleges having

computer facilities and faculty for training were selected as Resource Centres to give logistic and back-up support to the schools. The NCERT has been entrusted with the responsibility of providing academic support to the Project. The Project has been expanded to cover another 501 schools during 1985-86 and 8 additional Resource Centres have also been included and equipped for the purpose. The extent of further expansion of the Project in all States/UTs including Orissa, will be decided on year to year basis depending on availability of funds.

(b) The State-wise allocation of schools during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given in the attached statement I. The names of schools selected from Orissa is given in the attached statement II.

(c) During 1984-85 and 1985-86 the Department of Electronics allocated Rs. 2.2 crores and 4.00 crores respectively for this project.

(d) The list of Resource Centres where the training was conducted is given in the attached statement III. 700 teachers were trained during 1984-85 and 1018 during 1985-86. State-wise details for 1984-85 are given in the attached statement IV. State-wise information for 1985-86 will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) The Schools already covered under the Project will continue to provide instructions under the programme. The number of additional schools to be covered will be decided on year-to-year basis depending upon the availability of funds and the result of the evaluation of the Pilot Project.

Statement I

List of States/Union Territories Indicating the number of schools allocated for Computer Education Pilot project—1984-85 and 1985-86.

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	1984-85	1985-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	25
2.	Assam	10	21
3.	Bihar	11	31

4.	Gujarat	15	27
5.	Haryana	5	13
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	8
8.	Karnataka	10	20
9.	Kerala	10	18
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15	44
11.	Maharashtra	18	44
12.	Manipur	2	4
13.	Meghalaya	2	4
14.	Nagaland	2	4
15.	Orissa	10	19
16.	Punjab	10	24
17.	Rajasthan	10	24
18.	Sikkim	2	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	16	27
20.	Tripura	2	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	27	63
22.	West Bengal	20	39
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3
24.	Chandigarh Admn.	3	2
25.	Delhi	20	12
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	2
27.	Mizoram	1	2
28.	Pondicherry	1	2
29.	A & N Islands	—	3
30.	Lakshadweep	—	2
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	2

Total : 248 501

Statement II

The schools selected from Orissa for participation in the CLASS Project are :—

1984-85

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Unit IX, Bhubaneswar
2. Demonstration School, Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar.
3. B.J.B. College, Bhubaneswar.

4. R.D. Women's College, Bhubaneswar.
5. Ravenshaw College, Bhubaneswar.
6. Govt. College, Rourkela.
7. S.K. DAV College for Women, Rourkela.
8. Municipal College, Rourkela.
9. Dalmia College, Rajgangpur, Rourkela.
10. ISPAT Higher Sec. School, Sector-14, Rourkela.

1985-86

1. S.B. Women's College, Cuttack.
2. S.C.S: College, Puri.
3. Gopabandhu Science College, Athagarh.
4. Salepur College Cuttack.
5. P.N. College Khurda.
6. Stewart Science College, Cuttack.
7. Christ College, Cuttack.
8. Banki College, Cuttack.
9. Women's College, Rourkela.
10. G.M. College, Sambalpur.
11. Women's College, Sambalpur.
12. Govt. College. Sundargarh.
13. Bhadrak College, Bhadrak.
14. Capital High School Unit III, Bhubaneswar.
15. N.C. College, Jaipur.
16. C.S. Zilla School, Sambalpur.
17. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Paradip Port, Distt. Cuttack.
18. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Puri.
19. Kendriya Vidyalaya, FCI Talchar, P.O. Vikrampur, Distt. Dhenkanal.

Statement III

LIST OF RESOURCE CENTRES

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Regional Engg. College Warangal.
2. Osmania University, Hyderabad.

ASSAM

3. Regional Engineering College, Silchar.
4. Assam Engg. College, Juluk Bari, Gauhati.

BIHAR

5. Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi.
6. Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.

GUJARAT

7. L.D. College of Engineering, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad.
8. M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.

HARYANA

9. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

10. Regional Engineering College, Naseembagh, Srinagar.

KARNATAKA

11. Regional College of Education (NCERT), Mysore.
12. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

KERALA

13. College of Engineering, Engineering College P.O., Trivandrum.
14. University of Cochin, Cochin.

MADHYA PRADESH

15. Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.
16. Technical Teachers Training Institute (T.T.T.I.), Shyamla Hills, Bhopal.

MAHARASHTRA

17. Walchand College of Engineering, Vishram Bagh, Sangli.
18. Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Bombay.
19. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Colaba, Bombay.
20. University of Poona, Pune.

ORISSA

21. Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.
22. Utkal University, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar.

PUNJAB/CHANDIGARH

23. Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala.
 24. Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Sector-26, Chandigarh.
 25. Punjab University, Chandigarh.

RAJASTHAN

26. Malviya Regional Engg. College, Jaipur.
 27. Birla Institute of Technology & Science; Pilani.

TAMIL NADU

28. P.S.G. College of Technology, Peelamedu Post, Coimbatore.
 29. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

TRIPURA

30. Tripura Engg. College, Barjala, Tripura.

UTTAR PRADESH

31. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
 32. Indian Institute of Technology, I.I.T. Post Office, Kanpur.
 38. Motilal Nehru Regional Engg. College Allahabad.
 34. University of Roorkee, Roorkee.
 35. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

WEST BENGAL

36. Bengal Engg. College, Botanic Gardens, Shibpur, Howrah.
 37. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
 38. Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

DELHI

39. Delhi University, Delhi.
 40. Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
 41. NCERT, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

42. College of Engineering, P.O. Formagudi, Goa.

Statement (IV)

Statewise teachers Trained by the Resource Centres during 1984-85.

S. No.	State/U.T.	No. of teachers trained
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30
2.	Assam	28
3.	Bihar	32
4.	Gujarat	41
5.	Haryana	15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12
8.	Karnataka	30
9.	Kerala	28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	43
11.	Maharashtra	54
12.	Meghalaya	4
13.	Manipur	6
14.	Nagaland	5
15.	Orissa	29
16.	Punjab	32
17.	Rajasthan	27
18.	Sikkim	6
19.	Tamil Nadu	45
20.	Tripura	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	77
22.	West Bengal	57
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
24.	Chandigarh	5
25.	Delhi	61
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4
27.	Mizoram	3
28.	Pondicherry	2

Essential Drugs for Treatment of Filariasis

6066. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether essential drugs for the treatment of filariasis are available in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : Diethylcarbamazine is a drug of choice for the treatment of Filariasis and is available in the country. This drug is also supplied by the Central Government to the States endemic for filaria under the National Filaria Control Programme.

Construction of Over Bridges on Thanjavur-Nagore Railway Line

6067. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of over bridges across the Railway line in Nidamangalam on the Thanjavur-Nagore railway line ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the level crossings there cause much delay in the movement of traffic ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to replace the level crossing with bridges ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Railways undertake construction of road/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings jointly with the State Governments on cost sharing basis. The traffic density at the two level crossings at Nidamangalam is very low and does not justify replacement by road over bridges. State Government has also not sponsored any proposal to the Railway in this regard.

Purchase of Serums and Vaccines for Immunisation Programmes

6068. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of serums and vaccines being purchased for immunisation programmes ; and

(b) quantity of each serums and vaccines purchased during the last three years, year-wise alongwith price at which purchased ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No Serum is purchased for National Immunisation Programme. The vaccines being used in the Programme are DPT, DT, TT, Polio, Typhoid, BCG, Measles.

(b) The vaccines purchased during the last three years alongwith the price are shown below :

Vaccine	1983-84	
	Qty. in doses	Cost in Rs.
DPT	2,49,86,000	1,39,77,368
TT (PW)	1,95,80,000	37,64,149
DT	2,09,92,000	69,12,358
Polio	2,78,45,000	1,28,67,756
BCG	1,91,88,000	31,73,759
Typhoid	2,04,91,400	17 12,023
TT (SC)	1,07,85,300	20,67,180
*Measles	1,00,000	

1984-85		
<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Qty. in doses</u>	<u>Cost in Rs.</u>
DPT	3,45,42,300	2,00,62,592
DT	2,81,85,800	92,84,734
Polio	3,13,25,140	1,92,38,305
BCG	1,94,01,5000	36,41,234
Typhoid	1,54,77,500	15,03,388
TT (PW)	2,86,85,300	56,34,646
TT (SC)	1.43,68,500	28,50,309
*Measles	1,00,000	

1985-86 (Provisional figures upto Feb. '86)		
<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Qty. in doses</u>	<u>Cost in Rs.</u>
DPT	3,93,97,000)	
DT	2,28,52,000)	3,84,03,485
TT	3,61,41,000)	
Polio	4,43,69,000	1,90,17,319
Typhoid	2,22,06,400	21,91,380
BCG	1,62,49,000	26,49,706
*Measles	28,20,000	20,32,855

*(Measles vaccines are being provided by UNICEF as commodity assistance).

Payment of Road Tax Through Post Offices

6069. SHRI D.N. REDDY :

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANG-
ALAM :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the arrangements for payment of road tax through Post Offices are being terminated ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) if not, whether this arrangement will be continued and extended to the entire country by all post offices including new licenced post offices and banks and computerised whenever necessary ; and

(d) whether the payment is proposed to be staggered throughout the year as in many other countries to avoid present last minute rush ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) Reference is presumably to the system earlier prevalent in the Union Territory of Delhi where payment of road tax was through the Post Offices. Delhi Administration have intimated that this system has been replaced by the new one with effect from 1-4-86. It is reported that the postal authorities had asked for enhancement of the remuneration per token from Ri. 2.25 to Rs. 7.50, which was considered uneconomic, since 80% of the annual road tax collection are made through the offices of the Directorate of Transport itself. The

collection of road tax in Delhi is now done through the specified branch of Central Bank of India and counters of Automobile Association of Upper India. Directorate of Transport has a plan scheme for computerisation of records in the Directorate in which a date base of road tax collection vehicle-wise is proposed to be generated. The computerised system is in Bombay and Karnataka.

(d) In Delhi, the provision already exists for road tax to be paid on a quarterly basis in case of all categories of vehicles except passenger buses. In case of passenger buses, the tax can be paid monthly. There is at present no proposal for a system of payment on staggered basis throughout the year.

Measures to Reduce Infant Mortality Rate

6070. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where infant mortality rate is considerably high and the reasons therefor ; and

(b) steps taken to reduce the infant mortality rate by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) According to latest S.R.S. estimates of RGI for 1984 the infant mortality rate is highest for U.P. (154/1000 live births) followed by Orissa (130/1000), Rajasthan (122/1000 live births) and M.P. (120/1000 live births).

The infant mortality rate depends on various factors such as age of the mother, frequency of pregnancy, education of the women, quality of mother and child care including immunization etc. This varies from State to State resulting in wide variation of infant mortality.

(b) Steps taken by the Government to reduce infant mortality include expansion of the existing health infrastructure, training of manpower health education, adopt-

ion of 'risk' approach, universal immunisation of children, control of diarrhoeal diseases, prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and supplementary nutrition under I.C.D.S. Scheme.

Primary Health Centres Opened in Maharashtra

6071. SHRI MURLDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres opened during the Sixth Plan and the number of such centres opened in Maharashtra ; and

(b) the number of Primary Health Centres proposed to be opened during the Seventh Plan period in Maharashtra ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) A total number of 3409 Primary Health Centres/Subsidiary Health Centres were established during the 6th Plan period and the number of such Centres opened in Maharashtra was 915 during the 6th Plan period. It is proposed to open 261 PHCs during the 7th plan period in the State.

Opening of Primary Health Centres in Orissa During Seventh Plan

6072. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres proposed to be opened in Orissa during Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the number of Primary Health Centres proposed to be set up in tribal areas in Orissa during the plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The State Government of Orissa propose to establish 80 additional primary health centres during the Seventh Plan period, out of which 10 primary health centres are proposed to be established in tribal areas.

**Formulation of a Code of Conduct
for Teachers**

6073. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commissions on Teachers have suggested the formulation of a code of conduct for the teachers ; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard so far.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of National Commissions on Teachers-I & II including the formulation of a code of conduct for the teachers are under examination of the government.

Universities Overburdened with Administrative Functions

6074. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the universities in India are overburdened with administrative functions resulting in less attention being paid to higher research ; and

(b) if so, what scheme is being contemplated to remedy this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) and (b) The phenomenal expansion of the higher education system has imposed a heavy strain on the existing administrative structure and machinery of universities. The management system of universities has also not been able to cope with the demands of changing circumstances. The question of evolving alternate models for the management of Universities that would strengthen efficiency, effectiveness and initiative of the university system is engaging the attention of Government.

**Introduction of Laser Scalpel Surgery
in India**

6075. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether laser scalpel surgery has proved a great success in surgery abroad ;

(b) whether this has been introduced in this country and if so, at what places and for which types of surgery ; and

(c) whether Indian doctors have been placed in our Embassies in UK, Geneva, Switzerland and other countries to monitor such new findings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Government is aware of the use of laser scalpel surgery in a limited way in some of Western Countries.

(b) Government do not have any specific information as to whether this has been introduced anywhere in the Country.

(c) No, Sir.

National Book Policy

6076. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

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

(a) whether a three-day workshop by National Book Development Council to evolve a national book policy was held in February, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether a liberalisation of the quasi-monopoly enjoyed by Government controlled agencies on Text-books for primary school children was strongly opposed at the conference ;

(c) if so, what were the other steps discussed and whether any recommendations have been put forward before Government ;

(d) if so, whether Government have examined them ; and

(e) if so, how many of those have been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) National Book Development Council set up a Working Group to draft National Book Policy. The Working Group prepared a draft for National Book Policy, which was discussed in a workshop held at New Delhi from 15th to 17th February, 1986.

(b) The working group felt it necessary that text-book production should continue under the charge of public sector. However, they have recommended that publishers in the private sector may be associated in the production of alternate literature within the parameters of the predetermined syllabi to mitigate the deficiencies of single text-book system prevalent in Indian languages.

(c) The working group in their report submitted on 25.3.86 has also made following recommendations ;

Efforts should be made to implement the constitutional guarantee of providing primary education through the mother tongue to the extent possible.

Books in as many languages as possible should be prepared.

Bi-lingual text books should be prepared linking the mother tongue with the school language.

Books should be prepared to ensure a balanced relationship with the environment and development of scientific temper.

(d) and (e) The report is under examination.

Programme to remove urinals and lavatories on Railway Stations

6077. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways had undertaken a programme to remove all existing urinals and lavatories on all railway stations except two in Bombay Division ; and

(b) if so the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Demolition of Structures Surrounding Bombay Airport

6078. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the International Airports Authority of India has taken the decision to remove the structures surrounding Bombay Airport ;

(b) what is the immediate need for this Authority to expand the Airport ;

(c) whether the Airports Authority has made any survey of the these structures ;

(d) if so, what is the nature of these structures ; and for how long the people have been staying there ; and

(e) whether the residents of this area have made any representation or agitated against demolishing the structures ?

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

(b) The encroached area is required for expansion of facilities to cope with the growing traffic at Bombay Airport and to remove the operational hazards to aircraft.

(c) & (d) The International Airports Authority of India have not conducted any survey of the structures.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Construction of Women's Hostels in Colleges

6079. SHRI D.B. PATIL ; Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission has a scheme for construction of hostels for women in colleges and provide assistance to them to the extent of 75 per cent of the approved cost ;

(b) if so, the number of applications received from each State and Union Territory for women's hostels in 1983-84, 1984-85 and April to December, 1985 ; and

(c) the number of applications (State-wise and Union Territory-wise) sanctioned, rejected and pending disposal during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) As a part of the development support provided to the colleges, assistance is also provided for construction of hostels in colleges. The extent of such assistance provided by the Commission for construction of hostel for women is 75% of the approved cost.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

Dredging Operation in Hooghly River by Dredging Corporation of India

6080. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dredging Corporation of India Limited has not conducted any

large-scale dredging operation in the Hooghly River during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that unless such operation is undertaken immediately Calcutta Port will further lose huge revenue that could be expected from the arrivals of large ships at the Port ;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the amount of expenditure incurred on dredging at Calcutta Port area/Hooghly river during the last two years alongwith results achieved ; and

(d) the opinion or advice given by the Calcutta Port Trust regarding the performance of the Corporation and the kind of operation which was required of the Corporation by the Calcutta Port Trust ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Calcutta Port Trust had requested Dredging Corporation of India for deployment of one dredger for dredging along with the Port's own dredgers in the Hooghly River. Accordingly the DCI have deployed their MT Dredge-V for this purpose on a permanent basis. In addition one more dredger was deployed for 2 months during 1985-86. As reported by the Dredging Corporation of India, they had dredged 27.27 lakhs cu. m. in 1984-85 and 36.37 lakhs cu. m. in 1985-86 in river Hooghly.

(b) Calcutta Port have requisitioned for one more dredger from the DCI for permanent deployment in the Hooghly River during 1986-87. The Dredging Corporation of India proposes to deploy MOT Dredge-VI in addition to Dredge-V already working there.

Dredging alone is not the solution. Hence along with maintenance dredging certain river training works are being executed for improvement of depths in the navigational channel.

Deep drafted ships can call at Haldia only and not Calcutta.

(c) The expenditure incurred on dredging at Calcutta Port area is as under :—

		(Rs. in crores)
1984-85	—	27.85
1985-86	—	28.55 (estimated)

Because of the execution of engineering measures including dredging it has been possible to ensure draughts of about 6.5 M to Calcutta and about 8.2 M to Haldia for most of the days in a year.

(d) As per the report of Calcutta Port, the performance of the Dredging Corporation of India is generally satisfactory. Moreover, the Port has posted a senior Commander on the DCI Dredger to pilot and monitor the dredging operations.

Auditing of Accounts of Central Social Welfare Board

6081. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Accounts of the Central Social Welfare Board have been audited for the last three years ;

(b) if so, whether proper utilisation certificates have been obtained for the grants received by it ; and

(c) if not, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS & WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The accounts of Central Social Welfare Board are audited by Auditors appointed by the Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Audited statement of accounts along with Annual Report are submitted to the Government. These are laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament. No separate utilisation certificate in respect of grants received by the Board is obtained.

Concentration of Silt in River Beds

6082. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of mass scale felling of trees the problem of concentration of silt in the river beds has reached alarming stage ;

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of concentration of silt in river beds, the agricultural production and lowlying residential areas are frequently threatened with dire consequences of floods ; and

(c) what affective steps are contemplated to be taken to check the growth of siltage resulting in rising the flood levels of low-lying areas ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARAN AND) : (a) Unplanned large scale felling of trees in the catchment areas and improper land use practices increase the rate of soil erosion resulting in excessive inflow of silt into the rivers.

(b) Excessive sediment inflow into the rivers sometimes raises their bed and flood levels. However, low-lying residential areas are affected by floods even otherwise.

(c) In order to minimise soil erosion from the catchments of the rivers, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. "Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of flood prone rivers of the Gangetic basin" has been in operation since 1980-81 in the Ganga basin States. Besides, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of soil conservation in the catchments of river valley projects is also under operation.

Allocation and Expenditure for Widening of Cuttack Bhubaneswar Section of National Highway No. 5

6083. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state : (a) the total amount allocated and spent on four-laning of National Highway No. 5 from Cuttack to

Bhubaneswar during the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the provision made for this project in the Seventh plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was allocated and spent during (1984-85) on four-laying of National Highway No. 5 from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar.

(b) The Seventh Plan proposals are yet to be finalised.

Proposals for Road Overbridges

6084. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether few proposals for road over-bridges at Sodepur, Belgharia, Jadavpur and Liluah of Eastern Railway and Mourigram, Ramrajatala of South Eastern Railway are under consideration ;

(b) if so, names of the projects where West Bengal Government has already decided to participate on their part ; and

(c) the time by which the works will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) Construction of Road Over Bridges at Sodepur, Belgharia and Jadavpur have already been sanctioned with West Bengal Governments acceptance to bear their share of cost. For providing Road over bridge at Liluah, Mourigram and Ramrajatala, West Bengal Government has not yet sponsored firm proposals with acceptance to bear their share of cost.

(c) The completion of sanctioned works of road over bridges depends on the availability of funds and completion of the road approaches by the State Public Works Department.

Construction of Airport at Tuticorin

6085. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct an airport at Tuticorin in Tirunelveli ;

(b) if so, whether the work will start this year ; and

(c) if not, when it will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) There is a proposal to construct an airport at Tuticorin, but since the Seventh Five Year Plan outlay of the Civil Aviation Sector has been pruned down to Rs. 730.21 crores, as against the recommended outlay of Rs. 2764.07 crores, all the plan proposals have to be revised and their inter-se priority redetermined. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate when Tuticorin project will be taken up.

[Translation]

Income Limit for Award of Post-Matric Scholarship

6086. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the Madhya Pradesh Government regarding raising of the present income limit for the purpose of awarding post-matric scholarships ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

[English]

Propagation of Hindi

6087. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that our National Language Hindi is yet to reach the southern States even after three and a half decades ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the details of organisations getting aid and entrusted with the work of propagation of Hindi Language ;

(d) amount spent by Government during the last three years-organisation-wise ;

(e) whether any complaints of misappropriation of funds by any of the organisations have been received ; and

(f) details of incentives offered to non-Hindi speaking organisations and as well as to individuals, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) It would not be correct to state that Hindi has not reached the Southern States. Under Article 351 of the Constitution, the Government of India is expected to initiate programmes for the development, promotion and propagation of Hindi. These objectives are realised among other things by providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations, institutions and individuals for such activities as organisation of centres for the teaching of Hindi, typing and stenography, purchase of books, publication of textual materials, etc. The Department of Education, under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, have been implementing from the First Five Year Plan a number of programme/schemes in Southern States for the development, promotion and propagation Hindi. These programmes are being implemented through State Governments (except Government of Tamil Nadu), voluntary organisations and other institutions. Among others; these include the establishment of centres/classes for the teaching of Hindi. A large number of students/people in those states have already been benefited so far under these programmes. A large number of students/people have been studying Hindi in various schools, colleges, universities and

other centres which are being run by State Governments, autonomous bodies and voluntary organisations. As a consequence of these and other efforts a large number of persons are available in these States who can speak, write and read Hindi with ease.

(c) and (d) As regards parts (c) and (d) of the Question, it may be stated that under the scheme of financial assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations, grant-in-aid is given to about 149 organisations all over India. These organisations are registered under the Societies Registration Act and are being managed by their own governing bodies etc. The names of the organisations and the grants given by the Government to them during the last three years are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library see No LT 2591/86]

(e) As regards part (e) of the Question, it may be stated that a complaint against the Maharashtra Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Pune has been received in this Ministry. Necessary action to ascertain details has been taken.

(f) The government provides following financial support/incentives to voluntary organisations in the non-Hindi speaking States and individuals :

- (i) Grant-in-aid at the rate of 75% 100% (as the case may be) of the total approved expenditure for the implementation of approved programmes ;
- (ii) Grant.in-aid @ 80% 100% (as the case may be) for bringing out Hindi publication in Hindi ;
- (iii) Scholarships to students belonging to non-Hindi speaking states for the study of Hindi beyond the matriculation stage .
- (iv) No tuition fees are being charged from students belonging to non-Hindi speaking areas for learning Hindi in the centres which have been established by voluntary organisations and which are in receipt of grant-in-aid from this Ministry ;

(v) Scholarships and books are also being made available to students through the concerned organisation ; and

(vi) Hindi books are distributed free of cost to various institutions/libraries.

Suspension of booking of parcels in Kerala Express

6088. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether booking of parcels in the Kerala Express from Delhi to Trivandrum has been suspended ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether such suspension is causing great inconvenience to the public ; and

(d) if so, whether the booking is proposed to be resumed immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Booking of only hard parcel traffic from New Delhi to Trivandrum Central by Kerala Express has been discontinued. Perishables, Cinema Films, Newspapers and passenger's luggage continue to be booked to Trivandrum Central by this train. The hard parcel traffic offered at New Delhi for Trivandrum is being booked to Kochuvelli and is being cleared regularly by Kerala Express.

(b) This has been done to facilitate movement of passengers at Trivandrum Central station which deals with substantial volume of passenger traffic. The hard parcels were causing congestion at the station platforms and therefore the work of booking and delivery of such parcels has been centralised at Kochuvelli station located at a distance of only 6 kms. from Trivandrum Central station. Hard parcels arriving Trivandrum Central by Kerala Express are carried to Kochuvelli centralised parcel office for delivery.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Iodised Salt for Eradication of Goitre Disease in Bihar

6089. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether people living in more than half of the districts in Bihar are affected by goitre disease, according to survey conducted by her Ministry ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to distribute iodised salt for eradication of this disease ;

(c) if so, the names of districts where restriction has been imposed on the sale of ordinary salt and the measures taken to supply iodised salt as per the requirement of the public ; and

(d) whether the Union Government propose to supply iodised salt in adjacent areas also where this disease is likely to spread ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) According to surveys conducted by the Central Goitre Survey Team, the following districts have been identified as goitre endemic :—

1. East Champaran
2. West Champaran
3. Purnea
4. Saharsa
5. Katihar
6. Darbanga
7. Madhubani
8. Saran
9. Sitamarhi
10. Muzzafarpur
11. Santhal Parganas
12. Ranchi
13. Palamau

(b) and (c) At present ban on sale of other than iodised salt in East and West Champaran districts only is imposed by issue of a notification as per P.F.A. Act, 1954 by Government of Bihar.

The State Government have also been requested to issue similar notification in respect of 11 goitre endemic districts under P.F.A. Act, 1954, where the supplies are proposed to be introduced after issue of the notification.

(d) During 1986-87 it is proposed to extend the programme of iodized salt to the entire North Bihar districts so as to cover all the adjoining districts. Apart from the adjoining districts the entire North Eastern States and West Bengal will also be covered.

[English]

Arrangements for Medical Unit in superfast Trains

6090. PROF. M.R. HALDER ; Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for providing Medical Units in superfast trains ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) There is no proposal at present to provide medical units in superfast trains. However, First Aid Boxes of a larger size, which contain 32 items including a Resuscitator Air-bag and Airway-Tubes for managing acute respiratory emergency due to any heart or lung problems, have been provided in the Rajdhani Express trains.

Railway Lines in Central Railway Running in Losses

6091. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of railway lines in the Central Railway which are running in losses and the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the efforts being made to check the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The branch lines on Central Railway owned by the Government which suffered losses during the year 1984-85 are :—

Daund—Baramati

Ait—Konch

Panvel—Uran

Gwalior—Bhind

Gwalior—Shcopurkalan

Dholpur—Tantpur—Sirmuttra

Neral—Matheran

Pa-chora—Jamner

Miraj—Kurduwadi—Latur

The main reasons for losses are low density of traffic and diversion of traffic to road transport.

(b) There is very limited scope to avoid the losses incurred in operating these uneconomic branch lines. However, within the existing constraints, various measures are taken from time to time to increase the earnings and reduce the working expenses of these lines.

Railway lines between Jammu and Udhampur

6092. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the length of railway track laid so far between Jammu and Udhampur ;

(b) whether the process of laying rail line between Jammu and Udhampur has considerably slowed down ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to expedite the laying of railway line ?

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

(b) & (c) The work is being progressed according to availability of resources, which are under severe strain at present.

Special Concession for Transportation of Maruti Car if sent by train from Delhi Cantonment Station

6093. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that special concession is allowed if Maruti car is sent by train from Delhi Cantt ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this special concession is not given in respect of eatables ;

(c) if so, the basis for giving the special concession to Maruti and the amount of loss being suffered by railways every year due to this ;

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider this matter ; and

(e) if so, by what time, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Reduced station-to-station rates were quoted to attract traffic of Maruti Cars to rail, as from Delhi Cantonment to various destinations.

(b) Concessional Parcel rates are already in force for a number of edibles like butter, cream, 'khoa' fruits and vegetables, eggs, fish etc. Reduced station-to-station rates, lower than the prescribed concessional parcel rates, are also quoted from time to time, for fresh fruit traffic like oranges, plantins etc.

(c) Reduced station-to-station rates for Maruti Cars have been quoted as a part of the Railway's marketing strategy

to attract additional traffic for movement by rail. Railways are not incurring any loss on account of transportation of Maruti Cars.

(d) & (e) The existing station-to-station rates for Maruti Car traffic are valid upto 31.10. 1986. The question of continuance or otherwise of these rates thereafter will be examined at that time.

Incentive to Government Employees Having one Child

6094. **SHRI B.K. GADHVI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that Government employees having 2 children are given certain incentives, whereas Government employees having one child only are not given any incentive ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to remove this anomaly ; and

(c) if so, in what way ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Inclusion of Yoga and Naturopathy in New Education Policy

6095. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Yoga and Naturopathy are being considered for inclusion in the new education policy ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) & (b) The new

education policy is under formulation. Various suggestions made for inclusion in the new policy are receiving the attention of the Government.

Prevention and Speedy Treatment of Cancer

6096. SHRI RANJIT SINH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of cancer is showing signs of increase ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for prevention and speedy treatment of cancer ;

(c) whether research on drugs effective for treatment of cancer is being carried out ; and

(d) if so, with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No countrywide survey to determine incidence of cancer has been made. However, owing to the availability of better diagnostic and treatment facilities now available in various parts of the country, the impression one gains is that the incidence of Cancer is showing signs of increase.

(b) Under the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme initiated in 1975, 10 Regional Cancer Centres including Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay (which is under the control of Department of Atomic Energy), 28 Early Cancer Detection Centres and 25 PAP Smear Testing Centres under the Family Welfare Programme have been established. 3 Population Based Cancer Registries at Bangalore, Bombay & Madras and 3 Hospital Tumour Registries at Chandigarh, Dibrugarh, and Trivandrum, all of which are functioning under the administrative control of India. Council of Medical Research, have been established. A grant of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is given for installation of Cobalt Therapy Unit and Rs. 50,000

are given per centre for setting up of Early Cancer Detection Centres to the State Governments/voluntary institutions subject to certain conditions about the availability of accommodation and staff. There are 43 medical colleges institutes having teletherapy facilities and 44 non-medical college institutions having teletherapy facilities in the country.

(c) & (d) Clinical trials to determine the efficacy of various modes of treatment of cancer including drug treatment or chemotherapy are conducted under the auspices of Indian Council of Medical Research. Apart from this few ad hoc research schemes are also underway, while a Task Force project on buccal mucosal cancer (check cancer) are being initiated shortly.

Improving Maintenance of National Highway No. 47 in Kerala

6097. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps which are being considered to improve the maintenance of National Highway No. 47 in Kerala during the monsoon ; and

(b) whether any research is being presently conducted by Central Road Research Institute in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Development and maintenance of National Highways including National Highway No. 47 in Kerala is a continuous process and dependent upon the availability of funds. Repairing of pot-holes, improving drainage conditions of the road and providing fresh surfacing layers are some of the steps taken to improve the maintenance of National Highways.

(b) A research scheme, which aims at evaluating the performance of different types of bituminous surfacings under the traffic and rainfall conditions of NH 47 for different types of base course

combinations has been sanctioned by the Ministry, and it is in progress. The monitoring agency for the same is the Central Road Research Institute.

Production of Electric Locomotives by Jhansi Unit of Bharat Electricals Limited

6098. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jhansi Unit of Bharat Electricals Limited will produce electric locomotives in order to meet the increasing demand of electric locomotives with the progress of electrification in trunk routes ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Chittaranjan Locomotive Works will not be able to cope with the demands of locomotives during Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether the number of locomotives produced in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is less than the target for the year 1985-87 ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. propose undertaking manufacture of electric locomotives and components thereof in their factories at Bhopal and Jhansi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Steps to Increase flow of Traffic at Calcutta Port

6099. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has since been conducted into the causes and circumstances for which Calcutta Port is not attracting foreign ships at the Port ;

(b) whether the outgoing Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust had submitted his report about the prospects and working of the Calcutta Port ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the flow of traffic at the Port and offer better infrastructure facilities to the incoming vessels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Since there is no decline in the number of foreign ships visiting Calcutta Port, the question of enquiring into the causes and circumstances of Calcutta Port not attracting foreign ships does not arise.

(b) No report has been received from the outgoing Chairman about the prospects and working of the Calcutta Port.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The steps taken to increase the flow of traffic at Calcutta Port and offer infrastructural facilities to incoming vessels are listed in the statement below. However, Calcutta port excluding Haldia Docks have reported an increase of 2.8% traffic in 1985-86. Over 1984-85 Haldia Dock has registered an increase of 22.1% in the same period.

Statement

(i) A comprehensive scheme for improvement of draft in the Hooghly Estuary at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.50 crores has been under implementation since 1982 with a view to increase the draft for ships visiting both Calcutta and Haldia.

(ii) New tugs have been procured during Sixth Plan in replacement of old tugs, for handling vessels. In 7th Plan also, three new tugs are proposed to be procured in replacement of old tugs.

(iii) During Sixth Plan, 6 Nos. Rail-Mounted Wharf Cranes and 2 Nos. Yard Cranes were procured for providing better cargo handling facilities. Similarly, 18 Nos. Mobile Cranes with capacity between 6-30 Tonnes were procured during Sixth Plan in replacement of old cranes. During Seventh Five Year Plan, 9 mobile cranes are proposed to be procured in replacement of old cranes.

(iv) At Haldia, an Additional General Cargo Berth is proposed to be constructed during Seventh Plan to cater to increase in flow of traffic.

(v) For improving infrastructural facilities for handling containers at Calcutta, a project costing Rs. 10.36 crores has been undertaken. In addition, one berth in KP Docks has been specially earmarked for handling feeder container vessels.

(vi) A big open area, adjacent to Netaji Subhash Dock, has been developed for storage of empty containers and land in this area has been licenced to various container operating firms for storage of empty containers.

(vii) At Haldia, additional container handling cranes are proposed to be procured during Seventh Plan.

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Bhavnagar-Surendra Nagar Metre Gauge Line into Broad Gauge Line

6100. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have suggested for conversion of Metre Gauge line between Bhavnagar and Surendra Nagar into Broad Gauge line ;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out for conversion of this line into

Broad Gauge line, and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any steps are contemplated of decongest the passenger traffic between Botad and Dola Junction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Representations were received from various sources for the conversion of Bhavnagar-Surendra Nagar MG line into BG. No survey has been carried out therefor.

(c) Dhola-Botad Section of Western Railway is served by three Mail/Express and two Fast Passenger trains which are considered adequate for the level of traffic in the Section. There is no proposal to introduce new train or increase the load of existing trains.

[*English*]

Vacant Posts of Medical Specialists in Central Government Hospitals

6101. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Medical Specialists lying vacant in Government Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi, category-wise ;

(b) the period for which these posts have been lying vacant indicating the period in each case ;

(c) the reasons for the posts remaining unfilled ;

(d) whether it has caused a lot of harm to patient care as well as to teaching of medical students ; and

(e) the time by which these posts are proposed to be filled up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) In case of direct recruitment UPSC takes about 5-6 months in advertising, interviewing the candidates and sending their final recommendations. After acceptance of the recommendations of the Commission, the candidate is medically examined and his/her character and antecedents are verified. SC/ST certificates are also to be verified, where necessary. This takes another 3-4 months. Further, some of the candidates also ask for extension in joining time which also results in delay. In some cases, UPSC nominees do not join in spite of prolonged correspondence and the posts have to be sent to UPSC for fresh recruitment action. In some other cases,

UPSC do not find suitable candidates in certain specialities e.g. Neurology, Plastic Surgery, Thoracic Surgery, Forensic Medicine etc. Similarly in promotion cases also it takes some time to implement the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committees.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Action to fill up the vacant post has already been initiated. Candidate recommended or to be recommended by UPSC can be posted only after completion of the requisite formalities. However, it is not possible to indicate the exact date by which the posts would be filled.

Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

Non-Teaching Specialist Sub-Cadre

	Total Posts	Filled	Vacant
Specialist Gr. I	32	26	6
Specialist Gr. II	43	35	8

S. No.	Designation of the post	No. of posts vacant	Date of vacancy	Action taken to fill up the post
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Specialist Gr. I

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---|------------|--|
| 1. | Dy. Director (Rehabilitation) | 1 | 13.11.1982 | The candidate recommended by UPSC already promoted. Requisition to be sent to UPSC after revision of qualification. |
| 2. | Senior Anaesthetist | 1 | 06.01.1986 | Recommendations of Departmental Promotion Committee received. Are in advanced stage of processing. |
| 3. | Sr. Plastic Surgeon | 1 | 01.09.1983 | A requisition has been sent to UPSC on 21.3.1986 for direct recruitment. |
| 4. | Sr. Thoracic Surgeon | 1 | 19.11.1984 | UPSC has no names to recommend. Fresh requisition required to be sent in Sept., 86. Post being operated at lower level on <i>ad-hoc</i> basis. |

5. Sr. Cardiologist	1	12.09.1985	UPSC advertised the post on 16.2.86. Being operated at lower level on ad-hoc basis.
6. Sr. Neurologist	1	13.11.1982	Being operated at lower level on regular basis.
Specialist Gr. II			
1. Physician	1	18.12.1985	The post is to be filled by transfer.
2. Plastic Surgeon	1	28.02.1986	S.C. Candidate not available. Fresh requisition to be sent in May, 86.
3. Radiologist	1	10.09.1985	Post being offered to UPSC nominee.
4. Asstt. Director (Training)	1	06.02.1986	Requisition sent to UPSC.
5. Venerologist	1	29.08.1985	Requisition sent to UPSC.
6. Nephrologist	1	04.10.1985	The post is being re-designated.
7. Psychiatrist	1	08.11.1985	Requisition pending with UPSC.
8. Serologist	1	02.12.1985	Requisition being sent to UPSC.

Teaching Specialist Sub-Cadre Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi

		Total	Filled	Vacant
Professor		25	21	4
Assoc. Prof.		16	15	1
Asstt. Prof.		72	64	8

S. No.	Designation of the Post	No. of posts vacant	Date of vacancy	Present position reg. filling
1.	Professor of Obst. & Gynaecology	1	17.4.1984	Recommendation of the DPC received and are being processed.
2.	Professor of Medicine	2	1.10.1985 2.12.1985	
3.	Professor of Ortho-Surgery	1	15.1.1986	The post has been advertised on 22.3.1986.
4.	Assoc. Professor of Ortho. Surgery	1	24.4.1985	Offers of appointment issued and joining awaited.
5.	Assistant Prof. of Medicine	1	19.6.1985	
6.	Assistant Prof. of paediatrics	2	13.3.1984 16.7.1984	
7.	Assistant Prof. of Anatomy	2	(i) 11.10.1984 (ii) 24.11.1984	
8.	Asstt. Prof. of Radiology	1	20.3.1986	Recommendations received and being processed.
9.	Asstt. Prof. of Anaesthesiology	1	13.7.1982	The post has been advertised on 8.2. 1986.
10.	Asstt. Prof. of Micro-Biology	1	7.4.1986	Requisition sent to the UPSC.

Steps against Spread of Rabies among Doctors of Safdarjung Hospital

6102. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI B L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) whether the rabies has spread among the Safdarjung Hospital doctors ;

(b) whether it is a highly communicable disease with hundred per cent mortality rate ; and

(c) if so, what preventive measures have been taken against the spread of this dreadful disease ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No case of rabies has developed among the doctors of Safdarjung Hospital except Dr. Mehrotra 2nd Year Resident Doctor who died of rabies infection on 17.3. 1986.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) All the contacts in Safdarjung Hospital have been given anti-rabies vaccine injections.

Translation]

State-wise Per Capita Expenditure on Education During Seventh Plan

6103. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) the State-wise per capita amount proposed to be spent on education during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether there is a proposal to grant special Central assistance during this plan period to the States where the percentage of literacy is below the national average ; and

(c) if so, the amount proposed to be given to Uttar Pradesh as special Central grant ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statewise Per Capita Plan Provision for Education Including Art and Culture and Sports and Youth Welfare During Seventh Five Year Plan—State Sector

Sl. No.	States	Per Capita Plan Provision including Art and Culture and Sports and Youth Welfare
1	2	3. (in Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.74
2.	Assam	81.58
3.	Bihar	41.87
4.	Gujarat	27.69
5.	Haryana	112.09
6.	Himachal Pradesh	137.66
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	123.31
8.	Karnataka	32.20
9.	Kerala	26.64
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37.02
11.	Maharashtra	46.94
12.	Manipur	232.00
13.	Meghalaya	220.13
14.	Nagaland	260.00
15.	Orissa	61.40
16.	Punjab	60.58
17.	Rajasthan	55.77
18.	Sikkim	933.33
19.	Tamil Nadu	59.28
20.	Tripura	129.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	27.14

1	2	3
22.	West Bengal	53 69
23.	A. & N. Islands	920.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	750.00
25.	Chandigarh	520.83
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	807.70
27.	Delhi	388.00
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	326.00
29.	Lakshadweep	1137.50
30.	Mizoram	405.00
31.	Pondicherry	669.17

NOTE : Estimates of population in 1985 are based on 1981 census figures.

[English]

Strikes at Cochin Port During 1985

6104. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of strikes at Cochin Port during 1985 ;

(b) the number of man-days lost as a result thereof ;

(c) the reasons for those strikes ; and

(d) the financial loss due to those strikes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) During 1985, there was only one strike by the employees of Cochin Port i.e. from 23-5-1985 to 10-6-1985 by Porterage Executive Staff in order to press their demand for payment of 10% extra wages for extra hours of duty. As a result of this strike, 3463 man-days were lost directly and 9161 man-days were lost indirectly.

(d) It is not possible to quantify the financial loss due to the strike.

Compensation for Clothes Torn of Passengers due to Poor Maintenance of DTC Buses

6105. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether compensation is paid to the passengers by Delhi Transport Corporation on their complaint that their clothes were torn due to the poor maintenance of DTC buses and private buses plying under DTC operation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount paid as compensation to passengers on such complaints during 1-1-1985 to 31-1-1986 ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) No such occasion has arisen so far. However, under General Civil Law, if due to negligence of DTC any damage is caused, a claim can be made.

(c) During the period one complaint claim was received on the ground that the Bushirt of the commuter was torn due to condition of the bus. On investigation, it was however found that the damages were not due to any defect in the condition of the bus.

Banaspani-Jakhapura Rail Line in Orissa

6106. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated in 1986-87 budget for the construction of second phase rail link of Banaspani Jakhapura railway line in Orissa ?

(b) whether the amount provided for that rail link is inadequate ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the efforts proposed to be made in expediting the construction of the above link keeping in view its importance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Only a token allotment of Rs. 1000 has been made.

(c) and (d) First phase of the rail line i.e. from Jakhapura to Daitari was opened to traffic in March, 1981. There has been hardly any worthwhile traffic generated on this line. The work on the remaining section can be considered when resource position improves, subject to prospects of adequate traffic.

Discovery of Bloodless Plasma Scalpel Surgery

6107. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
SHRI D.N. REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) whether a new bloodless plasma scalpel surgery has been discovered and perfected by USSR surgeons and if so, details thereof and when it is likely to be introduced in India ; and

(b) whether this surgery is considered even superior to laser surgery ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) (Government do not have any information on the new plasma scalpel surgery developed by USSR.

Reimbursement of Expenditure by International Olympics Committee

6108. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the International Olympics Committee has taken a decision to meet some of the accommodation costs and related expenditure incurred by countries which took part in 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles ; and

(b) if so, whether India has asked for re-imbusement of any share of expenditure incurred on 1984 Olympics ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) : According to the Indian Olympic Association, the International Olympic Committee, through the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), had declared that 4 competitors and 2 officials (a total of 6 personnel), could be sent by each affiliated National Olympic Committee (NOC) to participate in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games, whose board and lodging expenses, would be borne by the International Olympic Committee. The Indian Olympic Association took advantage of the offer made by the International Olympic Committee which met the expenditure on the six persons accordingly.

Purchase of Airbus A-320

6109. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADKHI PATIL :
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether contracts have been signed for acquiring Airbus A-320 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time schedules for the delivery of the aircraft ; and

(c) the total cost of aircraft and the foreign assistance received or expected and terms thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The purchase agreement with M/s. Airbus Industries for the acquisition of 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft with an option for additional 12 aircraft, for delivery during April, 1989 to March, 1990 and August, 1990 to January, 1991 respectively was signed on the 15th March, 1986.

(c) The firm purchase price of the 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft is \$ 773, 587, 740 (Rs. 928.31 crores). The financing pattern for meeting the foreign exchange cost of the project has not yet been decided.

Variations in Standard of Central Schools

6110. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether these are general complaints to the effect that the standard in the Central Schools varies from region to region ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the standard and bring in greater uniformity in the standard of Central Schools of different regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) There are no complaints but standards as reflected through the examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, vary from region to region.

(b) The steps being taken and envisaged include : programme of remedial instruction for weak students and enrichment education for bright students, improvement of professional competence of staff and intensive academic supervision.

Railway Standing Committee and Railway Station Consultative Committee, Asansol

6111. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Standing Committee to be formed with the Railway officials and Municipal Commissioners of Asansol is being kept in abeyance ;

(b) whether Railway Station Consultative Committee at Asansol is also practically defunct ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No such Committee has been constituted by the Railway.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposals for Declaration of National Highways in Karnataka

6112. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has sent proposals to his Ministry for declaring certain State roads as National Highways ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State Road	Length in Kms.
1	2	3
1.	Bangalore-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join N.H. No. 17)	... 385
2.	Gooty on [N.H. No. 7 in Andhra Pradesh Guntakal Bellary-Hospet-Koppal-Gadag-Hubli-Karwar (to join N.H. No. 17)	... 422
3.	Belgaum-Bijapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad (to join N.H. No. 9).	... 364
4.	Belgaum - Bagalkot - Raichur - Mehboobnagar in Andhra Pradesh.	... 336
5.	Tumkur-Arasikere-Shimoga-Sagar-Honnavar (to join N.H. No. 17).	... 332
6.	Mysore-Nanjangud-Gundlupet-Ooty-Coimbatore (to join in N.H. No. 47 in Tamil Nadu)	... 80
7.	Chitradurga - Holalkere - Hosadurga-Chickmagalur-Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore (to join N.H. 17).	... 283
8.	Mysore-Srirangapatna-Nagarmangala - Chicknayakanayakanhalli-Huliyur-Bellary-Shahapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad (to join N.H. No. 9).	... 678
9.	Dharwar-Londa-Ahmed-Panaji (to join N.H. No. 17).	... 95
10.	Padubidri-Karkala-Sringeri-Thirthahalli-Shikaripur-Shiralkopa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Hungund.	... 550
11.	Sira (on N.H. No. 4 Bangalore-Poona Road) Madhugiri Gowribidanur-Chickballapur Chintamani-Srinivasapur-Mulbagal (on N.H. No. 4, Bangalore-Madras Road).	... 160
Total :		<u>3,685 Kms.</u>

Subarnarekha Irrigation Project

6113. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to expedite the execution of inter-State Subarnarekha irrigation project ; and

(b) the amount borne by the State Governments of Orissa, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Central Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Outlays for the project have been earmarked in the VII Plan. The project is also included under World Bank assistance. Out of the likely expenditure of Rs. 129.01 crores on the project incurred by Bihar upto March, 1986, Orissa has contributed Rs. 13.16 crores till January, 1986 and West Bengal has not paid any amount. The Government of Uttar Pradesh and Central Government are not to pay towards construction of the project.

Setting up more Vocational Education Centres

6114. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up more vocational education centres in the rural areas to meet the local needs with the simultaneous provision of opportunities to absorb the local people for gainful employment; and

(b) if so, what are the State-wise targets in this regard for the current year as well as for the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) There is a Central Scheme of Community Polytechnics, under which selected Polytechnics are identified to serve as focal points for transfer of technology including vocational education and promoting rural development on scientific lines. Under the scope of the Scheme, these Community Polytechnics are able to set up extension centres in rural areas to meet identified local needs for vocational/skill training through short-term non-formal courses in various trades. Recently, 61 additional Polytechnics have been covered under the scheme. These, in turn, will set up more extension centres in rural areas.

(b) No specific State-wise targets for establishing extension centres in rural areas have been laid down under this Scheme.

Methods in Ayurveda to cure AIDS

6115. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the claims of some Ayurveda Physicians that there are methods in Ayurveda to cure AIDS have come to the notice of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to provide sufficient financial assistance for promoting Ayurveda research in this field ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) & (b) Some claims in this regard have come to the notice of the Government. The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha which is concerned with the research schemes in Ayurveda has no such proposal for the present before it.

The Indian Council for Medical Research have reported that a few leading Ayurvedic experts of India have also been included as Members of the ICMR Task Force on AIDS. If, based on well designed plan of study, applications for grant-in-aid are received by ICMR, the schemes will be considered by the concerned Expert Group and action taken according to their recommendations.

Difficulties in Getting Medicines from CGHS Dispensaries

6116. SHRI MOOLCHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing system of issue of medicine to CGHS beneficiaries is both cumbersome as well as causing avoidable harassment to the patients as is evident from the fact that when the beneficiaries go to the dispensary with prescription they are told that some of the medicines will have to be indentend from Super Bazar and when they go to dispensary again they are informed that medicines are not available in Super Bazar; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures Government are taking to improve the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SARI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) & (b)

Medicines which are not available in a dispensary at a particular point of time are indented from M/s Super Bazar and supplied to the beneficiaries. In case of immediate necessity, the beneficiary can obtain an authority from the Medical Officer Incharge or Medical Officer on emergency duty for supply of urgent medicines by M/s Super Bazar without any payment. This facility is available round the clock.

Cure for Severe Aplastic Anaemia

6117. SHRI P.R. RUMARMANG-ALAM :
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a cure for severe aplastic anaemia (SAA) has been found through foetal liver infusion and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether field trials have been found to be safe and effective method and if so, whether this will be tried and extended to the rest of the country; and

(c) whether the group working on this has been rewarded and recognised suitably ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Medical Oncology, Rotary Cancer Hospital at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, has found foetal liver infusion beneficial in 60% of cases suffering from severe aplastic anaemia. Few patients have been cured also. However, more work is needed before aplastic anaemia can be considered curable with the help of foetal infusion.

(b) The studies available so far have found this method quite safe, simple and inexpensive. More studies are required to be undertaken in this field for improving the understandings as well as the performance of this therapy.

(c) The Indian Council of Medical Research, an autonomous organisation

under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, have awarded its two prestigious prizes to Dr. Vinod Kochupillai, Associate Professor of Medicine AIIMS, New Delhi—

(i) Shakuntala Amir Chand Prize in 1981 for her contribution in Fetal liver transplantation in aplastic anaemia

(ii) Raja Ravi Sher Singh of Kalsia Memorial Cancer Research Award of 1985 for her outstanding work on Fetal liver infusion and acute myeloid leukaemia.

Reforms in Rules and Regulations of University Grants Commission

6118. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate any basic reform in the work ethos of University Grants Commission;

(b) whether procedures, rules and regulations of the University Grants Commission are out of date requiring changes to bring these in tune with the modern requirements;

(c) whether Government propose to keep the Central Universities out of the ambit of the University Grants Commission; and

(d) whether Government propose to decentralise University Grants Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) As a statutory body, the UGC is competent to frame various programmes, prescribe the procedures and method of their implementation, and monitor and evaluate the performance of such programmes. The Commission is endeavouring to bring about such modifications in procedures, etc., which the circumstances demand.

(c) and (d) No such proposals are under the consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Women's College in Danapur

6119. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether voluntary organisations of Danapur have demanded land from the Railway Administration for opening a Women's College (Mahila Mahavidyalaya) there;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the details of the assistance given by the Railways to the educational institutions in Danapur so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no demand from any voluntary organisation for land from Railway Administration for opening a Women's College at Danapur.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Railway land and buildings on nominal licence fee/rent/maintenance charges have been given to four non-Railway educational Institutions at Danapur.

[*English*]

Demand for Additional Flight between Bombay and Trivandrum

6120. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the introduction of an additional daily flight between Bombay and Trivandrum; and

(b) the average number of passengers travelling in this sector and the steps Government have taken to clear the large inflow of passengers regularly stagnated at Bombay due to non-availability of flight ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SARI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As against a seating capacity of 275, the average number of passengers carried per flight between Bombay and Trivandrum during the period September '85 to February '86 has never exceeded 241. The passenger load on this sector, therefore, does not justify operation of an additional daily service. Indian Airlines, however, operates additional flights to clear the rush during vacations or holidays during festivals.

Penalties of Shipping Corporation of India for Short Landed Cargo

6121. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bombay Customs Authorities have imposed heavy penalties on the Shipping Corporation of India amounting to Rs. 9.10 crores in cases of short landed cargo;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether six Japanese insurance companies have also filed a suit against Shipping Corporation of India for recovery of damage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Bombay Customs Authorities have imposed customs penalties on the SCI from April 1985 to February 1986 for short landing of cargoes involved in 34 voyages of SCI vessels which called at Bombay Port during the period 1978-79 to 1982-83 and one voyage which called during 1985-86. These penalties are usual on short landing of cargoes with a view to recoup loss of refund of Customs Duty to the concerned importers. The total penalties imposed by the Customs Authorities on 35 cases is Rs. 95.43 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of the suits filed are as follows :—

S. No.	Name of Plaintiff	No. of Cartons damaged	Claim Amount (in Japanese Yen)
1.	Taisho Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.	4860	122,781,799
2.	Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.	5304	135,928,502
3.	Fuji Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.	600	5,535,785
4.	Nippon Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.	2422	38,634,692
5.	Nissan Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.	1602	9,572,980
6.	Nisshin Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.	500	6,163,650
		15288	318,617,408

or Rs. 1,77,30,518/- (Approx.)

Annual Admissions in Aligarh Medical College

6122. SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aligarh Medical College has increased the number of annual admissions from 50 to 100 without the approval of the Medical Council of India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Medical Council of India has proposed derecognition of MBBS degree of the Aligarh Muslim University ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Medical Council of India has informed that the Aligarh Medical College has increased the number of admission from

50 to 100. The Council carried out an inspection in September, 1985 to evaluate the existing facilities with a view to consider any increase in the number of admissions. The Executive Committee considered the inspection report containing deficiencies in respect of the teaching staff, bed strength, accommodation, library, laboratories and equipment and was of the view that the increase in the seats cannot be allowed. The Aligarh Muslim University and the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh were addressed to take necessary action on the views of the Executive Committee and intimate the action taken thereon. The reply received from the Aligarh Muslim University was considered by the Executive Committee of the Council and it requested the President of the Medical Council of India to take up the matter with the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University. The Council would re-inspect the College to ascertain whether the College fulfils the requirement of 50 admissions and whether facilities are available for increasing the number of seats from 50 to 100 per year after receipt of the report from the Aligarh Medical College.

**Opening of National Sports Complexes
in States**

6123. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open National Sports Training Complexes in the States;

(b) if so, the policy regarding opening of the sports complexes in States;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have sent any proposal for setting up such complexes; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) It is the policy of Government to encourage establishment by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations of sports complexes so that such complexes can be used for training/coaching of sports persons and also for holding tournaments. A central grant subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs or 25% of the approved cost of the sports complex, whichever is less, is available for the purpose. It is for the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations to take advantage of the central grant. However, national-level training facilities can be at the national-level only and the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala with its South Centre at Bangalore and East Centre at Calcutta is already providing such facilities. The Institute is also opening a North-East Centre at Imphal and in due course also at Gauhati. It has also plans to start Regional Centres in other parts of the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Compensation to Victims of Train
Accident at Khagaria Railway
Station**

6124. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any compensation has been paid by Government to the injured and to the dependents of the deceased persons involved in the train accident at Khagaria Railway Station on 10 March, 1986; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) No application for claim has been filed by those injured in this accident before the ex-officio Claims Commissioner, the District Judge of Khagaria. An exgratia payment of Rs. 11,000/- has been made to the injured persons. There was no case of death due to this collision.

[*English*]

**Youth Hostels Established under
Youth Hostel Scheme**

6125. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) number of Youth Hostels established under Youth Hostel Scheme in the country, State and Union Territory-wise ;

(b) the rates of accommodation charges and details of facilities provided in these hostels ; and

(c) details of new hostels proposed to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

The Youth Hostels established under the Youth Hostel Scheme in the country, State and Union Territories-wise, are as under :—

1. Amritsar (Punjab)
2. Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
3. Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)

4. Dalhousie (Himachal Pradesh)
5. Darjeeling (West Bengal)
6. Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat)
7. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
8. Jaipur (Rajasthan)
9. Mysore (Karnataka)
10. Madras (Tamil Nadu)
11. Nainital (Uttar Pradesh)
12. Panaji (Goa)
13. Panchkula (Haryana)
14. Patnitop (J & K)
15. Port Blair (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)
16. Puri (Orissa)
17. Trivandrum (Kerala)
18. Pondicherry

2. The rates presently enforced in the Youth Hostels (Dormitory accommodation with common toilet and bathroom facilities) are Rs. 5/- per person per day in plains and Rs. 6/- per person per day in the hills for members of Youth Hostel Association of India, bonafide students and youth under 20 years of age. For non-members/non-students and persons above the age of 20, the charges are Rs. 8/- in the plains and Rs 10/- in the hills, per person per day. The above charges include the cost of linen and use of facilities in the member's kitchen. Normally, only cafeteria or snack bar facilities are provided at the Youth Hostels. Catering is undertaken by the Warden either directly or through on non profit no loss basis.

3. The details of new hostels proposed to be established are as follows :—

Seven Youth Hostels at Shillong, Dimapur, Imphal, Agra, Namchi, Itanagar and Patna are in different stages of construction. The youth hostels at Gauhati, Agartala and Aizwal will be taken up as soon as land is made available by the State Governments. The construction of youth hostels at Tirupati and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Kurukshetra (Haryana), Ernakulam and Calicut (Kerala), Gwalior and Jabalpur (Madhya

Pradesh), Tura (Meghalaya), Gopalpur-on-Sea (Orissa), Tirunelveli and Madurai (Tamil Nadu) and Patiala (Punjab) has been approved.

4. Youth Hostel Scheme is conceived as a joint venture between Central and the State Governments. While the Central Government bears the cost of construction of youth hostels, State Governments provide fully developed plot of land free of cost, with water and electricity connections, approach road and staff quarters. Depending upon the availability of land, it is proposed to construct upto 60 youth hostels during the 7th Five Year Plan.

Construction of School Buildings in Rural Areas

6126. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount at present sanctioned by Government for construction of a school building in rural areas is not sufficient for the purpose ;

(b) whether Government propose to increase this amount to atleast Rs. 50 thousand per school ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) School education, including provision per school building, is being looked after by State Governments. The Government of India generally does not provide funds through its budget for school buildings. However, the VIIIth Finance Commission has recommended devolution of funds amounting to Rs. 15617.52 lakhs for construction of 36999 additional buildings for primary schools in 11 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal. The

Finance Commission adopted a unit cost of Rs. 40,000 for a school building of two class rooms in States other than hill States. In the case of hill States the unit cost was taken at Rs. 52,000. In view of the cost escalation, the Inter Ministerial Empowered Committee constituted by the Finance Commission has decided to allow the State Governments an increase upto 30 per cent in the unit cost.

**Computerised reservations in
Indian Airlines**

6127. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have embarked on a computerisation programme of reservations in Indian Airlines ;

(b) if so, the number of days in 1985 that the computer system has broken down for any period of time at any of the offices of Indian Airlines in Delhi and Bombay ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the lack of any standby arrangements for reservation on Indian Airlines on occasions of computer failure ;

(d) the reasons for failure or breakdown of computers ; and

(e) the time by which standby arrangements are proposed to be provided ?

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

(b) The up-time of the computer system is maintained at over 98%. Only on one occasion was the computer system down for about 18 hours due to the failure of both the UPS (Un-interrupted Power Supply) systems.

(c) The computer has a built-in system which gives the booking status report for all the flights departing from each station during that day for use as a stand-by in case of computer failure.

(d) At the outstations the failure is generally due to a break in the communication link or power supply.

(e) Stand-by arrangements for alternative power supply already exist at all but two of the existing 16 CRT stations. At these two stations also Diesel Generator sets will be provided soon, after permission from the building owners has been obtained.

**Aerial Survey of Ground Water
Resources of Bihar**

6128. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any aerial survey has been made of the ground water resources of Bihar ;

(b) if so, with what results ; and

(c) if not, whether there is any programme for such survey when the JRS satellite becomes available ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) General aerial surveys of Bihar State have been carried out by the Indian Air Force and other agencies. The Central Ground Water Board has utilised the aerial photographs and satellite imagery of the Kasai and Subernarekha river basins for reassessment of the groundwater resources of the region. The results of the Board's interpretations would be available after field checks and drilling operations are completed. The Central Ground Water Board would also make use of satellite imagery to be acquired through IRS-I for the same purpose.

**Raising Standard of Sports by Sports
Authority of India**

6129. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the Sports Authority in India has been able to make its contribution in raising the standard of sports in the country since its inception ;

(b) the particulars of the training camps held during the last three years and the number of trainees who could improve their standard to qualify for All India level sports ;

(c) whether the Sports Authority of India is merely duplicating the work done by the Institute of Sports at Patiala ; and

(d) what new role has been assigned to Sports Authority of India so that it can play a more independent meaningful role than at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (d) : A statement is given below.

Statement

The Sports Authority of India, during the period of its short existence, has made a positive contribution to the raising of sports standards by concentrating on spotting and nurturing of talent among children. The Sports Authority of India has in this context launched a scheme of National Sports Talent Contest in which, about 5 lakhs children participated. The Sports Authority of India has selected 158 talented children this year, for training and coaching in schools to be adopted by it for the purpose. The Sports Authority of India has also held 27 coaching camps for children so far. Since the Sports Authority of India is concentrating on children, the results of its efforts will be seen only after a few years.

The Sports Authority of India is also paying special attention to the raising of sports standards in special areas such as tribal areas and development of indigenous games and rural sports. With a view to creating sports consciousness among the people, the Sports Authority of India has been organising a number of mass races in different cities of the country.

There is no duplication in the functions of the Sports Authority of India and the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala as the functions of the Sports

Authority of India have been clearly defined to avoid any duplication. The broad role of the Sports Authority of India according to the functions assigned to it, is to broad base sports by promoting the concept of sports for all, to spot and nurture new talent at a young age, to provide facilities through its stadia and otherwise for holding of sports tournaments and to promote sports consciousness among the people.

Air Hostess Suffering from AIDS

6130. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the first case of AIDS disease had come to India when an Air-Hostess of Air India was declared to be a carrier of AIDS recently ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to avoid spreading of this dreaded disease in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Measures for Safety and Convenience of Pedestrians in Delhi

6131. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether several roads in Delhi have no zebra crossings, pedestrian walk signals, pedestrian walk-paths and subways ;

(b) whether pedestrian walk-paths wherever they exist are used by vendors or for parking ; and

(c) the details of the measures proposed for the safety and convenience of pedestrians on Delhi Roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The development and maintenance of roads in Delhi including provision of measures for safety and convenience for pedestrians is the responsibility of several agencies like the Public Works Department of Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Traffic Police. According to information received from these agencies, all main roads in Delhi are provided with Zebra crossings, while foot-over bridges or sub-ways have been provided at some important locations. Signals have also been provided for the pedestrians at signalised intersections. However all roads in Delhi are not provided with above safety measures.

(b) Yes, Sir. Walk-paths on certain roads are encroached upon. However, regular operations are carried out to remove these.

(c) (i) New Delhi Municipal Committee have proposed to construct twenty Sub-ways for Pedestrians in its area.

(ii) Removal of encroachments/obstructions/vendors wherever they exist or come up.

(iii) Paving of foot-paths subject to availability of funds.

(iv) Provision of guard railing wherever essential.

(v) Marking of Zebra crossings.

(vi) Provision of speed breakers wherever essential,

(vii) Delhi Traffic Police by regulation and enforcement work tries to give clear right of way to Pedestrians at important intersections. Help of Traffic Wardens, who are selected citizens, volunteers from National Service Scheme, Home Guards is taken in this work.

(viii) Road Safety education through lectures, demonstrations, distribution of literature, press, radio and T.V. etc. is given to both motorists and Pedestrians by Delhi Traffic Police to train them in pro-

per use of roads. Attention is also given to children education in road safety.

Research Work Destroyed by Termites in J.N.U.

6132. **PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH :
SHRI D.N. REDDY :**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that valuable research work of a number of scholars accomplished after years of efforts has been completely destroyed by termites at the Academic and Evaluation Branch of the Jawaharlal Nehru University ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken to ensure safety of the valuable records ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, no research work has been destroyed. However, on account of seepage in walls, some damage was caused to 12 M.Phil. dissertations and 4 Ph.D. theses, which were stored in a built-in cupboard. Additional copies of these documents are available with the University.

The University has provided alternate storage facilities for the research papers. Steps have also been taken to control pests like termites to ensure safety of the papers and documents in the custody of the University.

Financial Assistance to Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha

6133. **SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) the quantum of financial assistance provided by Government to the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and how they are accountable to Government and whether any periodical evaluation is done ;

(b) whether some irregularities have come to the notice of the Government during the last couple of years in the matter of ad-hoc appointment of Directors of the Council, if so, what action was taken ; and

(c) whether any procedures for appointment and removal of such Directors is under consideration of the Government and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 4.19 crores was provided to the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The quantum of financial assistance varies from year to year. The Ministry is represented on the Governing Body of the Council. The Government has also the powers to issue directives to the Council. Annual Report and Audited Statement of Accounts are presented to the Parliament through the Ministry.

(b) & (c) No irregularities have come to the notice of the Government in the matter of ad-hoc appointment of Director of the Council. The Director was appointed on ad-hoc basis on 31.5.82 by the President in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Rules and Regulations of the Council. This ad-hoc appointment was terminated by the President on 14.12.1984. Director of the Council is appointed by the Governing Body with the prior approval of Central Government.

Use of Godavari Waters

6134. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state ;

(a) the quantum of the water resources of the river Godavari being utilized by the various States at present, State-wise ;

(b) what is the percentage of water being utilized vis-a-vis the quantum going into the sea ;

(c) whether any comprehensive proposal for utilization of these waters is being formulated ; and

(d) whether Polavaram project will be cleared by the Central Government to utilize the water which is going waster ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d) The various basin States have plans to utilise Godavari waters in terms of the decision of the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal (1980). The National Water Development Agency set up by the Government of India is also investigating schemes for optimum development and utilisation of the water resources of the peninsular rivers including the Godavari. Even after completion of all projects certain flood flows of the Godavari will discharge into the sea.

On the Polavaram Project on the Godavari submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government the Central Water Commission has sought clarifications from the State Government on various aspects of project Planning. Clearance to the project would be considered on receipt of full information from the State Government.

Central Assistance for Irrigation Projects

6135. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre is contemplating to give direct assistance to States for completing important irrigation projects ;

(b) if so, whether the modalities have since been worked out and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the names of the irrigation projects which will come under the purview of this new scheme ?

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

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Facility of Hostel Subsidy to Children of Railway Employees Residing in Hostels

6136. **SHRI MANIK SANYAL :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission (Central) vide para 16 of Chapter 59 of the Report had recommended that "it is necessary to extend the facility of hostel subsidy to the children residing in the hostels of all recognised schools" ;

(b) if so, whether any circular has been issued by the Railway Board in this regard and if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the absence of a school of requisite standard at the place of working of the employee should be taken into consideration as "compelling circumstances" for payment of hostel subsidy even if the employee is not transferred during his service period from one station to another ; and

(d) whether the rules framed for payment of educational assistance are applicable on the same terms and conditions for payment of hostel subsidy also, except for the difference in rate of payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The recommendations of the Third Pay Commission are on these lines.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is not permissible as per extent orders.

(d) No, Sir.

Holiday Homes

6137. **SHRI MANIK SANYAL :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Holiday Homes built State-wise ;

(b) the number of new Holiday Homes built during the last three years, yearwise ; and

(c) the criterion laid down for allotment of Holiday Homes to different categories of employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The total number of Holiday Homes built statewide is as per details given below :—

S. No.	State	Total Number of Holiday Homes Built Statewise
1.	Bihar	2
2.	Goa	1
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
5.	Karnataka	1

1	2	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1
7.	Maharashtra	6
8.	Meghalaya	1
9.	Orissa	2
10.	Rajasthan	2
11.	Tamilnadu	4
12.	Uttar Pradesh	6
13.	West Bengal	2
Total		33

(b) One Holiday Home was built during the last three years at Darjeeling in West Bengal on N.F. Railway in 1983. Work on following holiday homes is in progress :—

Andhra Pradesh—1
Tamil Nadu —2

(c) Holiday Homes are allotted to different categories of employees on first come first basis on receipt of applications by the Railway Administration on payment of nominal charges. Retired Railway employees are also allotted Holiday Homes on payment of prescribed charges subject to availability.

Ships on Chartering Arrangements with Shipping Corporation of India

6138. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shipping Corporation of India has to charter large number of ships from time to time on certain commercial considerations ;

(b) the number of ships which are at present on chartering arrangements with Shipping Corporation of India belonging to different foreign companies with details of DWT, class of ships, containerised or otherwise, chartering rates on per day basis ;

(c) whether Shipping Corporation of India prefers to have such chartering through a set of listed brokers and no new broker is entertained for the purpose ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to encourage new brokers too ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) :

(a) In-chartering of vessels is done by Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. to meet its contractual obligations for carriage of bulk as well as liner cargoes as and when required. However, considering the volume of SCI's operations, the number of chartered ships cannot be considered as very large.

(b) There are 15 vessels which are presently on charter with SCI, details of which are given in attached statement.

(c) to (e) Chartering of vessels are done through a panel of brokers and this panel is reviewed annually. Applications received from ship brokers are reviewed and if considered suitable, they are inducted into the panel on temporary basis depending on SCI's requirements. Such temporary brokers are also granted permanent status if the circumstances warrant after periodical review of their performance. At present the number of brokers on SCI panel is considered to be adequate to cover their chartering requirements.

Statement

Number of ships presently on charter with SCI with details of DWT, type of ship and charter rates per day :—

S. No.	Name of Vessel	DWT	Type of Vessel	Rate Per Day including O.T. In US Dollars
1.	M.V. Actuaría	13,193	Container VSL	5,850
2.	M.V. Nordkap	13,193	Container VSL	5,850
3.	M.V. Ostfriesland	17,760	Container VSL	5,100
4.	M.V. Calabar	7,870	Container VSL	4,100
5.	M.V. Esteclipper	6,650	Container VSL	4,100
6.	M.V. Marcon	22,014	Container VSL	7,100
7.	M.V. Corona	24,960	Container VSL	7,250
8.	M.V. Thetis	34,201	Drycargo Bulk	12.25 per LT
9.	M.V. Arianna	22,775	Oil Tanker	WS 217.5
10.	M.V. Irini	17,056	Drycargo VSL	4,400
11.	M.V. Splendid Fortune	14,970	Drycargo VSL	4,300
12.	M.V. Concordia	24,950	Container VSL	7,200
13.	M.V. Taian	15,600	Drycargo VSL	4,100
14.	M.V. Anthippel	26,931	Drycargo Grab fitted vessel	4,000
15.	M.V. Altair	20,848	Oil Tanker	WS 146

Provision of Services to Children in India

6139. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the plan for provision of services to children in India with the aid of United Nations Children's Emergency Fund will be implemented and the role assigned to the State Governments, if any ; and

(b) how the benefits of this plan will be extended to the backward tribal areas of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS & WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) cooperates in the programmes for the welfare and development of children, approved by Government of India. The State Governments have the main responsibility for implementation of most of these programmes. Some activities are carried out by academic and voluntary organisations.

(b) Important programmes for the welfare and development of children like

Integrated Child Development Services, training of child welfare workers and rural water supply, which receive some assistance from UNICEF, are extended to backward tribal areas of Orissa.

Excavation and Development of Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri and Udayagiri in Orissa

6140. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government has approached the Archaeological Survey of India to draw up a Master Plan for the excavation and development of Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri and Udayagiri in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this behalf by the Archaeological Survey of India and how long will it take to complete this project ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Flood Control Schemes of West Bengal

6141. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the flood control schemes submitted by Government of West Bengal during the last three years and estimated cost of each of them ;

(b) whether those schemes have been cleared by Ganga Flood Control Board and Central Water Commission and whether Planning Commission has approved those schemes ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Two schemes, viz. (i) Re-excavation of Pathchanda Panchthupi and river Chandia in Midnapore district estimated to cost Rs. 183.11 lakhs and (ii) Haroa-Kultigong basin drainage scheme (Phase I) in 24 Paraganas district estimated to cost Rs. 636.20 lakhs were received in Ganga Flood Control Commission during the last three years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The State has yet to furnish replies to the comments sent by Ganga Flood Control Commission on the two schemes.

Provision of New Coaches to Suburban Trains Running from Sealdah Division

6142. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the worst condition of passenger coaches of Suburban trains running from Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, whether new coaches are proposed to be provided to give relief to the travelling passengers in the coming summer season ;

(c) if so, the number of new coaches which are likely to be provided ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The condition of the Coaches of Sealdah Suburban service is bad not because they are overaged but mainly on account of continued heavy incidence of thefts and vandalism.

(b) to (d) The question does not arise.

Construction of Champange Board Gauge Line (Eastern Railway) During Seventh Plan

6143. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether priority would be given for construction of Broad guage line upto Champadange under Eastern Railway, during Seventh Five Year plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) to (c) Construction of rail line upto Champadanga is a part of approved project of Howrah-Amta/Champadanga New Line. On this project, the section between Santragachi and Bargachia has been opened to traffic. There is constraint of resources and the balance work will be undertaken when funds position improves.

Expansion of Baidyabati bridge on Howrah-Bandel Main Line of Eastern Railway

6144. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the required amount of the estimated cost for expansion of bridge width at Baidyabati on Howrah-Bandel main line of Eastern Railway has been provided to the Railway by the Government of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, when the said construction will be executed by the Railway Department and what are the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : The Government of West Bengal has so far deposited Rs. 65.80 lakhs which includes the cost of survey as against the estimated cost of Rs. 3.06 crores.

(b) The approval of the State Government to the General Arrangement Drawing was received in October, 1985. The Railway is finalizing the tender and have started the ancillary work for the construction of approaches to the site of the bridge.

Use of Linear Accelerators, Computer Scanners and YAG Lasers in Hospitals

6145. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of medical electronic apparatus/detectors have been introduced in various hospitals ;

(b) if so, what are the important medical electronic machines or gadgets including surgical YAG lasers being used in various hospitals in the country and whether these have been found useful and if so, in what manner ; and

(c) what is the number of linear accelerators, computer scanners and YAG leasers presently being used in the country and the names of such Institutions being allowed to procure them in future ?

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

(b) A statement indicating the medical electronic equipments available in the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi is *annexed*.

(c) This Ministry does not maintain record of such equipments.

Statement

SAFDARJUNG HOSPITAL

1. Image Intensifier with T.V. system.
2. Heart and Lungs Machine.
3. E.E.G. 8 Channal Machine.
4. Ultra Sonic Scanner.
5. Haemodialysis Machine.
6. E.C.G. Machine.
7. Dafabillator Monitor.
8. Blood Gas Analyser.
9. X-Ray Machines.
10. Featal Monitor.

11. Audiometer
12. EMG Machine.
13. ECHO Machine.
14. Liver Scan.

DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA HOSPITAL

1. Electrocardiography Machine
2. Treadmill
3. Abulatory E.C.G. Monitor
4. Vectorcardiography
5. Impedance Cardiograph
6. Cardiac Monitors
7. Presseur Recorder
8. Deyrierillator
9. Image Intensifier

Financial Assistance from World Bank Under India Population Project-II

6146. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have approached the World Bank for financial assistance for the India Population Project-I ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of World Bank in this regard ?

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

(b) A credit of \$ 46 million has been made available for the India Population Project-II which is under implementation since 1.4.1980.

Loan by Shipping Development Fund Committee to Shipping Companies

6147. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the corpus of the Shipping Development Fund Committee, and

(b) the amount given as loan by the Shipping Development Fund Committee to the various Shipping Companies both in the public and private sectors during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Shipping Development Fund Committee, a statutory body established by Central Government under Section 15(1) of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, administers Shipping Development Fund which is formed out of grants/loans granted by Central Government apart from the money received on sale of bonds/debentures or money/interest realised out of repayment of loans made from the Fund etc. and has, thus, no corpus.

(b) The loans given by Shipping Development Fund Committee to Shipping Companies in the public and private sector is given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Statement Showing details of Loan given by SDFC to various Shipping Companies both in the Public Sector and Private Sector

S. No.	Name of the Company	Loan given by SDFC till 31-3-1986
		(Rs. in Lakhs)
A. PUBLIC SECTOR :		
1.	M/s. Shipping Corporation of India Limited	63,261.91
2.	M/s. Mogul Line Limited	11,035.93
		<u>74,297.84</u>

1	2	3
		(Rs. in lakhs)
B.	PRIVATE SECTOR :	
1.	M/s. Africana Co. (P) Limited	26.52
2.	M/s. Ambassador Steamships Co.	5.00
3.	M/s. Bharat Line Limited	96.00
4.	M/s. Calcutta Steam Navigation Co. Limited	16.00
5.	M/s. Chowgule Steamships Limited	7,222.96
6.	M/s. Damodar Bulk Carriers Limited	3,561.63
7.	M/s. Dempo Steamships Limited	5,499.89
8.	M/s. Essar Shipping Limited	4,146.98
9.	M/s. Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited	6,407.43
10.	M/s. India Steamships Co. Limited	4,479.09
11.	M/s. Indoceanic Shipping Co. Limited	241.28
12.	M/s. Karnataka Shipping Corporation Limited	368.97
13.	M/s. Kerala Shipping Corporation Limited	389.51
14.	M/s. Kerala Lines Limited	42.02
15.	M/s. Nilhat Shipping Co. Limited	291.32
16.	M/s. R.A.J. Lines Limited	124.00
17.	M/s. Raj Kumar Lines Limited	28.00
18.	M/s. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Limited	4,707.02
19.	M/s. South East Asia Shipping Co. Limited	13.00
20.	M/s. South India Shipping Corporation Limited	2,759.91
21.	M/s. Surrendra Overseas Limited	4,209.13
22.	M/s. Seven Seas Transportation Limited	1,052.52
23.	M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Limited	10,517.48
24.	M/s. Thakur Shipping Co. Limited	59.71
25.	M/s. Mangala Bulk Carriers Limited	483.08
26.	M/s. Darabshaw B. Cursetjee & Sons Shipping Co. Limited.	95.28
27.	M/s. Tolani Shipping Co. Limited	2,037.81
28.	M/s. Mercator Lines Limited	57.00
	Total : (B)	58,938.54
	Total : (A.)+(B)	1,33,237.38

Scarcity of Anti-Rabies Vaccines

6148. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute scarcity of anti-rabies vaccines in the market as well as hospitals all over the country ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make available adequate stocks of the Human Diploid Cell Strain (HDGS) vaccines not only in the market but also in the Central Government hospitals to be issued on payment ;

(c) whether any research has been made with a view to manufacture these HDGS, vaccines in India ; and

(d) if so, where and when the manufacturing will be "taken up" and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) No shortage of anti-rabies vaccine has been reported. The Human Diploid Cell Strain Vaccine is not manufactured in the country at present and is imported in limited quantities because of the prohibitive cost.

(c) and (d) The Pasteur Institute of India: Goonoor has launched a scheme for production of HDGS vaccine during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Vacant Posts of Specialists in A. & N. Islands

6149. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many posts of Specialists are lying vacant in the Medical Department of Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and since when ; and

(b) the measures proposed to improve medical facilities in those remote and isolated areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) One post each of Surgical Specialist and Medical Specialist under the Central Health Service have been lying vacant in the A & N Islands since 1-8-81 and 5-9-81 respectively. The nominees for the posts of these Specialists did not join. Efforts are afoot to fill up these posts through UPSC.

(b) To improve medical facilities, it has been planned to establish 42 Sub-Centres, 5 Primary Health Centres and 3 Community Health Centres during the Seventh Plan period.

Ban on Recruitment in Medical Department of A. & N. Islands

6150. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the ban imposed by the Central Government on creation/recruitment of posts, work in the Medical Department of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been hampered ;

(b) if so, how many proposals have been received from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration for according permission for creation/recruitment of posts in the Medical Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, category-wise ; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The ban imposed by the Central Government does not attract the filling up the posts of Medical Officers and Specialists Grade posts under Central Health Service in the A & N Administration.

A proposal for creation of 217 posts had been received from the A & N Administration. This proposal has been examined in the Ministry and certain additional details have been called for from the A&N Administration.

Recruitment of Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff in Education of Andaman and Nicobar Department

6151. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to imposition of ban by Union Government on recruitment of plan and non-plan teaching and non-teaching staff in the Education Department of Andaman Nicobar Islands, not only the plan expenditure is seriously affected but school and college education in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is also badly affected ;

(b) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has asked for approval for creation of posts/recruitment of staff ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a), (b) and (c) Keeping in view the need for economy in administrative expenditure, orders were issued by Government in regard to the ban on creation of posts/filling up of vacancies, except in most exceptional circumstances. Andaman and Nicobar Administration's proposal for creation of various posts in schools, in relaxation of ban orders, was processed and sanction for creation of 217 posts of teachers was issued on the 3rd December, 1985.

Construction of Over/Under Bridges on Madras-Thanjavur Railway Line

6152. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that on the road between Thanjavur and Pattukkottai-Manimaggudi-Nagapattianam traffic

is delayed due to frequent closure of the two level crossings in the absence of over/under railway bridges on Madras-Thanjavur line in Thanjavur town ;

(b) whether there is any proposal from the Government of Tamil Nadu for provision of such bridges ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to provide the bridges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No undue delay is caused to the road traffic at this location.

(b) and (c) No proposal has been received from Tamil Nadu State Government in this regard so far. The Railways undertake construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings jointly on cost sharing basis with the State Governments/Road Authorities. Proposals in this regard are required to be sponsored by the State Governments with an undertaking to bear their share of cost.

Restructuring of Relationship between Universities and Affiliated Colleges

6153. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking of restructuring the relationship between universities and the affiliated colleges ; and

(b) If so, the details of the scheme being worked out in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) In the debate on the formulation of the New Education Policy, different views have been expressed about the relationship that should subsist between Universities and Colleges. While the Scheme of autonomous colleges has

generally been supported, it has also been suggested that the system of affiliation of colleges should be phased out over a period of time.

**National Anthem at Prayer Time
in Schools and Colleges**

6154. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all over the country different schools and colleges have different prayers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the National Anthem is not sung in all the schools in the country ; and

(c) whether Government propose to direct all the schools and colleges in the country to take steps to adopt National Anthem compulsorily at the time of prayer everyday ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) School education is mostly looked after and managed by the State Governments. The role of the Government of India is confined to advising and guiding the States appropriately from time to time. No prayers have been prescribed or recommended for schools and colleges by the Central Government.

(b) & (c) The policy of the Government on the singing of National Anthem has been that there should be community singing of the National Anthem in all schools daily. Two cases from Kerala have lately come to the notice of the Government of India where the National Anthem was not being sung by the school children. In the first case the singing of the National Anthem was restored when seriousness of the situation was explained to the school authorities. In the second case, some school children had refused to sing the National Anthem on the plea that their religion prohibits the same. The State Government have registered a

case against one of the Parents, who had pleaded for exemption of these students from singing of the National Anthem, under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

[*Translation*]

**Programme for Planting of trees
along National Highways in
Rajasthan**

6155. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for planting of trees along both sides of National Highways passing through Rajasthan has been formulated ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) & (b) No Sir. Plantation of trees alongside National Highways and State Roads in Rajasthan is the responsibility of the State Forest Department who are carrying out this activity according to their programme.

[*English*]

**Curtailment in carrying luggage
in train**

6156. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that local pass-holders are not getting facility of carrying luggage of 15 Kg. in trains as it was before December, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) To prevent leakage of railway revenue due to

carriage of unbooked luggage, from 1.2.1986, four zonal railways introduced luggage monthly season tickets, which permitted luggage upto 60 Kgs. to be carried by a passenger. The monthly season ticket holders, who did not purchase the luggage season ticket, were not permitted to carry any luggage free except one hand bag, one umbrella and a tiffin box. The matter was, however, reconsidered, and instructions have been issued to permit 10 Kgs. of luggage in II class and 15 Kgs. in I class.

Inquiry into Construction of International Airport at Bombay

6157. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had ordered an enquiry into the irregularities in the construction of the international airport at Bombay ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the report of the enquiry ; and

(c) if so, the main findings contained in the report and what action has been taken against those held responsible ?

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

(b) & (c) The report has been received recently and is under examination in the Ministry.

Orissa Government's demand for Additional funds for Primary Education etc.

6158. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

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

(a) whether the Orissa Government had asked for additional funds for expansion and improvement of primary education and construction of school buildings during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what decision has been taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

Measures to Ensure Safety and Protection of Monuments in Delhi

6159. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of protected monuments in Delhi and if so, their names ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the vested interests have encroached upon land belonging to these monuments and if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures being taken in this regard ?

(c) whether the foundations of Qutab Minar, Red Fort, and Humayun Tomb have been affected in any manner by natural factors or by man-made factors like pollution and colonisation and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) what are the measures being taken by Government to ensure the safety of protected monuments in Delhi particularly Qutab Minar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A statement indicating the list of Centrally protected monuments in Delhi is attached. (Statement I)

(b) There are cases of encroachments of the monuments. A statement giving the details thereof and remedial steps taken by the Archaeological Survey of India is enclosed. (Statement II)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The following are the steps taken to ensure the safety of the monuments.

- (1) Experienced and trained Conservation staff have been posted at these monuments to carry out regular repairs and maintenance.
- (2) Regular watch and ward staff have been posted to keep constant vigil.
- (3) A Security Officer attached to Delhi Circle oversees the security of the monuments.
- (4) Installation of air monitors to measure the level of pollutants in the ambient air and periodical

chemical cleaning of the affected areas.

- (5) Development of the environment and the lawns in the monument complexes.

Particularly for Qutb Minar the following action has been taken :

- (i) Stationing of a Senior Conservation Assistant assisted by Conservation Foreman and Care Taker at Qutb. The above staff is supported by watch & ward and Monument Attendants posted at vantage points.
- (ii) Regular inspection from the level of Director General and Director (Conservation) from Headquarters Office and the Circle Officers.
- (iii) Regular repairs to all the monuments in the Qutb complex.
- (iv) Provision of security lights at vantage points outside Qutb Complex.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of protected Monument
1	2	3
1.	Adhchini	Bastion where a wall of Jahanpanah meets the wall of Rai Pithora's Fort
2.	Do	Ramp and gateway of Rai Pithora's Fort
3.	Allganj	Marble tomb reputed to be that of Nawab Bahadur Jawid Khan
4.	Babarpur	Lal Bangla
5.	Babarpur Bazidpur	Khair-ul-Manazil
6.	Do	Kos Minar of Mughal milestone
7.	Do	Moti Gate of Shar Shah's Delhi
8.	Begumpur	Begumpuri Maajid

1	2	3
10.	Chirag Delhi	Lal Gumbad
11.	Do	Tomb of Bablol Lodi
12.	Delhi	Ajmeri Gate
13.	Do	Alipur Cemetery
14.	Do	Asoka's pillar at Firozabad
15.	Do	Bara Khamba Cemetery
16.	Do	Chatburji
17.	Do	D'Erenao Cemetery near Kishanganj Railway Station
18.	Do	Delhi Fort or Lal Qila : Naubat Khana, Diwan-i-Am, Mumtaz Mahal, Rang Mahal, Baithak, Musamam Burj, Diwan-i-Khas, Moti Masjid, Sawan, Bhadon, Shah Burj, Hamam with all the surroundings including the gardens, paths, terraces and water-courses.
19.	Delhi	Delhi Gate
20.	Do	Enclosure containing the grave of Lt. Edwards and others murdered in 1857
21.	Do	Enclosure wall with enclosure of the Tomb of Najaf Khan inclusive of Tomb
22.	Do	Flagstaff Tower
23.	Do	Jantar Mantar
24.	Do	Kashmeri Gate and portion of the City Wall on either side of the Kashmeri Gate, i.e. from Mori Gate to Kashmeri Gate on one side and on the other up to and including the water bastion at the northern corner of the wall and also including the ditch outside the City Wall where this is exposed
25.	Do	Kotla Firoz Shah, Firozabad with the remaining walls, bastions and gateways, and gardens the old mosque and

1	2	3
26.	Delhi	Lal Darwaza, the northern gate of the outer walls of the Delhi of Sher Shah
27.	Do	Lothian Road Cemetery
28.	Do	Mosque in the Qudsia Garden
29.	Do	Mutiny Telegraph Memorial in front of old Telegraph Building, Kashmeri Gate
30.	Do	Nicholson (or Kashmeri Gate) Cemetery
31.	Do	Nicholson Statue outside the Kashmeri Gate
32.	Do	Old Baoli on the ridge
33.	Do	Old entrance gateway of the Qudsia Garden
34.	Do	Pirghib
35.	Do	Portion of City wall near which Brigadier General John Nicholson was mortally wounded on 14th September, 1857
36.	Do	Punjabi Gate in the Roshan Ara Bagh
37.	Do	Purana Qila (Indrapat) or Delhi Sher Shahi, with all its walls, arcades, gateways, and bastions and gardens, the mosque of Sher Shah (Kila Kohna Masjid), the Sher Mandal and entrances to subterranean passages
38.	Do	Rajpur (or Mutiny) Cemetery
39.	Do	Remaining gateways of the old Magazine with their adjoining buildings near the Post Office
40.	Do	Sher Shah's Gate with the adjoining curtain walls, bastions and the remains of the double line of structure to its front
41.	Do	Sunheri Masjid near Delhi Fort
42.	Do	Tomb of Captain Mac-Barnett and others who fell in an attack on Kishanganj

1	2	3
43.	Do	Tomb of Ghaziuddin Khan outside the Ajmeri Gate
44.	Do	Tomb of Raushanara and Barahadari
45.	Do	Tomb of Razya Begum
46.	Do	Tomb of Safdar Jang (Mirza Mugim Mansur Ali Khan) with all its enclosure walls, gateways, and gardens and the mosque on the east side of the gardens.
47.	Do	Tripolia Gate on Delhi-Karnal Road
48.	Do	Uggar Sain's Baoli
49.	Gatto Sarai	Tomb of Darya Khan
50.	Ghiaspur	Baoli
51.	Do	Chhota Batasha
52.	Do	Tomb of Amir Khusro
53.	Do	Tomb of Mirza Muzaffar called Bara Batasha
54.	Do	Tomb of Nizamuddin Aulia
55.	Do	Unknown Tomb
56.	Houz Khas	<p>Group of buildings at Hauz Khas consisting of the following :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dalans between (4) and (11) 2. Dalans and all runined buildings to the north of (11) and extending to (5) 3. Domed building and its court to the south of (1) 4. Domed building to the west of (11) 5. Five Chattris to the east of (11) and (2) 6. Old cemetery to the east of (7) 7. Old Gate to the north of (5) 8. Old wall running east from (3) 9. Ruined courtyard and its dalans with the domed building to the north west of (10)

1

2

3

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---|
| | | 10. Three Chattris to the north west of (7) |
| | | 11. Tomb of Firoz Shah |
| | | 12. 2.23 acres of land surrounding the above monuments |
| 57. | Humayunpur | Bagh-i-Alam Gumbad with a mosque |
| 58. | Do | Kali Gumti |
| 59. | Do | Tuhfewala Gumbad |
| 60. | Indrapat | Arab Sarai |
| 61. | Near Arab Sarai | Gateway of the Arab Sarai facing north towards Purana Qila |
| 62. | Near Arab Sarai | Gateway of the Arab Sarai facing east towards the tomb of Humayun |
| 63. | Do | Remaining gateways of Arab Sarai and of Abadi Bagh Bu-Halima |
| 64. | Indrapat Estate | Lakkharwala Tomb |
| 65. | Do | Sunderwala Burj |
| 66. | Do | Sunderwala Mahal |
| 67. | Kalu Sarai | Bijai Mandal neighbouring domes, building and dalan |
| 68. | Khairpur | Lodi Bridge with its approaches |
| 69. | Do | Mosque with its dalans and courtyard and the Bara Gumbad |
| 70. | Do | Tomb of Muhammad Shah known as Mubarik Khan Ka Gumbad |
| 71. | Do | Tomb of Sikandar Lodi with its enclosure walls and bastions, gates and compound |
| 72. | Do | Unknown tomb known as Shish Gumbad |
| 73. | Kharera | Dandi of Poti ka Gumbad |
| 74. | Do | Bara Khamba |
| 75. | Do | Biran Ka Gumbad |
| 76. | Do | Biwi or Dadi Ka Gumbad |
| 77. | Do | Chor Minar |
| 78. | Do | Choti Gumti |
| 79. | Do | Idgah |

1	2	3
80.	Do	Nili Mosque
81.	Do	Sakri Gumti
82.	Khirkee	Khirkee Masjid
83.	Do	Sat Pulla
84.	Do	Tomb of Usuf Qatal
85.	Mehrauli	Jahaz Mahal
86.	Do	Mosque known as Shamsi Tallab together with both the platform entrance gates
87.	Do	Moti Masjid
88.	Do	Palace of Bahadur Shah II alias Lal Mahal
89.	Do	The Qutb Archaeological area as now fenced in, including the mosque, iron pillar, Minar of Qutb-ud-Din, unfinished Minar, all colonnades, screen arches, tomb of Altamash, College building of Ala-ud-Din, Tomb of Imam Zamin and all carved stones in the above area with gardens, paths and water channels and all gateways including the Alai Darwaza ; also all graves in the above area
90.	Do	Tomb of Adham Khan
91.	Do.	Tomb and mosque of Maulana Jamali Kamali
92.	Do	Wall Mosque
93.	Do	Walls of Lal Kot and Rai Pithora's Fort from Sohan gate of Adham Khan's tomb including the ditch where there is an outer wall
94.	Do	Walls of Lal Kot and Rai Pithora's Fort at the point where they meet together, near Jamali Kamali's Mosque
95.	Do	Walls of Rai Pithora's Fort including gateways and bastions from a ruined gateway near Bagh Nazir to a bastion immediately to the north of Qutb Tughlaqabad Road

1	2	3
96.	Moth-Ki-Masjid	Moth Masjid
97.	Mubarakpur Kotla	Gates and walls of Mubarakpur Kotla
98.	Mubarakpur Kotla	Inchla Wali Gumti
99.	Do	Kala Gumbad
100.	Do	Tombs of Wadde Khan and Chote Khan
101.	Do	Tomb of Mubarik Shah
102.	Do	Mosque attached to Mubarik Shah's tomb
103.	Do	Tomb of Bhure Khan
104.	Muhammadpur	Tin burji wala gumbad
105.	Do	Unnamed tomb
106.	Munirka	Baoli
107.	Do	Munda gumbad
108.	Do	Unnamed mosque
109.	Do	Unnamed Tomb
110.	Do	Do
111.	Do	Do
112.	Do	Do
113.	Do	Wazirpur Ka Gumbad
114.	Nizamuddin	Afsar Wala Ki Masjid with its dalans and paved court
115.	Do	Bara Khamba
116.	Do	Barapulah bridge
117.	Do	Chausath Khamba or Tomb of Mirza Aziz Kokltash
118.	Do	Grave of Jahanara Begum
119.	Do	Grave of Mirza Jahangir
120.	Do	Grave of Muhammad Shah
121.	Do	Humayun's tomb, its platform, garden, enclosure walls and gateways
122.	Do	Nila Gumbad
123.	Do	Nili Chatri or Sabz Burj

1	2	3
124.	Nizarruddin	Tomb of Afsar Wala
125.	Do	Tomb of Atgah Khan
126.	Do	Tomb of Isa Khan with its surrounding enclosure walls and turrets, gardens, gateways and mosque
127.	Do	Tomb of Khan-i-Khanan
128.	Do	Tomb with three domes near Railway Station
129.	Old Kusak	Sikargah
130.	Pipal thala	Gateways of Badli-ki-Sarai
131.	Sarai Shabji	Tomb of Sheikh Kabir-ud-Din also known as Kakabwala Gumbad
132.	Shahpur Jat	Ruined line of walls, bastions and gateways of Siri
133.	Do	Internal buildings of Siri :— (1) Mohamdi Wali Mosque (2) Mosque locally known as Mukhdamki (3) Thanewala dome
134.	Tughlaqabad	Nai-ka-Kot
135.	Do	Tomb of Ghiyasud-Din, walls, bastions, gates and causeway, including the tomb of Dad Khan
136.	Do	Tomb of Mohammad Tughlak Shah
137.	Do	Walls of the old city of Tughlaqabad
138.	Do	Walls, gateways, bastions and internal buildings of both inner and outer citadels of Tughlaqabad Fort
139.	Do	Walls, gates and bastions of Adilabad (Muhammadabad) and causeway leading there to from Tughlaqabad
140.	Wazirabad	Bridge
141.	Do	Mosque
142.	Do	Tomb
143.	Bahapur	Asokan rock edict
144.	Ladha Sarai	Marri Mosque
145.	Do	Rajon Ki Bain with Mosque and Ghatari

1	2	3
146.	Lado Sarai	Badaun Gate
147.	Do	Gateway of Lal Kot
148.	Do	Gateway of Rai Pithora's Fort
149.	Do	Walls of Rai Pithora's Fort and Jahanpanah at the point where they meet together
150.	Malikpur Kohi	Tomb of Sultan Ghari
151.	Mehrauli	Baoli known as diving well
152.	Do	Enclosure containing the tombs of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah, Shah Alam II and Akbar Shah II
153.	Do	Hauz Shamsi with central red stone pavilion
154.	Do	Iron Pillar, Hindu remains
155.	Palam	Ancient Mosque
156.	Shalimar Garden Village Hyderpur	Sheesh Mahal
157.	Ridge	Ashoka Pillar

Statement II

Sl. No.	Name of monument	Nature of encroachment	Remedial measures taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Kashmiri Gate	(i) Toilet block of M.C.D. is existing abutting the city wall.	The matter was taken up with M.C.D. who has agreed to remove the toilet block.
		(ii) A wrestling arena has been constructed on the land of the monument which has been occupied by shifting small structures.	The matter is being taken up with the M.C.D. They are being requested to clear the area of all encroachments.
2.	Rajpur Cemetery	The protected land in and around the cemetery has been heavily encroached upon by private parties by raising residential houses thereupon.	The matter has been taken up with the Land & Building Department, who have agreed to remove the unauthorised construction.
3.	Purana Qila	One Shri Mange Ram Bhardwaj has occupied the land around Kunti Devi temple inside Purana Qila and has constructed hutment around the temple.	A civil case is pending in the Court.
4.	Siri Fort	(i) The residents of village Shabpur Jat have raised their houses on the Siri Fort wall.	List of encroachers has been prepared and the matter is being taken up with D.D.A.

1 2

3

4

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|---|--|
| (ii) The land of the fort has been allotted to Panchsheel Society School. | The matter has been taken up with the D.D.A. and the case is pending with them. |
| (iii) The land of the fort has been allotted to Gargi College. | The matter has been taken up with the D.D.A. and the case is pending with them. |
| 5. Qutb Archaeological Area | Some unauthorised residential houses were constructed on the land of the monument near St. John Church. |
| 6. Begumpuri Mosque | The land of the monument has been occupied by the villagers of Begumpur. |
| 7. Vijay Mandal | The villagers of Kalu Sarai have occupied the land of the monument. |
| 8. Tomb of Bhure Khan N.D.S.E. Part I | The land of the monuments have been encroached upon by the villagers. |
| 9. Mosque attached to the Tomb of Mubarak Shah | The villagers have constructed residential houses on the land of the monument. |
| | The matter has been taken up with the D.D.A. and the case is pending with them. |
| | The matter has been taken up with the D.D.A. and the case is pending with them. |
| | The unauthorised constructions were removed by the demolition squad of D.D.A. but constructions have again come up. Action for removing them is being taken up with the D.D.A. |
| | Action for removing the unauthorised occupants is being taken up with the D.D.A. |
| | A civil case is pending in the local court. |
| | The legal case has been registered in the local court and the case is pending in the court. |
| | The matter has been reported to the Police, who have agreed to demolish the unauthorised construction. |

10. Barakhamba, Nizamuddin

The monument has been occupied by unauthorised people.

The matter has been referred to D.D.A. who have agreed to remove the unauthorised occupants.

11. Lal Gumbad, Chirag Delhi

Some people have raised modern construction within the monument and have occupied it.

Help of local Police and Delhi Administration authorities is being sought to remove the unauthorised occupants and to dismantle the modern construction.

12. Mosque in Qudsia Bagh

The monument has been occupied by some unauthorised person.

A civil case is pending in the local Court.

**Integrated Child Development Service
Programme in Karnataka**

6160. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI NARSING SURYA-
WANSHI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to
state :

(a) the amount released for Integrated
Child Development Service Programme in
Karnataka during 1985-86 ;

(b) number of districts covered under
this programme ;

(c) time by which the remaining dis-
tricts will be covered ;

(d) whether the programme has run
into problems especially in urban Karnat-
aka ; and

(e) if so, details thereof and steps taken
to remove these problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS
AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE
(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a)
Central assistance released for ICDS pro-
gramme in Karnataka during 1985-86 is
shown below :—

	(Rs. lakhs)
(i) ICDS grant	590.04
(ii) ICDS training grant	36.53
(iii) Amount paid to IDPL for medicines sup- plied to ICDS pro- jects	29.49
	<hr/>
	656.06
	<hr/>

(b) and (c) The unit for ICDS project
is a taluka in rural areas and slum/ward(s)
in cities, and not a district. Upto 1985-
86 ICDS covered 81 talukas and 5 pro-
ject areas in urban slums/wards. The
programme is expanded in a phased man-
ner. No definite time frame can be given
for covering the whole state.

(d) and (e) Problems reported by the
State Government are : non-availability of
accommodation for anganwadis and fuel
to cook food, and lack of community par-
ticipation. Steps taken by the State
Government to remove these problems
are: efforts to get accommodation from
civil corporation authorities, use of ready-
to-eat foods and efforts to involve the com-
munity in the programme.

**Recognition to Women's Organisation
to Register Dowry Cases**

6161. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether women's organisations
have been recognised in Delhi for regis-
tering cases under the Dowry Prohibition
Act and for helping authorities implement
its provisions ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether similar recognition would
be given to women's organisations in other
parts of the country also ?

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

(b) The following voluntary women's
organisations in Delhi have been recognised
to lodge complaints about dowry offences
with courts not inferior to those of a Me-
tropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magis-
trate of the first class :—

(i) All India Women's Conference.

(ii) Mahila Dakshita Samiti

(iii) Guild of Service.

(iv) Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Preservation of Chittorgarh Fort

6162. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chittorgarh Fort of Rajasthan has been declared a preserved area from archaeological point of view ;

(b) if so, whether restrictions have been imposed on the residents who have been living there for a long time as a result of which they can not even carry out repairs to their residences ;

(c) whether it is a fact that persons living in the fort area are being evicted from their original abodes ; and

(d) if so, whether compensation and land will be provided for their resettlement after evicting them from the fort and if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No restrictions have been imposed on the residents for carrying out repairs to their dwellings.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Paucity of seats in flights between Udaipur and Delhi

6163. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers do not get seats in the flights from Udaipur to Delhi and from Delhi to Udaipur and they have to wait for several days ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Udaipur being an important tourist centre, foreign tourists in large number visit this place in groups and the groups have to get seats reserved many days in advance resulting in great inconvenience to local and domestic tourists who are unable to get air tickets ;

(c) whether direct Boeing service is proposed to be operated on all week days between Delhi and Udaipur to remove inconvenience caused to passengers ;

(d) whether facility of night air landing does not exist at Udaipur airport ; and

(e) if so, the time by which this facility is proposed to be provided there ?

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

(c) Indian Airlines is already operating a daily B-737 service on the Delhi/Jaipur/Jodhpur / Udaipur / Aurangabad / Bombay route. Indian Airlines has also introduced a thrice weekly HS-748 service between Delhi and Udaipur with effect from the 18th of November, 1985.

(d) and (e) Limited night landing facilities exist at Udaipur. The following schemes are in progress to upgrade the existing night landing facilities at Udaipur :

(i) Conversion of Medium intensity runway light into high intensity.

(ii) 3-Bar VASIS ; and

(iii) Provision of obstruction lights on the hills.

The work is likely to be completed by the year end.

I.C.D.S. Units Functioning in Rajasthan

6164. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Integrated Child Development Service Units functioning in Rajasthan and the number of Units functioning in Chittorgarh District ;

(b) whether there is any scheme for imparting training to the employees working in these Units ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS & WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Upto the year 1985-86, 55 Centrally Sponsored I.C.D.S. Projects have been sanctioned for Rajasthan out of which 2 are in Chittorgarh Distt. During 1986-87, 8 projects have been sanctioned for Rajasthan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The projects level functionaries are trained by the National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development New Delhi/Lucknow for a duration of 2 months. The middle level functionaries, i.e. supervisors are trained for 7 months by the Home Science College, Udaipur. The anganwadi workers are trained at several Anganwadi Workers Training Centres within the State. They are given training for 3 months.

[English]

Vayudoot Services in Andhra Pradesh

6165. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vayudoot is proposing to expand its services in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, which are the places likely to be covered during the year 1986-87 ; and

(c) places likely to be covered subsequently and the steps taken in that regard especially to attract tourists ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No plans for expansion of Vayudoot Services beyond the Seventh Plan period have been formulated.

Alleged Corruption in Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha

6166. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha is the apex body for research in Ayurveda and Siddha ;

(b) how are the Directors of the Institutes of the Council and Director of the Council appointed and how they are removed if their services are not consistent with the progress of organisation in administrative, financial and technical matters ;

(c) whether attention of Government was drawn to news item appearing in the Jansatta of 26 December, 1985 about the corruption in the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha ; and

(d) if so, what are the steps taken thereon and whether this affected the objectives for which the Council was started ?

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

(b) The Director of the Institutes and Director of the Council are appointed keeping in view the recommendations of the duly constituted selection Committees/ Departmental Promotion Committees in accordance with the recruitment rules approved by the Governing Body for these posts. The appointing authority in respect of the Directors of the Institutes is the President of the Governing Body of the Council. The Director of the Council is to be appointed by the Governing Body of the Council with prior approval of the Central Government as per the Bye-laws of the Council.

The Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules and the Central Civil Service (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules are applicable to the employees of the Council and disciplinary actions against the employees are instituted as per the provisions

of these Rules for violation of any rules or procedures or other irregularities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Council has looked into the allegations contained in the news item appearing in the 'Jansatta' of 26th December, 1985. Many of the allegations are vague and general. Where specific cases are concerned, investigations have revealed that *prima facie* no irregularities have been committed.

**Recruitment in Central Council for
Research in Ayurveda and Siddha**

6167. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and control exercised by Government on the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha ;

(b) how is the Director of the Council appointed, and is it necessary to have the appointment approved by Government when there is a Governing Body for CCRAS ;

(c) what is the institutional arrangement for recruitment of the technical persons in the Council, their removal in the event of their being found incompetent or as a result of disciplinary proceedings of otherwise ; and

(d) whether some incumbents appointed to the post of Director or in similar positions were found, during the last two years, unsuitable after evaluation of their performance and if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare do not exercise any direct control on the day to day functioning of the Council. The Council is an autonomous body registered under Societies Registration Act. The Ministry is adequately represented both on

the Governing Body and the Standing Finance Committee of the Council. The Government of India has power to issue directives to the Council. The Council submits Annual report and Audited Statement of Accounts for placing before Parliament through the Ministry.

(b) The Director of the Council is appointed by the Governing Body with the prior approval of the Central Government as per Rules and Regulations and By-laws of the Council.

(c) Recruitment of technical persons in the Council is done according to Recruitment Rules approved by the Governing Body of the Council. The employees of the Council at present are governed by the Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules and Central Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules of the Government of India.

(d) A director of the Council was appointed on ad hoc basis w.e.f. 31st May, 1982 (AN). He was reverted to his original post of the Director of Central Research Institute (Ay), Delhi, on 14th December, 1984 (AN) on the orders of the President of the Council. The disciplinary proceedings against this officer have still not been concluded.

**Ayurveda Institutes/Centres Headed
by Non-Ayurveda Personnel**

6168. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate funds are made available for research in Ayurveda and the number of Institutes/Centres working under the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha for carrying out research in Ayurveda ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that major Institutes/Centres of Ayurveda are being headed by Non-Ayurvedic personnel and whether it adversely affects the progress of research in Ayurveda ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 4.19 crores was released to the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha. A sum of Rs. 6.27 crores has been earmarked to the Council in the budget estimates for the current financial year. There are 106 Institutes/Centres/Units/grant-in-aid Enquiries functioning under the Council at present.

(b) No, Sir. Only one major institute namely the Indian Institute of Kayachikitsa, Patiala is presently functioning under the control of a Non-Ayurvedic person pending appointment of an officer in the post of Director (Ay)/Assistant Director (Ay) to head the Institute for which recruitment action is in process.

Report of working group on Motor Vehicles Act

6169. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Working Group which was set up by Government to review the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations have since been examined by Government; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

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

(b) Major recommendations made in the report of the Working Group on the comprehensive Review of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 include :—

- (i) Removal of multiplicity of permits for goods vehicles by recommending only two categories, namely, the intra-State and Inter-State Permits;
- (ii) Revised Scheme for all India tourist permits for buses where the permit holder can choose a minimum of five States including home-State for operations, without counter-signature requirement and with facility of single-point taxation.
- (iii) Inclusion of new scheme such as Rent-a-Cab System, vehicles on lease-agreement.
- (iv) Insertion of new categories of vehicles such as mini-bus, maxi-cab, camping trailers/Vans, private service vehicles, trackless trolley etc.
- (v) Simplification of procedure for grant of permits such as initial grant of State-wide permits for goods vehicles and contract carriages and automatic renewal for all types of permits, uniform validity for five years.
- (vi) Issuance of driving licences after strict and comprehensive tests preceded by three-month's training in a recognised Driver Training School on the basis of learners licence. Medical fitness certificate for every renewal of driving licence. Re-action tests for driver if involved in fatal accident. Provision for accountability of medical officer and the officer who conducts driving test.
- (vii) Laying down of standards in respect of critical components of vehicle from the point of road safety and control of noise-and-air pollution—to be observed before the registration of vehicle.
- (viii) Enabling powers for the Central Government to fix the age-limits for transport vehicles.

(ix) In place of existing procedure for fixing fares for stage carriages by the State Government, the new one suggested as through approvals of State legislations.

(x) Fixing of a time-limit of one year for initiating, approving and implementing the scheme of operation by State Transport Undertakings, with a provision for private operation on lapsing of the Scheme.

(xi) Filing, before the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, of a copy of FIR by the Police Officer investigating the Motor Vehicles accident involving death or serious injury, and empowering the Tribunal to treat such FIR as application for compensation, at its discretion.

(xii) On transfer of ownership of motor vehicle, automatic transfer of policy of insurance.

(xiii) Department penalties and fines for violation of traffic regulations including violation of safety and pollution control standard, as also standards for transportation of hazardous and explosive material.

(xiv) As a part of traffic control, responsibility cast on State Government to set up Traffic-Aid-Posts for implementing Highway Patrolling Schemes and establishing Truck Parking complexes along highways.

(c) and (d) No final decision on the recommendations has so far been taken. However, necessary action has already been initiated to process the recommendations.

Introduction of flight between Patna and Bombay

6170. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state when the Patna-Bombay flight is going to be introduced for

which several requests have been made to Union Government by Bihar Government and Members of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): At present, Indian Airlines are facing acute shortage of B-737 operating aircraft capacity. Once the additional B-737 aircraft capacity is inducted into the system and the traffic demand on Patna-Bombay sector justifies such an operation, Indian Airlines will consider operation of a flight on the above sector.

Malyali Youth Affected with AIDS

6171. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a 24 year old Malyali youth was found to be affected with AIDS;

(b) whether it is a fact that only Vellore Medical College is equipped in the country for detection of AIDS; and

(c) if so, steps taken to equip other places to detect cases of AIDS ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) No positive case of AIDS has been detected in India so far. A suspected case of AIDS was admitted in Trivandrum Medical College Hospital and after conducting several tests on the patient to know the actual disease, the patient was found to be negative.

The country has almost all the facilities to diagnose the case of AIDS. Indian Council of Medical Research has established two reference laboratories at the National Institute of Virology, Pune and the Christian Medical College, Vellore for diagnosis of the cases of AIDS.

A surveillance cell has also been established at N.L.C.D., Delhi,

**Setting up of National Airports
Authority in Trivandrum**

6172. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up the National Airports Authority in Trivandrum (Kerala); and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat
(i) No. of villages affected		
Partial submergence	34	16
Full submergence	148	3
(ii) No. of families affected	7500	1900

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

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigation Potential of Narmada Project

6173. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total hectares of land in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat that can be brought under irrigation on completion of the Narmada Valley Development Project;

(b) the number of villages and total number of families in the villages both in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat which are likely to be affected by this project;

(c) the total number of villages in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat likely to be submerged on completion of the dam, and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) :

(a) to (d) The Sardar Sarovar Project on the Narmada river in Gujarat will provide irrigation potential of 17.92 lakh hectares in Gujarat and 57% of the power benefits to Madhya Pradesh. The details of submergence in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are as under :—

**Passenger amenities at Bina, Sagar,
Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh**

6174. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the passenger amenities provided at Bina, Sagar, Raigarh and many other railway stations in Madhya Pradesh are poor; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to provide better amenities to the passengers including reservation quotas for important up and down superfast trains, round the clock service at enquiry counters and retiring rooms, booking offices etc. ?

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

(b) Keeping in view the level of traffic, the existing passenger amenities at these stations are generally adequate. The amenities at different stations on the Indian Railways are regularly reviewed and necessary improvements/additions are made within the funds allocated for this purpose.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Medicine Store at Karnal
under Directorate General of Health
Services**

6175. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a store has been set up at Karnal under the Directorate General of Health Services for supply of medicines to North Zone i.e. Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the medicines indented by various States separately from this store during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(c) the quantity of medicines supplied to each State each time against their demand;

(d) whether it is a fact that only a small portion of the demand received from Punjab was met during the last year;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons for not meeting their demand in full ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Govt. Medical Store Depot, Karnal makes supplies of medicines to Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh and Delhi. It does not make supplies to Himachal Pradesh. The Depot also makes supplies to Posts and Telegraphs, Central Reserve Police Force, Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, S.S.B. and Survey of India in the North Zone.

(b) and (c) A Statement showing the details of the value of medicines indented by various States/U.Ts. and supplies made during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is attached.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There are various reasons for not meeting demands in toto like overall increase in demand from the indentors and financial constraints:

Statement

Statement showing the value of the medical stores issued by various States/Union Territories and Central Government Institutions and supplies made during 1984-85 and 1985-86 in the North on: by Government Medical Stores Depot, Karnal.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory/ Central Govt. Instts.	1984-85		1985-86	
		Value of Indents received	Supplies made	Value of Indents received	Supplies made
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	Rs. 3,50,00,000/-	Rs. 3,35,67,607/-	Rs. 3,65,00,000	Rs. 2,60,00,000/-
2.	Haryana	Rs. 1,00,00,000/-	Rs. 89,35,831/-	Rs. 1,08,00,000	Rs. 70,00,000/-
3.	Delhi	Rs. 65,70,000/-	Rs. 54,44,000/-	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 29,90,000/-
4.	C.G.H.S. Delhi	Rs. 5,00,00,000/-	Rs. 4,54,00,000/-	Rs. ...	Rs. 39,60,000/-
5.	Chandigarh	Rs. 20,00,000/-	Rs. 18,00,000/-	Rs. 9,78,000	Rs. 7,89,190/-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 3,00,000/-	Rs. 1,99,776/-	Rs. 8,00,000	Rs. 7,03,774/-
7.	Central Government Institutions	Rs. 2,60,00,000/-	Rs. 2,80,48,581/-	Rs. 2,05,00,000	Rs. 1,35,00,000/-

[English]

Construction of new Airports in Seventh Plan

6176. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of new airports which will be constructed/completed in the Seventh Plan;

(b) the total amount likely to be provided for this purpose; and

(c) the schedule of construction of these airports ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) New airports under construction are at Karipur (Calicut) in Kerala and Shimla in Himachal Pradesh. These are expected to be completed in the Seventh Plan.

(b) —(i) Karipur (Calicut)
—Rs. 14.66 crores.

(ii) Shimla —Rs. 4.36 crores.

(c) —(i) Karipur (Calicut) is expected to be completed by December, 1987; and

(ii) Shimla by June, 1988.

Central Schools in Kerala

6177. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Schools in Kerala at present;

(b) whether these schools are adequate to meet the needs;

(c) whether any new demands have been received from Kerala for opening new schools;

(d) if so, the places where these schools have been requested to be set up; and

(e) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO) : (a) Sixteen.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Keltron Nagar, Kozhikode, Pallipuram, and Shoranur.

(e) These are under consideration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Direct flights from State Capitals to Delhi

6178. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the names of State Capitals from where more than one direct flight is operated to Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : The following State Capitals have more than one direct flight to Delhi :

1. Ahmedabad
2. Bangalore
3. Bhopal
4. Bombay
5. Calcutta
6. Guwahati
7. Hyderabad
8. Jaipur
9. Srinagar
10. Lucknow
11. Madras
12. Patna
13. Chandigarh

According to Indian Airlines, a direct flight is one in which a passenger can travel from a given station to another without change of aircraft.

Home Platform Project at Kalyan Station (Central Railway)

6179. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board has given sanction to Home Platform Project at Kalyan, Central Railway ;

(b) if so, when this work is likely to be completed and what is the total estimated cost of the project ; and

(c) whether after the construction of Home Platform, Railway will be able to provide local trains from Kalyan to V.T. every 3 to 5 minutes ?

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

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Incentive to Doctors to Serve in Rural Areas

6180. SHRI N. DENNIS will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that generally doctors are reluctant to serve in rural areas ;

(b) whether any incentives are being given to doctors to serve in rural areas ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether any additional incentives are proposed to be extended in their favour during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

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

(b), (c) & (d) To attract medical graduates to accept appointments in rural areas, the 8th Finance Commission has recommended certain incentives which are :—

(i) Sanction of rural allowance at the rate of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty per month for the doctors serving in Primary Health Centres ; and

(ii) House rent allowance at the rate of Rupees one hundred and fifty per month where the doctors are not provided residential accommodation.

In addition, the Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 53.52 crores for the construction of residential quarters for the doctors. The hilly areas have been provided 30% 'Mark up' in the cost of construction. These recommendations have been accepted by the Finance Ministry. States which wish to seek a departure from these recommendations have to submit their Action Plans to the Ministry of Finance for approval. Presently, there are no such other proposals under the consideration of Central Government.

Introduction of More Express Trains to Kanyakumari

6181. SHRI N. DENNIS: will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the railway track between Trivandrum and Nagercoil is suitable for the operation of Express trains ;

(b) if so, the number of Express trains in operation on that railway line ;

(c) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government for introduction of more Express trains to Kanyakumari ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Two pairs; one daily and one weekly.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The existing train services, two Express and 4 passengers are considered adequate to cater to the traffic offered. The passenger trains also provide suitable connection to long distance Mail/Express trains at Trivandrum.

High Level Platforms at certain Stations on Trivandrum-Kanyakumari Railway Line

6182. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the absence of high level platforms at the Railway Stations of Palliady Veerani, Aloor, Nagercoil town, Suchindram, Thamarakulam and Agasteeswaram on the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari railway line ;

(b) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to provide high level platforms at these Railway Stations ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Railway Projects for Development of Transport Facilities in Marathwada (Maharashtra State)

6183. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have recommended four railway projects to the Union Government with a view to developing transport facilities in Marathwada in Maharashtra State ; and

(b) if so, details of the proposed projects recommended by the Maharashtra Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) Requests have been received for railway projects in Marathwada region from various quarters including State Government.

2. Projects already approved are :—

(i) Conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad-Parli-Vaijnath MG line into BG (354 Kms.)

(ii) Conversion of Parbhani-Purna and Mudkhed-Adilabad MG line into BG and parallel BG line between Purna and Mudkhed (246 Kms.)

(iii) Divisional office at Nanded.

3. Other projects for which requests have been received and which have not been approved are as under :—

(i) Conversion of Miraj-Latur N.G. Line into B.G. and its extension to Latur Road.

(ii) New B.G. Line between Parli Vaijnath and Ahmednagar.

Unviable Shipping Companies

6184. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to wind up some unviable shipping companies in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the total liabilities incurred by these companies ; and

(d) the reasons for not detecting their sickness earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d) Government have not declared any defaulting shipping company as unviable. However, all SDFC defaulting shipping companies have been served with notices by SDFC to repay the dues as per loan agreements. In case of some companies, steps for foreclosing the mortgages have been initiated.

Proposal for Improvement of Calcutta Port

6185. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ships called at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Ports during the last three years ;

(b) whether the Calcutta Port Authority has submitted any proposal for implementation in the Seventh Plan period for the improvement of the Port ; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken or proposed thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) :

(a) The number of ships called at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Port during the last three years is as under :—

Port	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Calcutta	810	761	869
Haldia	419	455	562
Bombay	3,956	4,193	4,218
Madras	1,438	1,522	1,617

(b) The Calcutta Port Trust have already submitted their Plans for implementation during the Seventh Plan period for improvement of the Port. An outlay of Rs. 139 crores has been provided by Government for Plan Schemes of Calcutta Port Trust as per details given below :—

(i) Calcutta	Rs. 47 crores
(ii) Haldia	Rs. 62 crores
(iii) Comprehensive Scheme for improvement of draught in the Hooghly Estuary	Rs. 30 crores

	Rs. 139 crores

(c) The following schemes have so far been sanctioned for implementation :—

	(Rs. in crores)
(1) Second Oil Jetty	35.71
(2) Replacement of Tug 'Malati'	2.50

(3) Replacement of Tug 'Stalwart' 4.10

(4) Replacement of River Survey Vessel 'Pathfinder' 6.50

(5) Replacement of Mobile Cranes 1.90

(6) Container Handling Facilities at Calcutta 10.36

(7) Comprehensive Scheme for improvement of draughts in the Hooghly Estuary. 40.50

Jurisdiction of New Railway Division at Sambalpur

6186. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total kilometres of railway lines which fall under the jurisdiction of the newly created Railway Division at Sambalpur in Orissa ;

(b) the different rail routes that come under the jurisdiction of the above Railway Division :

(c) the total acres of land acquired/demarcated for the establishment of Sambalpur Railway Division ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) The jurisdiction of Sambalpur Division has not yet been finalised.

(c) No land has yet been acquired/demarcated for the establishment of Sambalpur Railway Division.

(d) Does not arise.

Survey of Rail Links in Orissa

6187. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names and the number of the proposed rail links in Orissa for which survey has been sanctioned ;

(b) the distance of each proposed line ;

(c) by which time the survey of each line is expected to be completed ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Survey for Khurda Road-Bolangir Rail line has been sanctioned.

(b) 295 Kms. approximately.

(c) In 1986-87,

(d) The progress of the survey upto March '86 is 71%.

Proposal for a Bridge Over River Mahananda on Boudh Kiakata Road in Orissa

6188. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has submitted a proposal for construction of a bridge over river Mahanda on Boudh-Kiakata Road under inter-state or economic importance loan scheme during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Rates for Dry Docking of Fishing Trawlers at Visakhapatnam Port

6189. SHRI T. BALA GOUD :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have raised the rates for dry docking of fishing vessels at Visakhapatnam Port ;

(b) the reasons why the affected parties were not consulted by the Port Trust Authorities ;

(c) the rates for dry docking which were prevalent in 1985 and the rates since 1st February, 1986 ; and

(d) the steps being taken to reduce and rationalise such rates for dry docking of fishing trawlers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes Sir, The revision of the slip-way rates was given effect from the 14th November, 1985.

(b) The revision of the slipway charges was inevitable consequent on the increase in wages, inflationary trends in prices of stores etc. Actually expenditure on maintenance of slipway operations was more than the revenue. As such the Port Trust Board approved the increases in rates, fixed earlier in 1979, and their proposal was accepted.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) As the rates were revised on 'no profit no loss' basis to meet the increased cost of operation from time to time, no reduction is considered possible.

Statement**Rates for dry Docking of Fishing Travellers at Visakhapatnam Port Trust**

S. No.	Tonnages	Rates prevalent 1985	Revised rates w.e.f. 14-11-85
A. SLIPPING IN AND SLIPPING OUT CHARGES OF THE VESSEL :—			
1.	0—15	Rs. 15 per tonne subject to minimum Rs. 600.	Rs. 140.00 per tonne subject to minimum Rs. 2,100.
2.	Above 15—25	Rs. 750.00 for the first 15 tonnes, Rs. 45.00 per tonne, thereafter.	Rs. 2,100 for first 15 tonnes and Rs. 140.00 per tonne thereafter.
3.	Above 25—50	Rs. 1,200 for the first 25 tonnes and Rs. 40.00 per tonne thereafter.	Rs. 3,500 for the first 25 tonnes and Rs. 90 per tonne thereafter.
4.	Above 50—80	Rs. 2,200 for the first 50 tonnes and Rs. 30.00 per tonne thereafter.	Rs. 6,000 for first 50 tonnes and Rs. 70.00 per tonne thereafter.
5.	Above 80—125	Rs. 3,100 for the first 80 tonnes and Rs. 25.00 per tonne thereafter.	Rs. 8,250 for first 80 tonnes and Rs. 50.00 per tonne thereafter.
6.	Above 125	Rs. 4,225 for the first 125 tonnes and Rs. 15.00 per tonne thereafter.	Rs. 10,000 for the first 125 tonnes and Rs. 40.00 per tonne thereafter.
B. SLIP-WAY REPAIR BERTH HIRE CHARGES :—			
1.	0—50	Ist Day Rs. 350.00 Subsequent days Rs. 175.00 per day.	Ist day Rs. 1,100, 2nd to 10th day Rs. 550.00 per day, 11th to 15th Rs. 1,100 per day, 16th day onwards Rs. 1,400 per day.
2.	Above 50—80	Ist day Rs. 420.00 Subsequent days Rs. 210.00 per day.	Ist day Rs. 1,200, 2nd to 10th day Rs. 600 per day, 11th to 15th days Rs. 1200 per day 16th day onwards Rs. 1,600 per day.
3.	Above 80—125	Ist day Rs. 500.00, Subsequent days Rs. 250.00 per day.	Ist day Rs. 1300, 2nd to 10th day Rs. 650 per day, 11th to 15th day Rs. 1300 per day 16th day onwards Rs. 1800 per day.
4.	Above 125	Ist day Rs. 650, Subsequent days Rs. 325.00 per day.	Ist day Rs. 1,400, 2nd to 10th day Rs. 700.00 per day, 11th to 15th days Rs. 1,400 per day, 16th day onwards 2,000 per day.

Loss Incurred by Cochin Shipyard

6190. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cochin Shipyard Ltd., has further registered huge financial and working/operating losses during the year 1985-86, amounting to about Rs. 16 crores; and

(b) whether as per the record of performance during the last five years, the Company had never shown any decline or decreasing trend towards the operating losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Projected losses for 1985-86 for CSL is Rs. 8.48 crores.

(b) The operating results of CSL for the last five years are given below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	+ 288.45
1981-82	+ 1.75
1982-83	— 968.27
1983-84	— 1030.72
1984-85	— 1324.79
1985-86	— 848.00 (projected)

Proposals for Works to be taken up on National Highway in Orissa

6191. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has sent proposals in respect of works to be taken up on National Highways during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the Seventh Plan outlay asked for by the State Government ;

(c) the details of the proposals for which the outlay has been sought for ;

(d) whether an outlay of Rs. 25.36 crores was sent for approval during 1985-86 ; and

(e) if so, whether it has been approved ?

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

(b) Rs. 136.00 crores.

(c) The details of the proposal received from the State Government are as under :—

	Rs. in crores
(i) Normal Works	93.00
(ii) Works on Arterial Routes	15.00
(iii) Bridge Works	28.00
	<hr/>
	136.00
	<hr/>

(d) and (e) For 1985-86, the State Government had sent a Plan proposal of Rs. 25.36 crores. The proposals approved during 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 20.20 crores.

Road under Bridge for Connecting Jatni Malgodown in Khurda Road Division in South Eastern Railway

6192. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the road under bridge provided by the Railways for connecting Jatni Malgodown in Khurda Road Division in South Eastern Railway is neglected for repairs and improvement ;

(b) whether any amount was provided for upkeep and maintenance of this road from Jatni Sitraram Chhak to Malgodown chhak in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(c) if so, the details of the amount provided and spent year-wise for this railway road communication ; and

(d) whether Government would allot adequate funds in 1986-87 to fully improve this railway road communication ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) The road under bridge connecting Jatni Malgondown is repaired along with other roads. No separate provision of funds is made and no separate accounts are kept for particular portion of road maintenance. Essential repairs have been carried out in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86. A contract of estimate value of Rs, 4 lakhs has been awarded for the black topping and repairs of this road along with the other roads of the colony. The contractor has just started the work.

Road over bridge at Balasore in Orissa

6193. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Department have accepted the revised estimate of the road over bridge at Balasore in Orissa under Kharagpur Division in South Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether the Railways have to pay their balance share of Rs. 28.83 lakhs ; and

(c) if so; whether this balance amount has been paid to Orissa Government by now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Construction of Road Over Bridge at Balasore was taken up jointly by Railways and Orissa State Government on cost sharing basis. State Public Works Department has revised the cost of the approaches of the road over bridge constructed by them

to Rs. 208 lakhs as against the estimated cost of Rs. 77 lakhs. State Public Works Department has been asked to furnish the detailed reasons for the increase in cost. After receipt of these details, the Railways will take action to sanction the revised estimate and finalise revised apportionment of cost between Railways and State Government and imburse any balance amount to State Government, if due.

Railway link from Bhubaneswar to Rourkela

6194. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the fact that Rourkela has developed into a big city it still does not have a suitable railway link with the State Capital, Bhubaneswar ;

(b) whether he will consider the need to develop a convenient rail link between Rourkela and Bhubaneswar ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Rourkela is already connected with Bhubaneswar with a very convenient overnight Express train viz. 77/78 Kaling-Utkal Express.

(c) Does not arise.

Master Plan for Development of Lord Jagannath Temple

6195. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any master plan for the development of the whole complex of Lord Jagannath temple in Puri, Orissa has been drawn up by the Archaeological Survey of India ;

(b) if so, its broad features and the estimated capital outlay involved ; and

(c) the phase in which this plan will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) A master plan for the conservation of Jagannath temple is under preparation by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) The broad features of the master plan for conservation will be as follows :

- (i) The deplastering, and structurally and chemically conserving of the temple structures and the enclosure walls of the temple of the Jagannath Temple complex.
- (ii) Clearing the encroachments and unauthorised shacks in and around the temple in order to keep the entire temple clean.
- (iii) Developing a garden around the enclosure wall in order to improve the existing garden.

(c) The plan is expected to be implemented during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

[*Translation*]

Feasibility Survey Conducted by I.A. for Helicopter Corporation

6196. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines on behalf of the Helicopter Corporation has conducted a feasibility survey of some places which can be linked with helicopter service ;

(b) if so, when the survey was conducted ;

(c) the names of the places in Uttar Pradesh proposed to be linked with helicopter service on the basis of the said survey ; and

(d) the details in this regard ?

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

(b) The survey was conducted during the year 1985.

(c) and (d) The survey report suggested the following operating pattern for scheduled services in Uttar Pradesh :—

- (i) Dehradun—Jannotri—Gangotri—Uttarkashi—Dehradun.
- (ii) Dehradun—Uttarkashi—Gangotri—Jannotri—Dehradun.
- (iii) Dehradun—Kedarnath—Dehradun.
- (iv) Dehradun—Badrinath—Joshimath—Dehradun.
- (v) Dehradun—Joshimath—Badrinath—Dehradun.
- (vi) Pantnagar—Nainital—Ranikhet—Almora—Kausani—Pantnagar.
- (vii) Pantnagar—Kausani—Almora—Ranikhet—Nainital—Pantnagar.
- (viii) Pantnagar—Kausani—Pithoragarh—Dharchula—Pantnagar.
- (ix) Pantnagar—Dharchula—Pithoragarh—Kausani—Pantnagar.

The detailed operation plans of the Corporation have yet to be finalised and will depend on availability of capacity and the economic viability of operations.

Theft of Idols from Hill Area Temples

6197. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of artistic idols of archaeological importance stolen from various ancient temples in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh during the last five years alongwith the names of the temples where from these idols were stolen;

(b) whether these idols have mostly been stolen from those temples where no

arrangements have been made by the Department of Archaeology for protection of idols; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take for protection of the temples there and for preservation of the idols installed in them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Two stone idols of artistic and archaeological importance were stolen during 1984 from the Baleshvar Temple, Champawat, which have been since recovered.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Museum for Preservation of Idols of Jageshwar Temple

6198. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a museum for preservation of idols in the Jageshwar temple, a temple of archaeological importance, in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when this proposal was approved and how much time has elapsed since the selection of land etc; and

(c) the reasons for the abnormal delay in starting the construction work of this museum and the steps proposed to be taken to remove these causes and the time by which construction work is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set up a sculpture shed at Jageshwar, Distt. Almora, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The proposal was agreed to in 1968, i.e. about 17 years ago.

(c) The delay in taking up construction of sculpture shed is due to nonavailability of land. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to expedite the acquisition proceedings whereafter the construction work will be taken up.

Linking of Pithoragarh and other religious places with Vayudoot/Helicopter Service

6199. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Pithoragarh and religious places of Badrinath and Kedarnath, which fall on the way to internationally famous Kailash-Mansarover pilgrimage by helicopter/Vayudoot service during the year 1986-87:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which these places will be linked with helicopter/Vayudoot service keeping in view the importance of these places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) Vayudoot at present has no plans to link Pithoragarh and religious places of Badrinath and Kedarnath.

The Helicopter Corporation has yet to finalise its operational plans. Commencement of operations to these and other stations will depend upon the availability of helicopters and economic viability of the operations.

[English]

Completion of National Highway Road Connecting Moothakunnam-Edapally, Kumbalawm-Aroor Bridge and Wellington Island Bridge work in Kerala

6200. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the National Highway road connecting Moothakunnam and Edapally via North Paravur in Ernakulam is likely to be completed;

(b) the time by which the Kumbalam-Aroor bridge at Ernakulam under National Highway Scheme is likely to be completed; and

(c) the time by which the Ernakulam-Wellington Island bridge work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Improvement to the existing NH 17 between Moothakunnam and Edapally is still in the planning stage. Land Acquisition for improvement to geometrics/realignment is proposed to be taken up in a phased manner during the 7th plan. Survey and Investigation estimate for construction of Varapuzha bridge located on this reach has been sanctioned.

(b) The Kumbalam-Aroor Bridge is likely to be completed by March, 1987.

(c) The Ernakulam-Wellington Island bridge is expected to be completed by January, 1988.

Central Assistance for Small and Medium Ports in Kerala

6201. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested Central Assistance for the development of small and medium Ports in Kerala; and

(b) If so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) A Sub-Group of the working group on the Port Sector has been constituted to identify the minor ports on selective basis for their development.

[Translation]

Use of duplicate parts in DTC Buses causing Accidents

6202. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the main reasons for road accidents involving buses of the Delhi Transport Corporation is the use of duplicate parts in the buses; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the concerned officials involved, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir. DTC has a well laid down policy of purchasing genuine spare parts. Most of the requirements for day to day repairs and main tenance of the fleet are purchased from the Original Equipment suppliers such as Leyland, TELCO, MICO, and Sundram Clayton etc. who are the manufacturers of original parts used on the vehicles. Items are also purchased from firms on Rate Contract of the Standing Committee of the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings. This body has a full fledged laboratory and samples are subjected to tests from time to time. It is only upon the satisfactory establishment of quality that these firms are awarded regular rate contracts.

Further, the Corporation has an independent Inspection Department where all parts received from the firms on Rate Contract or even O.E. suppliers are thoroughly inspected before these are brought to the warehouses.

With this laid down norms of purchase which are rigidly followed, there is no possibility of using any duplicate parts,

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Ticketless travelling in Neelachal Express

6203. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to improve the checking of ticketless travel in Neelachal Express during 1985-86;

(b) the stations between which the ticketless travellers mostly have been booked; and

(c) the total fine realised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) In addition to normal ticket checking in the trains, special checks are also organised from time to time in certain trains, including Neelachal Express. During these checks Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police are deployed and assistance of the State Governments is taken.

(b) and (c) Statistics of number of persons apprehended and fine realised from them Station-wise and Train-wise are not maintained.

Introduction of Local Trains in Orissa

6204. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to provide quick railway transport within Orissa by starting some local trains;

(b) whether, before starting local train services in any part of the country, the survey report is necessary to ensure potentiality etc; and

(c) the number of local trains proposed by the Government of Orissa to the Railways and number of them introduced and proposed to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) As per recommendations of the Railway Tariff Enquiry Committee and National Transport Policy Committee, the Railways should use their limited resources primarily for long distance fast trains except in case of very dense commuter traffic in metropolitan cities which cannot be catered by road services alone. Reorganisation of the existing commuter services in conventional trains is undertaken by the Zonal Railway in consultation with the local passenger interests and Consultative Committees.

(b) Commercial justification for the train is examined.

(c) This is a continuous process. Some requests have been met like 221/222 Talcher-Bhubaneswar Passenger train from 28.11.84. The request for Bhubaneswar-Balasore train has been partially met by introducing a coach between Bhubaneswar and Balasore by 37/38 Madras-Howarah Janta Express from 1.6.85. No other train is proposed to be introduced just now.

Setting up of more centres on Prevention of Blindness pattern of Dr. R.P. Ophthalmic Centre

6205. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give high priority to the prevention of blindness;

(b) if so, the details of the programmes to accelerate reduction in the rate of blindness and the targets fixed for the Seventh Plan;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up more centres on the pattern of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Ophthalmic Centre, New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Government of India launched a national programme for the control of Blindness in 1976. Under the programme, infrastructure has been developed at various levels viz. Primary Health Centres, District Hospitals, District Mobile Units, Medical Colleges, Regional Institutes and Training Schools for Ophthalmic Assistants. During Seventh Plan it is proposed to cover more Primary Health Centres, District Mobile Units as well as set up Eye Banks. Target is to bring down the rate of Blindness from 1.4% to 0.7% in 1990 with ultimate objective of bringing it to 0.4% by the year 2000 A.D.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 10 Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology have been identified under the Programme where various sub-specialities of Ophthalmology on the pattern of Dr. R.P. Centre are proposed to be developed.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Drug Testing

6206. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 100 per cent Centrally sponsored scheme to create adequate facilities for drug testing in the country has been drawn up for implementation in the Seventh Plan period as recommended by the Estimates Committee (1985-86) in their Sixteenth Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) On the basis of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in their Sixth

Report a centrally Sponsored Scheme for the 7th Five Year Plan was formulated but it has not been agreed to.

[Translation]

Spillover Irrigation Projects of 6th Plan

6207. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY Will : the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise/category-wise names of the big and medium irrigation projects which were scheduled to be completed during the Sixth Plan period but which could not be completed ;

(b) the revised schedule of the completion of each of these projects and likely expenditure ; and

(c) the names of the projects among them reviewed by the Programme Implementation Ministry and the observations made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) A Statement giving the requisite information is enclosed.

Statement

List of Major projects identified as likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan, in the Sixth Five Year Plan document but have not been completed.

S. No.	Name of State/Project
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Nagarjunasagar
2.	Sriramsagar St. I
3.	Godavari Barrage
4.	Vamsadhara Stage-I Tungabhadra HLC Stage-II
5.	Somasila Stage-I.
ASSAM	
6.	Dhansiri

BIHAR

7. Barnar Reservoir

GUJARAT

8. Damanganga
9. Panam
10. Sabarmati

HARYANA

11. Gurgaon Canal
12. Jawaharlal Nehru Lift
13. Loharu Lift
14. W.J.C. Remodelling

KARNATAKA

15. Bhadra
16. Tungabhadra Low Level Canal
17. Tungabhadra High Level Canal—

Stage-II

KERALA

18. Chitturpuzha
19. Kuttiadi
20. Pamba
21. Pazhassi

MADHYA PRADESH

22. Mahanadi Reservoir Phase-I
23. Upper Wainganga

MAHARASHTRA

24. Jaykkwadi Stage I
25. Krishna
26. Bhima
27. Upper Tapi
28. Manjra
29. Waghur
30. Khadakwasla
31. Upper Godavari

MANIPUR

32. Loktak Lift Irrigation

ORISSA

33. Anandpur Barrage
34. Bengali Dam

RAJASTHAN

35. Jakham
36. Mahi Bajaj Sagar
37. Rajasthan Canal Stage-I
Gurgaon Canal

TAMIL NADU

38. Parambikilam Aliyar

UTTAR PRADESH

39. Gandak Canal
40. Sarda Sahayak
41. Kosi Irrigation
42. Increasing capacity of Narainpur
Pump Canal
43. Sone Pump Canal
44. Increasing capacity of Deokali
Pump Canal.

WEST BENGAL

45. Kangasabati Reservoir
46. Teesta Barrage
47. Barrage & Irrigation system of
DVC (Extension & Improvement)

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

48. Salauli
Damanganga

DADRA NAGAR HAVELI

Damanganga

No such identification for medium project was made.

The completion of these projects will depend upon the outlays provided by the State Governments. Since the projects costs are escalating, it will not be possible to indicate the likely expenditure on these projects.

The review by the Programme Implementation Ministry is for the Irrigation Sector as a whole.

English]

**Performance of New Rail Links and
Conversion Links at the end of
Sixth Plan**

6208. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be
pleased to state :

(a) which were the new rail links undertaken for completion during the Sixth Five Year Plan period with State-wise break-up ;

(b) which of the rail links were undertaken in the Sixth Plan for conversion from metregauge to broad gauge, with State-wise break-up ;

(c) what is the performance of both the new rail links and conversion links at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) how many of these works have remained as spill-over works to be completed in the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) to (d) The details of New Lines and Gauge Conversions completed/commissioned during the VIth Plan are given in the attached statement-I. The details of New Lines and Gauge Conversions approved in the Budget during the VIth Plan are given in the statement attached as Annexure II. One Gauge Conversion project mentioned in the attached statement II was also completed during VIth Plan. The remaining works have spilled over to the VIIth Plan.

Statement-I

ANNEXURE—I

New Lines and Gauge Conversion commissioned during VI Plan Period

S. No.	State	Name of Project
NEW LINES		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bibinagar-Nalgonda-Miryalguda
2.	—do—	Gooty-Dharmavaram
3.	—do—	Bhadrachallam Road-Manuguru
4.	Assam	New Bongaigaon-Gauhati
5.	Haryana	Rohtak-Bhiwani
6.	Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh	Karaila Road-Kakri-Jayant
7.	Maharashtra	Vasai Road-Diva
8.	—do—	Apta-Pen-Nagothana
9.	—do—	Wari-Pimpalkutti
10.	—do—	Manikgarh-Chandur
11.	Orissa	Jakhapura-Daitari
12.	Punjab/Himachal Pradesh	Nangal Dam-Rai Mehatpur
13.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli-Neagercoil
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli-Saharanpur
15.	West Bengal	Santragachi-Bargachia
GAUGE CONVERSIONS		
1.	Andhra Pradesh/Karnataka	Dharmavaram-Yelahanka-Bangalore
2.	Bihar/Uttar Pradesh	Sonepur-Barabanki
3.	Bihar	Barauni-Katihar
4.	Gujarat	Viramgam-Hapa-Okha/Porbander
5.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh-Sarupsar-Anupgarh,

Statement II

New Lines and Gauge Conversions approved during VI Plan Period

S. No.	State	Name of Project	Progress %age as on 31.3.85	Sections commissioned
1	2	3	4	5
NEW LINES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Motumari-Jaggayapeta	46	
2.	—do—	Telapur-Patancheru	60	
3.	—do— & partly in Maharashtra	Adilabad-Pimpalkutti	6	
4.	Assam	Bridge across Brahma- putra at Jogighopa along with a BG line from Jogighopa to Gauhati.	1	
5.	Gujarat	Bhuj-Naliya	30	
6.	Himachal Pradesh & partially in Punjab.	Nangal Dam-Talwara	5	Nangal Dam-Rai Mehatpur (7 km) opened in 3/85
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu Tawi-Udhampur	5	
8.	Karnataka partially A.P.	Chitradurg-Rayadurg	10	
9.	Kerala	Alleppey-Kayamkulam	0.1	
10.	Orissa	Koraput-Rayagada	10	Koraput to Machi- liguda (20 km) opened in 12/85.
11.	Orissa	Talcher-Sambalpur	2	
12.	Punjab	Bhatinda Bypass line	6	
13.	Rajasthan & parti- ally in U.P.	Mathura-Alwar	5	
14.	Rajasthan	Kota-Chittaurgarh- Neemuch	13	
15.	Tamil Nadu	Karur-Dindigul- Madurai-Maniyachi- Tuticorin/Tirunelveli	22	Tirunelveli-Mila- vittan (53 Km) opened in 5/85
16.	West Bengal	Budge Budge-Namkhana including Lakshimkantpur- Kulpi.		
17.	—do—	Eklakhi-Balurghat	3	
18.	—do—	Tamluk-Digha	—	

GAUGE CONVERSIONS

1. Assam	Gauhati-Dibrugarh	—	
2. Maharashtra & partially in Andhra Pradesh	Parbhani-Purna & Mudkhed-Adilabad conversion & Purna-Mudkhed Parallel BG line.		
3. Rajasthan	Suratgarh-Sarupsar-Anupgarh	89	Opened to traffic in 3/85.
4. —do—	Suratgarh-Bikaner	43	

Major Irrigation Projects for Seventh Plan

6209. SHRI HUSSAN DALWAI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased state :

(a) which are the major irrigation projects that are proposed to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year plan ;

(b) what is the State-wise break-up of these major projects along with their respective areas of irrigation ;

(c) what is the total quantum of amount proposed to be allocated for these major irrigation projects ; and

(d) what is the total acreage that is likely to be irrigated on completion of all these major irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) The information is given in the Statements I and II enclosed.

Statement—I

State	Projects in the Seventh Plan		Ultimate potential of the projects (thousand ha.)
	On-going	New	
1. Andhra Pradesh	14	—	2417.07
2. Assam	2	1	90.43
3. Bihar	11	5	1093.12
4. Gujarat	11	—	2182.63
5. Haryana	9	2	996.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	1	N.A.
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	55.00
8. Karnataka	13	—	1752.73
9. Kerala	10	1	553.03
10. Madhya Pradesh	20	1	2113.50
11. Maharashtra	42	—	2401.69

1	2	3	4
12. Manipur	4	—	93.00
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—	—
15. Orissa	5	1	1462.90
16. Punjab	3	—	825.00
17. Rajasthan	6	2	1523.70
18. Sikkim	—	—	—
19. Tamilnadu	3	2	171.96
20. Tripura	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	23	3	5383.79
22. West Bengal	3	2	1647.64
TOTAL	180	21	24763.19
UNION TERRITORIES	1	—	43.07
GRAND TOTAL	181	21	24806.26

Statement—II

Outlays on Major and Medium Irrigation Programme for VIIth Plan

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State/U.T	Approved Seventh Plan outlays
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1102.30
2.	Assam	137.00
3.	Bihar	1285.00
4.	Gujarat	1465.09
5.	Haryana	418.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	52.86
8.	Karnataka	523.00
9.	Kerala	280.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1375.92
11.	Maharashtra	1320.00
12.	Manipur	60.00
13.	Meghalaya	0.55
14.	Nagaland	—

1	2	3
15.	Orissa	550.00
16.	Punjab	270.78
17.	Rajasthan	635.46
18.	Sikkim	6.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	212.00
20.	Tripura	27.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1420.00
22.	West Bengal	208.00
	TOTAL (States)	11445.96
	TOTAL (U.Ts)	59.60
	GRAND TOTAL	11505.56

Fleet of Indian Airlines

6210. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of planes owned by Indian Airlines at present ;

(b) type-wise breakup of planes ; and

(c) what is the total passenger capacity of Indian Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) The number and typewise break-up of the aircraft presently owned by Indian Airlines is as under :—

Type of aircraft	No. of aircraft
Airbus-300	10
Boeing-737	25
F-27	8
HS-748	11
	—
	54
	—

(c) The total seat capacity per day available with Indian Airlines is about 34,800.

Facilities to National Forum of Railway Congressmen

6211. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Forum of Railway Congressmen is recognised by Railway Authorities as a social organisation ;

(b) what facilities are extended by the Railway Authorities to this Forum ; and

(c) what precisely is the role of this Forum in looking after the Welfare of railway employees and in helping the Railway Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) to (c) A decision was taken in August, 1983, which is now under review, to extend the following facilities to the National Forum

of Railway Congressmen, a Society registered under the Societies Act, 1860 :—

1. Treating the National Forum as a social organisation, card passes be issued to selected important office bearers of this organisation ;
2. The Forum's important members like the General Secretary and the President be permitted to meet the Chief Personnel Officer of each Railway to highlight social welfare measures among railwaymen ; and
3. The National Forum may bring to the notice of the Railway Administration cases of corruption and other malafide activities that they may come across so that these could be got investigated into and action taken to eradicate such evils.

The orders issued in August, 1983 specified that "social welfare measures must be understood to mean activities relating to education, health, family planning, assistance in times of individual distress and the like specifically excluding the matters which fall under negotiations with recognised trade unions".

Quantity of Care Food Given to Karnataka

6212. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the total quantity of CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere) Food received by the end of 1985 ;
- (b) the quantity of CARE Food given to Karnataka for the use of Balwadis children and poor families ;
- (c) whether any misuse of CARE food has come to notice of Government ; and
- (d) if so, details thereof and action taken against those who misused it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS & WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) 1.36,316 MTs during the calendar year 1985.

(b) 17,659 MTs in 1985.

(c) & (d) Information has been called for from the State Government.

Appointment of Liaison Officers in Indian Airlines

6213. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Liaison Officers have not been appointed in Indian Airlines to ensure due compliance of Government directives and instructions pertaining to reservation of vacancies in favour of SC and ST and other concessions admissible to them ;

(b) whether SC/ST cells have been set up in Indian Airlines under the direct control of the Liaison Officers ;

(c) if so, the composition of these cells and how many persons belonging to SC/ST class have been appointed in such cells ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cell is manned by an officer and one number of staff. At present no SC/ST Officer/Staff is attached to this cell.

(d) There is no specific provision in the Government directive regarding association of SC/ST Officer/Staff in this cell.

**Conversion of Parasia-Chindwara
Narrow Gauge Line to Broad Gauge
Line**

6214. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convert Parasia-Chindwara narrow gauge line into broad gauge line ;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to convert this line ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the construction works thereon is likely to be started ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a).

[*Translat.on*]

**Construction of Indore-Dohad Railway
Line**

6215. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the construction of Indore-Dohad railway line; and

(b) the action being taken on the survey reports submitted by Western Railway regarding construction of broad gauge railway line from Dohad to Mhow and mixed gauge railway line from Mhow to Indore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The Survey Report has been received. Further action can be considered only after its complete examination from all angles.

[*English*]

**Survey of Dallirajhara-Jagdalpur Rail
Link**

6216. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out any survey regarding Dallirajhara-Jagdalpur rail link and if so, whether this survey has since been completed ;

(b) the time by which the construction work of this railway route is likely to be started ; and

(c) whether keeping in view the fact that Bastar district is a tribal and backward area and there are great possibilities of industrial development, Government propose to construct this railway line on priority basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The survey was carried out in 1973-74. The updating of the survey has now been taken up.

(b) and (c) Further action will be taken after completion of survey depending on the financial implication of the project and availability of resources.

**Implementation of Three Language
Formula by States**

6217. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some States which have not yet implemented the three language formula ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps the Union Government have taken to pursue the States to implement this formula ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya and Pondicherry have not yet implemented the Three Language Formula.

(b) Tamil Nadu has adopted a Two Language Formula in accordance with a Resolution passed by the State Legislature in 1968. Pondicherry follows the pattern of Tamil Nadu. Meghalaya, due to multiplicity of languages used locally, has not yet been able to strictly implement this formula.

(c) School Education is being looked after and managed mostly by the State Governments. The Central Government advises the States/UTs about the policy and provides guidelines on education.

The Central Government has all along recommended faithful implementation of the Three Language Formula, as laid down in the National Policy on Education, 1968. The States are being urged from time to time to take effective steps for expeditious and faithful implementation of the formula. The States were addressed last in this regard in July 1984.

Looses due to Floods

6218. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories which have been affected by floods continuously during the last three years ;

(b) the names of the States and Union Territories, out of the above, which have been saved from floods and where there have been no floods during the last three years ;

(c) what amount has been spent in each year in each State and Union Territory during the last three years by the Centre and States separately ;

(d) details of damages through floods in each State and Union Territory in each year during the last three years ; and

(e) the amount of compensation paid to each State during the last three years, year-wise ?

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

(a) According to the reports received from the States/Union Territories, all the States except Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland had reported damages during each of the last three years. However, none of the Union Territories except Goa, Daman & Diu was affected continuously by floods during this period.

(b) The names of the States/UTs which did not report flood damage during any of the last three years are indicated in the attached Statement I.

(c) A Statement II showing the expenditure on flood control works during the last three years is enclosed.

(d) Details of damages reported by each State/UT in each year during the last three years is enclosed in the attached Statement-III.

(e) No compensation is paid to any State.

Statement-I

Details of States/Union Territories which did not Report Flood Damage During any one or more of the year 1983, 1984 and 1985

Year			Name of State/Union Territories
1983	State	:	Nagaland.
	U.Ts.	:	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondichery.
1984	State	:	Jammu & Kashmir.
	U. Ts.	:	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondichery.
1985	U. Ts.	:	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar and Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

Statement-II

Statement Showing Expenditure on Flood Control works during the last Three Years.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Actual Expenditure during				Anticipated exp. 1985-86	
		1983-84		1984-85		State	Centre Loan assistance
		State	Centre Loan assistance	State	Centre Loan assistance		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	491.40	—	660.00	—	500.00	—
2.	Assam	426.24	1000.00	526.25	1500.00	645.00	1500.00
3.	Bihar	2061.50	—	2487.00	200.00	3800.00	—
4.	Gujarat	315.78	—	309.86	—	170.00	—
5.	Haryana	1010.00	—	1457.00	—	1200.00	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	53.00	—	78.00	—	80.00	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	573.00	20.00	638.00	—	510.00	—
8.	Karnataka	35.61	—	70.00	—	64.84	—
9.	Kerala	300.00	350.00	300.00	235.49	170.00	231.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	66.00	—	103.00	—	100.00	—
11.	Madharashtra	14.00	—	20.10	—	15.00	—

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Manipur	57.00	23.00	77.55	16.00	120.00	—	—
13. Meghalaya	17.00	—	19.83	—	20.00	—	—
14. Orissa	280.00	320.00	489.00	461.00	500.00	400.00	—
15. Punjab	460.36	153.50	585.62	136.67	802.00	—	—
16. Rajasthan	171.00	50.00	272.00	—	175.00	—	—
17. Sikkim	10.16	—	22.67	—	16.00	—	—
18. Tamil Nadu	158.11	—	230.07	—	390.67	—	—
19. Tripura	120.86	27.00	171.71	—	140.00	—	—
20. Uttar Pradesh	1274.00	—	2195.00	134.00	1470.00	—	—
21. West Bengal	1364.01	160.00	974.46	66.84	1990.00	—	—
Sub-Total States	9259.03	2103.50	11630.12	2750.00	12878.51	2131.00	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
1. Arunchal Pradesh	17.16	—	31.58	—	38.00	—	—
2. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Delhi	1106.08	—	1030.78	—	987.75	—	—
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	12.17	—	10.18	—	20.00	—	—
5. Pondichery	18.21	—	21.50	—	35.00	—	—
6. Lakshadweep	4.50	—	3.07	—	10.00	—	—
Sub-Total U. Ts.	1158.12	—	1097.11	—	1090.75	—	—
Total States & U. Ts.	10417.15	2103.50	12727.23	2750.00	13969.26	2131.00	—

Statement-III
Statement Showing the Details of Flood Damages Reported During the last Three Years

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Total flood damage		
		1983	1984	1985 (as on 28-2-86)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	623.11	276.12	10.23
2.	Assam	56.18	50.82	54.74
3.	Bihar	26.28	235.53	36.54
4.	Gujarat	217.99	39.22	3.64
5.	Haryana	50.97	1.93	73.37
6.	Himachal Pradesh	37.17	0.08	129.22
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.32	Not Reported	Negligible
8.	Karnataka	6.75	3.33	1.51
9.	Kerala	0.95	96.58	638.40
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20.90	12.57	0.07
11.	Maharashtra	106.80	2.58	8.59
12.	Manipur	0.27	2.00	7.39
13.	Meghalaya	3.05	13.25	10.00
14.	Nagaland	Nil	2.61	3.95
15.	Orissa	11.47	161.59	223.08
16.	Punjab	8.35	1.14	237.64
17.	Rajasthan	32.17	47.23	9.96
18.	Sikkim	27.88	11.24	18.55
19.	Tamil Nadu	215.98	169.94	157.69
20.	Tripura	20.46	15.22	6.22
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1009.33	464.06	2400.94
22.	West Bengal	14.43	298.49	19.44
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.33	Not Reported	5.96
25.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Delhi	0.35	Nil	0.07
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.12	0.02	0.01
29.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Mizoram	Nil	Not Reported	Not Reported
31.	Pondicherry	Not Reported	Not Reported	4.37

[Translation]

Community Chorus Song Scheme

6219. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) when the community chorus song scheme was introduced for the first time and the objective thereof ;
- (b) the item-wise amount spent on this scheme during the last three years to date and the outcome thereof ;
- (c) whether any assessment of this scheme has ever been made ; and
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (a) A scheme for promotion of national integration through Community Singing was launched in 1982 through NCERT with the following objectives :

- (i) to inculcate patriotism and pride in our country and its glorious heritage ;
- (ii) to enable children to learn to respect and love all the languages and cultures which are interwoven into the fabric of India, including the work of great poets in various Indian languages, thus strengthening the spirit of national integration ;
- (iii) to teach children to think of the common interest of the country and its people ;
- (iv) to inculcate discipline and an attitude of cooperative participation ;
- (v) to provide for a large number of people an opportunity for artistic self-expression and pride in belonging to Indian community ; and
- (vi) to highlight India's positive contribution to the cause of peace in the world.

(b) The item-wise amount spent on this scheme during the last three years i.e. 1983-84 to 1985-86 is as under :—

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Organisation of training camps for teachers.	25.08
(ii) Purchase of tape-recorders and recorded cassettes replete with 15 songs of different Indian languages for distribution amongst teacher participants.	13.99
(iii) Printing of song-books entitled 'Let Us Sing Together'.	0.94
(iv) Celebration of Children's Day on 14th November, 1983, in Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.	13.37
(v) Community Singing item put up in Republic Day Parade 1986 by Delhi School Children.	1.01
(vi) Remuneration to music instructors working under the supervision of national composers/conductors.	0.80

Since its inception, 55 camps have been organised so far by the NCERT under which more than 2500 teachers were trained and about 100 teachers have been identified as Key Persons (Main Resource Persons) for being utilised by the State Governments for imparting training to their teachers and students. All participant teachers of the training camps are given a printed book 'Let Us Sing Together' a free gift of tape-recorder and a recorded cassette replete with 15 songs in different Indian languages to enable them to develop a teaching-learning situation in the class-room when they go back to teach those songs.

(c) and (d) While no formal evaluation of the scheme has been done, according to the NCERT, the reports being received by them from the trained teachers regarding work in the field are quite encouraging.

[English]

Proposal for Creation/Recruitment of Posts in Transport Departments of Andaman and Nicobar Administration

6220. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to ban imposed by the Union Government on creation/recruitment of posts in plan and non-plan sectors in the Department of Transport of Andaman and Nicobar Administration, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration is unable to provide transport facilities to the islanders ;

(b) if so, whether proposals have been received by Union Government from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for creation/recruitment of posts required immediately to run buses and ships and their maintenance ; and

(c) if so, when such proposals were received and the number of posts asked for and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c) Certain proposals for creation of posts for augmentation of passenger transport services, strengthening of automobile workshop and re-organisation of Motor Transport Departments, Marine Departments etc. have been received by the Government which are to be decided as per Rules.

Night Landing Facilities at Visakhapatnam Airport

6221. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether night landing facilities at Visakhapatnam Airport for civil aircrafts to land during night are available ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the length of the present two runways at Visakhapatnam Airport is not up to the international standard ; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to lengthen and strengthen the runways so that Boeing air crafts also may land ?

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

(b) The runway is fit for Boeing-737 aircraft, which are presently being operated by Indian Airlines.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given in (b). Visakhapatnam airfield has, however, been now transferred to the Indian Navy and its future development will be looked after by the Navy.

Triennale Exhibition by Lalit Kala Akademi

6222. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lalit Kala Akademi had recently organised a Triennale Exhibition where painters of world repute had participated ;

(b) if so, the number of foreign and Indian artists who had taken part and the cost involved in organising the exhibition and the total prize money given ;

(c) whether the Akademi organised any similar painting exhibitions for Indian painters representing the different recognised schools who are languishing due to lack of patronage during the last three years ; and

(d) if so, the year-wise break-up of each such exhibition, number of participants, awards given and Government's general approach to encourage the different schools of paintings particularly the hilly paintings in this country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 241 foreign artists and 76 Indian artists participated in the Sixth Triennale-India 1986. The Akademi earmarked a sum of Rs. 33.23 lakhs (for organising the exhibition. There were ten Awards of Rs. 50,000/- each besides medals costing to Rs. 1,00,000/- approx.

(c) The Akademi has been organising National Exhibitions of Art, Camps and Kala Melas in which participation is not restricted to artists of different recognised Schools.

(d) In the three National Exhibitions of Art held in 1984, 1985 and 1986 the number of participants from hilly area were 24, 31 and 26 respectively; the number of awards won by them were 1, 4 and 1 respectively.

The Akademi provided token grant-in-aid to each of recognised institute to participate in the Kala Mela held in February, 1986.

The general approach is to encourage large scale participation of artists including those from remote and hill areas.

[*Translation*]

**Special Passenger coach for Rajgir
In Trains Running from Calcutta to
Patna**

6223. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand to attach a special passenger coach for Rajgir to important Up and Down trains running from Delhi and Calcutta to Patna has been considered with a view to providing facility to foreign tourists visiting important historical places of Bihar such as Nalanda, Rajgir, Pawapuri, Kokolat and Bodaghaya ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) This has been examined but not found feasible as there is no room on most of the trains, and there are no shunting facilities at Bakhtiyarpur.

**Declaring Sadaquat Ashram as
National Monument**

6224. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire Sadaquat Ashram in Patna where the first President Dr. Rajendra Prasad spent most of his life and breathed his last is proposed to be declared as a National monument ;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to make it a beautiful tourist spot and a source of inspiration ; and

(c) what arrangements have been made to repair the damage caused to the building due to floods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The utilisation of Sadaquat Ashram premises for undertaking suitable activities as a fitting memorial to Dr. Rajendra Prasad has received consideration.

(b) There is no proposal to make it a tourist spot.

(c) The repairs to the building are the concern of the Bihar Vidyapeeth Trust and the Government of Bihar.

[*English*]

**Holding of Important Festivals of
each state in Capital to Promote
National Integration**

6225. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to organise important festivals of each State in the

Capital to promote greater understanding among the people of various regions and thus promote national integration ;

(b) if so, whether Government would provide financial assistance for this purpose ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) Important festivals of each State are being observed in the Capital by various cultural organisations, for which no financial assistance is provided by the Government.

Booking of Cargo at Airports

6226. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the new security regulations, a cargo booked is being detained at the airport for 24 hours ;

(b) whether this is causing needless delay in the transport of goods by air ;

(c) whether there is no system of checking the cargo by metal detectors etc ; and

(d) if not, whether the present practice of detaining cargo for 24 hours will be replaced by checking with new electronic detectors etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYLER) : (a) Under the existing instructions, cargo is required to be detained for 36 hours cooling-off period, Perishables are, however, accepted after immediate screening through X-Ray machine.

(b) No, Sir. The shippers are advised to send their cargo well in advance to meet the requirement of cooling-off period.

(c) Metal detectors are not used for general cargo as the system is not considered satisfactory.

(d) Electronic devices capable of scanning the cargo are being identified and gradually installed.

[*Translation*]

Present Railway lines and Expansion Programme in Madhya Pradesh during Seventh Plan

6227. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the length of railway lines per hundred kilometre in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether it is much below the all India average and the ratio thereof to the national average ;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry to remove this imbalance ; and

(d) the details of the railway expansion programme of Madhya Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) The route Kms. of rail line per hundred square Kms. of area is approximately 1.30 Kms., for Madhya Pradesh and approx. 1.88 Kms. for all India.

(c) & (d) New Lines are not taken up purely on consideration of their location in any particular State. Construction of new BG line between Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemuch (partly in Madhya Pradesh near Neemuch) is in progress. Construction of New Lines from Satna to Rewa (in Madhya Pradesh) & Guna to Etawah (major portion in Madhya Pradesh) have been approved in Railway Budget of 1985-86.

[*English*]

Cut Air Fares Offered by Foreign Airlines to attract Tourists

6228. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-
DHARI :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether special cut fares are being introduced by several airlines in the U.K. in their bid to pick up the traffic which is being carried by Air-India now ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government and the Air-India propose to take to meet the situation and ensure that this set-back does not hit Air-India's traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Government have no definite information to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Dakranala Irrigation Scheme of Bihar

6229. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that original estimates of the Dakranala Irrigation Scheme (Bihar) have been revised without the approval of the Central Government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the construction works of this scheme have been abnormally delayed resulting in substantial increase in the expenditure to be incurred on this scheme ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the implementation of this scheme and non-completion of even phase-I of the scheme so far ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) The Dakranala Irrigation Scheme Phase-I was accepted by the Planning Commission for Rs. 843.24 lakhs in 1976. The latest estimated cost is indicated to be Rs. 3264 lakhs. The State Government actually started the project works in 1982. Delay in execution of the project is reported to have taken place due to land acquisition problem and financial constraints.

[*English*]

Amount Disbursed to State/Union Territories for Payment of Solatium

6230. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount disbursed to States and Union Territories for payment of Solatium from Solatium Fund so far, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): As on 31.3.86, the Central Government have disbursed a sum of Rs. 75.91 lakhs to various State Governments/UT Administrations for payment of Solatium from Solatium Fund as per details given below :—

S. No.	State/UT	Amount disbursed
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.25
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.80
4.	Assam	2.15
5.	Bihar	4.28
6.	Chandigarh	0.60
7.	D&N Haveli	0.10
8.	Delhi	4.00
9.	Goa Daman & Diu	0.80
10.	Gujarat	8.25
11.	Haryana	2.65
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.10
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.70
14.	Karnataka	8.50
15.	Kerala	2.28
16.	Madhya Pradesh	8.25
17.	Manipur	0.10
18.	Maharashtra	9.00
19.	Meghalaya	0.40
20.	Mizoram	0.10
21.	Nagaland	0.10

22. Orissa	1.50
23. Pondicherry	0.10
24. Punjab	1.70
25. Rajasthan	5.50
26. Tamil Nadu	2.00
27. Tripura	1.10
28. Uttar Pradesh	6.00
29. West Bengal	2.50

Allocation of Funds to Kerala for Health and Family Planning

6231. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN ; Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of funds allocated to the State of Kerala under the Seventh Five Year Plan for Health and Family Welfare;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend financial aid to the State of Kerala for opening more medical colleges during the plan; and

(c) if so, details of location and intended time of opening the colleges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Rs. 52.00 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Factories/Units in South

6232. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names and locations of the Railways equipments and installations and factories/units situated in South India;

(b) whether it is true that the State of Kerala is the only State which does not have any such factory or unit; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Names of Production Units and Repair Workshops under the control of the Ministry of Transport (Department of Railways) located in South India are as under :

Name of Production Units/Repair Workshop	Location
1. Integral Coach Factory	Perambur, Madras (Tamil Nadu)
2. Wheel & Axle Plant	Yelahanka, Bangalore (Karnataka)
3. New BG Wagon Repair Workshop (under construction)	Guntupalli (Andhra Pradesh)
4. Loco & Carriage Workshop	Lallaguda (Andhra Pradesh)
5. New BG Repair Workshop (under construction)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)
6. Loco, Carriage & Wagon Repair Workshop	Hubli (Karnataka)
7. Loco, Carriage & Wagon Repair Workshop	Mysore (Karnataka)

8. Loco, Carriage & Wagon Repair Workshop	Golden Rock (Tamil Nadu)
9. Loco & Carriage Repair Workshop	Perambur, Madras (Tamil Nadu)
10. Carriage & Wagon Repair Workshop	Perambur, Madras (Tamil Nadu)
11. Signal & Telecommunication Workshop	Podanur (Tamil Nadu)
12. Civil Engineering Workshop	Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu)
13. Engineering Workshop	Lallaguda (Andhra Pradesh)
14. Tools and Plant Depot	Golden Rock (Tamil Nadu)
15. Signal & Telecommunication Workshop	Mettuguda (Andhra Pradesh)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Railway installations are not set up on regional or State considerations. Rather, these are set up keeping in view the Railways operational needs.

Pending Railway Projects in Bihar

6233. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many proposals for new routes and new route surveys are pending in the Department of Railways regarding rail transportation in Bihar ;

(b) which of these have been approved or are under consideration and since when; and

(c) whether any perspective plan has been prepared about starting work on them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Construction of following rail lines in Bihar has been approved :

S. No.	New Line	Year of approval	Remarks
1.	Talgaria-Tupkadih	79-80	Work in progress.
2.	Chittauni-Bagaha	74-75	Bagaha-Valmikinagar (9 kms) opened in 1981.
3.	Sakri-Hasanpur	74-75	*Balance work on S. No. 2 and work on S. No. 3 will be considered when re-sources position improves.

There is no proposal under consideration for approving construction of another new line in Bihar at present, during Seventh Plan. However, surveys for the following new B.G. lines in Bihar are in progress to determine financial implication of the projects :

(i) Ranchi-Hazaribagh Town-Giridih

- (ii) Lohardaga to Tori along with conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga N.G. section into B.G.

Selection of Vice-Chancellors and Departmental heads in Universities

6234. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged to take steps to ensure selection of Vice-Chancellors and Departmental heads in Universities strictly on merits of academic and administrative experience;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(c) whether the University Grants Commission has discussed this matter and issued some guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) The mode of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor is prescribed in the Act and Statutes of each University. The Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission on governance of universities (1971), the Central universities Review Committee of the UGC (1983) and the Conference of Vice-Chancellors held in 1984 have all discussed the question of appointment of Vice-Chancellors and Heads of Departments. The recommendation made by all these bodies is that the Vice-Chancellor should be appointed by the Visitor/Chancellor from a panel of names recommended by a specially constituted Committee. This practice is generally followed by most of the universities in the country. As for the appointment of Heads of Department, the Committees mentioned above had not recommended any uniform procedure. They were of the view that each university should frame proper procedures rather than appointing the senior most Professor, automatically, as the Head of Department.

The above recommendations have been brought to the notice of all State Governments and universities.

Integrated Education for Disabled

6235. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether progress of Integrated Education for the Disabled has not been satisfactory in most of the States;

(b) if so, details thereof indicating reasons therefor, state-wise and how these lacunae are proposed to be rectified;

(c) whether the scheme has specially been tardy in backward and rural areas;

(d) the names of States which have not implemented the scheme as yet despite having taken funds for it; and

(e) the measures Government propose to take to ensure the proper early implementation of the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children has been under implementation so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi and Mizoram. The States of Assam, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Tripura have made preliminary arrangements to introduce the Scheme.

The major difficulty in the implementation of the Scheme in all the States/U.Ts is dearth of teachers trained in Special Education for teaching the disabled and paucity of resources because of which assistance cannot be extended everywhere.

To overcome the difficulty the University Grants Commission have since made arrangements in 6 Universities/Institutes for short-term/long term courses in Special Education for teaching the disabled. They propose to extend this programme to cover more universities/colleges during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Arrangements have also been made for such training courses at the National Council of Educational Research & Training and its Regional

Colleges. The Government has been able to increase the outlay for the Scheme in VII Plan to Rs. 5 crores compared to Rs. 2.8 crores in the VI Plan.

(c) No such Report has been received from States/UTs implementing the Scheme though it is a fact that coverage of the Scheme is quite limited so far.

(d) Reports from Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal about the implementation of the Scheme/utilisation of funds released to them in the past have not been received.

(e) The issue was taken up with the States/UTs recently which are implementing the Scheme to increase coverage and to other States/UTs which have yet to start implementation of the scheme to introduce the Scheme as early as possible. Enhanced provision of funds has also been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan as compared to the provision in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the speedy implementation of the Scheme. The matter is being pursued with the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

Surajgarh Pump Canal Scheme

6236. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Surajgarh Pump Canal Scheme is still lying incomplete though an expenditure of about Rs. 146 lakh, has been incurred thereon;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this scheme should have been completed in June 1980, with an estimated cost of about Rupees one crore and thirteen lakhs but the cost has increased to Rs. 3 crore and 15 lakhs due to inordinate delay and the people have not got any benefit from that scheme so far;

(c) the reasons for delay in the completion of this scheme and whether Government have taken/propose to take any action in this regard; and

(d) the time by which this scheme will be completed and opened for the general public ?

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

(a) to (d) The Surajgarh pump canal scheme was approved by the Planning Commission in 1976 for Rs. 112.39 lakhs and envisaged an irrigation potential of 3300 hectares. The actual construction works were however commenced by Bihar Government in 1979-80. Upto the end of Sixth Plan an expenditure of Rs. 345 lakhs has been incurred and an irrigation potential of 1600 hectares created. The latest estimated cost is reported to be Rs. 477 lakhs. Delay in completion of the scheme is due to constraint of resources. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1986-87.

[*English*]

Separate O.P.Ds in Delhi Hospitals for Old Persons

6237. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open separate out patient departments in various hospitals in Delhi for the convenience of very old persons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to open separate O.P.Ds for old persons in Hospitals in Delhi. However, steps have been taken to have separate queue for old persons at all the registration counters and O.P.Ds in major Hospitals in Delhi.

Proposal for Financial Assistance for Construction of Tada-Itchapuram Coastal road in Andhra Pradesh

6238. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for providing financial assistance for construction of a coastal road from Tada to Itchapuram has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, owing to meagre allocations earmarked for the current Plan, it is not possible to provide funds under any of the Centrally sponsored programme for this road.

Removal of Regional Imbalances in Allocation of funds to Universities

6239. SHRIMATI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to remove regional imbalances while allocating funds to different universities during Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the amount allocated or earmarked for different universities in Madhya Pradesh for Seventh Plan; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) With a view to remove regional imbalances the UGC had decided in the Sixth Plan to categorise universities into three categories, each with a specific allocation of grants. This categorisation is determined keeping in view the stage of growth and development, the resources and managerial capacity available, the need for qualitative improvement, development of viable schools of teaching and research, etc. in the VII Plan also, a similar categorisation of universities is being followed.

(b) and (c) The tentative allocation of general development grants proposed by the Commission to Universities in Madhya Pradesh is as follows :

S. No.	Name of the University	Amount allocated (in lakhs)
*1.	Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar	125
2.	Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur.	125
3.	Vikram	100
4.	Bhopal	100
5.	Devi Ahilya, Indore	75
6.	Jiwaji	75
7.	Ravi Shankar	75
8.	A.P. Singh, Rewa	75
9.	Indira Kala Sangeet	50

*An additional allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for this University for development of undergraduate education.

In addition, these universities will be receiving grants from the UGC for implementation of specific programmes approved by the Commission.

Conversion of Mysore-Bangalore rail line to B.G.

6240. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the time by which the conversion of Bangalore-Mysore rail line to broad gauge, will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

Withdrawal of Assam Mail

6241. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn Assam Mail ;

(b) if so, the alternative arrangements made for the convenience of the passengers ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether Government have also received some proposals not to withdraw Assam Mail ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (e) In view of the long pending demand of the people of North East Region for a fast train service between New Delhi and Guwahati, it was decided to replace Assam Mail by a superfast service with very limited stoppages between New Delhi and Guwahati from 14-1986. Some representations have been received about extra stoppages but the new service has been welcomed by the majority of people. Other train services are available for the short and medium distance passengers who were earlier travelling by Assam Mail and inconveniencing the genuine long distance passengers travelling to Guwahati.

Recession of Ground Water Level in Rayalaseema

6242. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the underground water level as per the water tables is going down in Rayalaseema alarmingly every year ;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking or propose to take to reverse the trend before the area becomes a desert ; and

(c) what are the details of these measures ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) A fall of upto about 7.50 metres in water levels has been recorded in Rayalaseema during the period January 1984 to January 1986, largely due to low recharge because of deficit rainfall and consequent over-exploitation of ground water. The

Central Ground Water Board is undertaking drilling operations to locate deeper aquifers to relieve dependence on shallow aquifers in this area.

Technical Support to State Governments for drawing up Irrigation Projects

6243. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the major causes for delay in execution and consequent enhancement of cost of irrigation projects in the country has been the weak technical support the State Governments get in formulating their plans and working out the cost details which is often revised leading to delay ;

(b) whether with a view to obviating this chronic difficulty the Central Government would set up an engineering set-up which will render technical support to State Departments to draw up Irrigation Schemes ; and

(c) if so, what are the present arrangements, if any, and how these are going to be improved ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments. The Central Water Commission has issued guidelines for preparation of detailed project reports and the State Governments have also been requested to set up suitable survey and investigating units in the States, Central Water Commission is already rendering technical support to the State Governments for drawing up irrigation schemes.

Explosion in Madras Bound Cochin Express near Edappalli

6244. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an explosion took place in the Madras bound Cochin Express near Edappalli in Kerala on 25 March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the number of passengers injured as a result thereof ;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the causes of the explosion ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Two passengers sustained injuries.

(c) & (d) The case has been taken up for investigation by the Crime Branch of the Government of Kerala. In view of the investigation being conducted by the State Government, the Railway has not ordered any inquiry into the incident.

Enrolment of SC/ST Children at Elementary and Primary Level

6245. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of enrolment of children belonging to SCs/STs at the elementary education level ;

(b) what percentage of the children belonging to these castes seek enrolment in the primary classes ;

(c) whether their percentage has increased during the Sixth Plan ; and

(d) the targets fixed in this regard during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) Enrolment ratios for children belonging to SCs/STs at the primary and middle levels during 1983-84, for which information is available, are as below :

	Primary (classes I —V)	Middle (classes VI —VIII)
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Scheduled Castes	93.4	42.1
Scheduled Tribes	81.9	26.0

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Targets for SC & ST children have not been fixed separately in the VII plan document. Since the target is to enrol all the children in the age-group 6-14 by the end of the 7th Plan, all the children belonging to SC/ST will get covered.

Schemes of Railways, Airlines and Steamer Services for Encouraging Foreign Tourists

6246. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways, Airlines and Steamer services in India have any schemes concessions for encouraging foreign tourists in our country ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether agents for propagating the schemes and for sale of tickets/passes are appointed in all States in India ; and

(d) the names of foreign countries where such agents have been appointed ?

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

(b) AIRLINES :

(i) INDIAN AIRLINES

Brief details of various promotional / concessional offered by Indian Airlines are given below :

—Discover—India Fare :

US\$ 375, unlimited travel on domestic routes for 21 days.

—India wonder Fares :

US \$ 200, unlimited travel for seven days within on of the four regions in

India. Surcharge of US \$ 100 in Port Blair is included.

—Youth Fare :

Discount of 25% on domestic and Indo-Nepal fares sold outside India to people below 30 days.

—South-India Excursion Fare :

Discount of 30% on domestic sectors sold outside India on Madras/Tiruchirapally, Madurai, Trivandrum, Cochin, Coimbatore and Bangalore sectors.

—Srinagar Winter Group Fare :

30% discount for groups of minimum 4 passengers travelling round-trip between Delhi and Srinagar during the months of November to March.

—TC—3 45 days Excursion Fare :

Discount of 20% on circle trip travel for the following itinerary via Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, Dhaka, Kathmandu, Delhi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Karachi and Bombay out of which a maximum of six stations can be omitted.

—Tour—India Scheme :

US \$ 300 offers travel on any six domestic sectors within India in 14 days.

—Promotional fares for Travel within South-Asia Regions

(a) Individual 20% discount on international sector fares when itinerary involves minimum three countries within South-Asia (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangla Desh, Sri Lanka and Mal Dives).

(b) A discount of 30% to a group of minimum 10 passengers on the above itinerary.

(ii) AIR INDIA

Air India has been a pioneer in the promotion of tourism to India and has

introduced a number of schemes for this purpose as follows :

- (1) Introduction of special promotional fares to India to meet the needs of tourists traffic.
- (2) Introduction of stop over tours to attract passengers who would normally over-fly India.
- (3) Promotion of conventions and conferences in India for which Air India have also produced audio visual/literature and other aids.
- (4) Planned introduction of Indian heritage tours or children whose parents of Indian origin are settled overseas.
- (5) Planned introduction of "India on the House", where by passing passengers travelling on Air India will be given a one day free stop over in India which could be extended at the passenger's cost.
- (6) Designing of "Wild Life Tours" for which an audio visual has already been produced by Air India.
- (7) Promotion of "Honeymoon Tours" to India with the special emphasis on the Japanese Market.
- (8) Introduction of "Off Seasons Tours" from Europe for the lean seasons of April/May/June.
- (9) Circulation of articles of tourists interest for publication in foreign magazines by Air India.

RAILWAYS

- (1) 'Palace on Wheels : It is a tourist special train which comprises refurbished erstwhile MG Maharaja saloons. This train runs between October and March and covers Delhi, Jaipur, Udaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Agra and Delhi.

(2) 'Great Indian Rover' : It is a fully air-conditioned and vestibuled Broad Gauge train which is now available for charter by any Agency.

(3) Indrail Rover Journey Scheme : The Scheme has been introduced in certain specified overseas countries with a view to undertake sale of Indrail Passes in Overseas Market through General Sales Agents. This Scheme envisages confirmed availability of rail accommodation provided request for reservation is received by the Railways at least 90 days in advance.

STEAMERS SERVICES

At present Steamer Services carrying Passengers are operating on the following routes :

1. Mainland—Andamans
2. Mainland—Lakshadweep
3. Bombay—Goa
4. Inter—Island in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) AIR LINES :

(i) INDIAN AIRLINES

Agents are appointed at important business generating areas as well as at remote off-line areas. Indian Airlines has its own offices at most of the important cities in India in all the states.

(ii) AIR-INDIA

All tour operations handling incoming tourists traffic are actively involved in promoting such schemes in contact with the tour operators overseas.

STEAMERS SERVICES :

For the sale of tickets-Shipowners, agents exist in the ports of embarkation/disembarkation.

(b) AIRLINES

(i) INDIAN AIRLINES

Indian Airlines has inter-line traffic arrangements with most foreign airlines

which permits a passenger to purchase tickets for travel on Indian Airlines services at any of the foreign airlines offices/their agents all over the world.

(ii) AIR-INDIA

Air India works closely with the leading tours operators and agents in all countries overseas. The countries generating the most tourist traffics are UK/USA, Europe, Japan, Australia, South-East-Asia and Middle East.

(iii) RAILWAYS

General sales agents have so far been appointed in UK, USA, Canada, Australia, Denmark, West Germany, Japan, Mauritius and Thailand.

Shipping Service between India and Maldives

6247. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any shipping service is being operated or proposed to be operated between India and Maldives ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) & (b) Since August, 1985, M/s. Andaman Marine Industries Private Limited, Madras have been operating a fortnightly cargo shipping service between Tuticorin and Male (Maldives). This shipping service also caters to cargo from Colombo to Male and vice versa.

Revitalisation of Second Line in Kharagpur-Midnapore Section, South Eastern Railway

6248. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to renovate the second line in the Kharagpur-Midnapore Section of the South Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing track is fit for present day traffic.

Indo-West German Railway Officials for Mutual Cooperation

6249. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-West German Railway Officials held discussions for mutual cooperation between the two countries ; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) During discussions, certain fields for future bilateral cooperation were identified in the areas of modernisation of railway technology and increasing productivity.

Proposal to attach Kolhapur—Mirage Bombay Rail Track to Central railway

6250. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Kolhapur-Mirage (Maharashtra State) Bombay rail track is attached to South Central Railway and there is a great demand by the people of

this area that it should be attached to Central Railway ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider this demand ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The territorial jurisdictions of Railway Divisions/Zones are decided with reference to administrative and operational requirements consistent with the needs of efficiency.

Railway Over-bridge at Chirla Railway Station

6251. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to construct railway over-bridge at Chirla Railway Station in South Central Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Railways undertake construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings jointly with the State Governments on cost sharing basis. No proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

Programmes for welfare of Women

6252. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government prepared a number of programmes for the welfare of women during the current year and previous year and the details of the targets fixed and achieved under these programmes ; and

(b) the policy of Government to speed up all these programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS & WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A monitoring and evaluation system is being developed in order to ensure effective implementation of programmes benefiting women.

[English]

**Providing Convenient Timings
of Madras Bound Trains at
Thanjavur**

6253. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are no adequate train services on the main line between Thanjavur and Madras in the Southern Railway ;

(b) whether the timings of departure and arrival of trains from and to Madras at Thanjavur are most inconvenient to the passengers ;

(c) whether there is any demand to change the timings of Rameswaram Express in such a way that it is convenient to the passengers at Thanjavur ; and

(d) the steps Govt. propose to take to provide with adequate and convenient trains to the passengers on this section ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The existing services are considered adequate.

(b) to (d) The existing trains between Madras and Thanjavur already provide convenient overnight and daytime services in both the directions. There is, therefore, no proposal to change the timings of 101/102 Madras-Rameswaram Express.

**Linking of Mahanadi with
Tambarabarani in Tamil Nadu**

6254. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that river Mahandi will be linked with Tambarabarani in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the linking will not only provide Tamil Nadu with adequate water for irrigation but will also act as flood control measure ;

(c) if so, the steps taken for the implementation of the scheme so far ; and

(d) what will be the approximate time limit and cost for the implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) The Peninsular Component of the National Perspective for optimum development of the water resources of the country envisages inter-linking of rivers and construction of storage reservoirs wherever possible . One part of this Component is the diversion of surplus waters of the west flowing rivers to the east, which includes diversion to the river Tambraparni. An organisation for undertaking the feasibility studies of the Peninsular Component has been set up.

**Release of Imported Substandard
Medicines without Testing**

6255. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of substandard medicines are being imported in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Drugs Control Authorities released the same without testing ; and

(c) if so, how many imported finished medicines were released for sale without testing during the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Samples are drawn for test in case drugs imported for the first time. Random samples are lifted from consignments of the same drug received from the same manufacturer, imported subsequently.

(c) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Import of Polio, Measles and MMR Vaccines

6256. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total quantity of each of polio vaccine, Measles vaccine and MMR vaccine imported during the last three years, year-wise alongwith name of the country from which imported ; and

(b) what would be the estimated requirement of each vaccine in the country during 1986-87 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) According to the information available the details of vaccines imported during the last three years are given below :—

POLIO VACCINE Year	Quantity in doses	Name of the country from where imported
1983-84	5,14,400	Italy
	1,60,750	Yugoslavia
	3,98,00,000	Belgium
	4,500	Japan
1984-85	30,00,000	USSR
	13,18,780	Yugoslavia
	4,20,50,000	Belgium
	10,07,000	Italy
*1985-86	6,68,200	Italy
	86,09,675	USSR
	10,12,600	Yugoslavia
	3,50,00,000	Belgium

MEASLES Year	Quantity in doses	Name of the country from where imported
1983-84	1,29,000	France
	1,35,950	Belgium
	16,189	Italy
	7,00,000	Canada
1984-85	3,06,000	France
	2,58,000	Belgium
	95,100	Italy
	40,000	U.K.
*1985-86	20,57,000	France
	21,90,475	Belgium
	45,000	Italy
MMR		
1983-84	Nil	
1984-85	15,000	Yugoslavia
*1985-86	30,000	Yugoslavia
	5,000	France.

*FIGURES PROVISIONAL

(b) The estimated requirement of vaccines during 1986-87 for National Immunization Programme are shown below :—

Names of Vaccine	Quantity in doses
(I) Polio	533,18000
(II) Measles	100,00000
(III) MMR	Not included in EPI Programme,

Import of Anti-Cancer Finished Medicines

(b) what was the total import during the last three years, year-wise both in quantity and value of each ?

6257. SHRI HARI KIRSHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) names of anti-cancer finished medicines being imported in the country ; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the names of drugs; their quantity and value imported during 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (upto September, 1985) is enclosed,

Statements I

Import of Anti Cancer Drugs for the last four years i.e. 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 upto Sept. 85

Sl. No.	Names of the drugs	1982-83		1983-84		C.I.F. value in Rs.
		Unit	Qty.	Unit	Qty.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Busulphen	Kgs.		—Nil—		—Nil—
2.	Chlorambucil	"		—Nil—		—Nil—
3.	Dyclophomide (also includes Triturates)	"	—230	7,78,049	211.3	8,81,415
4.	Daunorubicin (Carubidin)	"	230			
5.	Fluorouracil	"	80	—Nil—	150	2,83,542
6.	L-Asparaginase	"	Bulk Prepn.	7.5 Kgs. 47,011 2000 vials X 1000 i.u. 2,13,960	1500 vials	1,75,755
7.	Melpalan	"	37,500 tabs X 2 mg 20,000 tabs X 5 mg	1,09,867	34,800 tabs X 2 mg 19,500 tabs X 5 mg	2,68,756
8.	6-Mercaptopurine	"	80	73,214	8	79,023
9.	NNM-Triethylene Thiophos Phamide (Thiotepa prepn)	"	7,476 X 15 mg. 600 vials X 10 mg	1,77,993 23,398	7500 vials X 15mg 2300 vials X 10 mg	2,00,118 103,790
10.	Viablastin Sulphate	"	89,499 vials X 1 mg 300 vials X 5 mg 10 mes.	32,76,999	83,449 vials X 1 mg	28,17,071
11.	Vincristine	"		33,642	20 gms	72,091

	1984-85	1984	1985-86 (upto Sept., 85)
	Qty.	C.I.F. value in Rs.	C.I.F. value in Rs.
	8	9	10 11
1.	704 bottles X 100 tebs X 2 mg 1000 bottles X 30 tabs X 2 mg. 298 bottles X 25 tabs X 2 mg	1,13,094	--NIL--
2.	544 bottles X 25 tablets X 2 mg. 1000 bottles X 50 tablets X 2 mg 162 bottles X 100 tablets X 5 mg	78,017	--NIL--
3.	125	4,50,763	4,53,209
4.	NIL	NIL	--NIL--
5.	125	51,5,720	Bulk--Nil Preparations 4500 boxes X 5 amps X 5 mg 1,42,262
6.	1000 vials X 10,000Ku	1,28,462	--NIL--
7.	400 bottles X 100 tablets X 2 mg	88,204	300 bottles X 100 tabs X 2 mg 1300 bottles X 25 tabs X 2 mg. 1100 bottles X 25 tables X 5 mg 10,500 vials
8.	1880 bottles X 25 tablets X 50 mg.	1,33,933	1,36,912
9.	6500 vials X 15 mg.	1,40,399	200 boxes X 100 amp X 5 ml. 1600 vials 1300 vials 9600 boxes 25 mg.
10.	3600 vials X 10 mg	1,78,777	1,82,573
11.	35 gms. 67284 vials X 1 mg.	1,54,494 26,01,209	83,602 6,36,246

**Levy of Duty on Prizes won by
Indian Sportsmen in International
Competitions**

6258. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various officially sponsored sportsmen and teams from India have been competing in international competitions where handsome prizes are given in cash or kind ; and

(b) if so, the details of important prizes won by the Indian sportsmen including value of each prize and the duty levied on the prizes during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) This is so in some cases.

(b) A statement is attached giving the available information.

Statement

The available information relating to important prizes won by Indian Sportsmen including value of each prize is given below. The information regarding duty levied on the prizes is not available as this is paid by the persons importing the articles concerned. It may however be mentioned that Government of India vide their Notification No. 115/85—Customs dated 30th March, 1985, have exempted payment of customs duty on the prizes won by the Indian Sportsmen under certain conditions.

Name of Sportsmen/team	Event and Year	Prize
Km. Asha Aggarwal	Hongkong and Singapore Marathon Races-1985.	Rs. 40,000
	Hongkong Marathon in January-1986.	Rs. 9,000
Miss Ami Ghia	—Swedish Open-1983	2000 Sw.Cr.
	—Malaysia Open-1983	200 US\$
	—World Cup-1983	750 US\$
	—Grand Prix Bones Pool-1984	800 US\$
Syed Modi	—VI ABC-1985	200 M \$
	—Alba Quartz	750 US\$
	—Swedish Open-1983	1000 Sw. Cr.
	—World Cup-1983	1750 US\$
Sanjay Sharma	—Australian Open-1984	800 US\$
	—VI ABC-1985	250 M \$
Mrs. Madhumita Bisht	—VI ABC-1985	200 M \$
	—VI ABC-1985	250 M \$
L.D. 'Sa	—VI ABC-1985	250 M \$
Amita Kulkarni	—Thai Open-1984	250 US\$
Vimal Kumar	—English Masters-1985	£ 125
	—Scottish-1985	£ 12.50
	—Welsh Open-1985	£ 40.00
	—Denish Open-1985	DKR 1200

Name of Sportsmen/team	Event and Year	Prize
1	2	3
Ravi Shastri	—Benson & Hedges World Cup International One Day Cricket Tournament Feb.— March 1985	'AUDI' Car (Value not available) Duty on import of car was exempted vide Notification No. 115/85-Customs. dated (30.3.85).
Football (men) team	—Test match in West Indies-1984	12000 US\$
Hockey (Men) team	—Test matches at Doha-Kuwait-1984 —Test match at Dubai-85 —4 Nations Hockey Tournament in London-1985 —Test matches at Dubai and Kuwait-1986	30000 US\$ 19250 US\$ 4000£ 50000 US\$
Kamlesh Mehta	—Ist Asian Cup Tournament 1983	US\$ 300
V. Chandramouli	—U.S. Open Championship 1984	US\$ 100
Miss Indu Puri	— do —	US\$ 100
V. Chandrasekhar	— do —	US\$ 67
Manmeet Singh	— do —	US\$ 66
Sujay Ghorpade	— do —	US\$ 66

Demands of Delhi School Teachers

6259. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
SHRI VIZAY KUMAR
MISRA :
SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:

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

(a) whether several assurances were given to the Delhi School Teachers regarding revision of pay scales and grant of selection grade and if so, when ;

(b) the reasons for delay in implementing the assurances ;

(c) whether the demands of the teachers were considered by some committees also ;

(d) if so, details of the recommendations made by these committees ; and

(e) reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Government have not given any assurance to Delhi School Teachers regarding revision of pay scales and grant of time bound Selection Grade.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) & (e) Consequent upon submission of a charter of demands by Delhi School Teachers and their consideration by the Committees, the benefits conferred on the school teachers in last few years include :—

- (i) Increased percentage of Selection Grade posts.
- (ii) Revision of pay scales of Junior Teachers from Rs. 425-640 to Rs. 440-750.
- (iii) Provision of earned leave to teachers for 10 days in a year on full pay instead of 20 days leave on half pay.
- (iv) Provision of a Principal and a Vice-Principal in all Senior Secondary Schools.
- (v) Revision of pay scale of Headmasters of Primary Schools from Rs. 425-640 to Rs. 440-750.
- (vi) Grant of three stagnation increments w.e.f. 5.9.82, 5.9.83 and 5.9.84.
- (vii) Enhancement of retirement age to 60 years.
- (viii) Grant of fixed medical allowance @ Rs. 15/- p.m. besides reimbursement of heavy expenses incurred by school teachers for treatment of chronic diseases.

Rules for Allotment of Stalls at Railway Stations

6260. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) what are the rules for the allotment of stalls at the railway stations ;
- (b) whether there is any reserved quota for the handicapped persons ; and
- (c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The allotment of stalls is normally done by

calling for applications through press notifications and/or through local notices. Such applications are scrutinised by a Screening Committee and after approval of the competent authority, the allotment is made.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

World Bank Assistance for Track Renewal Programme

6261. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways propose to seek World Bank assistance for the track renewal programme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) No such decision has been taken by the Department of Railways, so far.

CAB Signalling and Automatic Train Protection System (CATP)

6262. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether CAB Signalling and Automatic Train Protection System (CATP) has not been developed by the ECIL exclusively for the Calcutta Metro Railways ;

(b) whether it is a fact that after testing the same Government intend to import such a system from outside ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The CATP system is being developed by ECIL, Hyderabad, exclusively for the Calcutta Metro Railway.

(b) & (c) The prototype equipment developed by Electronics Corporation of India, Ltd., Hyderabad was not found successful and is failed to meet the technical requirements of the specification in respect of fail-safe features. Because of this it has been decided, to import the system to meet the urgent requirements of Calcutta Metro Railway for the section which is going to be ready shortly for commercial services.

Progress of Construction of Colvale Bridge in Goa

6263. **SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of construction of the Colvale Bridge in the North Goa; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Out of 6 well foundations, 2 well foundations have already been completed and the construction of super-structure on these 2 well foundations is in progress. The work of remaining 4 well foundations is also in progress and the overall physical progress achieved till December, 1985 is of the order of 51.5%.

(b) slow progress is on account of labour problems faced by the contractor and difficulties encountered in well sinking.

Railway-wise, break up of Casual Workers

6264. **SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of casual workers in the Indian Railways who are being continued in service after giving breaks to get over the Rules for regular employment;

(b) what is the number of casual workers in the different Railways as on 1.1.1984, 1.1.1985, and 1.1.1986 and

(c) details of the annual payments made to casual workers during the last three years, Railway-wise?

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

Import of Dipyradamol

6265. **SHRI HARI KRISHNE SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Dipyradamol imported in the country during the last two years year wise; and

(b) name of the drug companies which imported Dipyradamol during 1984 and 1985 alongwith the quantity, CIF price per kg. and source of import in each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) & (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Purchase of Anti-TB Drugs

6266. **SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-TB drugs are purchased by Government for the treatment of TB patients;

(b) the names of anti-TB drugs purchased during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(c) what is the annual budget for the purchase of anti-TB drugs ; and

(d) names of the drug companies on which orders were placed during 1984-85 and 1985-86 alongwith value of order in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Anti-TB drugs are procured as per requirements through DGS & D and supplied to the TB Centres in the country for domicillary treatment of TB patients.

(b) The names of anti-TB drugs procured during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under :

(i) INH 100 mg. and INH 300 mg. tabs.

(ii) Thiacetazone 50 mg. and 150 mg. tabs.

(iii) Combination drug (INH+TZN in two strengths i.e. INH 150 mg.+ TZN 75 mg. and INH 75 mg.+ TZN 37.5 mg. tablets).

(iv) Ethambutol 200 mg. and 800 mg. tabs.

(v) Streptomycin.

(vi) PAS granules.

(c) The budgetary provisions made for procurement of anti-TB drugs during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under :—

1984-85	Rs. 929.50 lakhs
1985-86	Rs. 964.50 lakhs

(d) Information given in the attached Statement.

Statements

Details of the Orders Placed During 1984-85 On Various Drug Companies 1984-85

S. No.	Name of the Drug	Quantity ordered	Value of the order (exclusive of Sales Tax etc.) Rs. in lakhs	Name of the Company on which the order was placed
INH TABLETS				
1. (a)	INH—100 mg.	760 lakhs	18.30	M/s I.D.P.L. New Delhi.
	(b) INH—100 mg.	1155 lakhs	21.94	M/s Warner Hindustan, New Delhi.
1.1 (a)	INH—300 mg.	1400 lakhs	96.94	M/s I.D.P.L. New Delhi.
	(b) INH—300 mg.	300 lakhs	18.10	M/s Gratus Pharma New Delhi.
1.2	INH Powder	10 Tons	10.94	Through W.H.O.
2. T.Z.N. TABLETS				
	(a) TZN—50 mg.	400 lakhs	5.50	M/s I.D.P.L. New Delhi.
	(b) TZN—150 mg.	550 lakhs	19.25	M/s I.D.P.L. New Delhi.

1	2	3	4	5
3. COMBINATION DRUGS				
(a) INH—75 mg + TZN—37.5 mg.		600 lakhs	17.00	M/s I.D.P.L., New Delhi.
(b) INH—150 mg. + TZN—75 mg.		850 lakhs	46.02	M/s I.D.P.L., New Delhi.
4. PAS Granules		45500 Kgs	53.86	M/s I.D.P.L. . New Delhi.
5. S.M. Vials				
(a) S.M. Vials (0.75 Gm)		25 lakhs	50.00	M/s IDPC, New Delhi.
(b) S.M. Vials (0.75 Gm)		110 lakhs	220.00	M/s H.A.L. Pune.
(c) S.M. Vials (1 Gm)		9 lakhs	20.07	M/s IDPL, New Delhi.
6. ETHAMBUTOL				
6.1 (a) Ethambutol 200 mg.		300 lakhs	55.94	M/s Lupin Labs. (P) Limited, Bombay
(b) Ethambutol 200 mg.		15 lakhs	3.30	M/s IDPL, New Delhi.
6.2 (a) Ethambutol 800 mg.		300 lakhs	210.59	M/s Lupin Labs. (P) Limited, Bombay.
(b) Ethambutol 800 mg.		23 lakhs	23.81	M/s IDPL, New Delhi.

*Details of the Orders Placed During 1985-86 on Various Drug Companies
1985-86*

S. No.	Name of the Drug	Quantity Ordered	Value of the Order (exclusive of Sales Tax etc.) (Rs, in lakhs)	Name of the Drug Company on which order was placed.
1. INH TABLETS				
(a)	INH—100 mg.	485 lakhs	16.90	M/s I.D.P.L., New Delhi.
(b)	INH—100 mg.	265 lakhs	9.23	M/s H.A.L., Pune
1.1 (a)	INH—300 mg.	510 lakhs	48.62	M/s I.D.P.L., New Delhi.
(b)	INH—300 mg.	280 lakhs	26.70	M/s H.A.L., Pune.

1	2	3	4	5
2. TZN TABLETS				
(a) TZN—50 mg.	300 lakhs	4.51	M/s I.D.P.L., New Delhi.	
(b) TZN—50 mg.	100 lakhs	1.40	M/s R.K.G. Pharma, Faridabad.	
2.1 (a) TZN—150 mg.	300 lakhs	11.59	M/s I.D.P.L., New Delhi.	
(b) TZN—150 mg.	100 lakhs	3.50	M/s RKG Pharma, Faridabad.	
3. COMBINATION DRUGS (TWO STRENGTHS) (INH + TZN)				
(a) INH—75 mg + TZN—37.5 mg	375 lakhs	13.20	M/s IDPL, New Delhi.	
(b) INH—75 mg. + TZN—37.5 mg.	125 lakhs	3.98	M/s Earnest & Co., Indore.	
3.1 (a) INH—150 mg. + TZN—75 mg.	525 lakhs	36.49	M/s IDPL, New Delhi.	
(b) INH—150 mg. + TZN—75 mg.	175 lakhs	10.68	M/s Earnest & Co Indore.	
4. PAS GRANULES	35000 Kgs.	41.43	M/s IDPL, New Delhi.	
5. S.M. VIALS				
(a) S.M. Vials (0.75 Gm)	57.75 lakhs	115.50	M/s IDPL, New Delhi.	
(b) S.M. Vials (0.75 Gm)	107.25 lakhs	214.50	M/s H.A.L. Pune.	
6. ETHAMBUTOL				
Ethambutol 200 mg.	375 lakhs Tabs	63.5	M/s Lupin Lab Bombay	
Ethambutol 800 mg.	375 lakhs Tabs	246.94	M/s Lupin Lab Bombay.	

**New Drug for Fungal Corneal Ulcer
Found at All India Institute of
Medical Sciences**

6267. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new drug for a dreaded blinding disease, fungal corneal ulcer has been found at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and if so, full details of the finding ; and

(b) how many cases have been successfully treated in field trials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) & (b) The drug Silver sulfadiazine has been found to be effective against fungal corneal ulcers a dreaded blinding diseases of the eye. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre have conducted experimental studies on the efficacy of silver sulfadiazine in experimental Keratomycosis. It was found to be highly effective and devoid of any Ocular toxicity. Taking the lead from this work and in view of the fact that no effective drugs are available in India to treat this dreaded blinding diseases, its efficacy was evaluated in 30 patients of mycotic keratitis in advanced stages at the Dr. R.P. Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The drug has been found to be highly effective. No adverse reactions were observed during the study period.

Speeding up of Neelachal Express

6268. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to speed up Neelachal Express by reducing the timings of halts or by withdrawing its halts between New Delhi-Mughalsarai Section ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Withdrawal of existing stoppages will be resented by the present users.

**Testing of Drugs Manufactured Under
Government Licence**

6269. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drugs manufactured under Government licence are regularly tested in the Central or State Drug laboratories ;

(b) whether these laboratories are in a position to test every batch of the finished product before its release for sale as required under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act ;

(c) if so, the percentages of such tests done during the last three years ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, a drug manufacturer is required to test each and every batch of drugs manufactured by him in his own Laboratory. It is not required by law for Government Drug Tasting laboratories to test all these batches of drugs manufactured by a drug manufacturer. A drug manufacturer is responsible for the quality of drugs manufactured by him. If any drug, on being tested after it has been released for sale in the market, it is found to be not of standard quality by the Government Analyst, penal action like suspension/cancellation of licence or prosecution can be launched.

(b) The State and Central Government Drug Testing Laboratories under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act test only statutory samples sent to them by the Drug Inspectors. These Laboratories are not required to test the samples of drugs of every batch of any manufacturer before its release for sale.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Supply of Sub-Standard Life Saving
Drugs to Hospitals in Gujarat**

6270. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the life saving drugs like Lasix of sub-standard quality are being supplied to Government hospitals in Gujarat in bulk ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken against such drug manufacturers ; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Union Government to make standard quality drugs available to public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the Central Government is responsible for :

- (i) controlling the quality of imported drugs ;
- (ii) coordinating the activities of the States and advising them on matters relating to the uniform administration of the Act in the country ;
- (iii) laying down regulatory measures and standards of drugs ; and
- (iv) granting approval to 'New Drugs' proposed to be manufactured or imported in the country.

The State Governments are responsible for exercising control over drugs manufactured, sold and distributed in the country through their State Drug Control Organisations.

Control over quality of drugs imported into India is exercised by restricting the imports through certain specified ports where the Officers of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation are posted. Whenever consignment of drug is imported, the Bills of Entry in respect of the

imported consignments are referred to the Officers of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and the imported consignments are inspected and samples drawn for test. If the sample is found on test to be not of standard quality, the drug is not permitted to be imported and is either re-exported to the country from which it was imported or is destroyed. Labelling deficiencies, if any, are also required to be notified before drugs are permitted entry in the country. Biological drugs are required to be imported under a licence under the Act.

Control over manufacture of drugs is exercised under the Act which requires drugs can be manufactured only against a manufacturing licence issued by the State Licensing Authority. Manufacturers should satisfy the following pre-requisite conditions to be eligible for grant of a licence :—

- (i) Employ adequately qualified technical personnel to supervise the manufacturing operations ;
- (ii) Maintain hygienic and adequate premises for the manufacture of the various categories of drugs intended to be manufactured ;
- (iii) Maintain necessary equipment and appliances required for the manufacture of the drugs concerned ;
- (iv) Possess necessary facilities for testing the raw materials used for manufacture and every batch of the products manufactured. The testing unit should be independent of the manufacturing unit. Subsequent to the grant of licence, manufacturers are enjoined under the conditions of the licence issued to them to continue to maintain adequate space, equipment, technical personnel and facilities for testing, keep records of manufacture and test as prescribed under the rules, allow Drugs Inspectors to inspect their manufacturing premises, draw samples for test etc.

The sale of drugs is regulated by grant of sale licences by the State Licensing Authority. Sales premises are subject to inspection by Drugs Inspectors, who also draw samples for test therefrom, whenever necessary.

Some specific measures have been taken to check the manufacture and sale of sub-standard and spurious drugs which are as under :—

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act was amended in 1982 to provide for more effective measures for combating the menace of spurious drugs.
2. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation monitors reports of manufacture and sale of spurious drugs in the country. The State Governments are alerted wherever necessary, and assisted in the investigation of such reports by the Zonal offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation.
3. All the Chief Ministers of the State/Union Territories were addressed by the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare and also the Health Secretaries by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare drawing their attention to the growing manufacture and sale of spurious drugs and for taking necessary steps in this regard and also to tone up their Drugs Control Administration.
4. The Union Deputy Minister for Health and Family Welfare had written to the Health Ministers of the States and Union Territories on the 3rd May, 1983 in which she had drawn the attention of the States to the criticism both in Parliament and the press urging on Government to tackle effectively the problems of spurious and sub-standard drugs. In her letter she mentioned that the Central Government had appointed a Task Force which has identified

the deficiencies in the State Drugs Control Organisations. It has been suggested by her that the States may give priority to the problems of spurious drugs and that the Drugs Standard Control machinery in the States is suitably augmented and strengthened to tackle this problem.

5. The Task force appointed by Government has identified the various areas in which the States have to take action to come to the menace of spurious and sub-standard drugs. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have also written to the State Health Secretaries pointing out the specific recommendations made by the Task Force and the action that is required to be taken.
6. The State Governments have been advised to set up intelligence-cum-legal machineries to deal with the problem of serious drugs.
7. The subject of spurious drugs and drugs adulteration has been discussed at various meetings of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council which consists of the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare as Chairman and the State Health Ministers as Members. In these joint meetings as also at the special meeting convened to review Drug and Food laws on 22nd February, 1986, the Council has adopted resolutions on 'Enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act'. These resolutions have urged the State Governments to take necessary action to strengthen and streamline the Drug Control Machinery for combating the problem of sub-standard and spurious drugs.

Committee on Missing & Unconnected Wagons Carrying Foodgrains

6271. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee constituted to resolve the outstanding issues pertaining to missing and unconnected wagons carrying foodgrains from one destination to the other has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the recommendations contained in this report ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 4294 DATED 27-3-1986 RE : HAJ TRAFFIC

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Reply to part (b) of the unstarred question No. 4294 answered in Lok Sabha on 27.3.1986 may be substituted by following reply :—

“(b) While Saudi Arabian Airlines did not participate in the Carriage of Haj traffic during 1983, it did participate in the carriage of the said traffic during 1984 and 1985. Its desire to participate in the carriage of Haj traffic in 1986 is not known.”

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seats first. Then only I will call you. Today, I am calling from this side.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : (Vijayawada) : Many posts of judges are vacant in the Andhra Pradesh High Court.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing. I will go through it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Regarding.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your adjournment motion cannot be given consent to. It is a State subject. I discussed this matter two days before also. I would not allow it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why not ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is a State subject. I cannot allow. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is not a State subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have clearly mentioned here “Andhra Pradesh Government.” It is a State subject. I would not allow it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Is the security of a judge a State subject ? Calling attention also I have given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sarvashree Basudeb Acharia, Saifuddin Chowdhary, Amal Datta and Suresh Kurup—all of you have given an adjournment motion. I cannot allow it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : On what subject they have given, the House should know. (Interruptions) The life of a judge who delivered the judgment is at stake.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, I would not allow it. Please take your seat. I would not allow this matter. It is a State subject. They will look after it. I cannot allow it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : A member of this House is involved.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He was not a member at that time. This is entirely a different subject. Please take your seat, Mr. Acharia.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How is it a State subject ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : My ruling is that it is a State subject.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The security of a judge is involved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is also a law and order problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The security of a judge is also a State subject—law and order problem. They will look after it. Prof. Dandavate.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Lawyears from Jabalpur have written to the Prime Minister that the security is not Provided. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If I have to allow this, I have to allow so many things. I cannot allow this. I have told you; that is my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat.-

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow this. That is my ruling. I cannot give reasons. Please take your seat. I have already said about it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The judge who gave the sensational judgment is being attacked. *(Interruptions)* Judiciary is not a State subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Regarding security and protection, that is for the State to look after. Now, Prof. Dandavate.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : Judges are appointed by the Government of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not the appointment of a judge that we are discussing now. He is discussing some kind of security and I have already told that it is a law and order problem. They will look after it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, I have already given my ruling.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is your ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow you. It is a State subject. Regarding protection of judges, it is a State subject.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : A member of this House is involved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no, I have already given my ruling two days before also. I cannot allow you to raise it. I told you that it is a State subject. Regarding protection etc., it is a State subject. Prof. Dandavate.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am raising an issue which is perfectly within the jurisdiction of the Centre. The Union Government is having Petrochemicals industry in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra when they are acquiring land, thousands of peasants are being displaced.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : For the first time you are speaking about your own constituency.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : About fifty times I have done.

(Interruptions)

Sir, Unnecessarily he is intervening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are both from the same profession. That is the problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to point out to you that the Union

Government is going to have a Petro-Chemical Industry in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra. It is a welcome thing. At the same time, thousands of kisans and peasants are being displaced and the land is acquired without adequate compensation and also offering proper rehabilitation facilities. It is to be done by the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Professor, you have told this thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to make only one request to you.

(Interruptions)

Thousands of Kisans recently assembled on Sunday in the Konkan region to demonstrate their opposition to lack of adequate compensation. I request the Minister to make a statement, and if they are not prepared to make a statement, you admit my Adjournment Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not giving my consent for the Adjournment Motion. Anyway, you have given a Call Attention also. I will refer it to the Minister and find out the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given Call Attention, Questions, Short Notice Question, everything.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Sir, I have given notice. Eighteen handgrenades have been found at the Railway Station in Bulandshahr.....
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not given anything in writing, Shri Tulsiram.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Theft was committed in the house of a B.S.F. man.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give it, I will see.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I have given another notice. U.S.A. is supplying 2000 Anti Tank Missiles to Pakistan. It will pose danger to the security of our country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : I have given an Adjournment Motion about Pakistani nationals in Kerala and it is affecting the security of the country.

(Interruptions)

It is affecting the security of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have given a notice. It is not admitted. Once again you give in writing. I will see.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : One per cent in the Government, Muslim League, is patronising them, while the Government have not taken any action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give in writing. Do not go on insisting. You give in writing.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : The Central Government should do something. It is a security problem. Kerala is a border State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give in writing.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South-Central) : I have given a notice. On the 11th March 1986 the Finance Minister interrupted in my Budget speech and assured that the grant-assistance of Rs. 100 crores will be given to Bombay as per the Prime Minister's assurance in a public meeting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will find out.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : But now the Chief Minister has mentioned that it is a loan only. (*Interruptions*) It is an assurance given by the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already referred the matter, to find out the facts.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Much has been said and propoganda has been raised against the majority community in Jammu and Kashmir, regarding recent communal happenings in our State, and in some parts of Ananta Nag and Jammu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give it in writing, I will see.

SHRI ABDUL RASHAID KABULI : Regarding that, the Prime Minister had sent a delegation of MPs from his own party and because this is a very important issue because Kashmiris have been maligned in this regard, and it has been said that the majority community has plundered property.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But, why can you not give it in writing ? Kindly listen to me.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : The report has gone to the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record, then. You listen to me. Why can you not give it in writing about this matter ? First thing, you give in writing.

SHRI ABDUL RASHAID KABULI : Yes, I will give it in writing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are 88 thousand cases lying pending in the High Court as ten posts of judges are lying vacant since 1973. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already, it has been raised. You raise it in 377.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Eighty-eight thousand cases are pending in the last three years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You already told, you are going to raise it under 377. Do not raise it here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Do not waste time.

I will not allow two Members to speak at the same time. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Provident Fund employees are on hunger strike in pursuance of their demands.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Do not waste the time. Mr. Janga Reddy, many times you are raising like this. I go on telling you to take your seat, but you are not listening to it. This is not the way to behave. This is very bad.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you wasting the time ?

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : I have given notice under rule 193 regarding central assistance to Andhra Pradesh which is facing a grave famine.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will find out; I will see.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I hope you will listen to me with the same patience as you have listened to Prof. Dandavate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are really brief I will definitely listen to you. But if you are going on making a lengthy statement, I will not.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Just across the road from Parliament building is the revered place of worship—Gurdwara Rakabganj. Suddenly within three or

four days time the boundary walls have gone up to 12 feet to 15 feet...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let it be. What do you want ? Do not raise it. Mr. Tewary, this is not necessary. Mr. Basher.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This place is within the firing range. If some extremists ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, I will not allow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, I will not allow. Do not suspect any one. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Is there any permission given for raising the wall like this ?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They will look after; do not worry. Mr. Basher. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have the highest respect for the place of worship... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is why, Mr. Tewary, do not suspect; do not raise it. Why are you having suspicion on that ? Mr. Basher.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : This is a serious thing. The Minister is here. The Air India is charging exorbitant fare rate in the Gulf sector. It is agitating the minds of the people of Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already raised this matter. Do not repeat it. I know, you have raised it.

SHRI T. BASHEER : This has appeared in the press. This is a hot issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You write to the Minister. He will look after.

SHRI T. BASHEER ; I have given a Calling Attention to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will look into that.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Please examine it. The Minister is here. This is robbing the passengers and nothing else. It is 100 per cent higher than other sectors. So, please examine it.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : This is a serious matter. The USA has decided to sell more than 2000 antitank missiles to Pakistan. This will upset the military balance of this region. It needs immediate discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will see.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notification Constituting the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal and a Copy of Reference

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 169(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1986, Constituting 'the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal'.
- (2) A copy of Reference No. 15(2)/85 I.T. (Hindi and English versions) dated the 2nd April, 1986 to the said Tribunal.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 2290/86]

Detailed demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 1986-87.

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1986-87.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2492/86]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor for the year 1984-85.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 2492/86]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

English]

Thirtieth Report

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to present the Thirtieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on

Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism—Tourism Promotion in Himachal Pradesh.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Need to adopt necessary measures to safeguard the interests of powerloom workers engaged in the manufacture of coloured sarees in Malegaon and other parts of Maharashtra

SHRI S.S. BHOYE (Malegaon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central Government has laid great emphasis on discontinuing the manufacture of the coloured sarees under the new Textile Policy. There are thousands of powerlooms in Malegaon, Dhulia, Bhiwandi, Yeola and some other cities. Lakhs of workers, especially belonging to Harijan, Neo Bandha (B.C.) and minority communities are engaged in the work of washing and dyeing of yarn.

The above policy of the Government would deprive the people of the weaker community working in Malegaon city and other cities of Maharashtra as also working in surrounding villages, of their livelihood.

During the time of drought, the people of villages used to get financial help from Malegaon and other cities which would now stop. The distressed people would be even more frustrated.

The printed sarees manufactured by mills are becoming more popular in comparison with the coloured sarees. The use of coloured sarees would fade out gradually and there would be more unemployment.

I would, therefore, request the Government that it should find out some ways and means to help the people working in

Malegaon and other cities of Maharashtra and in rural areas and help them in their economic development.

English]

(ii). Need to fulfil the minimum basic requirements of Primary Schools especially those located in the rural areas of the country

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore : Though our country is marching towards 21st century, but due attention is not paid to primary education. In most of the primary schools in our country, the basic needs and elementary requirements of buildings, books, learning material, drinking water and playgrounds are not available in sufficient quantity, not to speak of quality.

A study conducted by the UNICEF on child education in India shows that the percentages of buildings, blackboards, libraries, are far from minimum requirements.

The average overall physical conditions in the whole of India, including smaller States and Union Territories, are : buildings 47 per cent, blackboards 16 per cent, libraries 29 per cent, playgrounds 20 per cent, toilets about 20 per cent, drinking water about 30 per cent, which shows appalling neglect of health of the body which is the receptacle of the heart, the nerves, the brain and the soul.

When the Government is going to implement the new education policy in the country very soon, I would request the Union Government to look to this very burning problem putting utmost priority, so that the minimum basic requirements of primary schools in the country, specially those situated in rural areas, which are most neglected, are fulfilled before the introduction of the new education policy.

(iii) Need to declare Nagar Malshet Kalyan Ghat Road as National Highway

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP (Thane) : Sir, Bombay is connected by two Ghat Roads with the nation but both the ghats, namely, Pune Ghat and Nasik Ghat are overburdened and, therefore, Maharashtra State constructed a new Ghat Road, namely, Nagar Malshet Kalyan Ghat at the cost of about Rs. 3 crores. This ghat joins Marathwada, a backward area, to Bombay by short route but still traffic is not diverted, to a large extent, from other two ghats as Malshet Ghat Road is not of National Highway standard.

The State of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government to take up the Malshet Ghat Road as a National Highway but the matter is pending since long with the Central Government. Therefore, it is earnestly requested that Nagar Malshet Kalyan Ghat Road be declared as National Highway immediately.

(iv) Need to declare Ahmednagar Fort as a National Monument and to remove restrictions on the entry of the visitors into the Fort

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL (Ahmednagar) : Sir visitors are not allowed to visit the Ahmednagar Fort which is of historical importance in view of the fact that our great national leaders were imprisoned there in pre-independence days. The Fort is controlled by the Defence Authorities. People who come to visit the Fort in order to pay homage to our beloved great leaders of independence struggle are disappointed. The Fort should be declared as a National Monument and restrictions on the entry of the visitors should be removed.

[Translation]

(v) Need to streamline the procedure regarding selection of members of the Union and State Public Service Commissions and to bring about necessary changes in the method of selection of candidates by these Commissions

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if our country has to make progress and Five Year plans have to be implemented successfully, we would have to appoint competent, sincere and committed persons in Government service and incompetent and corrupt officials would have to be shunted out. For this, we would have to bring about a change in the Constitution and the procedure of the Central and State Public Service Commissions.

First, the Union and the State Public Service Commissions are not constituted properly. Their members are selected on political basis. As a result, the competent and brilliant people, who do not have any approach are deprived to get a good job.

The condition of the Public Service Commissions in the States is causing even more concern.

So far the system of interview is concerned, it is not proper to judge one's ability in 5 or 10 minutes. A lot of marks are awarded by the Commission for interviews. Therefore, it is required to make necessary improvements in the constitution of the Service Commissions as also in the selection procedure. Direct recruitment should be minimised as far as possible.

[*English*]

[vi] Need to drop the proposal for import of foreign technology in the Photovoltaics

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) :
It is a matter of great concern to all those having firm belief in the policy of self-reliance to learn about the Government of India's reported decision to import foreign technology through non-resident Indians in Solar Photovoltaics. This decision, if carried through, would harm our indigenous technology developed by the Central Electronics Limited and the BHEL.

The import of technology in sensitive areas like Space and Defence could prove

to be very costly. Hence, indigenisation in all these fields is very ; necessary. Such import of technology will erode our foreign exchange reserve, besides undermining our technical base in the concerned area and reducing job opportunities.

It is worthwhile mentioning here that the Central Electronics Limited in the public sector has made great strides in indigenous manufacture of solar cells and modules: This fact has been admitted by the Government also.

Besides, the foreign firms from whom technology is to be imported, are inferior to our public sector organisations like the Central Electronics Limited. Precisely for this reason, the vested interests in the advanced industrial nations of the West want to dump their technology which has become obsolete in their countries, in our country at the cost of indigenous technology.

In the interest of our country's pronounced policy of self-reliance and developing indigenous technology, I urge upon the Government to drop the proposal for import of foreign technology through non-resident Indians in the field of Photovoltaics and allow the Central Electronics Limited to develop its capacity to manufacture these items indigenously.

(vii) Need to prevent the closure and shifting of factories from Bombay, Thana and Ambarnath

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Bombay-Thana-Ambarnath is a big industrial zone, having hundreds of big and small factories. These industrialists earned huge profits and started a number of other industries, some of the same type, all over India. As there is no national wage policy and labour is cheaply available in other States, the employers have closed about fifty big units in these areas, prominent of them are :—

1. Calico Chemicals (Sarabhai Group.)

2. Shrinivas Cotton Mill.
3. W.G. Gorge.
4. Amar Dye Chem.
5. Solid Containers.
6. Bombay Malleable.
7. Bombay Pottaners.
8. Digvijay Cement Mills.

Number of other employers have applied for closure or retrenchment of workers to the Government. Though the State Government has not been given permission for closure, but the employers are not paying salaries, not paying electric bills, etc. and many of these factories are closed for more than two years. About 30,000 workers are out of jobs. Banks are going to High Courts for recovery and many of these units are going in liquidation, thus depriving the workers of their gratuity and other benefits. The employers who have closed the units, should not be given any permission to open similar units anywhere in the country. They should not be given further loans from Banks for any other units in the country. Money should be recovered from the employers' personal property or from the assets of their units where the employer/employers of closed unit is/or directors.

(Viii) Need to conduct survey of forts of historical architectural value in Rajasthan and arrange for their proper maintenance

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Sir, apart from their historical and architectural value, the Forts and the Palaces of Rajasthan have been attracting lot of foreign and domestic tourists to the State and have been helping in earning foreign exchange and developing the economy of the State in a variety of ways.

It has, however, been observed that the State Government and the Government of India have not been paying proper attention for the protection and proper utilisation of most of such forts which have been transferred to the State and which

are of great architectural importance. Even Fort Walls of Towns like Kota, Bundi, Bharatpur, Jaisalmer and such other places which are located at the District Headquarters have been allowed to be trespassed over and spoiled at the hands of private individuals. The Fort of Gagron with its history of over 1000 years has similarly been neglected although it is located at a 5 kilometre distance from Jhalawar town which is a district headquarter. This Fort could be developed as a big tourist attraction in future. I, therefore, wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Culture to this problem with a request to get a survey conducted for Forts of historical and architectural value in Rajasthan and arrange for their proper maintenance in future.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL) 1986-87—Contd.**

[English]

- (i) Ministry of Science and Technology—Contd.
- (ii) Department of Atomic Energy—Contd.
- (iii) Department of Electronics—Contd.
- (iv) Department of Ocean Development—Contd.
- (v) Department of Space—Contd.]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up further discussion and voting on items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 together.

Mr. Ram Singh Yadav may continue his speech.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Honourable Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was reminding the House of the contribution of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

in inducting the scientific culture and scientific temper in the nation in the economic, social and development fields and the rebuilding of the country, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was of the firm opinion that the country cannot progress, cannot be emancipated from hunger and poverty unless the use of science and the help of science is made available in the working of the national life of our country.

12.27 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair].

Here, I may quote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from page 1 of the book *India and the Atom* :

"It is Science alone that can solve the problems of hunger and poverty... superstition and deadening custom inherited by starving people... Who indeed could afford to ignore Science today? The future belongs to Science and to those who make friends with Science."

It is these words which were expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and these words, with all their intentions, are applicable today and shall be applicable tomorrow and for the times to come. Not only this, he was quite aware of the fact that science and scientific inventions—they can and they have proved to be destructive also as in the case of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Even then, there is a human mind and if the human mind works for the welfare of the mankind, if it works for the development of the human society and if the human mind can work for the betterment of the world human society for their existence, then atomic energy can be used for peaceful purposes and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while stressing this, has said :

"If we do not set about it now, taking advantage of the processes that go towards the making of atomic energy

and join in the hands of scholars and researchers who are trying to develop it, we will be left behind - State should give every facility for this development."

And that is why India adopted the scientific culture, the scientific institutions and the scientific development in all its economic, social and development aspects of national life. It is not only this. Mrs. Indira Gandhi also stressed upon the adaptability of and investment on the scientific invention, scientific innovations and scientific development. That was the reason why in my State in Pokhran on 18th May, 1974, there was an underground explosion. That explosion categorised our country as among the five countries of the world which have got such experience of the explosion.

Our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi while inaugurating the Kalpakkam atomic power project in Tamil Nadu, recited a couplet of Vedas and he gave the dimensions of the scientific inventions and scientific development, as it has been said :

[*Yasya Chhaya Amrtam, Yasya
Mrityu*]

It means that the blessings of the god can be welfare for the society and if it goes otherwise, the society cannot prosper. Similar is the case with science. The blessing of the science can develop a country and if that science and scientific technology is used for the destruction of the human kind, that can also prove to be disadvantageous to the human society. Therefore, even today the country needs the scientific temper, the scientific culture and the scientific involvement. For that, today, we have to keep pace with the rest of the world in regard to science and technology. While we are living in the age of Robot, we have to see as to how we can keep pace with the development of science and technological aspects of the developed countries of the world.

Here, my friend from the other side was arguing yesterday, that India is depending upon the purchase of foreign technology. He also criticised about the liberalisation of the import of technology in the industrial and other engineering fields. Here, I may support the policy of the Government and that is only the appropriate policy which can develop the nation industrially, economically and also in the field of agriculture also. It is because, if the technology which is required for the development of the country is to be purchased, it should be purchased. Therefore, the policy of the Government is according to the need of the society and of the nation. It is not only this. Small countries like South Korea are paying billions of dollars for the purchase of new technology. In the year, 1985, South Korea has paid 1.14 billion dollars to the different developed countries—US, Japan, France and West Germany—for the purchase of new technology. Today therefore India cannot keep itself in isolation.

As regards the development of new technology, there is a need as our Prime Minister has given a call to our scientists and to our skilled technicians that whatever the technology that is imported, there is a need that they should innovate, they should adopt and they should make their best efforts to develop it by their own process, and there is need that technology even if it is imported, should be the technology which can best suit the needs of the country and the local conditions of the nation. Technological development is being brought about in the country through different institutions, the educational institutions, the academic institutions and the technical training institutions.

I suggest to the hon. Minister that there is a need at the national level for inter-action between different industries, the R&D institutions and the Universities so that the new technology can be harnessed for the development of the nation and spread to the common man, to the villages and to the agricultural field.

Another requirement of the nation is that there should not be a communication gap between the scientists and technicians and the common man that is, the consumer or the producer. It is necessary that scientific and technological training institutes should be set up in every State so that the local needs of that particular State can be met. In the case of my State, Rajasthan, it is full of minerals. Therefore, there should be an Institute which can train the people technologically in that State to cater to the needs of those local conditions and similar should be the consideration for other States also.

I also suggest to the hon. Minister that at every Gram Panchayat level, there should be an Institute of ITI and at the block-level, institutions like the polytechnic should be set up so that the people of the villages and the people of the countryside may be benefited by the new technological advancement, and by the new scientific advancement and the people can be benefited in their ordinary way of life.

Today, the knowledge and the research of our scientists and our skilled technicians, is limited to the urban life and to laboratories. There should be an effort at the instance of the institutions and of the Government that the research results should reach the field of agriculturists and the small village so that the cottage industry and the village industries can be benefited.

I also suggest to the hon. Minister that all these technical developments need re-consideration at every stage and at the international level also. As he has suggested in his report, there should be inter-action between developed and developing countries and amongst the developing countries also.

With these words, I support the demands.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

After independence, our country has made tremendous strides in the field of science and technology and we are pursuing the Scientific Policy Resolution of 1958 and today, based on that policy, and thanks to the commitment and leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Madam Indira Gandhi, in the field of science and technology, we have achieved a lot. Our country is the third largest in the world in regard to science and scientific manpower. In spite of that, we lack what is called the scientific outlook or scientific temperament. It is true that we are able to supply to other countries including developed countries scientists and technicians and experts because of the large number of institutions we are having. But, with all this, a proper scientific outlook or temperament so far could not be inculcated in the minds of the people. This is what I feel. I do not say that we are not at all having or completely lacking it. But it is not to the extent that we should have when we consider the large manpower of scientific experts we are having.

If you analyse it a little more we can see that the regionalism, communalism and all such sorts of violence, anarchy and chaos are also due to the lack of scientific temperament and outlook of the people. Therefore, the most important thing according to me for the Department of Science and Technology is to try for inculcating that scientific temperament among the people. For this, something has to be done in our educational system itself. In our educational system science is taught as history. Students will be learning something of the history or language, and some narration, or doing some experiments, etc. But that is not the proper scientific education. Proper scientific education is based on a pursuit of knowledge, a real thirst for knowledge and inculcating a spirit of inquiry into the minds of the people and a spirit of research. So my suggestion is that the Department of science and Technology should react with the Education Ministry and try to re-orient our educational system so that the basic motive is to inculcate a scientific temperament in their minds.

In this connection, you may recall that Madam Indira Gandhi in 1976 by a constitutional amendment has brought in the fundamental duties of citizens. Department of a scientific temper has been included in the fundamental duties. But we are not doing anything to develop a better scientific outlook among for our people.

Again, why is science? Science is not for science only. Of course, there is pure science and many people for pursuit of knowledge and for enhancing their knowledge conduct research and new discoveries are made. But for a country like ours science is for development and research is also for development. But I find a lot of difference and gap exists between actual research and actually what is done in the field. The result of research is not transmitted to the field where the benefits of research are required. I would suggest that a study should be conducted on this aspect alone.

We have a number of Universities and a number of institutions of excellence where research of a high standard is taking place and our scientists should be complimented. But the benefit of research should be percolate to the society and it is the duty of the Department of Science and Technology to see that these benefits percolate down and pass on to the society. I hope the Minister will take note of this.

Again research should be purpose-oriented. Our Prime Minister himself recently said about mission-oriented research. What is the purpose-oriented research in our society where a good section of the people are below the poverty line?

The research should be so oriented as to benefit the poor people. There should be research in sophisticated field, I admit; there should be research for increasing knowledge; I admit. But what is the percentage of research that is being directed to benefit the poor people. I

think it is not to the extent that we want. I would like to quote one or two examples. Take the case of the bullock cart. The bullock cart is one which is being used by lakhs and lakhs of poor people in our country, they earn their livelihood by using it and it is very much a fuel-saving transport. Is there any research conducted on that to make the bullock cart more efficient, to make its output ratio greater? I do not know whether anything is done? Have you devised a bullock cart of better efficiency? I think our scientists should turn in that direction.

AN HON. MEMBER : I think, your motive power is bullock-cart.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : My point is efficiency should be increased. That can be increased by designing a more efficient bullock-cart. I want that research should be conducted in this field.

I am happy that some work has been done in the area of fuel saving. For example, I read in your report that you have devised a new stove, smoke less stove, more efficient stove. I congratulate you for that. Some work is being done there. Some research was done on fuel efficient stove and smokeless stove. So, you got the result. Again there is research for the poor man on construction of cheap housing. Something has been achieved. But that is not enough.

Sir, cycle is the common man's transport. To increase the efficiency of cycle, is there any research? If it is not there, it should have been done. Increasing the efficiency of the cycle is very important. I know that, some foreign cycles, if you ride, you will find them is more easy. It is possible here to increase the efficiency of cycle by conducting research on that and devising more efficient cycles. All these are possible provided research is oriented in such a

direction as to benefit the poorer section of the people. But I would also like to congratulate our scientists because we have made good achievement in the field of bio-gas. After China, we are the second in technical know-how with regard to bio-gas. But what is required is the propaganda on that bio-gas technology and the assistance for that. I hope the Ministry will take note of this.

Again I come to devising non-Conventional energy and harnessing it. In all these fields, I suggest greater emphasis in research should be laid. It is not enough to have research in sophisticated fields; it is not enough to have high-tenhnology fields. But in these fields, if you concentrate and spend more money, I am sure that will go a long way in ameliorating the conditions of the poorer sections of the people. I hope the Minister will take note of this.

Coming to my second point, I find that in our country, there is a lot of scientific manpower available. That scientific manpower is used by Western Countries, USA and other countries to increase their productivity, and efficiency. There is also a lot of frustration among our scientists. The bureaucrats will pardon me. The scientists in our country feel that they are inferior to bureaucrats. I strongly feel that that feeling should change. Frustration among scientists need not be due to only one factor, that is, being placed in an inferior position vis-a-vis bureaucrats. There are other reasons also like lack of facilities for research. I am sure a scientist would like to increase his knowledge and, therefore, he wants research facilities. Because of lack of research facilities there is frustration. There is frustration also due to lack of proper salary and other facilities. Therefore, a number of our scientists, doctors, engineers and experts in various fields actually migrate to other countries. Why many of our engineers, doctors and scientists are working abroad is because of these reasons.

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

There is a lot to be said about brain-drain. I do not want to say much about it now. But it is a fact that the precious investment of our country is being drained to other countries. Recently I read an article in some newspaper where it is said that, due to the migration of medical doctors alone, the loss to our country is 144 million dollars. When a doctor goes abroad and serves there, think of the money that we have invested on that doctor for getting him trained. But the services of that doctor are being utilised in other countries like the USA. Therefore, instead of technology being transferred from developed countries to under-developed countries, here is a phenomenon where technology is being transferred in the opposite direction; this is negative flow of technology. It is there not only with regard to doctors, engineers and scientists but also in other respects. The negative flow of technology is one of the serious problems that the developing countries are facing. We are also seriously facing that.

I admit that the hon. Prime Minister has said in this House that it need not be considered as a brain-drain; these scientists abroad can be considered as a 'brain-bank'. I agree. They can be considered as a brain-bank provided we can send a cheque and draw that money from the bank. They can be considered as a brain-bank provided you create certain conditions. Number one, they should be willing to come back. Number two, you should create conditions conducive to their coming back. Number three, after coming back they should feel that the situation which was existing here before they went abroad is not there. Are you doing something in that direction? If you are not doing, then you cannot expect the scientists to come back. I am prepared to consider them as a brain-bank. But what steps are you taking in that direction? Whatever steps you have taken so far are not satisfactory. Can you tell us, how many scientists of eminence, doctors of eminence and engineers of eminence have come back to our country? I know there are some applications. But those

applications will be processed by the bureaucrats and they will be delayed. Recently a scientist came to Kerala, and he told me, "I wanted to come back to India; I am now running from pillar to post and I am finding it very difficult because of red-tapism". The bureaucrats are not permitting the scientists to come back. I would suggest to the hon. Minister to devise some programme by which at least a percentage of these scientists who want to come back are encouraged to come back. You are organizing Festival of India and other things. Why not convene a Conference of these scientists in other countries, talk to them there, ask them what they want and provide those facilities here? I am sure, it will never be a loss to our country if you can bring back some of these experts and scientists. I hope the hon. Minister will take a note of this and take proper steps in that direction.

Sir, I am conscious of the time limitation. So, I am now coming to Electronics. In the field of Electronics we have made tremendous progress within a short span of time. I must congratulate the Minister and the Department of Electronics for that. I have no objection, as has been said earlier, for importing technology and technical know-how. We have to import scientific knowledge. Technical knowledge or technology is not somebody's property. It is the result of the pursuit of scientists. A real scientist is a world citizen. So, we should import technology but at the same time when we import technology, that technology should be utilised to develop our own indigenous know-how and technology. The important point is, whether you are doing this or not. Keep on importing technology continuing like that is not the proper way but we should import technology, use that to develop our own indigenous technology so that in the end we should be able to be in the forefront of the developed nations without importing technology.

In this connection I again congratulate the Minister and the Ministry for the new

cooperation that you have started with Japan. I know that last year some agreements were reached between Japan and our country. I welcome that. Japan is a good example for us in the field of industrial development—specially in the field of electronic development. But in this field I strongly recommend that we should follow the path of Japan. That is also a country with high density of population which is very much similar to ours.

Therefore, close cooperation should be there between us and whatever technology is made available to us from that country should be used to increase and better our indigenous know-how.

There are other countries like Korea, Taiwan who have used the cooperation from other countries and have brought about great economic development. Sir, what is more required more is that a kind of electronic culture should develop in our country. Because electronics is a branch which can create results that you cannot believe.

I welcome that you have started in schools teaching about computer literacy. That is not enough. Computer literacy, temperament for electronics and affinity for electronics should be created among the masses. That will go a long way in improving and in getting better results.

When I say electronic industry, it has certain specialities. The most important is that the electronic industry is pollution free. In other industries the problem of pollution is there; but there is no pollution in electronic industries or at least it is less. That is number one.

Number two is that the per capita investment per employee is much less than in any other industry. Number three is that a large number of people can be employed in electronic industries. Therefore, my humble submission is that the allocation made for this department is not sufficient. I find from your book that Rs. 997

million have been allotted for 1986-87. I submit that this is not enough for electronics. We should make better allocations for electronics.

Again, with regard to electronic industries the submission that I have to make is that the electronic industries should not be concentrated in cities. This is an industry—we talked about concentration of industries in cities—which can be taken to villages and to hilly areas. In hilly areas you cannot set up other industries due to lack of infrastructure. So, electronic industries should be shifted to hilly areas.

My constituency Idukki is entirely hilly area. There is not even a single industry in this district. So, my only request to the Minister is that please do something so that at least an electronic industry is set up in my constituency, Idukki.

Sir, coming to ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Please give me two-three minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in one minute.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have only two more points.

With regard to atomic energy our country is committed to peaceful use of atomic energy.

13.00 hrs.

We are very much in progress and we are having our nuclear power stations. I request that the Ministry may examine the possibility of setting up a nuclear power station in Kerala also. Already a study has been made and the report is with the Ministry. The Government should go ahead with that proposal and setup a nuclear power unit in Kerala.

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

Sir, coming to oceanography I have to say that again the credit goes to Madam Indira Gandhi for starting the Department of Oceanography. That department is working very well. I congratulate them. But one important point is that we have 2 million hectares of exclusive economic zone of sea waters. This 2 million hectares of exclusive economic zone should be surveyed because a large amount of fish potential is there. This has not been done. Recently when I studied the export of fish from our country I found that our marine resources are on the decline on the western coast. Nobody knows the reason for it. Somebody says it is on account of over-exploitation but there can be some other reason also. So, for better conservation of resources and better resource management a serious survey of the total exclusive economic zone should be conducted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I have some more points. For lack of time I cannot go into them. So, I will write to the Minister about those points. With these words I support the Demands [of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I think, if the House agrees we will adjourn for lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begu-sarai) : Now-a-days there is hard duty for Mr. Deputy Speaker also,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is good.

[*English*]

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology and I congratulate the hon. Minister for a good budget and increasing the allocation for this Ministry. Sir, in this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister through you and also to this august House that in the electronic field, Japan and Korea have gone much ahead of us. We have to spend more and more of amount for the development of electronic industry in our country. A good number of scientists and professors have gone to foreign countries for better prospects outside our country. Now, because of oil crisis, people from Nigeria and some of the Middle-East countries are returning back to our country. Sir, as you know, the literacy percentage in Kerala is the highest and there is a high percentage of educated people in Kerala. But unfortunately, unemployment problem is so acute in Kerala. Though the people are quite intelligent and capable, yet they are going out in search of work and there is no encouragement and no work in their own State and the country. I request the hon. Minister to invest more amount on electronic industry and start more factories in our State.

Within the next 4-5 years, we are going to face a big power crisis in our country. Whenever the State of Kerala puts across hydro-electricity schemes, it is said that the ecological problems are there. We are far away from the coal area and there is difficulty in starting thermal power stations Kerala's future, therefore, depends on nuclear energy, atomic power stations. The Minister must take more interest and allot more funds in order to start some nuclear power stations in Kerala.

Further, in order to give suitable

encouragement to scientists, they may be sent to more developed countries like Japan and Korea to learn and have more technical knowhow. The new industrial zone is coming up near Cochin and we are going to start many industries. We have got manpower, we have got intelligent people and there is a large scope for starting electronic industries. The future of our country depends on electronic industries; we can export these goods and earn foreign exchange. We can also provide work to more workers.

I congratulate the Minister for introducing such a good budget. At the same time, I would urge upon the Minister to have a look at the undeveloped and underdeveloped areas, especially States like Kerala in these matters.

SHRI G.S. MISHRA (Seoni): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, by the turn of this century, lots of problems will arise and one of the most important problems will be the population explosion and to feed them we may have enough food, but to cook the food we may not have enough energy. By the first decade of the next century, all oil resources, gas resources and other fuel like coal may diminish. The forests will not be there to provide fuel wood. So, the main thing would be to provide domestic fuel as well as industrial fuel. Because of paucity of coal, coal based thermal power stations may not be a possibility at that time, it will be a problem. The forests would not be there, all your lakes which have been created or will be created will, therefore, be silted. If oil and natural gas reserves get exhausted, then it will be very difficult for us to get fertilizers and chemicals and other inputs required for agriculture. In this way, we find that the beginning of the next century will face a lot of problems.

But, what is the solution to overcome these problems? We have to conserve coal, we have to conserve oil and natural gas and we have to conserve all the fossil fuels. Otherwise, we will get into such a

difficult position and it will be impossible for us to get out of it. If we are to conserve fossil fuels, question arises as to which fuel we should use and whether we have got any renewable fuel. The answer is, 'yes'. We have got it. After all, the successful commissioning of the Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Station is a proof that it will provide us renewable fuel. For the first time in our country, our scientists have successfully used a new mixed-carbide fuel—70 per cent plutonium and 30 per cent uranium—in the FBTR. It is indigenously developed, and India is the first country in the world to use this carbide fuel, thanks to our scientists, to the Chairman, Dr. Raja Ramanna and thanks especially to our Prime Minister, who is the driving force to give inspiration to them. I also thank Shri Shivraj Patil Minister of State for Science and Technology.

We have got abundant deposits of thorium which are being successfully experimented to be used for this purpose. The fast breeding reactor is a reactor which generates more fuel than what it consumes. Hence, it produces more plutonium than it consumes. Therefore, nuclear power is the only answer to the problems of fuel, whether domestic or industrial, in the coming century.

But I would like to mention here that only 2.6 per cent of the total energy produced in India is from the nuclear source, and this time also the budgeted provision as also the demands are so meagre that hardly 12 per cent growth will be there in nuclear energy by the turn of this century. This is rather very sad. In France, though the population is much less, 60 to 70 per cent of their total energy requirements is generated from nuclear sources. So also, Korea, Japan, USA, USSR, UK and many other countries have taken up this programme in a big way. But we are going very slow. Besides this, nuclear agriculture, my friend Shri Vikhe Patil was very much concerned about that because he is a famous agriculturist, you know Minister Sir. He says, he wants seeds. He is showing me this book, but what to do, I

[Shri G.S. Mishra]

cannot give him the seeds. Only you can give seeds. But you don't have seeds.

Then comes radio pharmaceuticals, nucleonic gauging, nucleonic sterilisation of medical products, radiation sources, such as Cobalt-60 for treatment of cancer, radiation medicines, post control etc. require more attention. They require further more concentration.

As regards the problems for nuclear waste disposals which my friend may put up, that is, how to dispose of the waste. It is not a problem today. So also nuclear accidents. There has never been an accident in a nuclear power station. But there might have been several accidents in a thermal power or hydro power projects. The burnt ash gives more gamma rays, radionuclides in the thermal power stations. Hence the answer to the problems which are bound to come in the future Century lies in the nuclear science and so produce cheap fuel for domestic or industrial use.

With these words, I support the demands.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I appreciate the good work done in the Departments of Science and Technology Ocean Development, Space and Electronics. Sir, India owes a debt of gratitude to our first Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who initiated the Congress approach to the economic development of the country; based on science and technology. When he was the Chairman of the National Planning Committee, he rejected the suggestions that India should not take to science and technology and depend upon Cottage Industries. He said, "There is no use doing this because political freedom without evolution of a modern society and a nation based on science and technology would be a retrograde step." He cited the example of Egypt which was politically free, but economically dependent upon the West and hence he took important steps in the very beginning on leading the nation on the road to science and technology, and we are grateful to him and other visionaries of those days who

chartered their course very clearly from the very beginning.

Sir, today, we have not only our national laboratories, but also science academics. Good work is being done at the Science Academy, Bangalore set up by the only Physics Nobel Laureate of our country Sir C.V. Raman, the Academy at Allahabad is a National Science Academy set up by Dr. Meghnath Saha and similar other prestigious institutions have done a pioneering work. And I am happy to learn from the report that sixteen young scientists have been selected for various incentives. They are all below the age of 32 which gives an idea of the interest that has been stimulated in this country among the younger generation of scientists and the good work that our scientists are doing. The Sir C.V. Raman Award this year has been given to Prof. MGK Menon who is our pilot in charting the course of science and technology in this country.

The various initiatives taken in the 6th five year Plan are being sought to be consolidated in the 7th five year Plan. This is a step in the right direction. We have many plans at hand; and one of the principal activities of the Department of Science and Technology has been to catalyze and promote research in gap areas frontier disciplines and emerging interdisciplinary fields of science and technology.

Cooperation at the national and international levels between scientists and their institutions is of primary importance; and I am happy to note that Government is extending a wholehearted support to this aspect of the programme.

A new thrust has been given to the schemes which have a direct impact on the utilization of science for society. While it may not be very interesting to discuss the theoretical and other practical and applied aspects of science, it would be of interest to know as to how the scientists of our country are helping us in the evolution of the society, for which our freedom fighters and patriots had dreamed decades ago.

The involvement of the scientists in manpower research, and also in the optimum utilization of the various sources of economic potentialities in this country, is another important field. In the 7th Plan, all this is sought to be further accelerated. It is very interesting to observe that the contribution for the life sciences which used to be nearly 50% of the total funding for R&D, is being de-segregated, and now the physical sciences have got as much as 42% of the total funding, with the areas for life sciences coming a close second with 41%, which means that physical sciences have been given their due, and they have come to occupy a greater share of the funding.

Similarly, various other schemes in the process of decentralization by giving scientists greater authority at the lower level, have also been initiated. Programme Advisory Committees have been set up, and incentives for various conferences and seminars have been given. It is in the field of electronics that we can hope to bring in an economic revolution, because electronics offers a rich potential for productivity, and also for various other aspects of human activity. Today, we have to depend upon electronics and computers in the various walks of life.

Safety is of primary concern in air, sea and train or surface travel; and it is here that electronics and computers help us in this task of what is called signalling and telecommunication.

Not only this: we have been able to go quite far enough keeping in view our resources, in the field of Space research; and I congratulate the Department of Space and those scientists who are involved in it, for utilizing the various channels provided to us, by INSAT I-B.

The burning of 'Challenger' in the United States early this year was a catastrophe of a very high order which may result in some setback to future space programme.

But as of now we have made significant progress, and it is interesting to note that as on 31st January, 1986, INSAT IB has completed 29 months in orbit, out of which for 27 months, it had been fully operational, and as on February 1986, 37 telecommunication terminals have been provided by INSAT IB in this network and 3956 two-way voice or equal to long distance telecommunication circuits on 67 routes have been provided; and it is with the help of this space programme initiated, carried on and accelerated by our scientists that it is possible to have telecommunication facilities with the help of earth stations: and earth stations in the field of telecommunication are a boon to our country.

Some of us who may have to visit areas like Lahaul, Spiti, Kalpa in District Kanaur, Leh in Ladakh and Kargil, etc. where no ordinary physical line can be laid for the provision of telecommunication, it is a wonderful sight to see that the people will be getting these facilities with the help of the satellite and the channels being provided by INSAT IB, not only this for meteorological warning in the coastal district, science is coming to our rescue and we have an initial set of 100 disaster warning systems known as DWS which have been received in the coastal area or you can say selected coastal area; and it is a very interesting piece of information gleaned from this Report that in February 1986 10,000 meteorological earth observations images were indicated with the help of INSAT IB. So, this is the magnitude of the progress that this country has made in the field of space research and in utilising the various achievements of science not only for the help of our telecommunication engineers but also for farmers who are living on the coastal side and for the population which has become a frequent victim to the cyclones immediately whenever they emerge, and therefore, warning can be given now well in advance. In the field of T.V. and radio, space programmes have come to our great help and I learn that by the end of 1985 December, 173 TV stations (Doordarshan Kendrays) in this country out of 179 in all had been evolved in the various INSAT IB programmes and

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]
networks that have been provided ; and similarly 93 All India Stations have also been given help by important signals and other communication signals by the INSAT B. Our programme for the launching of INSAT IC is going on and is progressing well, and our plan to launch the INSAT ID is also sanctioned. So, this is the picture of the emerging scenario when science is going to help not only our signalling, telecommunications but also in new areas which are emerging like telematics and may be other allied areas.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the good points that were emerged. I would like to make also a plea ; the plea is that mother of sciences that is mathematics which is having a theoretical base, which provides us help for propelling science in all directions should also be looked after well and Mathematics and geography these days are also sciences which require State patronage to an extent to which it was not required earlier. It was possible earlier for discovering the velocity of escape and thereby carry on research in space programmes. It was also possible to charter earlier the path of a trajectory and ensure launching of satellites. It was possible for the scientists working in schools and colleges and universities, but now much more sophisticated equipment is required even to carry on theoretical research in advanced fields of mathematics and various other sister disciplines.

So, Sir, I would plead for a better patronage to mathematics for application in applied science and technology, in space programmes and in various other branches of our scientific activity.

With these words I appreciate the good work done by our scientists and congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and also the hon. Minister, Shri Patil for pioneering this work with the help of our scientists.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for a person like me,

today is not a day for making speeches, but it is a day of pride and honour. Pride and honour for the achievement made by us in the field of science as also for our new thinking in this regard being now translated into practice. A large number of people, who have keen interest in science, sometimes raise this question as to which was the place where science was born in India? Some people say that science in India was born in a laboratory in Calcutta and some other say that it was born in a laboratory in Madras and still some other feel that science was born in a laboratory in Allahabad. But I feel that Science and Technology in India was born in a Jail at Ahmednagar and the person who conceived the idea of scientific approach was a visionary of the age, freedom-fighter and the leader of all of us. He did not have the idea whether he would be released from Jail or not, but he used to think about the future of India. That person was a student of science and his name was Jawahar Lal Nehru. He wrote "Discovery of India" and when he wrote this book, he was not confident whether our country would ever achieve freedom. Even then whatever ideas came to his mind, he wrote them in his book. He wrote :

[English]

"It is science alone that will solve the problem of hunger and poverty and remove insanitation and illiteracy. The future belongs to science and those who make friends with science."

[Translation]

This is what has been written in "Discovery of India" in Ahmednagar Jail. We salute that leader a thousand times, the leader who has established us firmly. (Interruptions) I would not like to say anything in this regard, but I must say this much that Meghnath Saha, Sir C.V. Raman, H.J. Bhabha or Vikram Sarabhai, all these scientists had worked under the leadership of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. His leadership had encouraged them and provided an atmosphere to them to do pioneering work in the field of science and establish

themselves firmly. We cannot forget this fact. One may take it lightly but the fact remains that whether it is the field of Atomic Energy, Space or the field of Electronics, the foundation of Science in India was laid by one person only and his name is Jawahar Lal Nehru.

We would have to repeat at present our that past which has brought us at this juncture. Our scientists are also sitting here. They are about thirteen in number. With the new ideas and new thoughts they are trying to create a new world. They are working with complete dedication not only for India; but also for the entire humanity. Now whether there is Shri J.C. Bose or Satyen Bose or C.V. Raman, their ideas were implemented by scientists like Dr. Menon, Ayyangar, Ramanna, Rao, Dhawan, Yashpal, Nayadumma, Srinivasan, Swaminathan and Krishnan. All these Scientists are working in their laboratories with young scientists and marching forward to create a new world. We salute all these scientists and we feel pride in congratulating them.

We do not know whether they have done anything for their personal benefit or not but they have brought their country to a place, where we are no longer required to beg and we are self-sufficient.

Perhaps there would not be any person who would not be happy to see the Kalpakkam Atomic Energy Plant, its fabrication, its designing and its transmission? Who has done all these things? Our own scientists have done all these things, this is our achievement. It should be clear to all that the credit for the atomic explosion at Pokharan goes to the intelligence and knowledge of our scientists,

14.36 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

But the most important thing behind all this is that these scientists have not only made the science in India self-reliant; but

also self-sufficient. Self-reliant and self-sufficient science has brought about national self-confidence. The country which is not self-reliant and self-confident, cannot make progress in the field of science and technology. Instead of begging to keep our body and soul together, our endeavour is to achieve self-sufficiency and march forward even though we might be hungry. Our aim is to create a new world by achieving self-sufficiency.

When we talk of indigenous expertise, we can say that in any field wherever we see indigenous expertise, it appears to us that our scientists have definitely marched forward and we have reached new heights.

Years back, when Jawahar Lal Nehru thought of Bhakhra Nangal Project, some people belonging to opposition parties misguided the innocent people of this country and told them that Jawahar Lal was a mad man who had thought of such a project. He would extract entire electricity from the water and when the essence is gone what would remain in the water? What was their intention and how those innocent people were misled by them. Today we have brought people to a stage where they are able to understand as to what is power generated at hydel power projects and at nuclear power stations. The superstition about energy has been removed. Those days some people used to ridicule all these things and were afraid of these things. Mr. Chairman, Sir, today that situation has changed. This is a gift of the scientists.

Whenever a meeting of Indian Science Congress was held, Indiraji used to address the Congress herself. In the Science Fairs and the sessions of Indian Science Congress Indiraji had said such things which show that she had a picture of India in her mind. In 1977, she had said :

[*English*]

“Our scientists must remain ever vigilant against the attempts of various foreign interests and by

[Shri D.P. Yadava]

analysis and communication; challenge their scientific and technological arguments to deflect us from the path."

[Translation]

Some foreign powers might have done certain things which could have deflected us from our path. Indiraji had asked the scientists to remain vigilant against the forces which wanted to deflect us from our path. It is your struggle. it is your policy. it is your highest ideal. It was a matter of policy and not a matter concerning one single individual. The person who formulates the policy, decides as to which direction the country has to move.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to give a small example. All of us come from villages and belong to the villages. When we used to return from the school, we used to throw a small piece of stone. There used to be competition as to whose stone will cover more distance.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHARY :
At whom ?

SHRI D.P. YADAVA ; At ourselves and used to ask each other as to who could throw the stone to the maximum height. At that time we could not then imagine that in this very country there are certain people who are sitting in the laboratory and are thinking as to how they could send a small box weighing 34 kgs. to a height of 300 kms to 400 kms. When D.P. Yadav was a student, he had only this much understanding, and at that time Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister of India. He was a great intellectual and visionary and that is why, now our scientists are not only thinking of manufacturing a satellite weighing 1000 kgs and sending it through a rocket to a height of 36,000 kms., but such an experiment has also been carried out successfully. This is our science. This is our policy and this is our struggle. This is what we have done. From the piece of stone which was thrown up by hand, we imagined about missile and then from missile, we raised our imagination to

satellite. Bhaskar-I was a satellite weighing 34 kgs. Now we would be capable of sending satellites weighing 1000 kgs. and 1500 kgs. in 1995 A.D. This is a new determination, new step to march forward. We reiterate that resolve today.

The need of the hour is as to how we should spread science. I would like to submit one thing that though India has produced emissary satellite, Photo Interpretation Centre, Launch Vehicle etc., yet this knowledge has to be spread to the schools in villages and students, teachers and instructors should be explained told at what stage our science and technology has reached and that now we are self-reliant in this field. We would make even more progress for the development of the nation. We would have to see as to how it could be done in the inter-weaving education system. It is very essential to do so.....
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I think we must import self-reliance, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You do not get upset, you continue with your oil technology.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : The Opposition is always non-serious, Sir, even on this sensitive matter.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : When primary education on science is being given, how can we be non-serious. Sir ?

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Now there is the question as to which direction we should take our Science and Technology. [The ideas which had been put forward by our leaders and which has also been supported by our present leaders are freedom from hunger, removal of poverty and bringing happiness and prosperity in each family, each village in the countryside.

With the help of remote sensing photograph process, we will have to explore the wealth like oil and gas under the sea. By ensuring all three things, we think of creating a new India. This is our achievement. Our Scientists have done an excellent work in the field of defence, whether it is in the field of Defence Research Laboratory or Defence Production Centre. We are going to manufacture Pilotless Target Aircraft. This would definitely be a great achievement in the war technology. We should be proud of it. We would like to express our thanks to our Scientists for their achievements in the field of war strategy and war technology and for their dedication to the work. Whether it is in the field of Rural Development, Industry, Defence, Electronics, Communication, Power, Energy, Atomic Energy, Space or Oceanography or any other factor which might make contribution towards development of the country, our Scientists, our Science, our Laboratories and our leadership are capable to create a new India by integrating all these things, and the coming future is definitely good for the country.

In the end, I would like to say that our Scientists who are working in our Science Laboratories would have to be freed from the worries of their household problems. There is need to pay special attention towards providing amenities and facilities to them. They should be freed from their household worries and the worries of the nation should be entrusted to them and you should take care of their worries.

I support the demands for grants of this Ministry and I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Minister for giving a new direction. I hope, you would not rest your gass here, but create a new situation and march forward. With these few words, I conclude and express my thanks to you.

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) :
Science and Technology and Research and Development is the source of strength and

means of modernisation to eradicate ignorance and poverty in the country. We have got 2.5 million stock of scientists today and every year we are producing 1 lakh 60 thousand scientists and technologists in our country. We are third in the world to produce good scientists after the USSR and the USA. I congratulate our scientists for all this. When we look at the policies and principles there is a big hiatus here. Our elders have given us good policies in regard to Science and Technology; but we find lot of gap between preaching and practice. Potential and progress, and pronouncement and performance. We see lot of incompetence in these two areas. Our late-lamented Indiraji said in a meeting of the Planning Commission that one action is better than hundred intentions. I don't know whether the present Government is practising this idea. We are known in the world for contradictions. We always talk about self-sufficiency self-reliance and modernisation of industry. We are touching the orbit but we are not able to produce a nice carburettor for our cars. This is the sort of self-sufficiency and modernisation that we have in our country.

Coming to Agriculture, we have got the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. We have so many research institutes in the country. We say that we have self-sufficiency in foodgrains. We are producing 150 million tonnes of foodgrains. But we are importing so much of oilseeds into the country. This is the self-sufficiency we have in the Department of Agriculture. I think the Government is aware of the people who are below the poverty line, I think the Government is aware of the starvation in the country, I think the Government is aware of the people who are dying on account of starvation and thirst, and I think the Government is also aware of self-sufficiency that we have now. For all these, we need social transformation and we need structural changes in our country. Then only we can get self-sufficiency. We have high scientific development in the country and we have also high mortality. The children in our country die due to malnutrition and

[Shri Chinta Mohan]

we are not able to give them even simple drugs like B-Complex and Dapsone, which is a very simple drug, but which is very essential to cure leprosy. Unfortunately all these things we are importing from outside. This is the position in the country and this is science and technology we have. We need science and technology not only to launch SLV, PSLV, ASLV and all that, but also to eradicate poverty and ignorance of our people.

Sir, we have research institutes in the country, we are spending so much money on them. Can you look at these Institutes? I would like to put a question here to the hon. Minister: Are these research institutes result-oriented? Are they time-bound? Are they mission oriented? They are only job-oriented. Our people need employment and shelter.

We like science and technology and its development. But we also need food and other basic requirements.

We talk about research and development, but there is a long gap between research and development. We talk about ocean development. We go deep and drill six miles into the ocean, and we talk of nodule and put it before an electronic microscope. And so we have an enormous amount of nickel, uranium gold etc. What is the use of taking one nodule from the ocean? If at all you are serious, take out tonnes of nodules from the ocean and improve the economy of our country. This is not the type of development we require in our country at present. We require this sort of development after the 20th century or in the 21st century, about which the Prime Minister is never tired of talking. But at present we need food and other basic necessities and the Government should not forget about it.

There is a lot of gap between concept and construct. I do not know how much the Government is spending on process engineering. It needs a lot of money. I do not know how much we have allotted from the First to the Seventh Five Year

Plan. Without this process engineering we cannot get construct in science and technology.

Finally, I would like to put a specific question before this hon. House: How this high technology development is going to help to eradicate poverty and unemployment?

With this specific question, I would like to conclude.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is of course a truism to say that our country's prosperity and security will depend on the correct formulation and effective implementation of our science and technology policy. Our successive governments have been successfully mouthing this platitude but we have not made much headway in that direction. There is something wrong with the structure of our scientific administration. Earlier, the Union Cabinet used to have an advisory council on science. Suddenly the Cabinet has been relieved of it and the Prime Minister has been burdened with it. I do not understand, much less appreciate, this process of elevating the office of the Prime Minister to a higher pedestal than the entire Cabinet of which the Prime Minister is the chairman. In addition to the scientific advisory council, he has also the scientific adviser, Prof. M.G.K. Menon. This scientific advisory council has 7 members. Well, the Government wants to choose. But I am really intrigued how two people could find their way on it. Let me refer to one**. Works Manager, Indian Explosives Ltd. I would like to know as to what has been his distinctive scientific contribution. He might have been a childhood pal of our Prime Minister. Does everybody derive genius merely from association? I do not know. The Indian Explosives Ltd., is a subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries.

I may also draw your attention to another member of the council,** Chairman, Hindustan Lever Ltd. This is a

**Not recorded.

subsidiary of Uni Levers Ltd. In regard to the implications of many scientific policy thrust and decisions, even Parliament is sought to be kept in the dark because of security considerations. I do not know, how these worthies of transnationals are being trusted when Parliament is not taken into confidence. Our scientific administration is now led and manned by self-perpetuating super-annuated scientific czars, the same worthies strut across the stage. At least, I am tired of their sight—I do not know how the Government is not tired. Take the case of** In my view, he was a brilliant scientist to be. He did some real good work 20 years back. I do not know what work he has done in the last 20 years. He has lost his way in the labyrinth of administration. I do not know why good scientists are sought to be spoiled.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Reddy, you don't take names.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am not attributing motives. I can express my opinion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is better if you do not take names.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am afraid that even individuals are sought to be elevated to the status of sacred cows.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are attributing motives. He has not done for 20 years, you said.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No, it is not motive.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is I who judge.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is the policy of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will not take names.

**Not recorded.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Please invoke a rule before advising me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The names may not go on record.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Sir, may I make a submission ?

It is the practice of this House not to mention the names. If any officer has to be mentioned, he is mentioned by his designation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is right.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is because the officer whose name is mentioned, has no opportunity to come to the floor and defend himself.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have also some experience in the business of the House. No allegations can be levelled against any individual without giving a notice. A reference to an individual in regard to his contribution can always be mentioned.

Any-way, Sir, now let us take the Atomic Energy Commission. There are 7 members. I think, the Atomic Energy Commission is entrusted with the task of implementing our programmes. But then, Sir, the members of the Atomic Energy Commission are the worthies who are also adorning the Department of Atomic Energy.

15.00 hrs.

The same people formulate the policy, execute the policy and oversee the policy. I do not think even the Minister of State is entitled to pry into what they are doing. Only the Prime Minister is supposed to do that.

On this Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. J.R.D. Tata is a member. I have no objection to the nomination because he was originally associated with the entire research. But then (*Interruptions*)..... I am not ignorant of it. I have some regard for him.

But the point is the Tata companies get 50-60% of the contract of the Atomic Energy Department. In that case, how the Chairman of that company be allowed to be a Member of this Commission?

I am one of those who believe that the programme of atomic energy production should be strengthened because this is the trend all over the world.

But look at our records. Way back in 1964, late Shri Homi Bhabha said that in 1980, 12% of the energy produced in this country would be from the source of atomic energy. Today in 1986 it is less than 2%.

It is a matter of gratification to note for us as a nation that our fast atomic reactor at Kalpakkam has achieved a breakthrough in respect of fast breeder technology.

But then we must remind ourselves of the fact that we are still at the experimental stage. By the time we make the process commercially viable, the other nuclear powers of the world will have reached another stage, what is known as fusion technology.

Take the nuclear fuel complex. It is set up at Hyderabad. It was originally to be set up at a cost of Rs. 10 crores. It had cost Rs. 153 crores. Nobody can look into the manner in which the money was spent. There must be some accountability.

We did make considerable progress in respect of technology though we have got to do lot more on remote sensing satellites.

We must congratulate ourselves on the Antarctica expedition. My friend Shri Chinta Mohan was referring to the few nodules that were secured from the ocean. I think this is a considerable achievement by itself.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Congratulate the scientists.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Yes. Although there have been many schedule slippages and many instances of disproportionate and incomprehensible and inexplicable expenditure, I must say on balance that they have not done badly in the frontier areas of science like atomic energy, space, oceanography and so on.

But what is intriguing me is this. A nation, poor and backward as it is, has done so well in the frontier areas but it has miserably failed in less rarefied areas of science and technology. How does one explain this anomaly, this contradiction, this ambivalence?

In my view, if I am to explain the cause in one word, it is the policy of import which killed our scientific effort and crippled our own national industry. Our country is now being ruled and run by shallow managerial types and let us, therefore, judge this area by the management standards.

The CSIR in 1985-86 had cost the national exchequer Rs. 163 crores but the return on it is Rs. 3.22 crores.

I am not suggesting that industrial research should be assessed in quantitative terms, much less in commercial or monetary terms. But then let us look at the record of CSIR in terms of its technical achievements or technological achievements or scientific achievements. In the area of research for rural development this year report refers proudly to two things— (1) invention of fish rodes and the other is citronella distillation. This distillation of citronella has been known for a very long time, Citronella is a grass... (*Interruptions*)

They are the only two contributions. Fish rodes..(Interruptions). It is fish rodes... (Interruptions.)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I know what is a fish.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We know that more than 75% of our people live in rural areas and these people have been entirely unaffected by any effort we might have made in the area of industrial and scientific research. In regard to even normal areas, the so-called westernised or glamour areas, I may point out that in 1985-86 the CSIR has filed only 82 patents and out of these 82 patents, only one patent was recognised abroad or approved abroad. In other words, the remaining 81 patents were nothing more than an exercise in the process of what we call reinventing the wheel.

Now there has been a lot of talk of luring our talented scientists working abroad back to India...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now please wind up.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There are very few people...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The opposition time is given to him.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Thank you.

In this area CSIR has failed to make any headway. You have registered 386 scientists working abroad and of them only 79 cared to send their bio-data. It is not because that they are not attached to our country. They are very wary of coming back to India because they do not think that they can survive in this suffocating atmosphere of our scientific establishment.

The CSIR has been undertaking technology status studies. That means that it tries to point out what has been invented

elsewhere and let our scientists here know about the levels of technology and about what is called the state of our technology. But even in this we have not been able to keep ourselves abreast of the latest trends.

I will refer to two things that have been referred to in the report. For instance, lead acid batteries and things like low resistance polyolefin separators and gelelectrolytes have been known for more than 10 years now and this year our technology status studies refer to them. Then take for example, the diesel engines working for our wells in rural areas. We all know that they are really heavy, they consume so much of diesel and we have known for 10 years that in China there are diesel engines which in terms of weight are only one-third of our engines. I do not know why no initiative has been taken in these areas.

Now let me refer to our so-called inhouse R & D units in our industrial undertakings. For instance, in bakelite hylam there is hardly any distinction drawn between testing and R & D. Did they come up with a single new process? Can the Minister throw light on this? There is another Company viz. Encardiorite which is a small Company. Even, according to the Report, I have drawn all these from the Report, it is shown that the R & D expenditure is of Rs. 46 lakhs. It is a small scale industry. So, I would like to know as to what is the proportion of expenditure incurred in relation to the turn out. In Indian industry, unfortunately, our experience has been that the expenditure on R & D has been nothing more than a subterfuge or a ruse to dodge tax.

Rackett-Colman, where one of our Ministers was employed and gained the reputation of being a great manager, manufactures nothing better than boot-polish and detol. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It has R & D expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs. I would like

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

do know from the Minister whether our shoes are shining any better now than before.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
You are having a costly shoe.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : That is why his face is always
facing his shoes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Metal Box
Company has spent Rs. 154 lakhs. What
is the contribution of this Company in the
area of invention and discovery of new
process? Glaxo, which we know is an
international Company, has shown R & D
expenditure of Rs. 300 lakhs for anything
they get, a formulation they get from their
parent company. Warner Hindustan—it is
again a multinational company—has shown
expenditure of Rs. 120 lakhs. I therefore
suggest that a special Committee should
inquire into the genuineness of the expen-
diture incurred on the in house R & D
units in our industrial units.

I will come to the import of technology
Mr. M.R. Kurup, Director of SHAR, said
that Japan imported one time, still imports
only to improve on them and then to
export. But we are importing as to gene-
rate more hunger, more demand and more
appetite for more imports.

ISRO had developed 72 commercially
viable procedures but somehow our esta-
blishment has not been able to get this
process known to our own industries.

Dr. Abdus Salam, Pakistan's Nobel
Laureate on an occasion, called for a
consortium of borrowers who are develop-
ing nations. This is for strengthening our
bargaining power as against blood sucking
multinationals who are supposed to special-
ise in high technology. What technology
are we really importing? It is nothing
better than screw-driver technology.

In answer to a question in this Session,
our Government revealed that 80 per cent
of the components used in our country are
imported.

(Interruptions)

The Minister has the right to contradict
or confirm.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.
Do not waste your time.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Yes, Sir.
Now, I will come to automobile industry.
Take our Maruti. We are importing com-
ponents, which according to an answer
to a question, cost 130 million
dollars, only on components and spare
parts, to be given to those who have
already purchased Maruti cars. We have
given licences to so many companies. I
will give an example. In Hyderabad the
Allwyn Company was allowed to enter into
a collaboration with Nissan. In Delhi, the
DCM was allowed to enter into a colla-
boration with Toyota. Practically the
technology is the same. If two companies
are allowed to import the same technology,
how can they absorb it and how can they
invest in R & D? It is only to achieve
the objective of internal competition,
meeting the needs of internal competition.
We cannot, by this, achieve the larger
economic imperative of economies of
scale. Without achieving economies of
scale, we can never promote self-reliance.
I know, many capitalists inside the House
and outside keep referring to South Korea,
Do we know that Hyundai Company of
South Korea has got its own design made
for car? It has not imported it. They
have achieved the economies of scale and
are able to export.

Take Maruti. Our HMT was prepared
to supply...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.
You have already taken more time.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In con-
clusion—I am following my leader in his
footsteps literally.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not follow the leader.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It takes time for me to rise.

MR. CHAIRMAN : A good speaker is he who takes less time and says more.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : And also criticises.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can criticise in this manner.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, you are taking away my time now.

Take the HBJ gas pipeline, I am not entering into the controversy of contracts. In September 1984 the Empowered Committee of 18 officials, of the rank of Secretary to the Government, took a decision that this project should never be allowed to be executed on turnkey basis, and yet it was done. Even in the case of projects which were not let out on turnkey basis, the element, approach, spirit and structure of self-reliance is being undermined, if not neglected...

Take the PDRI. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to conclude now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Last point, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Five or six times you have said so.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Snam Progetti entered into a collaboration with PDRI to strengthen our self-reliance. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken more than 20 minutes. Is it fair on your part to continue like this? I am now calling the Minister.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They are only trying to erode any process of self-reliance.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the House, the Presiding Officers, the members of the Business Advisory Committee and the Leader of the House for providing this opportunity to discuss the Demands for Grants of the scientific Departments. We are doing it for the first time in the Lok Sabha. This has provided the opportunity for the Government to hear the views of the representatives of the people in the House. This has also given the opportunity to dispel some doubts and misapprehensions in the minds of the Members. We are thankful to the hon. Members for making very good points and giving very good suggestions and for congratulating the scientific Departments and the scientists very handsomely. It will be our endeavour to reply to the points made by the Hon. Members here ; but I am afraid it may not be possible to respond to all the points that they have made. We propose to send replies to some of the relevant points made by the Hon. Members, which do not really belong to the realm of policies and bigger issues, in writing.

I am just intervening Sir. The Hon. Prime Minister is going to reply to the debate, I think, at 5 O'clock.

Sir, one of the points made related to the constitution of the Science Advisory Committee to the Prime Minister and the Science Adviser to the Prime Minister. Prof. Menon was the Chairman of the Science Advisory Committee. Now he advises, gives his views on day-to-day matters, on the implementation of the science policies to the Hon. Prime Minister.

The Science Advisory Committee to the Prime Minister is expected to formulate the long-term, the medium-term and the short-term plans and policies and express their views to the Hon. Prime Minister. After the views were expressed to the Hon. Prime Minister, they are considered in the Department or in the Ministry and wherever it is necessary to take these matters to the Cabinet, they do go to the Cabinet and the final decision is taken.

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What is done by the Committee is to give advice and express views. We do not find that there will be any difficulty in having a Committee as well as an adviser. When the advices are available, they can be compared and if there is consensus between the two advices available, well it becomes easier to act. If there is no consensus then the advices given can be examined more minutely and he can take appropriate decisions.

What has been done in selecting the Members to the Advisory Committee is to get the young scientists as well as the experienced scientists together. If there are young scientists and if they are included in the Advisory Committee, I think, it is not proper to take any objection to that. On the one hand it is expressed that young scientists should be given opportunities to contribute and on the other hand when the opportunities are given to the young scientists objection is raised that he is a young scientist. This blowing hot and cold at one and the same time is not really conducive. If we have taken two scientists. . .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is trying to put words into our mouth Sir. We never said that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is not only you, I am not referring to your point alone, I have not referred to anybody's name at all.

Now, if two scientists who are working in some foreign companies have been included, let it be very clear to us that the secret information are not going to be handed over to them. They are going to consider the policy matters. They are going to advise on policy matters. They are not concerned with the implementation as such, administration of the scientific department as such. If they have come with the experience in science as well as with experience in administration and with experience in many other areas, I think it should be welcomed. There cannot be any serious complaints against them.

Many of the scientists who are today working in the scientific departments have studied abroad. Some of them have worked in some multi-national companies also. Simply because they have worked in multi-national companies if it is said that they should not be allowed to contribute it would be wrong. If they are Indian ; if their bonafides cannot be doubted ; if their antecedents can be checked properly and if there is nothing against them, there is nothing wrong in getting them in the Committee which is likely to give proper advice to the Government. Sir, I would not like to say anything more than this on this point.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why the Cabinet was relieved of the Committee's advice why the Prime Minister has been burdened ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Let us understand the working of the Government as such. Even if the matter has to go to the Cabinet it has to go through the Minister and here if the advice is given to the Prime Minister and if it has to go to the Cabinet it can go to the Cabinet also. Cabinet is not an entity to which advice can be directly sent. Ultimately it has to go through the Minister. This being the position, I think, there is nothing wrong in having the Advisor to the Prime Minister who gets the advice and makes that advice available, if necessary, to the Cabinet.

Sir, one of the point which was made by some Members is that the emphasis on the development of science and technology in India is not for the development of agriculture, development of irrigation and for the development of people living in the rural areas. This fact has to be very carefully examined by the House. If this were the position then production of foodgrains would not have gone up by 300 per cent. If this were the position the irrigation facilities would not have gone up again by 300 per cent. If this were the position we would not have eradicated small pox, plague and malaria. We would not have controlled TB and to some extent cancer.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Is it done through our research? It is now a commonplace global knowledge. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : If science and technology had not gone to the rural areas and the rural people; if we had not developed these things for our people then the average life-span of people in India would not have gone up from 24 years to 54 or 56 years.

There is some mis-conception on this point. People think that producing hybrid seeds is not a technology or constructing big dams is not a technology. Swaraj tractor is a tractor which is manufactured on the technology developed in CSIR. Hybrid seeds are produced in ICAR and agricultural universities. We are not talking of the ICAR or Agriculture Ministry's activities. We are talking about development of science and technology in India. Unfortunately what happens is when the Agriculture Ministry or Health Ministry come up for discussion then emphasis is on the administration and not on the scientific activities in those areas. When we are considering the Scientific Ministry and the entire gamut of the scientific activity in the country it has to be realised that science and technology does not mean only science and technology for industry.

15.29 hrs.

(SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*)

Let us be very clear in our minds that science and technology mean science and technology for agriculture, science and technology for health, science and technology for power generation, science and technology for irrigation, science and technology for industry and all that. If you are concentrating only on one area, the view which you will have would be a very lop sided view and you will not be able to assess the real scientific development in the country. That is why I am trying to make this point. *(Interruptions)*

You were not present in this House when an hon. Member said that we have not done enough for agriculture, we have not done enough for irrigation. I am trying to say that is not correct.

Again, Sir, the position taken by some of the hon. Members is that electronics genetic, engineering and things like that are not really meant for agricultural developments. It is not correct. We are trying to get super-computer. Now, where is it going to be used? It is going to be used for agricultural meteorology and if it is an electronic gadget which is used in agricultural meteorology, then it is going to be used for farmers in our country. Sir, we are trying to develop the biotechnology. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow the hon. Minister to speak. Please don't intervene while he speaks.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We are trying to develop bio-technology. Bio-technology is something which belongs to the frontier area of Science and Technology. Electronics is something which belongs to the frontier area of Science and Technology, and these two areas are not relevant only to the industry or to the equipments in the offices, but they are relevant to the activities in the fields also, they are relevant to the activities in the ocean also for fishing activities and they relevant to many other things. If our skills and talents of bio-technology develop, we will be able to develop the seeds which will be used in the lands which are saline, which will be used in the lands which are affected by drought condition, and it will be possible for us not to use the pesticides. We would be able to have these kinds of seeds. One of the important points which has come up before us is the fixation of nitrogen from atmosphere into soil in order to see that our expenditure on chemical fertiliser is reduced. This can be done with bio-technology and if you don't understand that, bio-technology is not going to be relevant to agriculture and if you think that bio-technology is going to be used

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only in industry or electronic is relevant only to industry and not agriculture or any other areas like that, then you don't have the correct perspective of the scientific development that is taking place in the country. Our approach today with respect to the rural development, agricultural development is...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, he has referred to the uses of electronics for rural India. So, let him cite some concrete instances so far as electronic development in India has been exclusively devoted to the consumer elites goods.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : My hon. friend has forgotten that we have sent satellites into outer space and satellites depend on electronics are there and through satellites we are informing the farmers about the practices of cultivation, we are informing the farmers about monsoon and people living in the rural areas about cyclonic conditions. We are going to have an Open University with the help of electronics, we are going to have a tissue culture. The tissue culture is something which belongs to the frontier area and if this tissue culture technology is useful in agriculture, let us not think that all these frontier areas are meant for the elites in the society. In fact, we want to make everybody in the society . . .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What does tissue culture do with electronics ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I was not talking about tissue culture and electronics. I was talking about tissue culture with biotechnology. So, my submission is that it is wrong to consider that scientific development in our country is not relevant to the development in agriculture.

May I refer to the Science Policy Statement. What has been said in the Statement is this :

"It is this which for the first time in man's history has given to the common man in countries advanced in science

a standard of living and social and cultural amenities which were once confined to a very small privileged minority of the population. Science has led to the growth and diffusion of culture to the extent never possible before. It has not only radically altered the man's material involvement, but what is of still deeper significance is that it has provided new tools of thoughts and has extended man's potential horizon. It does influence even the basic value of life and even gives to the civilization a new vitality and new dimension."

This is the policy enunciated in the Science Policy Statement.

In the Technology Policy Statement what has been said ? There is a clause on priority. The Technology Policy says :

"Ministries concerned with large investment and production activities in areas such as food, health and energy would be provided with appropriate technological support through suitable structured S&T tools."

This goes to show that adoption of science and technology is conducive for democracy, it is conducive for production, it is conducive for doing justice to the people, it is conducive for distribution of the produce and it is conducive for education also. All these things are there. I would also like to quote from the Constitution. This is not something which is done today. In Article 48, it is stated :

"The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular take steps for preserving and improving the breeds . . ."

This is the stand in the Constitution, this is the stand in the Technology Policy Statement and this is the stand in the Science Policy Statement.

I have explained you the development of science and technology in producing hybrid seeds, in constructing dams, in producing fertilisers, in producing pesticides, in producing agricultural tools and how the electronic and genetics and the frontier areas of science and technology are going to be relevant and useful for the development of agriculture in our country, for helping the people who are living in the rural areas and for helping those who need the help most. This was our approach and it is wrong to think that the science and technology which is being developed in the country is only meant for industry. It is not like this. It is meant for the all round development of the people and mostly those who need the help most. That is our approach. Let nobody in the House and outside have the apprehension that the scientific development and technological development in India is meant for the elite in the society. We want to see that everybody becomes an elite in the society. This is for helping the common man. On that count there should be no misapprehension.

A question was asked what our priorities were. Let us not have any doubt about the priorities that have been accepted by the Government of India since the beginning. Our first priority, even before we became independent, was education. The second priority was agriculture; the third priority was power generation; the fourth priority was irrigation and the fifth priority was industry. Now these are the priorities which have been fixed. Our plans are formulated on the basis of these priorities and scientific development which is a part and parcel of the entire development of the country, and which has to go parallel to what is mentioned in the Plan as also to follow this priority. This is exactly what has been mentioned in the 7th Plan. The basic principle on which the 7th Plan stands is food, employment and productivity.

These are our priorities and let nobody have any doubt as to what are the priorities regarding scientific development in this country. If we are having atomic

energy developed then that development is going to be useful for producing food, for providing employment by having more and more industries, for increasing productivity, etc. If we are going to have a satellite, it is going to help us in communications, in informatics and in education. All these are going to help us to produce more food, all these are going to help us generate more employment and all these things are going to increase our productivity.

AN HON. MEMBER : How does it help the common man ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have explained it to you as to how the frontier areas of science and technology are going to be useful. The frontier areas of science and technology today are electronics, bio-technology, informatics, computerics, material sciences and such other technologies. I have explained to you as to how they are relevant for the poor people in the country. We would like to give our people the best that is available in the world and the best that is available in the country. If we give to our people second grade technology, their level of development is going to be second grade. If we are going to be tied down to the bullock cart alone for all the time, it is not going to be helpful.

In our Seventh Plan and especially in the Sixth Plan also, we have made it specifically clear that our approach to use sophisticated technology to help our people as well to use appropriate technology. But for all the time, we do not want ourselves to be tied down to appropriate technology. A time is going to come when we will have to give up the appropriate technology and we will adopt more sophisticated technology. If we adopt a more sophisticated technology, the time required for producing the goods by the people will be less, the cost will be bearable and the goods will be of good quality and competitive and in international markets. When all these things are there, we would not like to tie down our people coming from the rural areas to the second class technology. Why not give them first

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class technology? Why not give them frontier technology? Why should we tie ourselves down to technologies which are not being used even in the villages today? I am not saying that appropriate technology should not be developed. That is also our approach that until the time the sophisticated technology becomes available to all the people, we will certainly develop appropriate technology also. We would not be insisting only on appropriate technology alone. That is not going to help our country. Our population is large, our problems are huge and the time-frame in which these problems have to be solved is also very limited, and we would not be able to produce the results with outmoded and obsolete technologies.

In this respect what really is to be done is to bypass and reach the frontier areas and use that technology. That has been our approach and I do not think that you will be able to find fault with this kind of a policy and with this kind of an approach,

Let us now come to the aspects of indigenous technology and imported technology. A point has been made about the indigenous technology. I would like to say that our stand is to become self-reliant. We would like to become self-reliant. That does not mean self-sufficiency. It is going to be very difficult for India or for that matter for any other country to be self-sufficient. In the present day world, it is not going to be possible for any country to be self-sufficient. We are trying to be self-reliant in agriculture, in industry, in power in atomic energy, in nuclear technology, in space technology, in electronics, in bio-technology and in all other areas. But let it be understood that it is not possible for us to spend the money for developing the technologies in all the areas at one and the same time. The funds are not available and they are not going to be sufficient. That is why, if there are areas in which technologies are going to be available from the outside world, we would like to have those technologies in this country and use them. If there are areas in which technologies are not going to be available,

as has happened in the area of nuclear technology after sometime we relied upon ourselves and today you all were very kind to the scientists and to the Atomic Energy Department. You congratulated them very handsomely. And today the position is that we can produce our own fuel, we can produce our own heavy water, we can establish our own atomic reactor. We are self-reliant in that. Not only that, but we have gone to the fast breeder reactor technology and we would like to go beyond that also. Now that was the area in which the technology was not available and we relied upon ourselves, and if there are any area, in which this kind of position prevails, then we would like to rely on ourselves, to develop our own technology. There are going to be certain other areas also, which are just relevant to our country, and the technology which would be required in those areas will not be developed anywhere in the world. Nobody is going to develop the bullockcart anywhere in the world. One Member wanted to know whether we had done anything in the bullockcart. 'Yes' we have done so and new kind of bullockcarts are being used in all the sugar factories in Maharashtra. If anybody wants to go and see and purchase the bullockcart, those bullockcarts will be available. Only thing is the technology developed in the laboratories have to be used. Technologies which are developed should be used by the industry and production on a large scale has to be done so that the produce on the basis of the technology development becomes available to all the people in the country.

Now here in these areas also nobody is going to develop technology, we will rely upon ourselves. But there are certain other areas in which the time taken for the development of technology is going to be too long or too short also. When the time taken is too long or it is too short, if the rate of development of technology is too rapid or if the rate of obsolescence is also too high, then it becomes very difficult for us to cope up with the world technology development. In those areas—in that grey areas—we would like to get the technology, if it is available and we would like to adopt it, we would like to un-pack

those technologies and then later on we would like to get only those technologies which are not available in the country. We would like to improve upon them. And in this fashion by developing ourselves, by getting the technology, by having the mix of the two, we would be able to develop the real self-reliance in the country. If you want to develop everything in the country, I think the stage of self-reliance will never reach, which will take long-long time when the world would have gone too ahead us. So, this is the approach which we have adopted as far as the indigenous development of the technology is concerned. Somebody said, how are we going to march into the 21st century. I am not taking every point because you would like to speak and the hon. Prime Minister would also be speaking about many other points.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Leave something for him.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Only one or two points which I would like to make are there. How do you want to march into the 21st Century, that was the question asked to us? Sir, I would like to make a submission and say that we want to march into the 21st Century with confidence and strength, on the basis of administrative reforms, on the basis of development of science and technology and on the basis of new educational policy which we are trying to develop. These are the areas which cover the material aspect of development as well as the mental aspect of our development.

Now, by having the administrative reforms, we would be using funds and the resources available in a proper manner. By developing the technologies, we will develop our capabilities to use the resources and by developing a sort of mental attitude which is in tune with the existing circumstances and the ethos which has developed in the world, we would be able to use all these things.

Sir, I would go one step forward and say that science and technology which is for

the development of resources in the land, resources in the ocean resources on the space will be developed and by going from the land to the ocean, the space which is unlimited and probably not bigger than the man's mind, we would be able to march into the 21st Century. This is the aim set by the Prime Minister and it has caught the imagination (*Interruptions*) If it has caught the imagination, and if it cannot be complained against, let us not make fun of it, and let us not reduce its importance. It will not be in the interests of the country as a whole.

The progress or march of science is like this : Science and technology has been marching from the gross to the subtle; from the non-living to the living; from the inert to the dynamic; from the force of physical conditions the non-living and living, to the psychological and cerebral existence; from the tangible to the intangible; from the visible to the invisible; from the perceptible to the non-perceptible; from the matter to the mind; (*Interruptions*) from the mind to the spirit—this is what is mentioned in our Technology Policy Statement which was drafted in 1958. This was stated, viz. that the key to national prosperity, apart from the spirit of the people lies, in the modern age, in the effective combination of the three factors, viz. technology, raw material and capital. This is our march. In this fashion, we would like to develop our technology.

While concluding my remarks, I would like to say that this is an occasion when we would like to remember, and pay our tribute to the memory of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Even before we became independent, he spoke about the development of science and technology. It was he who laid the firm foundation for the development of science and technology in India. It was he who was popularized science and technology. It was he who created the scientific temper in India; and it was on this basis, on this foundation that the edifice of science and technology today stands.

We would like to remember Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister also,

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who helped the development of science and technology in all areas. Many of the new departments which are in existence today, were created in her regime. The Department of Space, the Department of Electronics, the Department of Ocean Development, the Department of Environment and the departments in the State Governments also, and the Councils under State Governments were also created in the time of her Premiership. It was she who gave all the help and assistance for the development of science and technology in the frontier areas. But for her support, and but for her vision, science and technology in India would not have been what it is today.

Today we have the foundation, we have the edifice, we are trying to have the pinnacle, the excellence. We would like to go to the highest point and we would like to develop that science and technology, and we would like to exchange that science and technology with the other countries also from whom we can take something, and to whom we can give something.

Sir, this has been our approach. In this fashion, we would like to go.

As far as CSIR is concerned, there are so many facts given, which are not correct. The percentage of utilization of technologies given to the NRDC by CSIR is 40%. An organization like this is existing in the United Kingdom. It has been able to get only 14% of the technologies utilized. I am not comparing these two. If there is something wrong, it should be our duty to see that that wrong is rectified, and something better is done. And we are trying to do that. The hon. Prime Minister has appointed a Committee for looking into the working of some organizations under the CSIR. (*Interruptions*) But there are facts given by the hon. Members which are not correct; and I would like just to correct those facts.

I would not like to make any more comments on the points made here. I thank the House for this opportunity of discussing this Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Since the hon. Prime Minister will reply at 4.45 p.m., I request the hon. Members to confine their speeches within five minutes.

Now Shri Bipin Pal Das.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Much has been already said and much still remains to be said. But since you have given me only five minutes to speak, I really do not know what to say and what not to say. I shall make a distinction between science and technology, although both are inter-related and one depends on the other. Science is free and follows the independent course. All great scientists known to the world like Newton, Max Well, Darwin or Einstein, were not dictated by anybody; their only direction was discovery of truth, and therefore, they could pursue the path of truth. But discovery is different from invention on which lies the task of technology. Throughout human history, technology has always been dictated by State policy, but not science; science cannot be dictated; research in science can never be dictated; it is free; it follows the independent course, and therefore, we have got so many scientists who have discovered so many things, so many ideas, so many theories. But technology always follows the policy of the State; that means State policy dictates the path of technology.

Whether you want a bullockcart economy or computer economy or modern economy or medieval economy, it depends upon the State policy. Therefore, State policy must be framed accordingly. If we keep this distinction in mind between science and technology, only then we shall be able to follow one policy in the case of research in free science and another policy in the case of development of technology.

If you want to take this country to the 21st century, what does it really mean? According to government estimate, 37 per cent of our population are still today below the poverty line. How can you take the country to the 21st century without raising all these people above poverty line? I

do not know. How can you solve the problem of poverty? How can you solve this problem without controlling growth rate of population? The two are intimately interconnected. Therefore, to solve this gigantic problem and to take the whole nation to the 21st century, we have to formulate a balanced policy on technology which alone can take the country forward in order to be able to meet the challenges of the next century.

There are four different categories of technologies. By technology, we must not understand that technology means the steel plant technology or power plant technology or hydro power technology and so on. Four different kinds of technologies are in our country today at the present stage of development: (1) large scale; then medium scale; then small scale and the last one is the rural or I should say cottage scale. They also exist today.

Once Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our late Prime Minister said that in the whole country, India, the total load carried by bullockcart is higher than the total load carried by rail, motor transport, air transport and everything else. This must be kept in mind. We cannot wish away the bullockcart just like this; we want to substitute it; but you cannot wish it away just now, today, or tomorrow; it will take time. Therefore, let us try to improve the technology of bullockcart also as long as we shall not be able to replace it. So, only a balanced and well-thought out integrated policy covering all the four different categories can solve the problem of this country and take us to the 21st century. We missed the industrial revolution, Sir, because at that time we were under colonial rule. But we cannot afford to miss the technological revolution that is going on presently, and if we do not miss the new technological revolution, we shall be able to meet the challenge of the next century and therefore the need of the hour is a correct, realistic and balanced policy on technology.

I have some thing more to say but because you are insisting I will sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I pay homage to Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, the builder of India who gave priority to science and technology. I also pay my homage to shri Homi Bhabha who made special achievements in the field of atomic energy. Had he been alive we would have made further strides in it. Therefore, I pay my homage to him also.

Our progress in atomic energy is commendable but we have to keep in mind that our fuel sources, energy sources like coal etc. will dwindle in about ten to fifteen years. The way we are consuming petrol, oil and gas, these too, it seems, will be exhausted within 15 to 20 years. Therefore, we have to make much advancement in the field of solar energy and atomic energy. If we make progress in this direction, we will be able to develop our country in this scientific age and also alleviate poverty in the country and will be able to stand on equal footing with other countries.

Sir, at the moment I want to draw your attention to the problem of my own constituency in Rajasthan. As I have very little time at my disposal, I would come direct to the first Unit of Kota Atomic Power Station. This Unit earlier remained closed for three years and was opened in February, 1985 but in May 1985 it was again closed. The reason told was that it—

[English]

—developed a new leak on the 20th of May 1985.

[Translation]

This has not so far been rectified. Therefore, I want to know whether this first Unit of Atomic Power Station will be rectified? If it is not going to be rectified then why are you taking so much trouble? Earlier when it was closed, the defect was rectified after three years and it started

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functioning. But after three months a new leak developed and the unit was closed. In this way it is a challenge to our scientists and it should be met properly. If you do not have full information about it, then the services of foreign scientists should be utilised. If these are certain non-resident Indian scientists, their services should be utilised so that we are able to get this first Unit rectified with their help.

The second Unit too remains out of order. Situation is always uncertain. Along with the first Unit, second Unit of the Atomic Power Station is also lying closed. There is drinking water crisis in my constituency in Rajasthan. Therefore, it has become imperative to start the second Unit, provided the first Unit cannot be rectified. The shortage of power in our area should be met by supplying power from Singrauli or Badarpur Central Power Station. We do not want to purchase power because we do not have the capacity. By duly compensating us for the power we had been getting from the atomic power Station, the shortage of electricity in our area should be removed.

The Central Government has in the Seventh Five Year Plan proposed to instal an additional Unit of Atomic Power Station. Steps are being taken in connection with setting up of the Unit but under this it will take 10 years to do so, i.e., the two Units will be set up in Atomic Power Station at Kota by 1995. We cannot wait that much. We want that our scientists should complete the schemes regarding both the Power Stations proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan and relieve us of the power crisis.

Famine causes havoc in Rajasthan. If power crisis is reduced or removed altogether, it will be very advantageous to us.

Another thing I want to say is that we have made progress in the computer age. I had visited Jaisalmer, along with the then hon. Minister Shri Naval Kishore

Sharma, where Oil India Ltd. is working. ONGC had taken 12 months to complete seismic survey which Oil India has done in 2 months with the help of computers. It is a great achievement. We should try to do it at the earliest. If we are able to get gas and petrol after the seismic survey and drilling, this computerisation will prove to be very beneficial. With this type of system we can make progress and bring about development, and we can compete with other countries of the world. Even if we have to borrow this technology from abroad, we should go in for that.

Our communist friends oppose it and say that it will create unemployment problem. I am of the view that it will not create unemployment problem. Rather it will give employment to our people, and country will make progress.

We should try to utilise the services of our non-resident scientists and experts living abroad and with their help we should make further progress. The progress so far made in this direction is slow. Many applications have reached the Prime Minister. It has also been thought that a cell should be set up in this connection. But so far it has not been set up. The capabilities of the non-resident Indians have not been utilised. We must utilise them.

Lastly, I want to say that we have to make progress in the modern age and by winning the race of development and ensuring advancement in every field, we have to alleviate poverty so that the country may march forward.

With these words, I support the Demands presented here for the Ministry of Science and Technology.

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the time is limited only to five minutes, I think I will have to straightway enter to my own State.

Science and Technology in our country and its effective functioning is visible in every sphere of life. If one considers the statistics, one realises how brilliant success story of our science and technology has been. In 1950 we had only 27 universities and now we have 156 universities. From 800 colleges just 35 years back, now we have 5,500 colleges in the country. We have as many as 236 national laboratories functioning on research and development programmes. As many as 7,000 in-house research units in both public and private sector are functioning. The determination of the Government to take the country to the 21st century is well marked by the figures for the science and technology from Sixth Plan to the Seventh Plan. It was Rs. 1,150 crores in the Sixth Plan and now it has been raised to Rs. 2,500 crores. Our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi has given a clarion call to the nation to move to the 21st century. What does that call mean? It means nothing but to catch up the rest of the world in the matter of science and technology. But my only humble submission to him is that when the nation moves forward to the 21st century under his able leadership, he should ensure that the backward and neglected areas like Lakshadweep also go to the 21st century. From the budget papers before us we find that. . . (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : Lakshadweep is considered as a forward area.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : From the Budget papers, I find that Rs. 30 lakhs were provided for science and technology in Lakshadweep last year but as much as Rs. 20 lakhs have not been utilised. Only Rs. 10 lakhs, that is, only one-third have been spent. If this is the response of the bureaucracy to the clarion call given by our leader, I am afraid, the backward regions like Lakshadweep he may not be in a position to take such regions to 21st century. Therefore, proper climate for science and technology has to be created from superstition to rationality, from orthodoxy to modernism and from tradition to change. When I heard Mr. Reddy speaking, he was referring to some individual scientists. Here I want to record my appreciation for the splendid work that

is done by our scientists, and our Scientific Departments. We are proud to say that we have definitely equal standards of science and technology in our country as compared to any developed country.

Sir, here I have to sound a note of caution to place before the Government. Every day we see in the newspapers that scientists and technologists are going to foreign countries. There must be thousands of rupees spent on training the scientists.

AN HON. MEMBER : Lakhs.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : I am told it runs into lakhs. Are we not entitled to have their services for the development of our country? Therefore, my humble plea is that there must be a moratorium on them. They should serve after getting qualified for at least 5 years. There must be some moratorium imposed on them by the Government to see that for each lakh spent on their training, they should spend one year each at least for the betterment of the country. This is my humble suggestion.

Again, Sir, there were allegations that merit is not considered for the selection of persons for the Director's posts in the Scientific Departments. If there is any substance in this, I humbly request the Government to look into such cases, because, sometime back it came in the newspapers regarding some suicide by a scientist. There should not be such kinds of grieve or grievance by our scientists. If at all there is any such case, kindly look into their grievances with sympathy and in time.

Now, coming to my own place, Lakshadweep, the land area of Lakshadweep is only 32 square kilometres. In this 32 square kilometres, may I tell you, if proper science and technology is utilised and applied to exploit the sea wealth, fishing wealth, mineral wealth and its energy wealth, I am told that 20% will be added to our national income. That has been estimated by experts. My area is also a backward area. We also face the acute problem of unemployment. More and

[Shri P.M. Sayeed]

more girls and boys are coming out from schools and colleges. The only possibility to rehabilitate them is to exploit this area fully. It is not merely 32 square kilometres. It has got economic zone of 7 lakhs square kilometres. That way, it is not the smallest territory, but it is the largest State of the country. That is my humble submission.

Then, Sir, I am told that Lakshadweep sea is the only sea in the world where Tuna fish die a natural death. We must increase the fish catch from 8,000 tonnes to 100,000 tonnes with proper application of science and technology.

Secondly, Energy resources, whether it is wind, wave, or ocean thermal, if properly utilised, can not only meet the entire energy needs of the island, but there will be surplus power generated, which can be utilised elsewhere. Similarly, much mineral wealth is there. If you take calcium sands—a renewable source—thousands of tonnes of calcium sands are being produced every year. These sands are available in inhabited island lagoons but the bulk of it is available in the submerged sand banks. Thousands of tonnes of these can be removed every day for manufacture of Cement and Solar Ash.

An expert team has already suggested that without affecting the ecological balance of this Island—of course that has to be taken maximum care of—we can exploit this calcium for producing cement as well as solar ash and other industrial products. Therefore, my humble submission to the Prime Minister is—he has already mentioned here on the floor of the House while giving an answer to my esteemed friend, Mr. Bhakta's question that the Islands are going to have some Islands Development Board for both Lakshadweep and Andamans. These two groups of Islands have different problems. Therefore, under this Islands Development Board, let there be a Lakshadweep Sea Development Authority in which scientists go in detail for the feasibility studies for exploiting these huge resources. With this, I

think the development of these Islands can definitely be taken care of and the unemployment problem in this area could be solved.

Let your love for Lakshadweep be translated into programme.

SHRI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cutback) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the crucial role of science and technology as an instrument of social and economic change has been taken from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi also. Under their guidance the country accepted the application of science and technology and its development as a major objective of planning.

Sir, now also our Prime Minister is very serious about this science and technology and wants to take our country to the 21st century with the scientific and technological development.

Sir, it is heartening to note that front line areas like Science and Technology, Space, Ocean Development, Atomic Energy and Electronics have received much emphasis in the Seventh Plan. Rapid development in these areas would be an indicator of the country's march into 21st century. These front line areas require heavy investment and developing countries like India cannot have so much resources to invest like the developed countries. Therefore, we have to be selective, we have to invest in optimising the facilities that we are having instead of going in for new facilities. But we have to select the field which is of immediate relevance to the welfare of our people. In a country like ours, public investment should bring about proximate results.

Sir, I want to speak about some of the National Laboratories. A large number of scientific institutions have been built in our country—the National Laboratories, the Regional Research Laboratories and the like. Unfortunately, the result is not commensurate with the investment made. So, one can hardly name one or two outstanding works of top international standard

produced by our National Laboratories. The National Laboratories merely discover new processes in the Laboratories and there is no system for conversion of these laboratory results into industrial application through pilot plants. Research and Development efforts are also very much lacking in the private sector in spite of some tax advantages. The time has come when we have to maximise Research and Development in the private sector as well as in public sector and ensure that results of the laboratory are translated into concrete action. I would suggest suitable modifications in the tax laws, setting up a separate foundation in the all-India financing institutions for this purpose.

Although considerable stress has been placed on the electronic industries, the electronic units are facing a lot of constraints. Component industries in particular are very hard-hit and more often than not, imported components are found much cheaper than indigenously manufactured components. I feel that some kind of protection is required for the domestic electronic industry.

Secondly, it is time we should change our approach in respect of the so-called screw-driver technology. Importing kits at high cost and merely assembling and selling it, is no solution. We have to emphasise on technology transfer and specially Indianisation. In this connection—since the Prime Minister is here—I want to draw the attention of our Prime Minister to what I want to mention. I want to mention about the software development. The Central Government have declared Bhubaneswar as a 'software' city where a dedicated earth station would be set up and a number of National Research Institutes (NRIs) would be promoted to set up their projects. Unfortunately, nothing much has happened so far, to this commitment. We read in the newspapers that these industries are again gravitating towards traditionally developed places like Bangalore, Delhi, Chandigarh, Bombay etc. Unless special efforts are made by the Central Government, how can backward States improve? In this connection, I would also like to

emphasise that a public sector manufacturing unit in the field of electronics should be located at Bhubaneswar since a large mother plant is required for development of ancillaries, as has happened at Hyderabad and Bangalore.

Now, I may come to atomic energy. During the last year, some break-through has been achieved in the field of atomic energy when our new atomic reactor became operational. Shortage of power has now become quite widespread and except a few fortunate States, heavy power cuts have become very common. We are having power crisis. So, in the Seventh plan, atomic power is supposed to supplement to complete power generation to a good extent. It was decided some time back that new atomic power station would be set up in different regions of the country. Orissa was under consideration for eastern region. Sir, some very good sites had been selected by the Central team for this purpose. We hope that the decision to locate this project in Orissa has to be taken quickly so as to help the State where rapid industrialisation has made the power situation critical.

I would like to say about the scientific temper for which our Prime Minister has been giving much emphasis, as his grandfather Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to. But we see that this temper should start from the school level and what we should see is that our scientists and technologists should speed up the developmental process in the diversified areas for improving rural environment and enhancing the quality of life of the masses. Sir, if the threats and promises of the 21st century are to be met with firmness and foresight, it should be necessary to evaluate the existing system of scientific and technical education so that the imbalance can be corrected and the system be adopted to become a viable instrument of our development process.

Much has been said about the rural development by the Minister of State of Science and Technology and I am glad that in the first year of the Seventh Plan, the application for rural development has been initiated. But I would say that we

[Shri Jayanti Patnaik]

should involve some voluntary agencies in this programme. Some voluntary agency groups have emerged dedicated to rural development through science and technology.

I am also glad that under this scheme of Science and Technology women are also aiming at improving their lives and this is also taken up in the Seventh Plan.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of State of Science and Technology and our Prime Minister because of the scientific development that has taken place in the country. The bio-gas plant and the solar chulhas are there. But we must see that the drudgery of the household work should be lessened so that the womenfolk can be more economically developed and they can take up some more economic activities so that the society will be a developed society.

With these words, I conclude.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Chairman, with your permission, may I digress for a minute and congratulate all the Members who are celebrating the New Year's day? All the best wishes for the New Year's Day.

This is the first time, I believe that we are actually discussing the Demands for Grants for the Science and Technology Departments.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : And it had come in 1974.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Well, the second time and after a very long time.

I would like to congratulate the House for taking this special interest in Science and Technology because Science and Technology today is crucial to our very development process.

The foundations of our scientific and technological development were laid many years ago by Panditji and a major thrust

was given to our science and technology by Indiraji. It is on this base that we are able today to use our science and technology to help the poorest people in our country.

Indian scientists have shown that they are up to the best in the world when it comes to developing technology and when it comes to taking our nation forward.

Perhaps it is worth spending a moment on just thinking what we mean by development because everybody talks "development, development must take place, we are very backward." What is development? What is the difference between a backward area and a non-developed country and a developed country?

I would beg to state that there is only one difference and that is the difference in technology that they use in their day to day lives. If a country use better technology, it is a developed country. If it use worse or older technology, you are a backward country and an under-developed country. Within our country, the same thing holds true. What is the difference between the most backward village in India and Delhi or Bombay or one of the major metros? It is the level and quantity of technology that is used in our daily lives, right from the very basics to the extravagance, the extras, that you get. But the difference is in the science and technology that you apply to your life and if we are to alter the standard of living in the rural areas, if you do take that as a definition, then by definition it means putting in more S & T into the rural areas, better technology for their improved living. Where is this going to come from and how will we target it?

Much has been said of appropriate technology or suitable technology. Lots of words have been used. But ultimately what we have to see is that the best possible technology that can be used for a particular task in the circumstances in which it is being used must be available if rapid development is to take place. In

some areas, like the hon. Minister has said, it could mean a better bullock-cart, but in other areas we see that the farmers are not really interested in a better bullock-cart; they want to jump; they want to go to a tractor. So, we have to see what they are willing to use and what they are capable of using and try and bring that in for them.

16.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Our priority is basically removal of poverty in the rural areas, and the fundamental part of that has to be the development of our agriculture and downstream products from agriculture. We have seen that, with the most advanced technologies, the most advanced scientific developments being applied to agriculture and related industries, we have achieved a green revolution in the north-western States. This did not come about by ignoring science and technology. It came about by using science and technology at the right point and by using appropriate technology. It came about by using the most advanced and sophisticated technology, bio technology, genetic technology, technology for fertilisers, for electricity generation, and that is what has changed the picture of our rural areas. Basically what we mean by technology is to try and see how it can help us to produce more by using the same effort, increase productivity with better tools, with better equipment. And this is the task that our scientists have before them today. Our scientists have many achievements behind them. They have made us self-reliant in very basic areas. Whether it is in food, whether it is in certain strategic areas of defence, in space in nuclear sciences, they have shown that, where there is a challenge, they are up to that challenge and they have the capacity to lift India up when they are given that chance and when they are given full backing. They have responded admirably to this challenge. Whether we look at space, the Satellites that we have put up, the launching system that we have developed, they have been tremendous spin-offs for

every one. Today I go to the most backward area, There are many difficulties there. But the main demand that comes is that for a T.V. set, for a low-power T.V. Transmitter or a Relay Station. Hon. Members are aware of the type of questions that they are asked. This is what technology is doing to the lives of our people. It is giving them a better quality of life. Whether it is a question of broadcasting or tele-communication for better administration, for better productivity or a better assessment of markets for the farmer, whether it is better weather information to help the farmer sow his seeds or help the farmer protect his crops, it is all technology working for the poorest people in our country.

Another example I would like to give because many times when we talk of advanced technology our mind immediately goes to large industries, to fancy offices and to very sophisticated laboratories. But what comes out of these sophisticated laboratories ultimately goes into sometimes the most mundane objects which help the poorest people. A case in point is the India Mark II Hand Pump. It seems like a very simple device but today we are exporting it in thousands to corners of the world. Inside it is perhaps one of the most advanced technology mechanism and materials that are used. That is why it does not fail. That is why it does not break. That is why it survives. So this is the type of development that we need high technology applied in a simple manner to everyday objects that are needed in our rural areas.

Another example is that of a root nodule bacteria that has been developed by our scientists which can be tailored to specific crops, which can be tailored to specific regions, climates and environments. It puts approximately 40 kg. of nitrogen every year into the soil and into the plant without any extra expense or very very cheaply. Again it is very advanced high technology used at a very basic level and this is what is going to change the life of the average person in India. The tissue culture whether it is for better crops,

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

better trees, faster growing trees, whether it is for vaccines, immunisation, etc. again it is very high technology but applied to everyone in the country. Disaster warning systems that would not be possible without satellites. Can one today imagine what it was like along the East Coast of Andhra five years or ten years ago when there was no disaster warning system? The damage that was done. Today it is behind us. We do not even think about it. But again it is the most advanced technology giving protection to the poorest people on that belt.

I can go on with a very long list whether it is electronic testing of soil, whether it is testing of quantity of humidity in the soil, whether testing grain for quality to help the farmer get the correct price but perhaps the most striking is our programme to clean the Ganga. There can be no question about the purity of the Ganga but it still requires the most modern science and technology to identify what sort of pollutants are going into the Ganga and it requires the most modern technology to remove those pollutants and once more clean the water.

So it is a question of putting the best technology that we have for use of our average person not for the elite. The elite will get it anyway. But our thrust must be for the rural areas. Here we come up against resistance. Resistance because there is a feeling that technology will bring about unemployment. If we think back of the time of the Industrial Revolution the same resistance was felt then when it was said that machines coming in would bring about tremendous unemployment. But it did not happen. Employment shifted but increased. Wealth generation increased. The average person who was poor got wealthy. He lives a better life. Today the reason for parts of our country being still very backward is that the Industrial Revolution has not yet arrived there. Mechanisation has not arrived there. We must today not only bring that mechanisation but we must help them take a jump ahead and bring them into the world as it is today instead of trying to bring

them into yesterday. And anyone who thinks otherwise has a vested interest in keeping those areas backward, in keeping our people backward and dependent on an ideology, on a theory, on a political system and we must do everything possible to bring about this change so that our people are not left backward and they have the most modern tools and machines available for their own better living.

Perhaps, one of the key factors has to be that of developing a scientific temper like Panditji had said, so often without that scientific temper, it cannot be possible and a scientific temper is not necessarily only for the scientists, the scientific temper must come into the average Indian if he is to start developing. It can be brought about by the media, it can be brought about by education and we must do everything that we can to bring this about.

Once we have a scientific temper, basically it will remove the fear of the unknown which keeps people back, which keeps people from moving ahead and using the tools that are available to them. The scientific temper will help develop an inquisitive spirit where people will ask questions where people will ask why does milk turn sour why cannot it be kept in some way so that in the villages they don't need refrigeration. I do not know why their plough, does not plough better under certain circumstances. It is when we start thinking in this manner that a scientific temper will develop and we ourselves will start improving the tools that we have got and that we live with. Today you go to a village, you go to a backward area, you see that there has been no improvement. In my area, I see someones have bullock-carts which still have not got steel tyres on the wheels. They start with the wheel that is that big, slowly it wears down, when it is that big, they change the wheel and go back to a big wheel again. They have not even thought that they can put something on the wheel to prevent its wear. So, it is this type of thinking which must be brought into the rural areas and that could be the basis of our scientific temper. Our scientists, like I have said,

have developed tremendous capability. They have developed reputation which is not limited by our boundaries, but goes right across the world and they have developed this reputation working in parallel, with perhaps the best brains in the world. The brains our scientists are second to none. We have developed a very large infrastructure of scientists. We have developed very sound linkages among various fields. But still all is not as well as it should be, like some Members have pointed out we have not got the maximum out of our investment and we have been thinking about this. As the hon. Minister of State has said, we have analysed where we have done extremely well, for example, our space programme is second to none.

In Atomic Energy, we have risen to great heights. In Bio-technology in certain fields in Defence we are equal to the best in the world. So, obviously, there are areas where it has worked extremely well, at the same time there are other areas where we have done miserably. So, we have done something right, obviously something wrong, and we must try and identify what was right and what was correct, and try and use that in other areas where we want similar development. Like some Members have pointed out, it cannot be possible for a country like India to develop across the board in every single field. We just do not have the resources or the capability to do that, but we must choose those areas which we feel are vital and we must give a very strong push in those areas so that in a certain number of years we are as advanced as anybody else.

One of the problems of a developing country is that it is much easier to buy technology which is available in the market than to start re-inventing the same technology, rediscovering what others have already discovered. But, of course, if you go that route, then you will always be left with second rate technology, because that is what others are going to give you. Now when a country comes to the development stage, that India is in today, we must re-think on this. Are we going to settle for second-rate technology for ever? Or, is there going to be stage

when we will say: "No, we want to shift over to frontline technology"? We cannot do that in every field. It is not possible. But we must identify certain areas where we will give this thrust. We have identified a number of such areas starting with those that affect the life of the average person in the villages, in the more backward or depressed areas. We are identifying these as missions; missions because we thought that the success of some of these programmes, that I mentioned earlier, was because one person was in command, he had full authority to run that exercise, he had full funding, he had the backing of all the institutions that he needed. When we talk of the mission, we intend to draw it up in that same broad concept. The missions that we have in mind are going to be—we have decided on the number of missions already. Five have already been established. Drinking water—it might sound simple that we will just be digging holes in the ground and pulling out water, but out of all these five missions, the maximum amount of scientific development and technological development will go into drinking water, and the highest technology out of any of these missions will be used to give drinking water specially in those areas where there is a tremendous shortage of drinking water. Another mission will be that of oil seeds, vaccination for children.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : The water level is going down and down further.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That is why we need high technology. If you had a little bit of scientific temper, you would not ask that question.

Vaccination for the health of our children and eradication of illiteracy. Again, we will need a very high technology to transmit the message. What is education? Education is communicating a message to the younger generation, to the children. We must use the best methods that are available to be able to do this. Telecommunication will be another mission.

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

We are dividing these thrusts into basically three areas. The first and perhaps the most important and the most difficult will be the missions, because they will stretch from the laboratory. Oil seeds for example will mean development of the oil seeds in a genetic laboratory, transferring that into the extension work of actually getting it to the farmer, explaining to the farmer how he is going to use it turning his produce into oil, marketing the oil and getting it to the consumer, and keeping the costs down right across that exercise. So, these are extremely complicated exercises which will cut across many Ministers, many State Governments and if they are to succeed, we would need really good men at the top, who would be able to really cut through all this red tape and deliver the results that are required if this country has to survive.

On the other hand, we will have, what we are going to call, the thrust areas which will be slightly more specific. We might identify a particular line of development which we need for strategic use, may be nitrogen devices, may be lasers, may be something like that. And again, we will give every thing that is required for development. The third areas will be what scientists refer to as 'blue sky research' which means basic or fundamental research. Here of course, we cannot ask for results in the same way that we ask for in the other two areas. But the basic thrust will be on some sort of accountability in all these three areas accountability in terms of scientific development in a certain time, accountability in terms of the funds that have been spent in terms of scientific development. And we will have certain cut off points. We will decide that at this point we will not go further along this road and we will take a different track. Perhaps we will decide that that is enough we cannot go further at all, and we shut that area down. But unless we do that, we cannot get results for the money and investment that we are putting in.

Our attempt will also be to try and shift the management of our other

scientific projects on to a similar type of management. But because they will be much more general, the attention that we will pay the financing that they will get will not be of the same level as the missions and thrust areas and basic research that we will be pushing forward.

Another point which has been talked about many times in the House is that of the brain drain or as I prefer to call it, 'the brain bank'. We are looking at this from the starting point and that is the education policy. When the Minister for Human Resources Development will put this in front of the House during this Session, we will see that an attempt has been made to look at the teaching of science, because we have to start building scientific temper of a much broader base of our scientific pyramid. Today, we have achieved great heights, but the base is very narrow. We have very few people who go straight to the top. The average person does not have a scientific thinking of any sort. We must broaden that base, because when that base really becomes a broad based pyramid, then we will really be able to draw upon the best that is available in the rural areas. And to do this, we must build it into our education system.

At the same time, if we are to stop this brain drain of too many scientists and technologists leaving the country, we have to tailor the subjects that we are teaching to the needs for our development. If we teach every one very esoteric subjects which do not relate to the development in India, of course they will leave the country, they will go away and they will look for jobs else where. So we need in the exercise of the New Education Policy to first try and assess what will be our need of agricultural scientists, what will be our need of technologists, of engineers, of other specialized training and then try to fit that back into the Education Policy.

17.00 hrs.

When that tailoring is done—and it is not something that we even attempt to say we will do in the next 4 or 5 years ; it is

only a very modest beginning that we can make ; but—unless this sort of training is done effectively, we will not be able to use the best resources in terms of brain power in our country, for our development purposes.

Again, training does not end, qualification does not end by getting a degree from an IIT or from a University. It is a continuing process ; and if a scientist or a technologist is to be useful to us, he can be useful to us at every level of training, at every level of experience. We might want to use the young men who are 25 years old, and who have just got a degree. At the same time, we might prefer to send some of them out. Let them work in very advanced fields with top scientists in the world, and we might want to bring them back five years or ten years later.

So, this sort of exercise has to be a continuing process an updating exercise ; it has to relate to our development projects. It must relate to our education process as well. Our attempt will be to try and do this. We have taken a number of steps to attract such people back to the country ; and there has been a movement back. We will continue this. We must. . .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What are those steps ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We have got a long list. I can give you the list if you like. I do not think I want to waste the time of the House on this now.

AN HON. MEMBER : How many have come back ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We will give you the list. I do not have it just now, because I did not think you wanted to go down to the mundane. I would like to keep it a higher plane.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : The question of going to reality is not mundane.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We did not hope to listen to a second Discovery of India.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : To what ? *(Interruption)* Well, if you have not discovered it once, you better discover it a second time. Perhaps you can widen your horizon. . .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We were rooted in the soil. We never had to discover.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Perhaps you can widen your horizon from the boundaries of Andhra Pradesh *(Interruption)*

However, achievements in the past are there for everyone to see, right across the world. Certain areas, like I said earlier—Space, Agriculture, Defence and in the nuclear fields, we have done extremely well, and have shown that India is equal to the best.

We have shown that when India accepts a challenge, when our technologists accept a challenge, they meet that challenge and they deliver the goods. Today, we are looking for your support, to give them the backing that they need, to achieve similar results in many other fields. Once more we would like to show that India can do it, and will do it.

Lastly, in conclusion I would like to thank all the participants for their ideas, their thoughts, and for their suggestions ; and most of all, for the unanimous support that these Grants have got right across the House.

Where science and technology is concerned, we must keep in mind that nothing but the best will do for the country ; and we must work towards that end. With your support, I believe we will be able to do it.

With that, I would request all the Members that have moved Cut Motions to withdraw them, and to vote the Demands.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Department of Atomic Energy to vote together, unless Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Departments of Electronics, Ocean Development and Space.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology, Departments of Atomic Energy, Electronics, Ocean Development and Space to vote :

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown

in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against—

- (1) Demand Nos. 80 to 83 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology ;
- (2) Demand Nos. 99 to 101 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy ;
- (3) Demand No. 102 relating to the Department of Electronics ;
- (4) Demand No. 103 relating to the Department of Ocean Development ; and
- (5) Demand No. 104 relating to the Department of Space.”

The motion was adopted.

*Demands for Grants (General) 1986-87 in respect of the Ministry of Science and Technology, Departments
of Atomic Energy, Electronics, Ocean Development and space voted by the House*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for grant an account voted by the House on 13th March 1986	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by Lok Sabha
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
80.	Department of Science and Technology	13,83,77,000	69,18,83,000
81.	Survey of India	7,71,67,000	38,58,33,000
82.	Meteorology	4,55,51,000	22,77,52,000
83.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	26,75,33,000	1,33,76,67,000
99.	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY	24,97,000	1,24,83,000
100.	Department of Atomic Energy Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	36,35,75,000	1,81,78,72,000
101.	Nuclear Power Schemes	70,00,00,000	1,60,78,17,000
102.	DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS Department of Electronics	9,77,33,000	48,86,67,000
103.	DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT Department of Ocean Development	4,42,25,000	22,41,24,000
104.	DEPARTMENT OF SPACE Department of Space	22,67,72,000	1,13,43,61,000
		32,96,13,000	96,43,15,000

(vii) Ministry of Home Affairs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 47 to 56A relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the

list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 47 to 56A relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.”

Demands for Grants (General) 1986-87 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to the vote of the House

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1986		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
47.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,31,79,000	...	6,58,92,000	...
48.	Cabinet	1,49,91,000	...	7,49,52,000	...
49.	Police	1,10,60,16,000	7,01,50,000	5,53,00,81,000	35,07,50,000
50.	Other Administrative and General Services	53,20,90,000	8,77,37,000	2,66,04,48,000	43,86,87,000
51.	Rehabilitation	9,85,37,000	1,80,60,000	49,26,83,000	9,02,98,000
52.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	45,97,14,000	35,72,32,000	2,29,85,70,000	1,78,61,60,000
53.	Delhi	78,91,60,000	67,14,36,000	3,94,58,02,000	3,35,71,82,000
54.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,76,34,000	12,35,82,000	58,81,68,000	61,79,08,000
55.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,67,22,000	93,83,000	8,36,12,000	4,69,15,000
56.	Lakshadweep	3,47,26,000	60,35,000	17,36,32,000	3,01,76,000
56—A	Chandigarh	12,69,77,000	5,45,44,000	25,39,55,000	10,90,87,000

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the Demands of the Home Ministry. We got independence some 38 years back. I come from the rural area. Thousands of *Girijans* in the rural areas have still not got their freedom. Even today, the landlords and the big people have control over them. If their orders are obeyed, it is alright but if someone disobeys them, he is tortured. This is known to everyone and even the House is aware of it.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAI VYAS : Are you aware of this or not ?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I am aware of this. That is why I am speaking here. Presently, Home Affairs portfolio is with Shri Narsimha Rao. He is a very experienced person. I am hopeful that during his tenure, some way will be found out for those harassed and tortured Harijans who live in rural areas. But upto what time this portfolio remains with him is uncertain. It is also a matter of concern today that no one knows as to which portfolio will be taken from someone and which portfolio will be given to another. If some Minister formulates a scheme or a law to help someone, he is half way in the process when his Ministry is taken away from him. Some other Minister takes over from him. Not only this, even the Chief Ministers in the States are changed and you are all aware as to what sort of things happen.

Regarding reservation, at present there are 25 per cent Harijans and *Girijans* in India but what is the percentage of reservation for them ? You can see, be it UPSC, High Court or any other Department. How much percentage has been fixed for them ? Leave aside other Departments, you can see in your Cabinet. How many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Ministers are there in your Cabinet ? How many should be there ? If they cannot get justice in your own Cabinet what can happen to them in other places that you all can guess very well. Is there

any Governor who belongs to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe ? Is there any Chief Minister, Chief Justice of a High Court or any big officer in any Department who belongs to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe ? You are just doing an eyewash. You just tell that this much reservation is there.

17.12 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

But how many persons get these reserved vacancies ? See in the different Departments, how many persons are getting justice in this regard. Even if any vacancy occurs in any Department, candidates are called three to four times but no candidate is found suitable for the post thus the post is not filled and the reason shown is non-availability of the candidate. This process is repeated three to four times and thus the vacancy is transferred to the general category. This way the reserved post becomes a general post. This type of malpractice is going on in our country. How can then the people of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes expect to get justice.

What is the condition in the villages ? Last time, I had gone to a village called Singapur Raswal. I had gone there to inquire about a murder. Some people from opposition groups had gone there. There I came to know that the victim had applied for a gun license and had tried his level best to get the same. But he could not get it whereas others were delivered gun licenses at homes. Thereafter he was murdered. After about a week five to six others were also murdered. A pregnant woman was also killed. How was she killed ? The nozzle of the gun was placed at that part of her body I cannot mention here and the trigger was pressed. Her abdomen burst and the child and the woman both died. I have visited that place myself. So what type of law and order you have ? What have you done so far to protect these people ? What is going on there presently ? You

make many laws but how many of them are being actually implemented? Who bothers about their implementation? Our Ministers and officers should see to it but they do not. This is a matter to shame. I had visited Singapur Raswal but did any Minister also go there? Mr. Dandavate went on behalf of the Opposition and other members also were sent. I went there in the first instance and made necessary inquiries. The Chief Minister and other Ministers also went afterwards. They visited that place two days later than my visit. Big leaders and big people always speak of the welfare of Harijan and *Girijan* but such type of incidents reveal to us the actual shape of things.

Before independence, whether the people of our country, during their fight against Britishers, indulged in some sort of such things they went underground. In turn, the Britishers used to bring the parents and families of such people to the police station, make them sit there for long and torture, them so that the underground revolutionaries could surface. The English made such laws to torture our people and you are still sticking to those laws. If somebody runs away after committing a crime or a murder or a dacoity, the police catches hold of his family and bring that to the police station and make them sit there. Previously, the English were using these rules to torture our patriots but today even those very law exist. No change whatsoever has been brought about in these laws. What is this all? Upto what time will you go on following these rules? Does not the police know? I would like to know? They know each and everything but they do not apprehend them.(Interruptions).....They take money. God knows what happens. I am not in a position to tell. Sitting at the police station they are aware of everything and can easily tell as to who is hiding where. They know everything but their behaviour is not good. Even they could not save our late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. They had the entire report but even then they could not do anything. She was a distinguished leader of our country and was also acknowledged a leader by the world at large. But the police could not save even her. They

know everything but they do not do anything-

I give you an example. One gentleman came to me with a complaint of being cheated. Somebody had played a trick on him by placing a currency note on a bundle of paper, tying it with a rubber band and giving that to him. I spoke to Shri Chauhan who is Chief Minister of Maharashtra at present and also met the Police Commissioner twice but to no avail. The man who was made to hand over the bundle is President of Old Delhi Citizen Committee Congress (I).....(Interruption).... A currency note on the top and a bundle of paper underneath.(Interruptions).

If there is some violence somewhere and we give a notice, it is said, even Mr. Speaker says that it is a State subject. If we give notice on a dacoity, then Mr. Speaker observes that it is a State subject. The hon. Minister also considers it a State subject. If disturbance takes place, that is also a State subject. If there is a Hindu-Muslim riot, then that is also a State subject. Bank robbery too is a State subject. I want to know what are the Central subject. If all these subject are State subjects then what are your subjects.....(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Law and order in Parliament House.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The attitude of I.A.S. Officers towards Chief Minister in States is not proper. In Andhra Pradesh, Chief Minister Shri Rama Rao is very strict with them. If they indulge in some bungling there, they are suspended and removed. But then they obtain overriding orders from the Centre. They are under the Central Government. He is helpless here. Where there is an Opposition Government, the Governor and other officers are those persons in whom the Centre has confidence. And where there

[Shri V. Tulsiram]

is a Congress (I) Government, everything seems to be smooth there. Murders and chaos are there, the life as such is topsy turvey but no action is taken. Every power is concentrated in the hands of the Centre and the States do not enjoy any power. It is all right, you do it but you should use your powers properly. You don't do it properly. I totally fail to understand the policy that if there is something good it becomes a Central subject and if it is not good then it becomes a State subject. You put us off. What sort of Justice is this?(Interruption)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : And that too West Bengal.....(Interruption)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : What is this? How can it be? Please let me know. Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao is laughing..... (Interruption).....You are very senior you might have.....(Interruption)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : The people behind you are laughing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : People at your sides are also laughing.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : You were pained but now you are laughing. (Interruption)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM ; I had every hope that you will do the right as you are much experienced. Nobody knows how long you will retain this portfolio. Nobody knows when they will take it from you. You may embark upon something and something else may turn out—nobody knows this.

Railway Board is called a white elephant but I say that Home Ministry itself is a white elephant. As I have mentioned

earlier, every subject becomes a State subject but when there is a dispute at the border, then army is deployed there and when it is some other sort of problem then it becomes a State subject. They spend money lavishly here. I have cited an example that in the States, police officers have engaged policemen on their household work. I do not say that they should not have. Even many Ministers have them at their bungalows. Mr. Jagdish Tytler lives in the bungalow adjacent to mine. I saw him twice when he used to be an M.P., but after he became a Minister, I have not seen him at all.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Have you not seen him in the House?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I do see him in the House. So do I see you. I see you shouting in the House but what to do. We try to see him there but we don't see him. Of course we see around 25 policemen daily there to protect the walls of his bungalow.....(Interruptions)

[English]

AN HON. MINISTER : He has no time to waste.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Why should the walls require police protection. Why is the Railway Board being called a white elephant when the Home Ministry itself is no better. What is the necessity of posting a police force there? I am not saying that the Minister should not be given protection, or that the officers and the Members of the Parliament should be deprived of this facility. Everyone must be protected but what is the need of protecting the walls and the trees..... (Interruption).....I would like to challenge this. You may kindly visit the area and see what is happening there. I can take you along with me in my car and show you that the Police is engaged in protecting the walls over there.....(Interruption)..... Why are you shouting. When truth is being spoken, at least we should think over it. To yell at every statement seems to

have become a duty. In the morning, when the Hon. Prime Minister was present, some Members were shouting. At least now, the Prime Minister is not present and even if he was, he would not have made you a minister or a chairman of some committee. Hence, why do you shout ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please come to your point.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The Home Ministry is responsible for this kind of system. If this is the state of affairs in independent India, then how is it going to help? What I want to say is that the Harijans are not getting proper benefits of the Reservation facility, and this is due to the way your administration functions. I have no animosity against Shri Tytler and I have never had any differences with him, but whatever I have noticed, I have said. I could not help expressing whatever I see right next to me. And I cannot say if the same is being repeated elsewhere. The way the Central Government is functioning is completely wrong. Hence, I would specially request Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao to pay attention to this. I have the pleasure of knowing him quite well. We belonged to the same State. But now he has been elected from a different place. Regardless from where he is elected, he is our national leader and I consider him my leader.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is from our State.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : But only temporarily. He represents our place permanently. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also a great youth leader and we hope that he would function properly. If his style of functioning is right; then the Opposition would support him, but if it is not, so, then we would oppose him always.

With these words, I now conclude.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out one difficulty in the very beginning. During the discussion on the

Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry last year, we had noticed that the allocations for Harijans and Schedule Tribes were made by Home Ministry. This year it is no longer so but I need not emphasise this point further as the person who spoke before me has mentioned it. I would like to submit only this much, that the current year being the second year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the allocation for the Schedule Castes and the Schedule Tribes has been 50 per cent more than last year. Instead of Rs. 600 crores, the Harijans have been allocated Rs. 930 crores and similarly, Rs. 765 crores have been earmarked for the Schedule Tribes instead of Rs. 485 crores. But I would like to draw your particular attention to the fact that we must be strict in implementing the programmes and only those who are totally committed towards this cause, should be entrusted with this responsibility. It is also essential because as long as there is discrimination on economic grounds in the country and there is regional imbalance and inequality between different people and areas, we will not be able to strengthen the integrity of the country. At present there are about eight and a half lakh families which are carrying on shifting-cultivation. There are five thousand villages in our forests, which cannot be termed as villages, as their revenue has not been fixed. Action must be taken on this matter.

The primary aim of the Home Ministry is to promote the unity and integrity of the country. I would say that it is the special responsibility of the present Eighth Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister during the tenure of the Lok Sabha earlier to this was assassinated. That was not just an attempt to kill a single individual, but an attempt to dismember our nation. But this is a great country where our leaders have created a machinery in the shape of the Congress, given the country its democratic form and developed and strengthened a system, so that this country could never break up into fragments. To achieve this the provision for Lok Sabha was made.

How can we bring about unity in this country? Perhaps some people in the country are dissatisfied. I think that

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

merely talking about various religions and ideals would not work. We have to find a platform on which the entire country can be united. Our economic development programmes towards which our nation-builders were committed can probably serve the purpose. The nation's economic programmes have a bearing on every caste, religion, region and community. It is such a programme as can end all inequalities between different categories of people and regions.

If our internal security, law and order situation and democratic set up is in jeopardy, it is always in the name of caste, religion, and region. It is very unfortunate that in our country, we are so liberal that one can form political parties on the basis of caste, region and religion. When such political parties were formed, they affected our ruling party as well. I shall not say that we were not affected by it. When regional, racial and communal parties were formed it did affect us. We bowed down to those forces which should not have intimidated us. We ought to have countered these elements. I believe that our economic programmes should be the basis of the functioning of our party. Our base must be our economic programmes. I can even say that the political parties which do not follow a socio-economic programme, have no right to exist in this country because they are the cause of disintegration. I am not opposed to democracy, but in the presence of such political organisations, a country cannot develop.

I wish to congratulate you for allocating Rs. 40 crores for the development of the border areas. This is a right step and I have also mentioned it before. Our armed forces are capable of protecting us from outside aggression. Our country was attacked thrice, but we have given them a befitting reply. The international situation is also not conducive to the world peace. But if anyone attacks us, he will be defeated. When I talk of border areas, I do not mean the frontiers of Uttar Pradesh alone. Our border areas are there in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Kashmir, Kutch and the entire Himalayan belt which stretches upto Assam. Rs. 40

crores are too less for the development of the whole area. I want that the allocation should be increased because roads have to be built, facilities for drinking water and electricity have to be provided and people have to feel contented.

During the Second World War, we learnt the lesson that battles cannot be fought only by army. Our experiences in Europe, Russia and France taught us that if the World War had not turned into a People's War, if international resistance had not been created, if the citizens of those countries had not felt that their democracy was in danger, their land was in danger, their interest was in danger, then perhaps their defence forces would have been defeated. There has a movement in the people at large and that movement changed into a resistance army.

More funds should be allocated for the development of these areas. Generally tribals dominate these border areas. They live in the midst of the jungles, because of geographical situation of these areas. The forest protection act is a hurdle in their development, which should be relaxed. I want that we should plant trees to the maximum possible limit. But drinking water, roads and electricity have to be provided to the villages. I fail to understand the logic of putting Energy Advisory Board and Energy Development Fund under the Home Ministry. They should be under the Energy Ministry. There is a great need to carry on research in the field of energy—it may be in any form like coal, oil, electricity and solar power. But the approach should be an integrated one. We have a huge and unlimited source in our country; these sources are inexhaustible. We should utilize snows of Himalayas in order to generate hydro-electric power so that we can check floods and procure more water for irrigation. It has been very much neglected so far and as a result of that, hydro-electric ratio has been diminishing. We should utilize rivers and nullahs in a more effective way for this purpose. I feel that we will have to attach these departments to the Ministry of Energy.

I want to congratulate the Government as far as freedom-fighters are concerned. Their facilities have been increased, their monthly pensions have been increased, they are also given free rail pass. But there is a difficulty before them, because previously there was a rule that the persons who had an income of more than Rs. 5,000, they would not get Central pension. This rule was changed afterwards but even then those people could not get pensions. They are small in number. Even recovery is being made from them. It is very painful. There are very few such persons and even their number is gradually exhausting. I feel that the Home Ministry should look into this matter. There are one thousand of such applications lying for grant of pension.

We also have a main task of rehabilitating the refugees who have migrated from Bangladesh. Kumari Mamata Banerjee will speak about them afterwards. There are seven big Tibetan settlements in my district. We should also take care of them. There are two types of people among Tibetan refugees; we have experienced it in Dehradun. One group belongs to Taiwan and the other to Dalai Lama, who are pro-Indian. We will have to keep close watch an anti-India group. We faced this problem in Dehradun and this is why we have to do something to expel them. There is no question of rehabilitating them. Now people are migrating from Sri Lanka. We should not let India to be an orphanage. We will have to tell the Sri Lankan Government that we cannot tolerate it any more. Our people who want to come here should be allowed to come. Today, there are criminals in our country, who have better arms than those with the police. The Eighth Finance Commission has given lot of benefits to the States in the form of imparting training to police, providing better arms, constructing new police stations, making arrangements for mess facilities and strengthening the police force. The Home Ministry should see whether this fund is being used properly or not and also the list of the people who have been given arms during the last five years. I remember that from 1977 to 1980, licenses for 140 carbines

were given in a district. Carbines are not used for self defence. I was leader of the Opposition in the Assembly during that period. I read out the list. Similarly the present Punjab problem also can be solved. A thorough search should be carried out for the arms piled up in Gurudwaras. We should have a check on the borders, specially those with Pakistan and Bangladesh so that people could not enter India from these borders. But police alone cannot handle this work. Therefore, I make a plea for the development of our border areas. We have dacoit-infested areas like Itawa, Mainpuri, Bhind and Murena. You cannot liquidate them by merely establishing police stations and sending police to encounter them. For this purpose, we will have to chalk out programmes for development and engage people in constructive programmes as these programmes have the potentiality of attracting people.

When Mrs. Gandhi was killed on 31st October, people deeply felt that they had to save the country and not allow it to disintegrate. Thus people rose above casteism, regionalism and communalism and constituted this Lok Sabha and the Government to maintain the unity of the country. Our people have this capacity if we show them the right path, and we are capable of it. For this purpose, we have social welfare and economic welfare programmes through which we can benefit our countrymen and thus strengthen our internal security.

One thing more. Our Civil Defence System is just nominal. God forbidding, if somebody attacks us, this system is not capable of defending the country. There are wardens who need training. We have a big organisation of Home Guards but they do not get sufficient facilities and training; we should enhance these. Whenever there are riots, be it communal or other type of riots, we all join to criticise police for it. But we should not do like this as it demoralises them. Why do we not form a peace force in which ex-servicemen should be employed for a period of 5 to 10 years and imparted a different type of training to maintain peace, and serve the people. They should not be

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

attached with the police force. You may send them wherever they are needed. They may win people's faith. But the overall responsibility devolves on the political parties. Maybe, it may be ruling party. We should make it clear that if someone of us gives shelter to the political criminals... (Interruptions)... then he cannot escape from its repercussions merely being a politician. Another thing is this that we should not indulge in violence in any case, be it a matter of trade union or something else. Unless and until we leave this tendency the danger to our internal security will be there. Sometimes the people who have this tendency fall victim to it. Whosoever has this tendency may become a victim of it. Even we are not an exception to it. I am not of the view that end justifies the means.

(Interruptions)

I am of the view that even good results by wrong means are nullified in the long run. Therefore, political parties also should not resort to such means. A code of conduct should be drawn for all the parties.

One thing more. Only those political parties have their future in this country which intend to take the country to the heights of progress by winning people's faith on the basis of their principles and programmes. Otherwise parties are formed and they vanish. But it is clear that our present leadership is in capable hands. Our Home Ministry is also doing well. Pandit Nehru and Mrs. Gandhi have presented us such a system which is quite capable of maintaining the internal security and national unity. Today, it is our duty to remove wrong tendencies, be it in the name of communalism, casteism, religion or region. Social workers have greater responsibility than the politicians in this regard. This is a great task and it is very unfortunate that even today our country is divided horizontally not vertically. Every community, caste section, region have poor people. We have to fight poverty and backwardness and to strengthen our national unity we will have to take along everybody. It is a great social task. In

our country, it was to be done earlier in the social field. As we were a subject nation earlier, we had engaged ourselves in political field only. It is the need of the hour that we should change our social attitude. Our Prime Minister [has mentioned about the scientific outlook. I would like to call it rational outlook and we have to jointly bring about this rational outlook.

[English]

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
I beg to move :—

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check infiltration of extremists from Pakistan into India.] (1)

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check infiltration from Bangladesh into Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram.] (2)

“That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to simplify the procedure for trial of police personnel responsible for the death of undertrial prisoners in police custody.] (37)

“That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to condemn the utter failure of intelligence set-up in the country.] (38)

“That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Callous indifference of police resulting in escape of prisoners.] (39)

“That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reform police and infuse humane qualities in them.] (40)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more funds for purchase of more arms, ammunition, vehicles, clothing etc, for new battalions.] (41)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase recruitment of police personnel at the lower level.] (42)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to initiate steps for improving efficiency in police forces.] (43)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to seal the borders adjoining Pakistan to prevent Pakistan trained terrorists coming into our country.] (5)

SHRI GADADHRA SAHA : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove social and economic irregularities, disparities and imbalances in the country's socio-economic and cultural system and to solve basic problem of national integration and socio-political unrest and the problems relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (54)

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a separate full-fledged Ministry at the Centre for rehabilitation work.] (55)

"That the demand under the head Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Government in not providing sufficient funds to West Bengal for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan.] (56)

"That the demand under the head Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the decision to regularise squatters' colonies in West Bengal.] (57)

"That the demand under the head Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the Schemes of Housing for displaced persons and squatters' in West Bengal by getting them loans from Nationalised Banks at differential rate of interest.] (58)

"That the demand under the head Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the recommendations of R.R. Committee under the Chairmanship of Samar Mukherjee, ex-M.P. for solution of refugees' problem in West Bengal.] (59)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir... (Interruptions) Whenever I rise to support the Demands of any Ministry, they are disturbing me. OK, please carry on and I will carry on.

I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This is a very important demand as this demand covers so many subjects. But I am not going to touch every point, but I will try to concentrate my speech on 3 or 4 important subjects.

Firstly I would like to say something about the refugee problem of Bengal. We have got 16 seats from West Bengal for Congress (I). Out of these 16, myself Shri Bholanath Sen, Shri Asutosh Law and Prof. M.R. Halder come from the refugee belt. And my constituency is totally a refugee belt.

[Kumari Mamta Banerji]

In West Bengal refugee problem is a great problem. It is now a burning issue in my State. I have already met the former Home Minister, Mr. S. B. Chavan so many times and I met the Prime Minister also to urge upon the Government to realise this problem. Our Law Minister, Mr. Ashok Sen has received a letter from the former Home Minister, Mr. S. B. Chavan on 21st August 1985 wherein he has said :

“The land in rural areas is given on free-hold basis, whereas in urban areas it is given on lease-hold basis for a period of 99 years on a nominal ground rent of Re. 1/- per one hundred square yards or a fraction thereof per annum. These conditions are in accordance with the general policy followed by the Government of India in other areas also. Moreover, this will protect the displaced persons from the temptation of selling the land on account of increasing value of land in urban areas so that they do not become displaced again. However Paschim Banga Udbastu Sanghati, a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1965 has filed a writ petition in the High Court of Calcutta against the conferment of right and title through lease deed on displaced persons in urban areas. The matter is now *sub judice*.”

Here I would like to say something as I have already read the budget speech of our Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu. He has stated in his Budget speech :

“It is sad to have to talk—nearly four decades after partition—of the burden of rehabilitating the large number of refugees who had to cross over to West Bengal as a consequence of this event. . . . The Central Government has simply wished away the problem and disclaims all responsibility. In this situation we have been trying to do our best with the limited resources at our disposal.”

I have here some books also. I have got this book from the West Bengal Government “Some urgent issues and Problems relating to West Bengal” but I do not see the refugee problem here. But I am surprised to say that whenever any election comes our Chief Minister politically—you should be surprised to know—only politically to damage our Party gives a letter to our Prime Minister demanding free-hold rights and then the Prime Minister is giving a reply that this is the present Government policy—not to change the policy because we have already given freehold rights in rural areas and in urban areas we have given leasehold rights.” Then what the Chief Minister is doing is that he distributes pamphlets to the voters like a question and answer, “that the Central Government is not helping us and so we are not giving a pure life to the West Bengal people” Actually this matter is now *sub judice*. But you will be surprised to know that the West Bengal Government are forcefully distributing now 99-year lease-deeds and there are so many conditions in the lease-deeds that nobody can accept such lease-deeds. I do not know how the West Bengal Chief Minister is giving these lease deeds without any permission from the court. I would like to say this. The people’s demand is for freehold right, This is the common interest of the Bengali people. Yesterday I had a programme in Calcutta, but I cancelled it because I wanted to take part in this debate. Last year also I took part in this. This is our demand that freehold right should be given. This is our demand that freehold right should be given to urban areas also.

After Partition, refugees were allotted plots by Government for their settlement either in Baidanama Colonies or in government colonies in rural and urban areas. The refugees who got rehabilitation in Baidanama Colonies, irrespective of rural and urban areas, were given title of the land by leading them over the ‘Deeds’ by the Government. The major portion of Baidanama Colonies are within the jurisdiction of urban areas. Now I like to state that, if refugees rehabilitated within urban areas in Baidanama Colonies have not disposed of their plots in spite of high

value or price of the lands they have been rehabilitated in, why the refugees settled in urban areas in government colonies can sell out their rehabilitated plots. It would be most amazing to note that rehabilitated persons have already constructed their buildings when they got settlement within 1960. Buildings have been made at their own cost ; only price of land has been paid by the Government. So after a lapse of 30 years or so, the rehabilitated persons are going to be deprived of their rights of ownership of building properties due to conditional lease deeds which is against all justice.

I have come to know from press reports on 22nd February that the hon. Minister for Internal Security, Shri Arun Nehru, will be visiting West Bengal. We are very grateful to him because he has given a statement that he will be coming to West Bengal to see all the problems of the refugees. I would request the hon. Minister to come and set up a high-official Committee in West Bengal to look after all these things in West Bengal. The day before yesterday the West Bengal Government have passed their budget, the refugee budget, and they have said : "We have already allocated Rs. 10 crores, but our demand is Rs. 750 crores ; and the Central Government is not giving us even a single pie". I will tell you one thing. (*Interruptions*) These are not my comments. These are the comments of the Chief Minister, West Bengal. . . Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary (Katwa) : You do not support ? Kumari Mamata Banerjee : I am not going to embarrass our Chief Minister, because our State is physically handicapped and also economically handicapped. We know that we have a federal set-up in our country. The Central Government is like mother and the State Government are like her children. It is the duty of the mother to look after her children, especially the weak children who cannot walk, who cannot move, properly ; the weak children are totally physically handicapped. That is the position of West Bengal. Therefore, this is my demand to you : whenever you sanction some money, please see where the money is going. . .

Dr. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : The West Bengal Government did not use the money given in the Sixth Plan ; they returned Rs. 1200 crores.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Everybody knows that they returned Rs. 1200 crores.

I heard the speech of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee on electoral reforms. He has said—and I quote :

"We have no Treasurer ; we have a system of maintaining accounts."

The CPM Party is claiming that they are progressive people and that they are the great friends of refugees. But when the Central Government has given so much of money, the money has gone into the pockets of the CPM people. The CPM people are getting the benefits. The other people, common people, do not get even one paise for colonies. They are creating new colonies every day, but they are helping only the big people. But actually, Sir, for poor refugees who came from East Pakistan and who have lost everything they are not doing anything for them. The State Government is misusing these refugees but Central Government should do something for the refugees. This is my humble request and demand. Please give free-hold rights to the urban area people also. There should not be any discrimination between rural and urban area people. In West Bengal the State Government is giving 99 years lease-deed. There are so many discriminations. This should be stopped immediately.

Sir, as per Central Government decision the Refugee Department was wound up in 1974. I request the Central Government to revive that Rehabilitation Department without leaving the same to the State Government since it is a concurrent subject. Secondly, review the whole problem afresh and send a high-power team to West Bengal to look into these things. Thirdly, instruct State Government to stop giving effect to lease-deeds pending review because it is a matter of subjudice.

[Kumari Mamata Banerji]

Next I would like to say something regarding freedom fighters' pension. Under the Swatantrata Samman pension scheme which was introduced with effect from 15th August, 1972 and was liberalised from 1st August 1980 this pension has been sanctioned to 1,37,249 freedom fighters and their dependants which includes 5061 sanctions issued in 1985 and 82,360 applications are pending final decision mainly for want of State verification reports. In my State there is a Ganesh Ghosh Committee which is now clearing these things but you will be surprised to know so many freedom fighters' cases are now pending. Why? Because these people are not CPI (M) people. How CPI (M) people know who are the freedom fighters because they are born after 1962. So, Sir, I would request you to change this committee. *(Interruptions)* Your Jyoti Basu was also a Congressman. Now, they have changed their policy. We know why they have changed their policy. Day before yesterday our hon-Prime Minister and our great leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, rightly pointed out in the debate when Shri Amal Dutta said that Chinese are not doing any harm to India. Their picture is now clear. *(Interruption)* He is speaking like the Foreign Minister of China. They have forgotten that India is their motherland. We should first regard our mother and then our maternal uncle. But they are now believing the Chinese ideology and forgetting India's ideology. We know what it is. We know Tata, Birla and Goenka are now their friends. You are not going forward but going backward. The Congress under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi is going forward. We are looking forward and we are moving forward to 21st century. So, Sir, our Government should do something in favour of these poor people also.

Sir, I would also like to say something regarding West Bengal and Tripura. Even IAS, IPS, District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Officers are being totally manipulated by a party.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue your speech tomorrow.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :

Please give me two minutes more and I will finish. I have to leave today for Calcutta. Even then some people belonging to IAS, IPS, District Magistrate, etc. cadres are working in favour of them. They should be neutral and the Central Government should pass strictures so that they will work neutrally. Sir, in our State do you know what is the condition prevailing now? Last month I was beaten in the Police Station. Mr. Halder was beaten by the CPM people and the car of the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning was attacked and damaged by the CPM people. In our State, so many people are killed everyday. Even in the banking sector which is an important sector—it is a public sector of the Government—the management and the officers are now compelled to bring to near collapse the banking system in the States. The law and order situation in the State is out of control. I know in Tripura State, the same situation is created. If you can't do anything, we will not get protection from the State Government either. In our State, goondaism and hooliganism are increasing day by day. I would therefore request the Central Government to look into this matter and keep a watch over the grim situation in West Bengal and Tripura. The anti-social elements are increasing everyday in these two States. In Tripura, the TNV people are killing the innocent people every day. Only the youth Congress people are protecting the people in Tripura. I would request the hon. Minister and the Government to do something for the sake of the people in these two States. We are insecure in our own State. I am leaving today for Calcutta. I do not know day-after-tomorrow whether I would live or not because I do not know the law and order situation in our State. So, it is the duty and the dignity of this august House to protect us and protect the people of the country.

18.2 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 11, 1986/ Chaitra 21, 1908 (Saka).