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Thursday, March 19, 1987
Phalguna 28, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 19, 1987/Phalguna
28, 1908 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Action against private bus owners for benami transactions

*305. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has suggested to Delhi Administration and Delhi Police to take action against large number of private bus owners including seizure of their buses for benami transactions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Delhi Administration and Delhi Police ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). In the case of 12 private buses under DTC operation, certain discrepancies were observed with regard to their particulars including address. The DTC there-upon asked Delhi Administration to take appropriate action against such operators including seizure wherever warranted. Delhi Administration is processing the matter.

2

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister the number of cases of benami bus operators and when did these come to the notice of the Department and what steps are being taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : When we scrutinised the records, we came to know that there have been complaints in the matter of payments made to the private bus-operators because some of them were benami operators. I want to submit that our first step was to issue identity cards to the bus owners who have to produce these cards in order to get the payment. As soon as such instructions were issued, they approached the high court, but the decision of the court was in our favour and we stopped the payment till they produced their identity cards. There were 212 such cases where nobody came forward to accept the payment for 2 or 3 months. They received their payment only after they produced identity cards. However, there were 12 such cases where wrong addresses had been furnished. They were either not living at those addresses or such addresses did not exist. We handed over the cases to the Delhi Administration for legal action because they must have taken loans from the banks and must have given some addresses and the person who had provided the guarantee should have given his address as well. Hence, investigations are underway and as soon as the Delhi Administration completes the action, the Central Government will do the needful.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister, through you, whether he will seriously inquire into the role of the departmental officials in the benami transactions ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Of course, some official must be involved in it, otherwise there cannot be any benami transaction. Either the department or outside people must have played a role in it because they have drawn loans from the banks as well where they had to submit their particulars and apart from that, they have been signing and writing down their addresses while accepting their payment for the last 6 or 7 years. Moreover, bank accounts have been opened in their names to make the necessary payments. The Government is making a thorough investigation in this regard and it will take whatever steps are necessary in the matter. I want to assure the Hon. Member that the Government has initiated action because it is seriously concerned about it and it will be dealt with strictly. We are not making any payment to persons without the identity card and we are handing over the complaints to the Delhi Administration and the C.B.I.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the land of Ram, Gautam and Nanak, which is the centre of culture and civilisation and where at present there are leaders like Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi and a Minister like Hon. Shri Rajesh Pilot, there is eve-teasing in D.T.C. buses. What action will the Government take in this regard?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member has raised a pertinent issue. It is regretful that such incidents take place in our buses. It is a matter of regret that our sisters are treated in this way when nearly 50 passengers are sitting in the bus. I have called the officials of my department today to discuss whether to stop the concession being given to the students. They are able to travel anywhere in Delhi on a monthly bus-pass worth Rs 12.50 only. In case such complaints persist and the students continue to indulge in eve-teasing, we shall not tolerate it. We give concessions to help them in their pursuit of higher studies, to help in improving their behaviour and in their career prospects. We shall never tolerate if these students use this concession to tease our sisters in buses. The Government will adopt stern measures in this regard. The Hon. Member has been right in being concerned about it... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask the Hon. Minister with your permission why is it so that the private buses under D.T.C. operation are able to earn profits and the owners of these buses can buy more buses within one or two years but the D.T.C. buses are always incurring losses?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first, there are no establishment expenses of the private operators. We provide them with conductors. I want to submit that we give Rs. 17 crores to them out of our own earnings to help them in running their buses. Their establishment expenses are thus saved. We bear depot establishment expenses as well. As it is, there is not much difference between our cost of operation and theirs. The cost per km. for D.T.C. buses comes to Rs. 3.65 but we pay Rs. 2.70 to them. We have taken steps on the complaints received by us and have effected sufficient improvement as well. The losses have been reduced. The Government has made efforts to reduce the losses as far as possible and there has been a considerable reduction in our losses.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, God will come to the rescue of women in the buses but who will save you now that Hon. Shri Jaipal Reddy is present in the House today... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : His name is composed of both 'Jai' and 'Pal'. 'Pal' means a protector. A protector will not become a destroyer. *(Interruptions)*.

[English]

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : The whole question as is being discussed boils down to the question of over-loading of passengers in the Delhi buses. Why Delhi only, all over the country we find over-loaded buses. The disease is definitely there. It has been diagnosed. Our country is over-populated; this leads to over-loading. I used to hate an over-loaded bus when I was a young man.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : There is genuine need for more buses in Delhi and elsewhere. I would say benami transaction will be there so long you do not regularise it. That means we need more buses to ply in this country and if necessary private buses should be introduced as the Hon. Minister has indicated just now.

I would like to know—is he thinking in terms of expanding the fleet of private buses?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It is a fact that in Delhi, the DTC handles fifty lakh commuters every day. It is a very big task. We have a combined fleet (D.T.C. and private operators) of around 5400 buses. It is a very big task in handling the traffic in Delhi. If I am not mistaken, the traffic sense in Delhi is in a bad shape. If you talk of other places the traffic sense prevails. But the traffic sense in Delhi is very bad.

To meet the requirement of Delhi commuters we have to induct more buses from D.T.C. Wherever it is required, on special route, we ask the private operators to increase services by a system of induction of private buses.

As far as benami is concerned, that is no solution. When I say benami, it means, I buy a bus in somebody's name who does not exist. In this way we are mis-using the opportunity which could be given to another person who is not that resourceful and who is not able to get that job done. I want that the facility should be given to a citizen who wants to get into this way of earning his living. So, benami is to be stopped for the reason that the Government is not to be cheated. That is our intention. As far as the facilities to the commuters of Delhi are concerned, we are seriously concerned about it. We are putting our efforts to improve the situation and we have increased our fleets in the last one year.

Grievance Redressal Cell at Bangalore
Railway Station

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

(a) whether there is any Grievance Redressal Cell at Bangalore City Railway Station;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received per day on an average;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that waiting lists are not cleared seniority-wise in Bangalore City Railway Station for various trains; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) On an average, one complaint is received per day.

(c) Allotment of seats/berths to wait-listed passengers is being made according to rules.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, the Hon. Member is correct when he says that there is a Grievance Cell. But the question is whether the Cell is functioning. The very fact that there is one complaint in a day shows that it is ineffective. Sir, daily nearly 50,000 to 60,000 commuters depart from Bangalore City, one of the important junctions in the country. There are two sections—one is metre-gauge section and the other is broad-gauge section. There are many platforms and the passengers are stranded. They don't know from which platform they should catch their next train. So, Sir, so many grievances are there. The Cell is at a very insignificant place; there is not even a big board showing the existence of a Cell. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, whether they are going to streamline the Cell. They should have two Cells at Bangalore Station—one in the broad-gauge section and the other in the metre-gauge section. Will the Hon. Minister take steps to see that they Cells are streamlined so that they function effectively. The persons who man the Cells should know all the languages, but unfortunately, many times they do not know even the local

language. Will the Hon. Minister take necessary action in this direction also?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, when I stated that on an average one complaint is received every day, this is from all the avenues where complaints can be recorded. There are three ways in which complaints can be recorded. We have complaint books at most stations and we have complaint boxes at all important stations. In 45 important stations, we have Grievance booths. Now, Bangalore is fortunate enough to have all the three categories. As far as grievance booths are concerned, I do not agree that this is a fact, when the Hon. Member says that maybe the grievance booths are not recording the complaints and because of that the average is low. The average is worked out on the basis of complaints not only received in the grievance booths but also is those which are given directly by the passengers through complaint books and complaint boxes. So, even adding all those numbers together, the average comes to about one per day. We have streamlined the grievance machinery in Bangalore Station and Bangalore Division too. But we will look into further areas where more streamlining could take place and I would like to inform the House through you, Sir, that Bangalore division is one of the places which has been a trail blazer, in the sense that it has a computerised system for recording the entire gamut of complaints and this has helped to analyse the main causes under 17 different heads. It has also helped more speedy redressal of grievances. This is a thing which has been very much appreciated and we are trying to duplicate this in other areas also.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : There are two sections—one is metre gauge and the other is broad-gauge section. There are a number of trains arriving and departing from this important junction. Moreover, the passengers have to come from metre-gauge section to the broad-gauge section for change over. It is very difficult to come by road, you have to cover a distance of about one kilometre. The sub-way is not very popular because the passengers have to climb down and climb up for about 60 to 70 steps. So will we have two different Cells, one at the metre-gauge section and the other at the broad-gauge section? Sir, he has said that

so far as seniority-list is concerned, they are doing it according to the rules. I expected from him that kind of an answer. But the fact is otherwise. You will know it and I also know it. Recently I went to the Bangalore City. A number of persons came to me asking for the release of tickets under emergency quota. I may be getting one or two. So, they also complain that they are not getting according to their seniority. Of course, the remedy is, you have just suggested that you are going to computerize. You have been saying it in the budget speech last year you said it, this year also you have said it. So, may I know actually by which time the whole thing will be computerized and how much time it will take? Till such time, will you kindly see that they strictly adhere to the seniority list as far as the Waiting List is concerned?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, this is done on a first-come-first-served basis in order of priority. The emergency quota also is exercised with the utmost degree of discretion and it is a very small percentage of the total reservations. The suggestions of the Hon. Member will be kept in mind.

As far as computerization of reservations is concerned, in the next phase after the metropolitan cities have been computerized, that is, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, as I have mentioned in my budget speech we are taking up five cities in which Bangalore is one and this would probably take between a year and a half to two years because we have to order the equipment which involves a big time-lag for the computers to come in.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister for Railways whether the Government proposes to increase the existing quotas earmarked for different trains from Bangalore Railway station and if so, the details of the proposed increase in quotas to be made with effect from 1st April 1987.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I require notice for this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has

any redressal cells at Madras and Coimbatore stations for looking into the complaints of the passengers and the public. If so, what action has been taken.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, Madras does not come within the purview of this question, but I will certainly inform the hon. Member.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, I appreciate the Railway Department for having grievance cells in order to receive complaints in Bangalore and other places. At the same time I want to know from the Hon. Minister one thing. Even in respect of the Civil Aviation Department, we see suggestion boxes are put up inside the aircraft. But in the trains we do not see any suggestion box or a complaints box inside the bogie. The passengers rushing to the trains may be coming at the eleventh hour, they may not be able to find any time to make complaints to the Station Master or to the cell. If any complaint boxes are put up inside the bogie, that will be well and good for the passengers because they are travelling for hours together. Supposing there is a complaint, at best they can make it inside the bogie itself and they can put it inside the box. I would like to know whether an on-the-spot decision will be taken on a complaint, supposing it is put up in the complaint box inside the bogie.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, the Hon. Member's suggestion will be kept in mind. Nobody complains just like that. The cause of complaint arises after the journey is undertaken. So, the person rushing to the train is not rushing there with the complaint in hand, at that particular point of time.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : To provide facilities is of paramount importance.

Pregnancy deaths

*309. **SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of pregnancy deaths of women in India every year is higher

than in other countries; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). According to WHO (1984-85) data, India has a Maternal Mortality Rate of 3-4 per 1000 live births. While these figures are higher than the corresponding figures in some other countries, they are lower than that in other countries.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister's reply is not clear. In her reply to my question regarding the number of pregnancy deaths of women in India, she has stated that the maternal mortality rate is 3 to 4 per 1000 live births, which does not seem to be correct. In the rural areas thousands of women are dying and in the city slums also many women die due to malnutrition. Has any survey been conducted in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I would have certainly given all the details about other countries from the WHO publications but I thought this is not a proper thing to do on the floor of Parliament. I can assure the Hon. Members that I have the list with me. We are somewhere in the middle. There are countries where maternal mortality rate is much higher than ours and there are countries where it is much lower than ours. So, this is the information we have from the WHO.

So far as we can see, I can certainly list out what steps that are being taken in this respect. But if it is said, thousands are dying, Yes, thousands are dying. 3-4 per thousand would mean that thousands are dying. So, I don't think there is any difference of opinion between the Hon. Member and me, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : I also want to know in which countries the rate of maternal mortality is lower and in which countries it is higher ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I will send it in writing, it is not proper to mention the names of those countries here. If the Hon. Speaker permits me, I can reveal the names here.

MR. SPEAKER : You may send it; it will add to her knowledge.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, motherhood is the greatest boon of God, but, unfortunately, thousands of women in the rural areas die during pregnancy or at the time of child birth. I think that no record of it is available with the Department of Health. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether in order to maintain a record and to control maternal mortality, the State Governments will appoint Health Extension Officers on the line of Agricultural Extension Officers who are appointed for the development of the rural areas. Will the Centre give necessary instructions and assistance for this purpose so that proper records are kept and everyone is blessed with motherhood. What are the views of the Hon. Minister in this regard ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes, Sir, we are instructing the State Governments only in this regard but also in the case of other diseases about which the records are also not complete and it is essential to do so for which constant efforts are being made.

[English]

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Sir, let us leave the other countries. As far as India is concerned, what is the percentage of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate ? Secondly, what is the main reason for it ? What are the steps that are being taken by the Government ? Fourthly, is it not the fact that due to negligence of the Medical Department, due to lack of medicines, the mortality rate is very high ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, taking the last question first, my observation is—I cannot substantiate it by actual facts and perhaps the same is the observation of the Hon. Member also—that it is lack of facilities which is the main culprit. Where there is facility available, it is quite possible that at some places, the doctor or the nurse or A.N.M. etc., are not really attending to their job. That is something which we find in many other jobs, in respect of many persons doing many other jobs. But here, the main thing is that the facility itself is not available.

I have already given the figures—3-4 per one thousand population happens to be the rate in India. I don't think, there is anything more...

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : What are the steps taken ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That would take a little time. I have a long list of steps that are being taken. If you wish, I can send a copy of steps to the Hon. Member.

Funds allowed for furnishing of residences of officers of Indian Airlines

*311. SHRI BANWARILAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines provides a sum ranging between Rs. 70,000/- to Rs. 90,000/- for furnishing of residential houses of its officers ;

(b) if so, what are the rules in this regard; and

(c) whether this amount is recoverable from the officers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines, like some other public sector undertakings, provides monetary assistance to its executives and senior officers for furnishing their

residential accommodation, the monetary limits of which are :—

Scale of Pay	Amount
(i) Rs. 3500—4000 and above	Rs. 90,000
(ii) Rs. 3000—3700	Rs. 70,000

Sums actually received by the officers concerned are invariably less than the limits indicated above.

(c) Before disbursement of the sums, Indian Airlines retains a certain proportion as residual value of the furnishings, and towards depreciation, so the question of recovery does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, monetary assistance is given under special facilities. Is this given on the basis of the scales of pay or on the basis of their special abilities? During the last three years how much amount has been paid to how many officers and how much deduction was made?

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : This has been given to us as a resolution passed by the Board and I can give the information about the number of Officers and the names of the Officers.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : First, I want to know from the Hon. Minister as to what kind of materials can be bought under the monetary assistance provided by the Government and secondly, whether any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe officers have received this assistance during the past three years?

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : This is for the Finance Ministry and it is for certain

categories of officers and I am sure, officers from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe must be there and nobody can deny them the right, if it exists for them.

Backlog of Reserved Posts in Air India

*312. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) since when the directive on Reservations in recruitment and promotions in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was made applicable in Air India;

(b) the backlog of reserved posts meant for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Air India, and the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made during the last three years to fill the backlog; and

(d) whether Government propose to chalk out any time-bound programme to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The directive on reservation of posts was made applicable to Air India with effect from 23rd July, 1975. However, in the case of licenced categories like pilots, it was made applicable from May, 1976.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisit information is given below.

(d) Though there is no time bound programme for filling the backlog of reserved posts, all efforts are being made to recruit as many Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates as possible.

Statement

(b) As on 1.1.1987, the backlog of reserved posts for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled

Tribe was as under :

Group	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Recruitment/Promotion		Recruitment/Promotion	
'A'	44	08	32	01
'B'	48	65	45	54
'C'	01	04	06	12
'D'	04	09	13	45

The vacancies could not be filled due to (i) non-availability of suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates from the open market for direct recruitment posts (ii) Non-availability of SC/ST candidates in the zone of consideration for promotion (iii) non-availability of SC/ST candidates with the requisite number of years of service in the feeder cadre.

(c) Concerted efforts are made to fill up the maximum number of vacancies reserved for SC and ST by candidates belonging to these communities. Some of the steps taken are :

- (i) exclusive recruitment for SC/ST candidates from time to time.
- (ii) sending of employment notifications inviting applications for vacancies reserved for SC/ST to various SC/ST organisations for giving widest publicity.
- (iii) giving relaxation in percentage of marks in written tests as well as in interviews to SC/ST candidates.
- (iv) association of SC/ST officers with the Promotion/Selection Boards with a view to safeguarding the interests of SC/ST candidates.
- (v) separate interviews for SC/ST candidates.

As a result of these steps, out of 2051 candidates, 372 Scheduled Caste and 165 Scheduled Tribes candidates have been recruited during the period 1984-86. In the case of certain categories of posts in group B, C and D, the percentage of recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates is more than the prescribed percentage.

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that the rules regarding reservation were enforced in 1975. In this connection, I want to know from him specifically the categories on which these rules have been enforced ? It has been observed from the last part of the reply that not much attention has been paid towards the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes. It has been said that efforts will be made to fill the vacancies but by when the quota will be filled ?

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like to inform the Hon. Member—he should feel happy about it—that ours is one of the organisations which is more than fulfilling the quota of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to give the figure as on 1-1-1987.

	The backlog of reserved post for SC/ST	
	SC	ST
Group A	44	32
Group B	48	45
Group C	1	6
Group D	4	30

This is more than 16,000 employees. In our Ministry, we make sure that when we cannot get qualified technical people we do not away with the quota. We carry it over till such time the qualified persons are available and we take them.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Do you also give them special training ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : We also give them special training for a certain period.

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : I want to know...

MR. SPEAKER : You have already asked two questions...

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Only one question has been asked. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are not given technical training. The Hon. Minister has mentioned only Group 'A', 'B', and 'C' posts which are only the sweepers posts. Only these posts have been filled. In the higher categories there is a huge backlog of reserved posts. I want to know from the Hon. Minister specially whether these people will be recruited after being given proper training ?

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : When people come to us, they have already been trained in different sectors—may be engineering, pilots or so many others. We do take Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. After we have taken them, we do find that sometimes something is lacking because of many other reasons. We make sure that we give them the training in those respects.

[Translation]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Member whether the reserved vacancies will be filled through the roster system and will the Hon. Minister assure us if these vacancies will definitely be filled by the roster-system.

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I must follow the Government rules.

[Translation]

Baroda-Barwah, Meghnagar-Nanpur
and Indore-Dohad railway lines

*313 SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey had been conducted for laying a new railway line from Baroda to Barwah and Meghnagar to Nanpur;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this project and the progress made so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the progress made in the construction of Indore-Dohad railway line ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There has been no specific transportation requirements for the Survey.

(d) Construction of this line has not been approved by the Planning Commission.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA
(Jhabua) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want your protection in this regard. Madhya Pradesh is the largest State in India in terms of area

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, maximum number of Harijans and Adivasis of India also live here, That is why there is an acute shortage of railway lines here.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State has rich reserves of minerals such as iron-ore, diamond, emerald, coal etc., but still it is very backward as far as the railway facilities are concerned. I have asked the Hon. Minister as to what has specially been done in regard to this area which is so backward that the people have not seen a train so far. Our Government wants to provide assistance for industrialisation and afforestation of those areas but it is not possible in the absence of railway facilities. Secondly, the bus-fares have been hiked enormously. That is why I have asked whether railway lines will be laid in these areas for the benefit of the poor but the Hon. Minister has replied that the question

does not arise. Now I want to put only one question to the Hon. Minister and that is as to which new railway lines will be laid in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan period in proportion to its percentage *vis-a-vis* the rest of India?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates specifically to the three railway lines about which I can certainly provide the information in my reply. But regarding the supplementary which he has asked, I will definitely give him the information but not now.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he will give it in private
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You need not be terrified.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : My second supplementary is in regard to part (d) of the reply in which it has been said that the Planning Commission has not approved the construction of this line. I want to submit that the Indore-Dohad railway line covers not only the *Adivasi* areas of Gujarat but also the Jhabu-Ghar area of Madhya Pradesh which is an *Adivasi* area. Surveys have been conducted several times in this regard. I will request the Hon. Minister once again that keeping in view the welfare of *Adivasis*, the Planning Commission should be asked to give its approval to this line. My question is that by when will it be sanctioned in case you are able to persuade the Planning Commission in this regard?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I have full knowledge regarding the districts which you have described and all the three districts are backward areas and they are particularly in our view because all of them are *Adivasi* areas.

MR. SPEAKER : I think you too belong to Madhya Pradesh?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It appears to be a case of sponsored question.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Hon. Shri Vyas has said in regard to this question...

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : It is a case of collusion between the Members from Madhya Pradesh. Mr. Speaker, Sir, no one speaks about Rajasthan to which you and I belong. You tell them to pay maximum attention to Rajasthan.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let us have a complete round of Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not listen to Shri Vyas, we shall close all the lines.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : My question has not been replied to.

MR. SPEAKER : The reply is coming.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Hon. Members belonging to other States sometimes allege that I am partial to Madhya Pradesh but I want to draw your attention to the fact that the Hon. Members from Madhya Pradesh are also criticising me.

MR. SPEAKER : Is the criticism warranted or not?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : As I just now submitted, we are well aware of the significance of these areas. The Hon. Prime Minister has stated specifically that the backward areas, the remote areas and the *adivasi* areas should be paid special attention. We have kept all these things in view and we are seriously considering this matter.

So far as the new railway line is concerned, the Hon. Member is very well aware that there are 5 such cases in which we cannot start construction work until the project is approved or cleared by the Planning Commission and new railway lines are also included in these cases. That is why we submitted the proposal of the Indore-Dohad railway line to the Planning Commission and we did so not once but three times and it was turned down every time. We are still making efforts and we are preparing a project for an alternative railway line. As

soon as this project report is ready we shall present it to the Planning Commission for its approval for the fourth time and we have full faith that we shall get the cooperation of Hon. Shri Dileep Singh in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : You mean that you are not going to accept defeat. Rao Sahib, if the ladies are troubling you on both sides, should we make them sit separately ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : They are sitting separately but Shri Narasimha Rao is sitting in between.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, though Madhya Pradesh is the most backward part of the country, yet it is our misfortune that we cannot make that out by looking at our Hon. Minister of Railways ?

MR. SPEAKER : You also have a similar appearance.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I would request the Hon. Minister, through you, to order a survey so that the actual position regarding the development of the railways in the Madhya Pradesh becomes clear. The Hon. Members from Madhya Pradesh are facing calumny because everyone thinks that a lot of work has been done there whereas actually nothing has been done. Hence, do you propose to conduct any survey in order to dispel this wrong notion ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : A survey is being carried out at present but so far as the Hon. Member's submission regarding the position of Madhya Pradesh in the matter of railways is concerned, I fully agree with him. As a large part of this State is inhabited by *adivasis*, it is essential that we pay special attention to it. I am fully convinced that all the Hon. Members will extend their full cooperation in this direction.

SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Sir, the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh is the most backward area of the country. In this connection, I have been constantly writing to the Hon. Minister and the Hon. Prime Minister for the past two years.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been exhaustively discussed under the Railway Budget, what more is left ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Sir, the eastern Uttar Pradesh is the most backward area.

MR. SPEAKER : All these things have been discussed. What more can come out of it ?

MR. JAGANNATH PRASAD : Sir, I have been constantly drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister to this subject for the last two years and I am reiterating my demand once again in this House for constructing a broad gauge railway line from Indara to Balia. Just now the Hon. Minister has submitted that the Hon. Prime Minister has instructed him to pay attention to the development of the backward areas. In that context, I want to submit to the Hon. Minister that Balia and adjacent areas in Uttar Pradesh are very backward. Do the Government propose to construct a broadgauge line there ? Has the proposal been submitted to the Planning Commission ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The Hon. Member's question is not related to the main question.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see. We shall get it done for you as well as for Damorji.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want first to thank the Hon. Minister for making efforts to submit a thrice rejected project for the fourth time to the Planning Commission for its approval. In this connection, I want to submit that the construction of the bridge, which was to be taken up at Chhatauni in our Deoria district and which has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission—the foundation stone of which was already laid by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi—has not started so far. I want to know from the Hon. Minister by when it will be constructed and whether it will at all be constructed ? The Hon. Minister may clarify all this.

MR. SPEAKER : Your question is also not related to the main question.

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has just

stated that the *adivasi* dominated areas will get special allocations. I want to ask specifically whether there is any proposal for separate allocations of 5 or 10 per cent of the total Budget for the expansion of railways in the *adivasi* areas?

MR. SPEAKER : The Budget has already been prepared. How can we have new proposals?

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : No Sir, it has not been prepared. I want to know whether there is any such specific project under consideration or is it just, a tall talk?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Many of our new railway lines cover *adivasi* areas. It is not that no railway lines are being laid in *adivasi* areas. I am only saying that we understand the importance of the *adivasi* areas full well and we keep it in view while on carrying on our work.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the complaints of the Hon. Members regarding the necessity of more railway lines and as it takes a long time to lay new railway lines, I want to suggest that if the House recommends some more funds to the Planning Commission, we can construct roads faster at many places.

Scheme for Encouraging use of Sanskrit

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*315. SHRI BALWANT SINGH

RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

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

(a) whether Government have recently formulated a new scheme for encouraging use of Sanskrit for strengthening the unity and integrity of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to make special arrangements for teaching of Sanskrit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). Government is engaged in formulating some new proposals for the promotion, development and popularisation of Sanskrit. These proposals will be in line with the National Policy of Education which enjoins that efforts will be made for the development of facilities for the study of Sanskrit and other classical languages.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in connection with the reply given by the Hon. Minister, I want to ask whether you have received any complaints regarding the increased use of sanskritised Hindi in the Government controlled media, whereas in the past, Hindustani was spoken and understood from Kashmir to Raichur in Kanataka and from Kutch to Assam and whether it has resulted in misunderstandings among the people?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not been able to understand the question asked by the Hon. Member properly. But according to my experience and knowledge,

MR. SPEAKER : He means to say that it should be in vogue as it used to be earlier.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I mean that earlier more Hindustani words were used by our mass media such as A.I.R. and Doordarshan but now more Sanskrit words are used which are not understood by the average listener or viewer. Have you received any complaints in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER : Your question is in regard to Sanskrit.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is perhaps due to the fact that while the question on the Railways was being discussed, the track changed.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that under the

New Education Policy, the Sanskrit language has suffered the maximum. I have visited several parts of the country and I have come to the conclusion that it is being felt in every part of the country. Though the New Education Policy was implemented after a threadbare discussion, yet people feel that justice has not been done to the Sanskrit language. Keeping in view this subsequent criticism, will the Hon. Minister kindly reconsider the Sanskrit policy?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Member's concern is quite natural. But I want to submit that the popularity of Sanskrit has not waned and under our National Education Policy of 1986, we have made ample provision for the promotion of Sanskrit and other classical languages and we have made all efforts to provide facilities for its study and development. I want to inform the Hon. Member that under the New Education Policy, Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeths have been established in several parts of the country and their number has also been increased. The Sanskrit Research institutions, which are regarded as modern institutes, are also being developed and the grants being given to the voluntary organisations are also being enhanced. The scholarships granted to teacher for the development of Sanskrit are also being enhanced and the State Government have their own separate projects as well. The Sanskrit scheme is receiving financial assistance from every quarter, the States are assisting, the Centre also has certain projects. Plenty of work is being undertaken in regard to Vedic recitation as well. We are working on Sanskrit literature and we are publishing the rare manuscripts again. Books in Sanskrit language are being distributed free of cost, these are being given to the various institutions and awards in terms of scholarships are being granted. We are also providing grants for preparing Sanskrit dictionaries which is a work of international importance. These are the projects on which work is going on and the most important thing is that Sanskrit is the mother of all languages. So, no one can think of neglecting it. The National Education Policy is based on our traditions.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that Sanskrit is still alive because of the efforts of

small ashrams where it is taught to the students. I want to ask whether the Government have made any provisions under the New Education Policy to provide financial assistance to these ashrams which are contributing their mite in propagating Sanskrit. Secondly, in a translation by Raghurajji, the word 'signal', was translated as '*Lohapatha gamini gamangaman soochak pattika*'. I hope the Government is not making use of such Hindi in the New Education Policy.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit to the Hon. Member that we are constantly making efforts for the development, propagation and spread of the Sanskrit language and in this connection, a very big conference was held in Tirupati on 30.1.87 under the chairmanship of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. The conference was attended by all the well known educationists of the country and the Sanskrit scholars etc. were present. Action is being taken on the basis of the main suggestions put forth in that conference. If the Hon. Member wants, I can read out these points.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Hon. Shri Balam Jharkhar and Shri Umakant Mishra were not invited there because they had both taken their oath in Sanskrit.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : What the Hon. Minister has submitted in regard to the promotion of Sanskrit is laudable. But I would like to draw your attention to the three points which he mentioned in his statement. First, the President's awards given to the teachers are quite meagre and inadequate and are not enough to serve as a person's livelihood. It is absolutely inadequate. It should be enhanced.

Secondly, the Sanskrit teachers working in the villages of our country, particularly in U.P., are not able to teach Sanskrit with self-respect. The teachers are dedicated to service but still a lot of injustice is being done to them ..

MR. SPEAKER : You are right.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : The Hon. Member will agree that it will be good if their grievances are redressed at the earliest.

Thirdly, the discrimination by the U.G.C. against the Sanskrit universities, institutions and in the matter of the pay scales of Sanskrit teachers is unbecoming of it. The Sampurnanand Sanskrit University at Varanasi is the highest University imparting Sanskrit education in the country. But the Directors and those who are engaged in research are not getting the Professor's grade although they are given the same in the Delhi University and other institutions. This kind of discrimination should be done away with. It will help effectively in the development of Sanskrit.

MR. SPEAKER : I also agree with these points. You encourage it and see to all these provisions as well. This discrimination should not be there.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the Hon. Member's sentiments and I am also of the same opinion.

MR. SPEAKER : Then you work together. Do not have an attitude of resignation. Do some concrete work.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the Sanskrit teachers... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have any hesitation in saying that not much has been done for the propagation of Sanskrit.

MR. SPEAKER : Do it now.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : There are many reasons for it and I do not want to go into them. But in the New Education Policy it has been clearly stated that Sanskrit and other classical languages will get more encouragement than what they have received hitherto.

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, there is a saying in the classical language which can be translated as "Better late than never."

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The efforts are, of course, belated. I want to

assure the House through you that we are making efforts but I cannot say as to how far we will be able to dovetail it in our New Education Policy framework. I can see some ray of hope as a result of the conference where we had an exchange of views and I feel that we shall find some way out. I shall keep the House informed in this regard. When we chalk out a programme we shall submit it to the House.

*SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA : Sir, with your permission I would like to ask a question in Sanskrit. In our country there is a general feeling that Sanskrit has not been given proper importance in the New Education Policy, but I know that it is not so. Again, I was also invited to the Sanskrit Language Conference but unfortunately I could not reach there. I came to know that the progress of Sanskrit was received in the conference.

We know that our Hon. Minister of Education and the Minister of State for the same Department want to give proper encouragement to Sanskrit and in this connection I want to suggest that facilities for teaching and learning of Sanskrit and Pali should be provided at the Jawaharlal Nehru University. Secondly, Sir, Sanskrit does not exist as a language to be studied under the New Education Policy. Hence, I want to request you that Sanskrit should be treated as a subject of study. I support the three-language formula and, therefore, I would suggest that Sanskrit should be taught as one of the subjects at the school level.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are also a Sanskrit Scholar.

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be any objection to it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : "Samen gachhami." (Time is getting over).

MR. SPEAKER : Not 'gachhami' but 'gacchhati'.

*The question was originally put in Sanskrit.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on hearing these words I remember a sentence in Sanskrit and I think it is something like this :

Apshabda mayam nasti

Apalacharya Sannidhoa.

It means that no words can ever be wrongly spoken in front of an alert teacher.

In regard to the suggestion of the Hon. Member, I want to submit that we should not take any hasty steps for which we may have to regret later. We want to build it up slowly. We want to make the base of Sanskrit as strong as possible. Its glossary and words should be included in other languages and it should derive its strength from them and later on become strong itself.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Overhauling of jet engines

*306. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up the proposed work relating to the provision of facilities for overhauling modern jet engines;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) whether these facilities would be available only to Indian Airlines and Air India or other foreign Airlines also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines is setting up a facility for overhauling jet engines installed on its B-737 aircraft, with an estimated cost of Rs. 14.95 crores.

(c) The facility is designed primarily for Indian Airlines' own engines fitted on

B-737 aircraft. Air India has no B-737 aircraft in its fleet. If surplus capacity is available, then the facility could be used to handle other jet engines, subject to the provision of appropriate tooling specific to the jet engines.

Amendment to the Delhi Education Act

*307. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to amend the Delhi Education Act, 1973 in order to have control over public schools charging donations and hiking tuition fees frequently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the amending bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Delhi Administration is considering proposals for amending Delhi Education Act 1973, which, inter alia, relate to the rate of fees and the charging of donations, etc. by unaided recognised schools.

(b) and (c). After the Delhi Metropolitan Council discusses and approves the draft Bill, it will be considered by the Government of India. Final proposals will be placed before the Parliament in due course.

Navodaya Schools in Kerala

*310. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Navodaya Schools to be set up in Kerala during 1987;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to set up the schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The number of Navodaya Vidyalayas to be set up in Kerala during 1987-88 is yet to be decided.

Holding of Festival of India in USSR and USSR'S in India

*314. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

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

(a) whether a Soviet delegation recently visited India to sign protocol of holding of Indian Festival in USSR and USSR Festival in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) In follow up of the Protocol on Festivals of India and USSR signed during the visit of H. E. Mr. M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Minister of Culture, USSR and Chairman of the Soviet Organising Committee Mr. V. G. Zakharov, and the Minister of Human Resource Development and Chairman of Indian Organising Committee, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao signed a detailed programme of events of the two Festivals i.e. Festival of India in USSR and Festival of USSR in India, on 24th February, 1987.

(b) The Festivals, besides special inaugural events at Moscow, Leningrad and Tashkent in USSR and Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Calcutta in India, shall encompass events like performing arts, exhibitions, seminars/conferences, youth and sports programmes, film festivals, festival of national cuisine, sale of souvenir items, special publication programme etc.

UNESCO scheme to eradicate illiteracy

*316. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether a programme for the eradication of illiteracy was launched by the United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation on 23 February, 1987 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme;

(c) whether Government also propose to launch similar scheme in the country; and

(d) if so, the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). The main aim of UNESCO's "Asia-Pacific Programme of Education for All (APPEAL)" includes universalisation of primary education, eradication of illiteracy and provision of continuing education. The objective of programme is to strengthen the efforts of the Member-States of Asia-Pacific Region to eradicate illiteracy through regional co-operation. The regional programme of UNESCO (APPEAL) accords well with the objectives of our National Policy on Education 1986 and Programme of Action wherein high priority has been given to the programme of universalisation of primary education and Adult Education.

Plans to construct schools in parks of residential colonies in Delhi

*317. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have plans to construct schools in the parks located in residential colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether alternative parks will be provided in such colonies in Delhi ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of National Agency on irradiation of food stuffs

*318. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a National Monitoring Agency to deal with all aspects of irradiation of food stuffs;

(b) if so, the task of the agency and to what extent information of such an agency has helped in irradiation of food stuffs;

(c) whether some foreign countries have also been consulted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Government has recently set up a National Monitoring Agency under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to deal with all aspects of irradiated food. The functions of the agency are as under :

1. The National Monitoring Agency would give clearance for various kinds of food stuffs for irradiation, in respect of which applications for irradiation are made.
2. It would determine the maximum dosage of KGy (Kilo Gray) for food stuff to be irradiated, subject to an overall average dosage of 10 KGy (Kilo Gray).
3. It would evolve guidelines for food irradiation practices in the matter of preservation of food stuff.

4. It would recommend grant of licence to facilities for irradiation of food stuff owned by individuals or institutions.

5. It would consider any other matter connected with the use of irradiation as a means of preserving food stuff.

(a) and (d). Recommendations and guidelines of International Agencies dealing with this aspect, like the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Commission on Radiation Protection were taken into consideration, while accepting in principle the irradiation of food as a method of preservation of food.

Hindustan Shipyard Limited

*319. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. have been continuously suffering from massive losses;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) efforts made by Government to bring Hindustan Shipyard Limited out of the red ?

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

(b) The main reasons for the heavy losses suffered by Hindustan Shipyard are :

- (i) The cost-price gap in ship construction as the present pricing formula is fixed with reference to International Parity Price which is not related to cost of production.
- (ii) Huge interest burden on the cash credit being availed of because of accumulated cash losses and also on the loan portion of capital restructure of the company.
- (iii) High cost of indigenous inputs.

(iv) Long delivery time of ships being built in HSL.

(e) Efforts are in hand to have short-term and long term solutions to improve the financial position of the Shipyard. These include :

- (i) Provision of Ways and Means loan for HSL in the current financial year.
- (ii) Initiating proposal for revising the pricing formula of ships to link it with normative cost of construction.
- (iii) Processing the proposal for restructuring the capital base of the Shipyard.
- (iv) Diversification of the activities of the Shipyard into areas which are not linked to the internationally competitive sector.
- (v) The Shipyard is also making serious efforts to ensure completion and delivery of the vessels under advanced stage of construction as well as to streamline the system and procedure by introduction of scientific Inventory Management, consider Productivity linked Incentive Scheme and minimise non-productive expenditure.

[Translation]

Flood control scheme for Adhwara Group of rivers

*320. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether flood control scheme for Adhwara Group of rivers in Bihar State has been given approval and the first instalment of the sanctioned amount for the same has been given to the State Government;

(b) if so, when the work on this scheme will be started; and

(c) if not, the amount allocated and the time schedule therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Phase-I of the Flood Control Scheme for the Adhwara Group of Rivers estimated to cost Rs. 17.22 crores was considered by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission in its meeting held in May, 1986. The observations made by the Committee are yet to be complied with by the Government of Bihar.

The comments of the Ganga Flood Control Commission on Phase-II of the scheme estimated to cost Rs. 5.93 crores were sent to the State Government in May, 1986. These also are yet to be complied with by them.

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

Unauthorised occupation of railway land

*321. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of unauthorised occupation of railway land have been increasing constantly;

(b) if so, the extent of increase in such cases during the last three years;

(c) the number of persons in Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda and Lucknow who have occupied railway land in the jurisdiction of Gorakhpur Division of North Eastern Railway indicating the area of land occupied by them and since when this land has been occupied;

(d) whether Government are taking any action to get the unauthorised occupation of the land vacated; and

(e) if so, the details of action taken so far ?

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

(b) The extent of increase in the number of unauthorised occupation of railway land

during the last three years is as under :

Year	Increase
1984-85	3381 (No. of cases)
1985-86	4203
1986-87	1023 (Upto December, 1986)

(c) A statement is given below.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Action for removal of encroachments from railway land is taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Statement

(c) Station	No. of unauthorised occupants on railway land	Area of land (in Sq. Mts.)	Since when occupied
Gorakhpur	36	40,178	1967 onwards
Basti	41	359	1986
Gonda	55	334	1980
Lucknow (North Eastern Railway)	160	3,530	1969 onwards

[English]

Reservations for SCs and STs in Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh

*322. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) whether reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have repeatedly stressed to the University Grants Commission that reservations for SCs and STs have not so far been made in the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University and that the needful be done;

(b) if so, on which dates, the University Grants Commission asked the Aligarh University to make provisions for reservations for SCs and STs in the said Medical College and the results thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his reports from the year 1970-71 to 1979-81 has been urging the University Grants Commission to take necessary action to persuade the Aligarh Muslim University to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to medical courses in the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College. The University Grants Commission had addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellors of all the Central Universities on the 25th August, 1982 requesting that reservation for admission to under graduate and postgraduate seats should be made on the basis of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes, 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes candidates. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in their letter dated the 17th September, 1983 addressed to the Vice-Chancellors of all Universities urged the Universities to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as requested by the University Grants Commission in their letter referred to above. The University Grants Commission has also reported that the Commission reminded the Universities vide its letters dated the 30th May, 1983, 4th November, 1986 and

18th December, 1986. However, as per the information received from the Aligarh University, there is no reservation for any category of candidates according to the decision taken by the Academic Council of the University and that the admission is based on an All India open competitive entrance test.

It is proposed to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 to provide for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in accordance with the orders made by the Government from time to time.

Nangal-Talwara railway line in H.P.

*323. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 950 on 7 May, 1986 by the Minister of Planning re : Nangal-Talwara Railway line in Himachal Pradesh and state :

(a) whether priority has been given to the construction of Nangal-Talwara railway line in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the nature of priority given to the project;

(c) the likely date of its completion; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Following order of priority is accorded for construction of new lines:

- (a) Project linked;
- (b) Strategic;
- (c) Operational and
- (d) Developmental.

Construction of Nangal Talwara railway line comes in (d) group.

(c) and (d). Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

Conference of South East Asia Regional Bureau of International Union for Health Education

*324. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the principal suggestions made by the four-day Conference of the South East Asia Regional Bureau of the International Union for Health Education held in Madras in November, 1986 with particular reference to mother and child health programmes in the country ; and

(b) the action Government propose to take thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The main suggestion made by the Conference with particular reference to mother and child health programme in the country is that the Government should aim towards clear prioritization of services to be rendered, planning for the services based on available information experiences and technology and strengthening the educational component of the mother and child health programme and of component services, including promoting self care.

(b) Many of the suggestions of the Conference are already under implementation in the programmes for mother and child health care. However, the recommendations of this Conference would be kept in view in further refining and improving the mother and child health services.

Manufacture of helicopters

3297. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN** : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been received or sanction sought for promoting a project for manufacturing helicopters or parts thereof in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assistance to States reg : eradication of illiteracy

3298. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the financial assistance that is being given to States for eradication of illiteracy during 1986-87; and

(b) the amount that has been given to Orissa during the last three years and how much has been sanctioned for the year 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Amount sanctioned to Orissa during the last three years is as follows :

1984-85	Rs. 150.13 lakhs
1985-86	Rs. 165.13 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 68.72 lakhs

As regards 1987-88, the grant under various Schemes will be sanctioned according to the approved patterns on receipt of proposals from the Government of Orissa.

Statement

Assistance to States for eradication of illiteracy

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Grants released during 1986-87 (upto February, 1987) (Rs. in lakhs))
---------	-------------------------	--

1.	2.	3.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193.15
2.	Assam	168.48

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	367.38
4.	Gujarat	129.07
5.	Haryana	103.77
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.66
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.00
8.	Karnataka	213.40
9.	Kerala	92.57
10.	Madhya Pradesh	99.57
11.	Maharashtra	144.97
12.	Manipur	35.88
13.	Meghalaya	5.00
14.	Nagaland	40.16
15.	Orissa	68.72
16.	Punjab	16.85
17.	Rajasthan	80.17
18.	Sikkim	22.99
19.	Tamil Nadu	86.64
20.	Tripura	9.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	173.08
22.	West Bengal	39.60
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.81
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.82
25.	Chandigarh	1.92
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.23
27.	Delhi	49.19
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.95
29.	Lakshadweep	0.50
30.	Mizoram	1.50
31.	Pondicherry	1.35

TOTAL : 2188.45

Production of Coaches

3299. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the manufacture of railway coaches in coach factories for the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the actual production of coaches during the said period;

(c) the annual requirement of coaches met indigenously and through export; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set

up new coach factory during the Seventh Plan period, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The year-wise target and actual production of coaches both BG and MG, including EMUs, Metro and Export was :

Year	ICF		BEML		JESSOP	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1984-85	800	825	350	350	192	133
1985-86	825	830	300	300	151	115
1986-87	850	702*	350	288*	192	76*
(*upto Jan. 87)						

(c) The annual requirement of coaches has been met indigenously and in addition 24 coaches in 1984-85 and 45 coaches during 1986 to January 1987 have been exported.

(d) Yes, Sir. A new Rail Coach Factory is being set up at Kapurthala, Punjab, which ultimately will have a manufacturing capacity of 1000 coaches per year, when in full production.

[Translation]

Introduction of Passenger Train between Dabla and Singhana

3300. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether people of Khetri Copper project area in Jhunjhunu district have been deprived of railway facility;

(b) whether in addition to goods train, which already runs between Dabla to Singhana for Copper project, a passenger train is proposed to be introduced on this line;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide stoppage of Shekhawati Express at Nua ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. They never had this facility.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. Three pairs of trains already stop at Nua.

[English]

Estimated Budget for Festival of India in Moscow

3301. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated budget, in rupees and foreign exchange for the Festival of India in Moscow in 1987;

(b) break-up of the budget by major heads;

(c) the composition of the Organising Committee in India and in the USSR; and

(d) the main programme under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The estimated budget for the Festival of India in USSR is Rs. 16.00 crores of which Rs. 100 lakhs approx. will be required in foreign exchange.

(b) the break-up of the budget by major heads is as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Inaugural Event	100.00
(ii) Performing Arts	400.00
(iii) Exhibitions	492.00
(iv) Seminars	12.00
(v) Sports activities	46.00
(vi) Youth	75.00
(vii) Films	250.00
(viii) Publicity/publications	145.00
(ix) Contingencies, Visit of experts/officials posts	80.00
Total : Rs.	1600.00

(c) The list of the members of the two Organising Committees is given in the statements I and II below.

(d) The main programmes under the Festival of India in USSR will comprise of Inaugural event, Performing Arts, Exhibitions, Seminars, Sports activities, Youth Programmes, Film Festivals, Festivals of National cuisine etc.

Statement I

Constitution of the National Organising Committee for Festival of India in USSR and for Festival of the USSR in India

1. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao
—Chairman
Union Minister for Human Resource Development
2. Prof. Nurul Hasan
Governor, West Bengal
3. Shrimati Krishna Sahi
Minister of State for Education and Culture

4. Shri T. N. Kaul
Indian Ambassador in USSR
5. Shrimati Pupul Jayakar
Advisor to the Prime Minister on Heritage and Cultural Resources
6. Shri Mohd. Yunus
Chairman
Trade Fair Authority of India
7. Shri H. Y. Sharada Prasad
Information Advisor to the Prime Minister
8. Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali
9. Prof. Sankho Chaudhury
Chairman, Lalit Kala Academy
10. Dr. Narayana Menon
Chairman, Sangeet Natak Akademi
11. Dr. D. P. Chattopadhyaya
Chairman, Indian Council of Philosophical Research
12. Dr. (Mrs) Kamla Chaudhury
13. Shrimati Sheila Dhar
14. Prof. P. N. Srivastava
Vice-Chancellor,
Jawaharlal Nehru University
15. Dr. Lokesh Chandra
Director, International Academy of Indian Culture
16. Dr. Prem Lata Sharma
Vice-Chairman,
Indira Kala Sangeet Vidyalaya
17. Finance Secretary
18. Secretary, External Affairs
19. Secretary, Education
20. Secretary, Information and Broadcasting
21. Secretary, Civil Aviation
22. Secretary, Science and Technology
23. Secretary, Textiles
24. Secretary, Culture
25. Secretary,
Indira Gandhi National Centre
26. Secretary, Tourism

27. Director General,
Indian Council for Cultural Re-
lations
28. Executive Director
National Institute of Design
29. Director General
Festival of India
— Member Secretary

Statement II

Organising Committee for the 'Festival of India' in the USSR and the Festival of USSR' in India

1. Zakharov Vasily Georgivich
President of the Organising Com-
mittee, Minister of Culture of
USSR
2. Ivanov Georgy Alexanderovich
Deputy President of the Organising
Committee, Deputy Minister of
Culture of USSR
3. Alexandrov Vladimir Georgivich
Secretary of the Organising Com-
mittee, Deputy Chief of the Charter
of Home Services, Ministry of
Culture, USSR
4. Adomaitis Alvinas Stasevich
Deputy Minister of Light Industry
of USSR
5. Bavrin Yevgeny Pavlovich
Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade
of USSR
6. Belov Artur Nikolaivich
Deputy Minister of higher and
Secretary Special Education, USSR
7. Belostotsky Alexander Yakovlevich,
Deputy General Director of All
Union Society "Mezhdunarodnaya
Kniga"
8. Borisov Nikolai Nikolaivich
Member of the USSR State Com-
mittee for Science and Technology
9. Bugaev Igor Borisovich
Deputy President of the Executive
Committee of Moscow Soviet
(of Working People's Deputies)
10. Bichkov Victor Grigorevich
Deputy Minister of Trade USSR

11. Baganov Feodor Mikhailovich
Chief of the Main Archives in the
Council of Ministers of the USSR
12. Garetsky Nikolai Victorovich
Deputy Minister of Finance of the
USSR
13. Grenkov Vladimir Fedorovich
Head of the Deptt. of Foreign
Relations of the Ministry of Culture
of the USSR
14. Yevstafeev Alexander Petrovich
Deputy Chairman of Gosteleradio
of the USSR
15. Zhuravleva Marina Illinichna
Deputy Minister of Education,
USSR
16. Zakharov Valery Pavlovich
Deputy Chairman of the Managing
Board of All-Russian Theatrical
Society
17. Ivanov Yevgeny Ivanovich
Deputy General Director of TASS
(Telegraph Agency of the Soviet
Union)
18. Ivanko Sergei Sergeivich
First Deputy Chairman of the
Agency of News Press ("APS")
(NOVOSTI)
19. Kopting Valentin Afanaseevich
Vice President of the Academy of
Sciences of the USSR
20. Korozkin Ivan Petrovich
Deputy Chairman of the State
Committee for Publishing
21. Kostikov Pyotr Kuzmich
Deputy Chairman of the State
Committee for Films of the USSR
22. Kotovskaya Melitina Petrovna
Director of the All-Union Scientific
Research Institute for the Study
of Arts, Ministry of Culture,
USSR
23. Kapitsa Mikhail Stepanovich
Deputy Minister of External Affairs,
USSR
24. Kosheleva Lidiya Fedorovna
Secretary of the Committee of
Soviet Women

25. Kudriyavtsev Alexander Petrovich
Secretary of the Managing Board
of the Union of Architects of
USSR
26. Kuznetsov Felix Feodosevich
Secretary of the Managing Board
of the Writer's Union of USSR
27. Lebedev Valentin Phillipavich
Deputy Chairman of the State
Committee Tourists of USSR
28. Mosseev Rafail Najipovich
Secretary of the Managing Board
of the Journalist's Union of USSR
29. Mukhametshin Farit Mubarakshovich
Deputy Chairman of the Committee
of Youth Organisations of the
USSR
30. Novikov Alexander Ivanovich
Secretary of the Party Committee
of Ministry of Culture, USSR
31. Ogorodova Tatyana Sergeivna
Secretary of the Central Committee
of Trade Unions Workers (for
Culture)
32. Russak Nikolai Ivanovich
Deputy Chairman of the State
Committee for Sports in USSR
33. Salakhov Tair Taimurovich
First Secretary of the Managing
Board of Artist's Unions of USSR
34. Smirnov Nikolai Grigorevich
Deputy Minister for Inland Water
Transport of Russian Soviet
Federative Socialist Republic
35. Sorokin Boris Vladimirovich
First Deputy Minister of Local
Industry of Russian Soviet Federa-
tive Socialist Republic
36. Fedosov Vladimir Ivanovich
Secretary of the Central Committee
of Leninist Young League of the
Soviet Union
37. Phillipov Nikolai Dmitrievich
Deputy Chairman of the Presidium
of the Trust of Industrial Enterprises
38. Shmakov
Deputy Minister for Health and
Care, USSR

39. Chelishev Yevgeny Petrovich
Associate Member of the Academy
of Sciences, Vice-President of the
Society for Indo-Soviet Friendship
40. Eshpai Anderi Yakovlevich
Secretary of the Managing Board
of the Composer's Unions of USSR
41. Inaev Gennady Ivanovich
Deputy Chairman of the Presidium
of the Union of Societies for
Friendship with Foreign Countries
42. Yarikov Feodor Fedorovich
Cultural Counsellor, Embassy of
the USSR in India.

Scheme of Integrated Education for disabled

3302. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name of agency which was initially entrusted with the job of launching the scheme of Integrated Education for the disabled;

(b) whether it is a fact that this scheme is one of the features of New Education Policy;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement this scheme in different states; and

(d) the financial assistance to be given to each State for launching this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) :
(a) The scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children was initially implemented by the Department of Social Welfare, Government of India.

(b) The National Policy on Education—1986 has emphasised the need to make available educational facilities and attendant facilities to the handicapped.

(c) The scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Children is already being implemented in 14 States and 2 Union Territories. After the new Policy, the

scheme is being further strengthened and expanded. The remaining States/Union Territories are also being persuaded to implement this scheme.

(d) 100 per cent financial assistance is given to States/Union Territories for identified measures under this scheme.

Merger of Vayudoot with Air India/ Indian Airlines

3303. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
SHRI D. L. BAITHA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to amalgamate Vayudoot with Air India/Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Operation of Calcutta Metro

3304. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Metro Railway at Calcutta is operating for 6 to 8 hours in a day;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the percentage of commuters travelling by Calcutta Metro during the working days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). On Esplanade-Tollyganj Section Metro services operate from 8 00 hrs. to 21.33 hrs. on all days except Sunday. On the Dum Dum-Belgachia Section, the service is from 10.00 hrs. to 17.30 hrs. from Monday to Friday and upto 13.00 hrs. on Saturday. This matches the demand.

(c) The percentage figure is not maintained by Railways.

[Translation]

Retiring Rooms for Porters at Gwalior and Nagpur railway stations

3305. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of retiring rooms for licensed porters working at Gwalior and Nagpur stations on the Central Railway has been included in the works programme of 1987-88;

(b) if so, the cost of construction of these retiring-rooms at each of these two places, separately; and

(c) the time by which these retiring rooms will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Construction of rest shelters for licensed porters at Gwalior and Nagpur stations on the Central Railway has been included in the works programme of 1987-88.

(b) The cost of construction is as under :

(i) Nagpur —Rs. 3 63 lakhs

(ii) Gwalior —Rs. 2 92 lakhs

(c) The work is likely to be completed in 1988-89.

[English]

Suggestions by Indian Science Congress

3306. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Science Congress Association has suggested for replacing one dimensional approach to family planning by multi-dimensional social engineering

strategy to achieve the goal of zero population growth by 2000 AD; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). At the 74th session of the Indian Science Congress Association, the General President of the Association and Convenor of the Committee on Science and Economic Development, made references to the problems of increasing population of the country. No multi-dimensional social engineering strategy has been suggested by them. However, a reference has been made to the Health Ministry's draft strategy which gives family planning the broadest possible dimensions of social engineering. The suggestions given at the Congress form part of our strategy.

Voluntary organisations working for education of tribals in Bihar

3307. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any voluntary organisations are working in the tribal belt of Bihar to promote education programmes for tribals;

(b) if so, the names of the organisations with the details and the assistance given by Government to these agencies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). Some voluntary organisations working in the tribal belt of Bihar have been given assistance to promote education programmes for tribals under various Schemes, viz. (i) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education; (ii) Non-formal Education Scheme and ECE Schemes; and (iii) Scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies of all-India character for educational programmes for tribals in Bihar. A statement is given below.

Statement

(i) Expected beneficiaries of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Bihar during 1984-85, 1985-86 & 1986-87 out of the assistance given under the "Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education"

Sl. No.	Name of voluntary Agency	Amount sanctioned Rs.	Amount paid Rs.	No of AECs	Expected S. T. beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1984-85					
1.	Nehru Seva Sadan, Muzaffarpur.	83,000/-	60,000/-	30	112
2.	Xaviers Institute of Social Services, Ranchi.	1,64,400/-	1,20,000/-	60	...
		2,47,400/-	1,80,000/-	90	112

1	2	3	4	5	6
1985-86					
B					
1.	Bihar State Sanyukta Sadachar Samiti, Patna.	1,64,400/-	1,20,000/-	60	3
2.	St. Ignatius High School, Ranchi.	82,200/-	60,000/-	30	204
3.	Bhagwan Pustakalaya, Bhagalpur.	2,85,300/-	2,00,000/-	100	305
4.	Bihar Sanskritik Vidyapeeth, Patna.	2,84,500/-	2,00,000/-	100	..
5.	Bihar Jan Uthan Parishad, Patna.	83,000/-	60,000/-	30	3
		8,99,400/-	6,40,000/-	320	515

1986-87

1.	Prakritik Arogyashram, Nagaland.	2,84,500/-	2,00,000/-	100	...
2.	Arraha Samaj Kalyan Sangh, Bhojpur.	83,000/-	60,000/-	30	...
3.	Mahila Vidya Kendra, Muzaffarpur.	47,185/-	30,000/-	15	200
4.	Indira Gandhi Samaj Seva Ashram, Patna.	83,000/-	60,000/-	30	...
5.	Samaj Kalyan Sangh, Samastipur.	83,000/-	60,000/-	30	...
		5,80,685/-	4,10,000/-	205	200

ii) Grants under Non-formal Education Scheme and FCE Schemes were released to the following voluntary organisations in Bihar working in the field of education during 1985-86 to promote education amongst the disadvantaged sections in rural/tribal/backward areas of the State :

Scheme	Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount released Rs.
1	2	3	4
NFE	1.	Prakritik Arogyashram, Rajgir, Nalanda	31,725/-
	2.	Mahila Shishu Kalyan Pratishthan, V & P Ekangarsarai, Nalanda.	4,837/-

1	2	3	4
ECE	3.	Sarvodaya Ashram, Ranipatra, Purnia.	31,725/-
	4.	Swablamban Siksha Kendra, Patna.	50,792/-
	5.	Ramghini Samaj Kalyan Kendra, Fatehabad, Muzaffarpur.	37,950/-
	6.	Akhil Bhartiya Vidya Parishad, Patna.	30,238/-
	7.	Rajendra Siksha & Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Sitamarhi.	33,550/-

(iii) Grant given to the voluntary agencies of All-India character for Educational Programme for tribals in Bihar by the Ministry of Welfare.

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(Amount in Rupees)				
1.	Nikhil Bharat Banabasi Panchayat H.Q. Jhargram, Distt. Midnapore (W. B.).	1,75,422/-	...	...
2.	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Society, Jamshedpur.	60,876/-	91,820/-	1,08,539/-

New railway lines in Kerala

3308. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of all the new railway lines suggested by the Government of Kerala during the past three years;

(b) whether any of these lines have been approved for survey/construction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). Position in respect of new rail lines suggested by Kerala Government from time to time is as under :

(i) Construction of following new lines have been approved :

- i) Ernakulam-Alleppey (57 Kms.)
- ii) Alleppey-Kayankullam (43 kms.)
- iii) Trichur-Guruvayur (24 kms.)

(ii) Surveys for following new lines have been completed but these have not been approved for construction.

- i) Kuttipuram-Guruvayur (32 Kms.)
- ii) Cochin-Bodinayakkanur (127 Kms.) and conversion of Bodinayakkanur-Madurai M. G. line.

(iii) Survey has been taken up for doubling between Chengannur/Kayankullam and Trivendrum as also for alternative route via Kottakarare to determine financial and operational implications.

Subarnarekha multipurpose project

3309. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the completion of Subarnarekha Inter-State multipurpose project;

(b) the extent of benefit likely to be made available to the State of Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar on completion of the projects;

(c) how many villages have submerged or are going to be submerged on execution of the above project; and

(d) the progress made in the completion of the above project ?

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

(a) The project is targetted for completion by 1993-94.

(b) The project envisages irrigation to a total area of 2.5 lakh hectares, in addition to water supply and flood control benefits.

(c) Out of 167 villages likely be affected, 41 villages will be fully submerged.

(d) One-third of the project work has been completed.

Adverse effect of Herangi and Hemavati dams on Tamil Nadu

3310. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government has obtained permission for construction of Hemavati and Herangi dams across Cauvery;

(b) if not, whether Union Government have taken any steps so far in order to stop the projects;

(c) whether Government are aware that lower riparian State of Tamil Nadu and its irrigation potential is being affected by the construction of these dams across Cauvery; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard in order to stop further construction of dams ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The clearance of the project is held up for want of inter-State agreement.

News-item captioned 'training in Ghost Hospital'

**3311. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Statesman dated 15 February, 1987 wherein it has been stated that training to students is given in the Ghost Hospital in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Government have seen the news-item appearing in the Statesman of February 15, 1987 in which it has been alleged that the Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital which is required to provide clinical training for students of University College of Medical Sciences lacks adequate infrastructural facilities and there is apprehension that the degrees issued at the end of the course may not be recognised by the Medical Council of India.

The Delhi Administration has reported that arrangement exist for clinical teaching at Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital and efficient OPD services, minor operation theaters and other supportive service facilities are already available. The Apex Committee comprising representatives of Delhi Administrations, University of Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have taken steps to ensure that additional clinical facilities required for 3rd year students are made available from

1st July, 1987. A Committee has been formed to monitor the day to day progress in establishing additional infrastructural facilities in the Hospital.

The question of recognition of the MBBS degrees on a continuing basis granted by the Delhi University in respect of the students being trained at the University College of Medical Sciences will be considered after an inspection is carried out by the Medical Council of India in due course.

Seizure of idols and Antiques

3312. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

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

(a) the details of seizures of ancient idols and rare antiques in different parts of the country during the last one year, State-wise; and

(b) whether any gangs engaged in illegal trade of rare antiques were apprehended and prosecuted during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

Scripts discovered in Guntur district (Andhra Pradesh)

3313. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four ancient inscriptions and script dating back to 14th Century A. D. have recently been discovered in and around Vinukonda town in Guntur district (Andhra Pradesh);

(b) whether it is also a fact that inscriptions were also discovered in Sree Narasimhaswamy temple on the outskirts of the town dating back to 1477 A. D.

(c) whether there are structures in this area which reflect the famous Vijayanagar architecture; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to develop this area and the adjoining areas of Karnataka as tourist centres ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) As per available information, only to inscriptions have been discovered at Vinukonda, district Guntur (Andhra Pradesh)

(b) The inscription in the Narsimhaswamy temple at Vinukonda was noticed as early as 1913.

(c) The area is proposed to be explored by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(d) The question does not arise at the present stage.

Steps to popularise Hindi in non-Hindi States

3314. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps taken recently to popularise Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States and the results achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : A statement is given below.

Statement

Popularise Hindi in non-Hindi States

The Department of Education of the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been implementing various programmes/schemes for promotion of Hindi in non-Hindi

speaking States/U. Ts., some directly and some through two Subordinate offices and one autonomous body and their branches/centres in Guwahati, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad. These Programmes/Schemes and their achievements are given as under :—

1. Appointed about 500 Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States/ U. Ts.

2. Establishment of 19 Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking States/ States with 100% Central assistance.

3. Financial assistance to 145 Voluntary Hindi Organisations in India including non-Hindi States for running of Hindi teaching classes, conducting courses in Hindi typing and shorthand, establishment/running of Hindi libraries and reading rooms, purchase of Hindi books and periodicals, publication of Hindi books, journals and magazines, conducting Hindi examinations instituting prizes, organisation of objective conventions, book exhibitions, Sammelans, Seminars etc.

4. Teaching of Hindi through correspondence courses, 1,93,000 students with approximately 6000 from Tamilnadu alone were benefitted.

5. Preparation and publication of teaching material, like Primers, Grammars records/cassettes for teaching Hindi through medium of English, Tamils Malayalam have also been prepared. A basic Grammar of Modern Hindi in English for use of non-Hindi students has been published.

6. Extensions Programmes were organised for Hindi students, Hindi writers, Hindi scholars and research students of the non-Hindi speaking areas. 88 workshops for neo-Hindi writers of regional languages were organised. Study tours of Hindi students of non-Hindi speaking areas, lectures tours, professors of Hindi in Hindi speaking and non-Hindi speaking areas are also arranged.

7. 243 Prizes to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi Speaking Areas worth Rs. 2500/— each have been awarded.

8. 284 Travel Grants to Research Scholars of the non-Hindi speaking areas to

visit Hindi speaking areas in connection with their research work have been disbursed.

9. Three Symposia to discuss Hindi literature have been organised in Non-Hindi speaking States.

10. Hindi examinations conducted by 16 voluntary Hindi Organisations in non-Hindi speaking areas, have been recognised.

11. 142 Exhibitions of Hindi books have been held in the country including Non-Hindi speaking areas for boosting the sale of Hindi books of Central Hindi Directorate/ Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology and Hindi Granth Academies.

12. Purchase and free distributions of 8 lakh Hindi books in foreign countries and India including Non-Hindi areas.

13. Hindi-based 13 bilingual and 12 trilingual dictionaries have been prepared/published by Central Hindi Directorate. Bharatiya Bhasha Kosh with equivalents in other 13 Indian Languages given in Devnagari script with 5000 entries has been published.

14. Kendriya Hindi Sansthan conducted 18 different types of courses during 1985-86 for training and orientation of 1669 teachers.

15. Language Laboratories and Audio Visual Unit of Kendriya Hindi Sansthan has prepared lessons for teaching Hindi, pronunciations to Manipuri speakers during 1985-86. Preparation of cassette kits has been undertaken for training the school children of Nagaland and Mizoram in reading and comparison of Hindi.

16. During 1985-86 Kendriya Hindi Sansthan distributed 80 Hindi books (300 copies of each) focussing on national themes to schools in tribal areas situated in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunchal Pradesh, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ladhak, Goa and Orissa etc.

17. With a view to encourage study of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States/UTs, 2500 scholarships were allocated among various non-Hindi speaking States/UTs.

Nutritional status in rural areas

3315. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nutritional status in rural areas is not satisfactory on account of high prices and non-availability of common fruits and vegetables due to exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and remedial steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Poor nutritional status in the people is due to many interacting factors. The main cause remains as the inadequate intake of energy giving foods. In the average Indian Diets, 75-80 per cent of the total energy intake is provided by cereals while the remaining 20-25 per cent through pulses, vegetables, fruits, milk and milk products etc. The effect of fluctuation of prices and extent of availability of fruits and vegetables per se on the nutritional status of the people is difficult to study.

In rural dietaries, the consumption of seasonal fruits is very low and depends on their availability and as such not found as a routine item in their diet. The effect of fluctuation of prices of fruits on their usual consumption and its impact on nutritional states is difficult to study and arrive at.

Specific programme to improve the nutrition and health status of the population launched by the Union Government and the State Governments are as under :

1. Prophylaxis programme against blindness due to Vitamin-A deficiency.
2. Prophylaxis programme to prevent nutritional anaemia in mothers and children.
3. Goitre Control Programme.
4. Integrated Child Development Service Scheme.
5. Special Nutrition Programme.
6. Balwadi Nutrition Programme.
7. Mid-day meal Programme.

Agreements for Development of Ports in Andhra Pradesh

3316. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some agreements with foreign countries have been entered into to finance various ports in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount to be given by these countries for the purpose ; and

(c) the number and names of the ports to be so developed ?

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

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

Cuts in Funds for Development of Children

3317. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Nations International Children Emergency Fund has expressed its concern over the cuts by Governments in the fund for development of children in its report titled "The World's Children Report 1987";

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

(c) the efforts proposed to be made in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The Government is making efforts not only to sustain the level of programmes for the development of children but also improving them wherever possible.

**Negotiations with All India Kendriya
Vidyalaya Teachers Association**

**3318. SHRI SRIHARI RAO :
CH. RAHIM KHAN :
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :**

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

(a) whether there has been any progress in the negotiations between Government and All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association on the demands submitted by the Association;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached; and

(c) if not, the main points of differences that remain to be resolved ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). According to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Recognition of Associations) Rules and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan JCM Scheme, the demands of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Employees' Associations are required to be discussed in the staff Council of JCM only. The formulation of this Council has been stayed by the Delhi High Court on a writ petition filed by All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association. Calcutta High Court has restrained the Sangathan from participating in any discussion with any Association without granting de jure recognition to All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association. The issue of granting de jure recognition to All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association is subjudice.

National water grid system

**3319. SHRI GOPALAKRISHNA
THOTA :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :**

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a suggestion for launching of a national water

grid system so that the problem of famine in vast areas of the country and floods in other areas of the country could be tackled; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARNAND) : (a) and (b). Proposals for linking the various river systems have been made from time to time and the broad techno-economic aspects of the proposals have been examined. Keeping in view the national perspective for water resources development outlined in 1980, studies with regard to interlinking of peninsular rivers have been taken up.

**Irrigation charges for flow irrigation
and lift irrigation**

**3320. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-
SWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the irrigation charges in respect of flow irrigation and lift irrigation, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have any proposal for the reduction of the big gap between the charges under flow and lift irrigation systems ;

(c) the details of suggestions given by the Union Government to the States on these lines; and

(d) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d). The National Conference of Irrigation and Water Resources Ministers of States and Union Territories held in July, 1986 has recommended, *inter-alia*, that efforts should be made to rationalise water rates for flow and lift irrigation schemes. The matter is being pursued with the State authorities.

Statement

Water rates in various States (Rs. per hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sugarcane		Paddy		Wheat		Dry Crop	
		Lift	Flow	Lift	Flow	Lift	Flow	Lift	Flow
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	79.07	123.55	39.54	...	...	98.84	19.77
2.	Bihar ¹	182.85	157.65	103.78	89.45	79.07	51.15	79.07	55.35
3.	Gujarat	415.13	830.00	55.00	110.00	55.00	110.00	110.06 (Jeera)	200.00
4.	Haryana ²	42.01	84.01	37.07	74.13	22.24	44.48	24.71	49.42
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ³	...	20.09	51.40	20.09	...	10.82	...	7.73
6.	Karnataka	...	494.22	...	86.49	...	74.13	...	44.48
7.	Kerala ⁴	...	...	55.50	99.04	...	...	...	...
8.	Madhya Pradesh	197.68	296.52	118.61	59.31	39.54	(i) 92.66 (ii) 61.78 (local) (hybrid variety)	39.54	49.42
9.	Maharashtra	660.28	750.00	37.51	50.00	57.52	75.00	112.55	150.00
10.	Orissa	266.87	100.00	71.16	39.54	88.96	32.12	29.65	11.12
11.	Punjab ⁵	40.77	81.54	24.09	48.18	16.90	28.89	15.74	31.51
12.	Rajasthan	49.42	143.32	34.59	98.84	25.95	74.13	19.77	51.89
13.	Tamil Nadu	...	63.01	...	42.01	...	33.36	...	33.36
14.	Uttar Pradesh ⁶	98.84	237.23	59.30	143.32	59.30	143.32	44.48	...
15.	West Bengal	...	...	...	37.07	...	49.42	...	123.55

¹Flow rates for Perennial Canals²For Western Jamuna Canal (W. J. C.)³For Jammu Region⁴For Travancore-Cochin area⁵For Sirhind Canal⁶Flow rates as applicable to some Canal Systems.

[Translation]

**Stadia for Sports Promotion in
Uttar Pradesh**

3321. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to build stadia to promote sports in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the places where stadia are to be built in the next two years;

(c) whether Government propose to build a stadium for sports in Azamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). 'Sports' being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to create sports infrastructure in its area. However, under the scheme of grants to State Sports Councils etc., operated by the Department, the efforts of the State Government are supplemented by extending financial assistance on sharing basis for construction of sports stadia/indoor stadia subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in respect of each case. During the year 1986-87, Central Government have released an amount of Rs. 135.87 lakhs for construction of 32 sports stadia/swimming pools/indoor stadia in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Question does not arise.

Rampur-Haldwani Railway Line

3322. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the funds likely to be provided in 1987-88 for the construction of Rampur-Haldwani broad gauge line;

(b) whether the funds provided for this purpose in 1986-87 have been utilised fully; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to ensure full utilisation of funds provided for 1987-88 ?

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

(b) Full funds could not be spent in 1986-87 due to non-receipt of some materials.

(c) Advance action is being taken to ensure receipt of all materials now required.

Delay in goods transportation

3323. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of goods transported by Railways during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) whether it is a fact that the transportation of goods is delayed due to stoppage of wagons on intermediary stations;

(c) if so, the concrete steps being taken by the Railways to overcome such delay;

(d) whether Railways pay any compensation to the concerned parties for the loss suffered by them due to such delay; and

(e) if so, the mode of payment and if not, reasons therefor ?

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

Years	Goods Traffic Transported (in Million Tonnes)	
	Revenue Earn- ing Traffic	Total (includ- ing Non- Revenue)
1984-85	236.4	264.8
1985-86	258.5	286.4
1986-87 (Upto January' 87)	224.5	248.1 (Provisional)

(b) No, except in exceptional and rare cases.

(c) The movement of traffic is intensively monitored to push wagons/train loads to destination expeditiously to ensure timely arrival.

(d) The compensation is paid when perishable goods are damaged due to delay in transit and claims preferred by the consignor/consignee are admissible under the provisions of the Indian Railways Act.

(e) The payment is made either by cheque or by Station pay order.

[English]

Separate Suburban Railway Division

3324. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to create a separate Railway Suburban Division for Bombay;

(b) if so, when it is to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In Bombay area, the suburban and non-suburban railway services jointly share, to a large extent, the net-work of track, signalling and telecommunication and other infrastructure. Consequently, it is desirable to have them under a common and integrated control. This is being achieved in the existing organisational set up on the Western and Central Railways in Bombay area which is not proposed to be disturbed.

Problems of residents of down stream of Kanva reservoir

3325. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Engineers of the Central Water Commission were deputed to find out solution to the problems of people living in down stream of Kanva reservoir;

(b) whether any solution has been found; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Financial assistance for widening and improving Gajuwaka-Anakapalle Road in Andhra Pradesh

3326. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for providing assistance for widening and improving the road from Gajuwaka near Visakhapatnam to Anakapalle for providing the necessary facilities for increasing traffic to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had been requesting Union Government in this regard for the last two years;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether Government sanctioned any fund for any other roads in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years; and

(e) if so, the year-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The present road from Visakhapatnam to Anakapally section of NH-5 is already a two-lane road in fair condition. The State Government had informed in November 1982 that the traffic in this section had increased due to the setting up of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and that this section requires four-laning. They requested this Ministry to take up the issue of bearing the

cost of widening to four-lanes by the Ministry of Steel as this facility was necessitated by the Steel Plant. On this, certain further information regarding the pattern of traffic etc. was called for from the State. This is still awaited.

(d) and (e). Works amounting to Rs. 653.71 lakhs and Rs. 3530.00 lakhs have been sanctioned on National Highways during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively.

[Translation]

Proposal for opening a college in Najafgarh area

3327. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while there are a number of senior secondary schools in rural areas of Delhi there is no college in those areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that boys of Najafgarh rural area find it difficult to get admissions in colleges situated in urban areas of Delhi;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to open a college in rural areas near Najafgarh; and

(d) if so, the time by which it will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d). The proposal of Delhi Administration to open two new Colleges, one in the West Delhi and the other in the Trans-Yamuna Area, during 1985-86, has been approved subject to the condition that the Administration has necessary funds to meet the expenditure involved. They will provide facilities for higher education in these areas.

[English]

Promotion to officers in Railways

3328. PROF. M. R. HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Railway Board directive dated 31 December, 1985 that all Central Service officers belonging to Group 'A' Service be given priority for promotion to Senior Scale after three years of service, has been violated in the case of IRAS and IRPS officers of Northern Railway recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Existing instructions in respect of consideration of Group 'A' Junior Scale officers, who have completed three years of service, for posting in Senior Scale have not been violated and Junior Scale officers are being promoted on occurrence of vacancies and on becoming eligible.

Dutch Agency's interest in collecting Farakka Barrage Raw Data

3329. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dutch Government Agency in India is interested in collecting Farakka Barrage Raw Data from Government and other sources; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Causes of Blindness among children

3330. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government regarding the causes of the blindness among children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether reasons have been found that children who go blind every year

in the country are often victims of non-essential drugs; and

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

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

(b) A collaborative study on Blindness was conducted by I.C.M.R. in 1972-74. An estimated 2 lakh Children were blind in our country. Trachoma, malnutrition and infection were found to be responsible for majority of cases of blindness in children. Congenital conditions and trauma also add up significant number. Small pox had blinded a large number of children in the past.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Hindi Assistants in Railways

3331. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no Hindi Assistant Cadre in the Railways (in all department and various Zonal Railway);

(b) whether there is no promotional channel for Hindi Assistant in Railways; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to streamline the services of Hindi Assistants in the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Cadre of Hindi Assistants exists in all zonal railways, divisions, production units and in other attached offices.

(b) Promotional avenues also exist for Hindi Assistants. For example, Hindi Assistants have opportunities to rise upto the post of Hindi Officer (Senior Scale).

(c) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Irrigation projects of Maharashtra pending clearance

3332. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the irrigation projects of Maharashtra which are pending and since when these are pending and the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the efforts made in this regard so far and at which level the efforts have been made ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). The Warna Project has been techno-economically appraised and a note for Left Bank Canal Project of Girna Dam is under finalisation. Apart from these six more irrigation schemes received after September, 1986 are under examination. These are Bawanthadi, Koyna Krishna Lift Scheme, Wan. Sambarkund, Ner Tank and Deogad Projects.

[English]

Catering in Railways

3333. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the rates of the food served in aluminium foils and that in thallis (serving plates) to passengers, by the Railways; and

(b) the rates at which packets of aluminium foils and food served in thallis (serving plates) were purchased by the Railways during the period from 1984 to 1986, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The price of standard thali meal in trains is Rs. 5/- for vegetarian and Rs. 6.50 for non-vegetarian. The price of standard casserole

meal is Rs. 6/- for vegetarian and Rs. 7/- for non-vegetarian.

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

Constitution of a Committee on Hindi

3334 SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted a Committee on Hindi;

(b) if so, its terms of reference;

(c) whether there was any opposition to the constitution of the Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Article 351 made it obligatory on the part of the Union Government to promote the spread and development of the Hindi Language. In this context, the terms of reference of the constituted committee are (a) to review the steps taken by the Government so far and to examine their adequacy ; and (b) to suggest measures for the promotion of Hindi as also for the improvement of organisations established by the Government for the promotion and development of Hindi.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Vayudoot services for Gujarat

3335. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flights of Vayudoot operating in Gujarat presently;

(b) the plans for expansion in the next three years ; and

(c) the names of airports in Gujarat where Vayudoot is operating at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Vayudoot is, at present, operating 32 flights a week to Gujarat.

(b) Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operation, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Dwarka, in the State of Gujarat, during the current plan period.

(c) The names of the airports in Gujarat from where Vayudoot is operating are as follows :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Kandla | 4. Surat |
| 2. Porbandar | 5. Bhavnagar |
| 3. Keshod | 6. Ahmedabad |

AIR accidents

3336. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of plane-accidents that took place during 1985-87;

(b) the number of victims of these accidents and the amount of compensation paid; and

(c) what were the reasons for these accidents and the steps taken to avert such accidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) There were 33 notifiable aircraft accidents from 1.1.85 to 26.2.87.

(b) 337 persons died and 6 persons received serious injuries in these accidents. Compensation amounting to Rs. 5.45 crores has been paid upto 13th February, 1987.

(c) These accidents were due to (i) mechanical (ii) operational (iii) personal factors and one due to bomb explosion. To avoid accidents in future, Steps taken include implementation of safety recommendations made in the investigation reports, dissemination of safety information by issuing Air Safety Circulars/Bulletins to the aviation industry and continued monitoring of incidents which occur during the operation of aircraft.

[Translation]

Night landing facility at Ranchi Airport

3337. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1481 on 13 November, 1986 regarding night landing facilities at Ranchi Airport and state :

(a) whether the work relating to the New Terminal building and night landing facility at Ranchi Airport has since been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Work on the new terminal building has since been completed. The building is likely to be commissioned by the end of March, 1987. The work relating to laying of cables for high intensity runway lights and 3-Bar Visual Approach Slope Indicator System has also been completed and only fittings are required to be fixed. Fittings will be provided before inauguration of the terminal building.

[English]

Multi-drug treatment of leprosy

3338. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend the programme of multi-drug treatment of leprosy;

(b) if so, the total number of districts covered by multi-drug treatment; and

(c) the details of the amount provided in the Seventh Plan for the eradication of leprosy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Multi drug Therapy is being introduced in a phased manner.

(b) 16 districts have already been brought under MDT and 23 additional districts are being covered under MDT during 1986-87.

(c) Rs. 6500.00 lakhs have been tentatively provided in the 7th Plan. Actual expenditure/provision so far is as under :

1.	1985-86	—	Rs. 1390.00 lakhs
2.	1986-87	—	Rs. 1400.00 lakhs
3.	1987-88	—	Rs. 1700.00 lakhs

Harmful effects of aspirin products on children

3339. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Nigeria is banning all aspirin products for children because of the incidence of Reye's Syndrome;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made into this to know the effect of aspirin products on children in our country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government also propose to ban aspirin products particularly for children in our country also ?

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

KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the reported adverse interactions of Aspirin in children suffering from viral fever namely Reye's Syndrome. These findings had emanated from countries abroad. The exact cause-effect relationship between intake of Aspirin/Salicylates and causation of Reyes' Syndrome is however not yet established in the opinion of the Indian experts.

(c) In the light of the reported side effects, the Government has already directed the drug manufacturers marketing Aspirin and other salicylate preparations in the country to incorporate a box warning "Not to be used in children below 12 years of age except under medical Advice" on the carton and strip-pack.

[Translation]

Laheria Sarai-Kusheshwar Madhubani-Singhia railway line

3340. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether people are making a demand to construct a railway line from Laheria Sarai to Kusheshwar via Bhogiyara, Madhubani, Baheri, Pokhram and Singhia;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to start the construction work of this railway line soon ?

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

(b) and (c). There is no proposal for construction of this line, at present.

[English]

Control on polytechnic and engineering diploma institutions

3341. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Engineering Diploma holders who have either been unemployed or have not been able to get regular employment; and

(b) whether the Union Government propose to bring forward a bill for restriction and control of the polytechnic and engineering diploma institutions in the country ?

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

(b) There is a proposal to vest the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) with statutory powers which will make it possible for the AICTE to curb the unnecessary growth and ensure proper control of all Technical Institutions including Polytechnics and Engineering Diploma institutions in the country.

Vaccine for Japanese Encephalitis and immunisation programme

3342. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Virology has successfully developed a vaccine against the deadly Japanese Encephalitis disease;

(b) whether Government propose to immunise the programme in endemic areas in the coming months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The National Institute of Virology of the Indian Council of Medical Research is developing an appropriate vaccine for immunizing the pig population which would break the link and this may help in controlling the spread of the virus to humans. However, a mouse brain vaccine against Japanese Encephalitis has been developed by the Central Research Institute,

Kasauli with Japanese assistance. The vaccine has been successfully standardised and freeze dried. It will be available for use after completion of the final quality control tests and evaluation of its safety and efficiency in field conditions.

The role of vaccine as preventive measure is limited according to experts and therefore, it would be difficult to launch a mass immunisation programme.

Report on 'feed back' Re : admission to Navodaya Vidyalayas

3343. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received 'feed back' reports relating to admissions to Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) whether the policy in respect of admissions has been followed uniformly throughout the country; and

(c) if not, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Nominations on Governing body of Delhi administration run colleges

3344. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per rules Delhi Administration is expected to forward the list of its nominees to the Delhi University three months in advance for nominating them on the governing bodies of the Delhi Administration run colleges;

(b) if so, whether since January, 1987 such colleges are without Delhi Administration nominees;

(c) whether Delhi Administration has recommended on governing bodies of Delhi University Colleges, at least 20 people who had not attended a single meeting during their one year tenure which ended on December, 1986;

(d) whether those who have been in the governing body of Delhi Administration Colleges for three years have been nominated again, against the rules;

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

(f) the steps taken to ensure the nominations as per rules ?

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

(b) According to the guidelines prescribed by Delhi University only 50 per cent of the members of the Governing Bodies of the Colleges run by Delhi Administration have to be nominated from out of a panel approved by the Executive Council of the University. However, there was a few week's delay in finalising the names of the members of the Governing Bodies of these Colleges this year because the list of names submitted by the Administration had to be revised on the advice of the University. The University finally approved the list on 21.2.1987. All the 15th Delhi Administration Colleges are now having properly constituted Governing Bodies.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There are no statutory restrictions on the re-nomination of persons in the Governing Body of Delhi colleges for more than 3 years.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The University has appointed a Committee to draft Ordinance/Legislation for nomination of members by Delhi Adminis-

tration on the Governing bodies of its colleges.

Brain and neurological damage due to iodine deficiency in goitre prone area of U. P.

3345. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the researches at All India Institute of Medical Sciences have disclosed that in the goitre prone districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh iodine deficiency has resulted in not only enlargement of thyroid gland but also brain and neurological damage;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons affected; and

(c) the medical facilities provided for the treatment of the affected persons?

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

(b) The research conducted by All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Gonda, Gorakhpur and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh have revealed an incidence of 7.5 per cent, 8.5 per cent and 13.3 per cent neonatal hypothyroidism respectively. This is an indication of intellectual sub-normality in iodine deficient population.

(c) The iodised salt is the simplest and cheapest method for the prevention of goitre and other iodine deficiency disorders. Common salt fortified with iodine (iodised salt) is being supplied in these districts under National Goitre Control Programme. The sale of salt other than iodised salt has also been banned under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in these districts.

Modernisation of Sone Canal

3346. **DR. C. P. THAKUR :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of major and medium irrigation projects cleared during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) whether the renovation scheme of Sone Canal has made any progress; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Revised Estimates of projects, viz., Thein Dam Multipurpose Project and Upper Bari Doab Canal Stage II, Punjab; and the Dekadong Irrigation Scheme, Assam have been approved during the year.

(b) and (c). The Sone Canal modernisation scheme is yet to be cleared by the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Protection of monuments in Madhya Pradesh

3347. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places and monuments of archaeological importance in Chanderi, district Guna in Madhya Pradesh and the measures being taken for their protection;

(b) whether idols and art objects from Chanderi and nearby places have been collected at any place, if so, the number thereof and the steps taken for their protection;

(c) whether work has been started to convert Singhpur palace in Chanderi into an archaeological museum and the amount spent thereon and the progress made in this regard so far;

(d) the amount spent so far and proposed to be spent for repairing the boundary wall of Chanderi City and the Fort situated on the hill; and

(e) the details of the repairs carried out and the action being taken to vacate the encroachments on the boundary wall?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The names of places and monuments under Central protection in Chanderi, District Guna, Madhya Pradesh are as under :

Bada Madarasa, Chanderi

Badal Mahal gateway, Chanderi

Battisi Boadi, Chanderi

Chanderi Fort, Chanderi

Jama Masjid, Chanderi

Kati Ghati, Chanderi

Koshak Mahal, Chanderi

Nizam-ud-din's tomb, Chanderi

Shahzadi-ka-Roza, Chanderi

For their security and protection necessary watch and ward staff is posted. Besides, repairs are carried out from time to time as per their requirements.

(b) The sculptures and art objects including architectural fragments numbering three thousand are housed in the sculpture shed at Chanderi under proper watch and ward for their security and protection.

(c) A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been allotted for converting Singhpur Palace in Chanderi into an archaeological museum and the work is in progress.

(d) The boundary wall of the Chanderi City is not under Central protection. The repairs to the Chanderi Fort will be taken up in the next phase of the conservation programme. A sum of Rs. 7,18,000 has been allotted in the current financial year for the upkeep, maintenance and preservation of the protected monuments at Chanderi.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Rowdism in DTC buses

3348. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any order which requires the driver and the conductor of a bus under Delhi Transport Corporation operation to take the bus immediately to the police station when rowdies enter in the bus and molest or pass filthy remarks or when pick pockets operate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such incidents where action was taken during the last three years;

(d) whether recently some girls of a local College were humiliated in a Delhi Transport Corporation bus; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). DTC's standing instructions provide that the conductors and drivers should take the bus to the nearest Police Station in all such cases. During the last three years on 34 occasions the buses were taken to Police Stations, with a view to meet such-like situations, DTC also, allows two police personnel in uniform to travel free of cost in its buses.

(d) and (e). Two students of Lady Irwin College were reported to have been misbehaved with by a group of boys on 17-2-1987 in a private bus No. DEP-4787 on route No. 851 operating under DTC.

The operation of the bus has been suspended and the conductor on duty has also been placed under suspension.

Conversion of Bangalore Airport into an International Airport

3349. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for the conversion of Bangalore Airport into an International Airport is under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether the various advantages of converting the above airport into an International airport have been examined;

(c) if so, the steps taken to convert that airport into International Airport; and

(d) whether the proposal is expected to be implemented in 1987-88 ?

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

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

Import of coaches

3350. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite indigenous technology available in India, Government are importing coaches from abroad;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the details of coaches being manufactured in India;

(d) the details of coaches imported during the last two years and proposed to be imported during the next two years; and

(e) by when the Railway would be self sufficient in manufacturing of the coaches in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Government are considering the import of a total of not more than 60 coaches on technology transfer terms. This import represents state of the art technology, which is not available indigenously.

(b) This technology transfer is expected to provide the state of art, including features like light weight design, newer suspension, advanced braking systems, higher speed potential, corrosion prevention and passenger comfort. These measures put together represent a significant leap in modernisation of coaching stock design on Indian Railways.

(c) The number of coaches produced during the last 2 years is as per Statement-I given below.

(d) The details of coaches imported during the last two years is 'nil'. The details of the coaches to be imported on technology transfer terms are as per Statement-II given below.

(e) Coaches are not being imported at present. The gap between requirements and indigenous capacity will be made up during the Eighth Plan.

Statement-I

Actual Production of Coaches 1985-86 and Programmed Production 1986-87

Sl. No.	Types of Coaches	Actual Production 1985-86	Programmed Production 1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	AC EMU Motor Coach	10	20
2.	DC EMU Motor Coach	128	84
3.	M.G. EMU Motor Coach	7	...
4.	Metro Motor Coach	24	16
5.	B.G. ACCW	42	60
6.	M.G. ACCW	...	10
7.	B.G. AC Chair Car	6	6
8.	B.G. GS	748	731

1	2	3	4
9.	B.G. GSCN	90	160
10.	B.G. Pantry	2	14
11.	M.G. GS	42	80
12.	B.G. SLR	117	110
13.	M.G. SLR	...	40
14.	B.G. Double Decker	12	...
15.	M.G. Postal Van	17	...
16.	Export	...	61
17.	Miscellaneous	27	50
Total		1272	1442

Statement-II

It is proposed to import a total of 60 coaches on technology transfer terms. The quantity-wise break-up of various types of coaches tendered for is as under :

(i) High speed Air-conditioned coaches

Chair Cars	20
2-tier Sleepers	9
First Class Sleeper	3
Pantry-hot buffet Car	4
SLR/Power Car	4
Total	40

(ii) Non-airconditioned coaches

II Class 3-tier Sleeper	10
Double Decker	8
Pantry Car	2
Total	20

Grand Total 60

New dredger for Cochin Port

3351. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the progress made in

procurement of a new dredger for Cochin Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Government have accorded the sanction to the Cochin Port Trust to acquire a new Dredger and a proposal to import the Dredger is under consideration.

Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas during Seventh Plan

3352. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Navodaya Vidyalayas Government propose to establish in the country during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of the Vidyalayas, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) One in each district of the country by 1990.

(b) A Statment indicating the list of Navodaya Vidyalayas functioning as on 18.3.87 in various States/Union Territories is given below,

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No.	Name of District
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1. Nalgonda 2. Nizamabad 3. Karim Nagar 4. Chittoor
2.	Bihar	7	1. Monghyr 2. West Champaran 3. Dumka 4. Bhojpur 5. Madhubani 6. Gumla 7. Samastipur
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1. Rakholi
4.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1	1. Goa (Canacona)
5.	Gujarat	2	1. Khera 2. Junagarh
6.	Haryana	3	1. Rohtak 2. Jind 3. Hissar
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1. Mandi 2. Shimla 3. Chamba 4. Sirmour
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	1. Pulwama 2. Kupwara 3. Leh 4. Udhampur 5. Rajouri 6. Doda 7. Baramulla
9.	Karnataka	6	1. Bangalore Rural 2. Kolar 3. Mandya 4. Shimoga

1	2	3	4
			5. Chikmanglur
			6. Raichur
10. Kerala		4	1. Idukki
			2. Pathanamthitta
			3. Kasargod
			4. Ernakulam
11. Madhya Pradesh		7	1. Jhabua
			2. Tikamgarh
			3. Hoshangabad
			4. Jabalpur
			5. Raipur
			6. Panna
			7. Narsinghpur
12. Maharashtra		7	1. Amravati
			2. Nagpur
			3. Buldhana
			4. Osmanabad
			5. Latur
			6. Gadchiroli
			7. Nanded
13. Orissa		5	1. Dhenkanal
			2. Koraput
			3. Keonjhar
			4. Phulbani
			5. Cuttack
14. Pondicherry		2	1. Pondicherry Region
			2. Karaikal
15. Punjab		2	1. Ludhiana
			2. Faridkot
16. Rajasthan		5	1. Nagaur
			2. Churu
			3. Bānswara
			4. Udaipur
			5. Jaipur
17. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		1	1. Port Blair
18. Arunachal Pradesh		1	1. Dibang Valley
19. Meghalaya		1	1. East Garo Hills

1	2	3	4
20.	Uttar Pradesh	10	1. Meerut 2. Nainital 3. Faizabad 4. Bulandshahar 5. Bareilly 6. Jaunpur 7. Jhansi 8. Sultanpur 9. Rae Bareli 10. Gorakhpur
Total		80	

Hospital for Lepers in Delhi

3353. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 20 bed hospital for leprosy patients is being constructed in Delhi;

(b) if so, the location thereof and whether the size of the hospital is considered adequate to meet the needs of the patients;

(c) the financial resources for construction of the hospital and the estimated cost thereof; and

(d) whether Union Government have also contributed to the funds and if so, the amount thus contributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). At the request of Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, a temporary Hospitalization Ward with 20 beds for leprosy patients has been allotted for 1987-88 to provide indoor care to actually ill or those with chronic ulcers or reaction cases.

(c) and (d). Necessary funds will be provided under National Leprosy Eradication Programme by the Central Government. Likely expenditure will be Rs 5.50 lakhs on construction, 0.30 lakh as non-recurring and Rs. 1.50 lakhs as recurring.

Diversion of route of Navajivan Express

3354. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Navajivan Express running between Madras and Ahmedabad via Guntakal and Wadi is proposed to be diverted via Vijayawada Kazipet and Balharshah;

(b) if so, whether the commuters of the Rayala Seema Express would be worse affected by this proposed change;

(c) whether Government propose and maintain the present arrangement taking into consideration the difficulties likely to be faced by the commuters; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Passengers in Rayalaseema area will be compensated by an additional train between Bombay and Cochin and another between Ahmedabad and Cochin. They can also take Navajivan Express at Gudur.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The proposed change in route is an operational necessity and will also speed up the trains.

Commuter railway line in Ahmedabad

3355. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the techno-economic feasibility study for a commuter railway line within the city of Ahmedabad has been completed;

(b) if so, whether the details of the report have been submitted to the Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority for eliciting their views; and

(c) the outcome of the report ?

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

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

Maternal and Child Health Programme

3356. DR. A. KALANIDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the purpose of developing and coordinating various aspects of Maternal and Child Health Programme under the National Health Policy, a national Institute of Maternal and Child Health has been set up;

(b) if so, the details of activities of this Institute and if not, the reasons for the delay in the setting up of this Institute; and

(c) how far the services of Practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine who are in

large number have been utilised in Maternal and Child Health Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up a National Institute of Maternal and Child Health. An expert group for identifying a suitable location for the Institute is still working on it.

(c) Practitioners of Indian System of Medicine have not been involved so far in the Maternal and Child Health Programme.

Lodging and boarding facilities at airports

3357. SHRI JAGATHARAKSHAKAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether lodging and boarding facilities at the major airports in the country are inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to start small hotels near the airports other than Centaur hotel for the benefit of the transit passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). At present it is not the policy of the National Airports Authority to generally provide hotel and other lodging and boarding facilities at the airports.

[Translation]

Functioning of Navodaya Vidyalayas

3358. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the problems being encountered in successfully implementing the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme;

(b) the problems causing obstruction in the study of students in these Vidyalayas; and

(c) whether it is proposed to appoint teachers for these Vidyalayas through a Selection Commission who are young and full of initiative and zeal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No insurmountable problems are being encountered in successfully implementing the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

(b) There are no problems causing obstruction in the study of students in these Vidyalayas.

(c) As per the procedure devised by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), which is an autonomous organisation set up for establishing and managing these Navodaya Vidyalayas, teachers are being taken on deputation after screening them through selection committees constituted by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.

Railway courts

3359. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up railway courts for settlement of cases of pension and other dues of railway employees;

(b) if so, the names of railway zones where railway courts have been set up so far and the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up railway courts in North and North Eastern Railway also to dispose of the pending cases; if so, by what time and at what place; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No 'Railway Courts' in statutory terms are proposed to be set up. However, decision has been taken to hold 'Pension Adalats' on Indian Railways on a nominated day to deal with

individual grievances of the Railway pensioners as distinct from the policy matters within the existing framework of the statutory rules. These Pension Adalats are aimed as an administrative forum to quickly settle pension claims.

(b) and (c). Pension Adalats have since been held on certain zonal Railways including the Northern and North Eastern Zones on the dates indicated below:

Zone	Date
Northern	1.8.1986
Southern	26.9.1986
North Eastern (Lucknow Division)	1.10.1986
Central	9.10.1986
Western	9.10.1986
South Central	9.2.1987

The Pension Adalats were held after inviting applications from the pensioners through prior publicity in newspapers and other local media. The applications were subjected to detailed scrutiny and by the time the Adalats were held, about 95 per cent of the cases got settled.

[English]

Number of flights from Trivandrum Airport

3360. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights operated by Indian Airlines from Trivandrum;

(b) the details of each flight and its capacity;

(c) the number of persons working at Trivandrum for Indian Airlines;

(d) what had been its sale turn-over at Trivandrum during the last three years;

(e) whether there is no full fledged Manager for the last six months for Indian Airlines Office at Trivandrum; if so the reasons therefor; and

(f) what steps are being taken/proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines operates 31 flights per week from Trivandrum Airport as per details below :

Flight No.	Route	Frequency	Type of A/C	Capacity (No. of Seats)
1. IC-167/168	Bombay-Trivandrum-Bombay	Daily	AB-300	273
2. IC-467/468	Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum & back	Six weekly	B-737	126
3. IC-507/508	Trivandrum-Colombo-Trivandrum	Twice weekly	B-737	126
4. IC-529/530	Madras-Trichy-Trivandrum and back	Six weekly	B-737	126
5. IC-529/530	Madras-Trichy-Trivandrum-Cochin and back	Once weekly	B-737	126
6. IC-563/564	Trivandrum-Male-Trivandrum	Twice weekly	B-737	126
7. IC-531/532	Bangalore-Trivandrum-Bangalore	Daily	HS-748	48

(c) The number of Indian Airlines employees working at Trivandrum is 164.

(b) Indian Airlines sales turn-over at Trivandrum Station during the last 3 years has been as follows :

(i) 1984-85	Rs. 11.73 crores
(ii) 1985-86	Rs. 13.60 crores
(iii) 1986-87 (10 months)	Rs. 10.89 crores

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Development of ground water resources in tribal areas

3361. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have taken steps to develop ground water resources in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction in Orissa; and

(c) the details of the schemes sponsored by the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (c). Special emphasis is being laid on assessment and development of ground water in Tribal areas. Hydrogeological surveys of all tribal areas in the country are planned to be completed by the Central Ground Water Board during the next two years. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores has been earmarked by the Board for this purpose during Seventh Plan.

Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, assistance of Rs. 3.50 lakhs per block to be shared equally by the Centre and the States is being provided for development of Minor Irrigation including groundwater. Subsidy of 50 per cent is given to small and marginal tribal farmers under the scheme. The Centre is also providing matching assistance to the States for purchase of drilling rigs and other equipments. Under Tribal Sub-Plan, specific provisions are made by States for development of Minor Irrigation including groundwater.

(b) In Orissa, Central Ground Water Board is taking up exploratory drilling for quantifying ground water resources of Kalahandi district during 1987-88. The State has also made a provision of Rs. 28.11 crores in Seventh Plan for development of Minor Irrigation in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas.

[Translation]

Opening of Central Schools in private sector

3362. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalayas can be opened in the private sector and if so, the terms and conditions therefor;

(b) if grants/assistance is given to these schools by Government, the criteria adopted therefor; and

(c) the names of the places where such schools are being run ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Inclusion of Yoga as a subject in School Courses/Text Books

3363. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to include Yoga as a subject in the school courses;

(b) if so, from which date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). Recognising the potentialities of Yoga for physical and mental development of the children, it had been introduced as a separate subject, on experimental basis, in Kendriya Vidyalayas since 1981. The experiment has since been evaluated and regular arrangements for its instruction have been made. For the country as a whole the National Policy on Education 1986 envisages that as a system that promotes an integrated development of body and mind, Yoga will receive special attention. Efforts will be made to introduce Yoga in all schools. It is intended that this would come about with the introduction of Core curriculum and reorganisation of Curriculum in the light of the new policy.

Bilaspur-Mandla-Jabalpur railway line

3364. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the survey of railway line from Bilaspur to Jabalpur via Mandla is likely to be started; and

(b) whether this line will be from Bilaspur to Mandla and direct from Mandla to Jabalpur or from Bilaspur to Jabalpur via Mandla and Nainpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Survey has been commenced.

(b) Alternative routes will be examined during the Survey.

[English]

Computerisation network of railways

3365. SHRI BANWARI LAL

PUROHIT :

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp escalation in estimated cost of the railways computerisation network;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the computerisation network will be completed in the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). The revised cost of freight OIS project has not yet been finalised, as it has a close link with the type of telecommunications network technology to be selected, a decision on which is yet to be taken.

(c) The target date for implementation of the project is December, 1993.

Recruitment of drivers and conductors in DTC from different States

3366. CH. AKHTAR HASSAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to recruit drivers and conductors in Delhi Transport Corporation from different States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of persons to be recruited and from which States;

(c) when it is likely to be done; and

(d) whether other transport undertakings in the country will also be having the same pattern of recruitment in order to promote national integration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). To broad base recruitment of Drivers and Conductors in Delhi Transport Corporation, it has been decided to recruit the Conductors/Drivers from different States/UTs of the country. So far 45 persons from U. P., one from Andhra Pradesh, 40 from Kerala and 20 from Tamil Nadu are under going training prior to regular appointment. Candidates considered eligible for the post of conductors are to pass written test.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Hovercraft service between Bombay and Goa

3367. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to start a Hovercraft service for passengers to commute between Bombay and Goa;

(b) if so, the time by which the services are to be started; and

(c) the journey time and the fare proposed to be charged from the passengers ?

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

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

Agreement with Soviet Union in scientific and technical fields

3368. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Soviet Union have signed an agreement to further expand co-operation in scientific and technical fields; and

(b) the main features of the agreement and by what time the agreement is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). There is an Indo-USSR Agreement of Cooperation in the field of Medical Sciences and Public Health. During the visit of USSR Health Minister to India in December, 1986, a memorandum was signed to further expand this Cooperation. The new areas included in the memorandum for developing further Cooperation inter-alia, include space and aviation medicine, naval medicine, traditional systems of medicine, transplant surgery, community care, medical bio-technology and control of diabetes melitus. The joint implementation of the Agreement is a continuing process, the modalities whereof are decided by mutual consultations from time to time.

[Translation]

Navodaya School at Faizabad

3369. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the organisational set up for the management of Navodaya Schools in the country;

(b) whether basic amenities have been provided for the students living in the hostels of these schools;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when such amenities will be provided in those schools; and

(d) whether such basic amenities for students have been provided in the hostel of Navodaya School at Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) An autonomous organisation namely "Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti" (Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860) under the Department of Education has been set up on 28.2.86 for establishing and running Navodaya Vidyalayas. Minister of Human Resource Development is ex-offici Chairman of the Samiti. The Samiti consists of a

Director, who is the chief executive and supporting staff. It is proposed to have regional offices of the Samiti for decentralised and efficient management.

(b) to (d). Attempt has been made to provide all the basic facilities to the students in these schools including in the one at Faizabad but since these schools have been started only a few months back, there would be naturally some deficiencies. Efforts are being made to remove these deficiencies as soon as possible.

[English]

Amendment to Indian Medical Council Act

3370. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plan to amend the Indian Medical Council Act to empower the Council to take strict action against the proliferation of sub-standard medical colleges in the country; and

(b) if so, the plan of action proposed by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Further action will be taken after the amendments proposed in the Indian Medical Council Act are approved by the Parliament.

Coastal Railway line

3371. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Coastal Railway line was first sanctioned in Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the progress of this railway line made during the last five year Plan; and

(c) when this Coastal Railway line will be completed upto Mangalore and the estimated cost of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Construction of Railway line from Apta to Roha (62 kms.) was approved in 1978-79. It has since been opened to traffic.

(c) Final location survey and updating of earlier surveys for the entire section from Mangalore to Roha have been taken up and are still in progress.

Vans to conduct mobile eye operation camps

3372. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether States have been provided vans to conduct mobile eye operation camps;

(b) if so, the number of such vans which have been supplied to States;

(c) what other facilities are given to States to organise these eye camps; and

(d) the number of such camps which have been organised throughout the country during the last three years ?

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

(b) States/U. Ts. have been sanctioned 2 Vehicles for each of the 80 Central Mobile Units and One Vehicle for each of the 90 District Mobile Units.

(c) In addition to vehicles financial support for essential equipments for diagnosis and treatment as well as Health Education material alongwith necessary staff is provided to States/U. Ts. Rs. 60/- per intra ocular operation subject to the maximum of Rs. 1200/- per camp are paid by the

Government to the Voluntary Organisations conducting eye camps and Rs. 40/- per operation if facility of Government Mobile Unit is availed.

(d) 4207 Eye Camps have been organised during the last three years (Upto Jan, 1987).

Railway information system network

3373. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for low cost solution for information system network has been received by the Railways from some foreign consultants;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and its cost;

(c) the likely impact of the proposal on large scale import; and

(d) the decision taken in this regard with merits and demerits of the two proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Detailed Project Document for the Freight Operations Information System on Indian Railways has been prepared with the assistance of foreign consultants, namely, M/s Canac of Canadian National Railways and M/s Detecon of P & T Board of West Germany.

(b) The project document is currently under scrutiny. This will be finalised after a decision is taken on the type of telecom technology to be adopted for supporting the Freight Operations Information System.

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

Railway booking counters at airport

3374. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to open railway booking counters at all the

airports and increase the number of such counters at the international airports to promote tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Rail Reservation-cum-booking facilities have been provided at the International Airports at New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta with effect from 2.10.1986. In view of poor patronisation so far, there is no proposal at present to increase the number of counters at these airports or to provide similar facilities at other airports.

Professional's views for Development of International airports

3375. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines and Air India intend to seek the help of professionals like architects and artists, to elicit their views on the development of the four International airports; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shahi Jama Masjid, Agra

3376. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shahi Jama Masjid Agra is a protected monument under the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that big drains around the main monument through which water from the Mosque and the surrounding areas besides the rainy water used to pass has no outlet causing heavy

stagnation of dirty water in the drains besides endangering the foundations of the adjoining buildings;

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing an outlet so far; and

(d) the measures which have been taken by Government to open an outlet for smooth flow of water from the drains around the historic monument to avoid stagnation of dirty water and to provide pollution free environment besides providing safety to the adjoining buildings?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Archaeological Survey of India has already taken up the matter with the Agra Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation for improvement in the area as it falls in their jurisdiction.

Derecognition of Medical Colleges and opening of new Medical Colleges

3377. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many medical colleges have been derecognised during 1986-87;

(b) the reasons thereof;

(c) the details of new medical colleges planned to be opened during 1987-88;

(d) whether the medical institutions/hospitals in the country would be sufficient to meet the needs of the people in 2001 A. D.; and

(e) if not, the steps taken during the Seventh Plan to open more hospitals in metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No medical college has been derecognised during 1986-87.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government do not plan to open any new medical college during 1987-88.

(d) and (e). India is committed to achieving the objective of Health for All by 2000 A. D. by following the primary health care approach. Adequate funds have been provided in the Seventh Plan for opening more Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres etc.

It is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide health care services in the Metropolitan cities. The State Governments keep reviewing the position and augment the services depending upon their financial and administrative resources.

Recommendation of Railway Convention Committee regarding expansion of tracks

3378. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee regarding track expansion;

(b) the steps taken during the last three years and the total length of expanded tracks in kilometres; region-wise; and

(c) what is the length of tracks in kilometres envisaged for completion in Kerala during the current plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Railway Convention Committee (1985) in their Fourth Report on Action taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Railway Convention Committee 1980 on Track Expansion Programme of Railways have accepted the Government reply that the following criteria for choice of New Lines recommended by National Transport Policy Committee and accepted by Government may continue to be followed :—

(i) Project oriented lines to serve the new industries, or tap minerals and other resources;

(ii) New Lines to serve missing links, which can form alternative routes to relieve congestion on existing busy routes;

(iii) New Lines required on strategic considerations; and

(iv) New Lines required as developmental lines to establish new growth centres or to give access to remote areas. While suggesting taking up construction of new lines in backward regions, however, the NTPC had put in a word of caution i.e. it would not be advisable to take up new lines, which cannot meet operating costs including contribution to depreciation.

(b) During last three years, funds have been provided for construction of number of New Lines Projects as per details given in Railway Budget. Total length in Kilometres commissioned Railway Zone-wise during the 3 years from 1984-85 onwards is as under :

Railway Zone	Kms. of New Lines commissioned since 1984-85
Central	109
Eastern	10
Northern	7
Northeast Frontier	186
Southern	64
South Central	66
South Eastern	44

(c) 57 Kms. of New Line is planned for commissioning during 7th Five Year Plan.

Central Assistance for P. V. Mandlik Memorial Hospital, Ori

3379. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 340 dated 6-11-86 regarding Central Assistance for P. V. Mandlik Memorial Hospital, Ori and state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has informed the Union Government its willingness to pay its share towards the financial assistance for the construction work of Dr. P. V. Mandlik Memorial Hospital at Ori; and

(b) if so, when Union Government propose to pay its share of assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra have agreed to contribute their share of Rs. 3.42 lakhs towards the project. The request of the Voluntary Organisation for financial assistance is being examined and we expect to release funds in the next financial year after completion of necessary procedural formalities such as commitment of the State Government towards running of the Hospital in case the institution runs into financial difficulties etc. etc.

Proposal for starting of 'WILL' classes

3380. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start one lakh 'Will' classes in the last quarter of 1987-88 and raise the number to two lakh by March 1990; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the targets alongwith the details of the scheme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). A proposal for "Women's Integrated Learning for Life" (WILL), as an additional component in the

existing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme, is being considered by the Government. The details are given in the statement below. It is not possible yet to indicate the definite time by which this component will be implemented.

Statement

Details of the proposed "Women's Integrated Learning for Life (WILL) component of the ICDS Scheme

(a) Objectives

- (i) to enable illiterate girls and young women to acquire the skills of literacy;
- (ii) to promote a better awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family planning among girls and young women;
- (iii) to impart need-based training in home management and child care;
- (iv) to foster civic awareness among young women, so as to enable them to play their role as citizens of the country; and
- (v) to develop small libraries of books, in local languages, to sustain the newly acquired literacy skills.

(b) Target Group

The target group is girls/women in the age group 11-25 years, though illiterate younger girls and older women will also be welcomed to WILL classes.

(c) Service

This component will provide elementary literacy and non-formal education, covering the following subjects :

- (i) Elements of Health and Hygiene;
- (ii) Food and Nutrition;
- (iii) Family Planning;
- (iv) Home Management and home-based crafts;

(v) Child Care;

(vi) Civic Education; and

(vii) Home-based Occupations.

(d) WILL would be financed and implemented as an integral component of the ICDS Programme. A WILL class comprising about 15 girls/women in a village would be the basic unit. The class would be started even if the number is smaller but it should not be less than 10. Generally, Anganwadi Worker of the ICDS Scheme would be placed in-charge of WILL class. For this the Anganwadi Worker would be paid an additional honorarium of Rs. 50 per month. The infrastructural facilities and machinery for supervision provided under the ICDS Scheme would be fully utilized for WILL.

(e) Financial arrangement

The entire cost on training of teachers of WILL classes, including their TA and Stipends, would be borne by Government of India out of ICDS funds.

(f) A beginning would be made to start WILL classes in about 1 lakh ICDS anganwadis in the last quarter of 1987-88, raising their number to 1.50 lakh by March 1989 and to 2 lakh by March 1990.

Travel agencies without licences

3381. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some travel agencies running without licences in Delhi have come to the notice of Government ; and

(b) if so, the details of such agencies the action taken or proposed to be taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) There is no system of licensing of travel agencies by Delhi Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Leprosy vaccine

3382. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN :

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

(a) whether anti-Leprosy vaccine has been developed in the Cancer Research Institute in association with the Acworth Leprosy Hospital, the KEM and GS Hospitals and Haffkine Institute ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Cancer Research Institute, Bombay has developed anti-Leprosy Vaccine (ICRC Vaccine) and Phase II field trials with the Indian Cancer Research Institute (ICRC) Vaccine were conducted at Acworth Leprosy Hospital, K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. Medical College, all located in Bombay. Animal toxicological studies with the ICRC Vaccine were under taken at Haffkine Institute.

Repair of vestibules of Ispat
Express

3383. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether vestibules of the Ispat Express on South Eastern Railway are broken causing danger to travelling passengers;

(b) whether despite repeated requests of the officers of the catering department, no action has been taken to repair or change them;

(c) whether passengers do not get supply of food from pantry car due to this;

(d) if so, the remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). Sometime back, due to some of the coaches of this train having to be booked to Shops for Periodical Overhaul, there were some complaints. But all the coaches have since been provided with vestibules intact.

(e) Does not arise.

Scheme and target to reduce blindness

3384. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any programme or scheme to reduce blindness in the country; and

(b) if so, the target for the year 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The National Programme for Control of Blindness envisages to reduce blindness in the country from 1.4 per cent to 0.3 per cent by the year 2000 A. D.

(b) A target of 12.371 lakhs Cataract operations has been fixed for the year 1987-88.

Contract Labour in Southern Railway

3385. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Southern Railway employment of contract labour for cleaning catering establishments and pantry cars is prevalent, whereas this system has been abolished in other Railways;

(b) whether such contract labourers are being paid an average of Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.50 per day;

(c) if, so, whether Railway authorities have enquired into this matter;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to carry out the directions of Supreme Court for abolishing the contract system and absorb all the contract labour in the catering department of Southern Railway; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes Sir ; this system is prevalent on the Southern Railway. The system also exists in some catering establishments on certain other Railways.

(b) and (c). The labour contracts were awarded on the basis of tenders. The labour is paid by the Contractors.

(d) and (e). The judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on 4.2.1987 is under study. The order of the Supreme Court will be implemented.

Firms manufacturing artificial colours

3386. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the mushroom growth of firms manufacturing artificial colours and flavours in the country particularly in the Western region like Bombay and these artificial colours and flavours are being indiscriminately used not only in carbonated beverages but also in biscuits and other confectionary articles;

(b) if so, whether any mechanism exists at the Central level to check that these synthetic flavours and colours conform to the permissible standards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Under the provisions of Rule 50 of Prevention of Food Adulteration

Rules, 1955 the manufacture, sale, store, distribution of any food requires a licence from local authority. The coaltar dyes meant for use in foods and their preparations are sold only under ISI Certification marks.

(b) and (c). The work of implementation of the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules is entrusted to State Government/local bodies. The enforcement staff lift samples of food articles and take suitable action under provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Publicity of vaccination/immunisation

3387. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the publicity of vaccination/immunisation/inoculation, and polio through Radio and Television has wide impact and caused new dimensions of health care and awareness amongst the urban population;

(b) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken to cause publicity in rural areas in regional languages with emphasis on Orissa;

(c) what are the health programmes/immunisation programme for the children aged above one year who could not be immunised during their first year; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a Child Health care Directorate, preferably in Orissa, to programme/monitor/implement child/mother health programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The prototype media materials developed centrally has been/are being provided to the State regional units for use/adoption in regional language, including Oriya. All over the country, including Orissa, on an average about—5000 film shows, 400 Song and Drama items 4000 oral communicators and around 2000 photo exhibitions through the Directorate of Field Publicity; and around 2000 Song and Drama programmes through the Central Song and Drama Division are organised in a month. All these programmes promote Family Welfare including MCH and immunisation. During the year 1986, on an average, every month about 155 programmes were broadcast by Cuttack, Sambalpur and by Jeypore radio stations, Cuttack Doordarshan Kendra telecast on an average about 8 programmes every month. Majority of these programmes were in Oriya. In addition Opinion Leaders Training Camps have been held.

(c) Under the expanded programme on immunisation, children are given 2 doses of DT and Typhoid vaccine at the age of 5 to 6 years at school entry. Two doses of T T vaccine are given to children at ten and sixteen years, in the last classes of primary and secondary schools. Children who have been earlier immunised require only one dose of DT/TT vaccine. Children between the age of one and five years are given vaccines on demand. A statement indicating National Immunization Schedule is given below.

(d) No, Sir. Various aspects of child health are looked after by various specialists working under the Directorate of Health Services.

Statement

National Immunization Schedule

To whom	When	Vaccine	No.	Route
1	2	3	4	5
Women	Pregnancy	TT	2*	Intra-muscular
INFANTS	6wks-12 months	DPT	3	Intra-muscular
		Polio	3	Oral

1	2	3	4	5
	Birth to 12 months	BCG	1	Intra dermal
	9 to 15 months	Measles	1	Sub-cutaneous
	18 to 24 months	DPT	1**	Intra-muscular
		OPV	1**	Oral
CHILDREN	5 years	DT	2*	Intra-muscular
	5 years	Typhoid	2	Subcutaneous
	10 years	TT	2*	Intra-muscular
	16 years	TT	2*	Intra-muscular

*give one doses if vaccinated previously.

**booster dose.

NOTE :—

—Interval between doses should not be less than one month.

—the dose of all vaccines is 0.5 ml. except BCG which is 0.1 ml.

Polio vaccine is given by mouth in 2 drops. Check the label of the vial before use.

Older children may be given vaccines "ON DEMAND". Children above 2 years of age may be given only 2 doses of DT.

Master plan for development of Visakhapatnam Port

3388. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAUDU :
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Ports Association (IPA) is preparing a 'Master Plan' for Visakhapatnam Port till 2001 A. D.; and

(b) if so, the probable date by which the Association will submit its plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Indian Ports Association is preparing the Master Plan for Visakhapatnam Port for a time span of 15 years from 1988-2002. Master Plan is expected to be completed in about a year.

Flood control measures

3389. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the strategy proposed by Government for flood control during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the amount of financial provision made therefor by Government for that purpose in the above plan period;

(c) the works undertaken during the present plan period to control flood; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The strategy proposed in the VII Plan for flood control is :

(i) to give priority to completion of the continuing schemes spilling over from the Sixth Plan;

(ii) to execute emergency schemes in vulnerable areas;

(iii) to aim at the provision of adequate funds for the proper maintenance of completed works;

- (iv) to prepare master plans for flood management;
- (v) to promote enactment of legislation for flood plain zoning on the lines indicated in the model bill circulated in 1975;
- (vi) to intensify the soil conservation and afforestation activities; and
- (vii) to expand the existing flood forecasting network to cover more vulnerable areas.

(b) Rs. 947.39 crores have been provided out of which central sector component is Rs. 149.93 crores and the balance is from States' outlays.

(c) and (d). Flood Control Schemes are planned, implemented and maintained by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations within the total approved plan outlays in the light of relative priorities adopted.

Railway lines in Orissa

3391. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some targets have been fixed by Government for the construction of railway lines in Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) what were the targets, if any, fixed to be achieved during 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(c) whether the targets were fully achieved, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) In Orissa, construction of Koraput-Rayagada and Talcher-Sambalpur new railway lines are being progressed in the Seventh Plan.

(b) and (c). New Line between Koraput and Machilguda (20 kms.) earlier programmed for commissioning in 1984-85 was commissioned in 1985-86.

Merger of Shipping Companies

3392. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Great Eastern Shipping Company has been asked to take over Scindia Navigation Company Limited;

(b) if so, the modalities for the proposed take over; and

(c) the details of other such shipping companies in the process of either being taken over or merged with the larger companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Rehabilitation packages for sick shipping companies are being worked out by the SCICI and these could involve take over or merger with other companies. However, no such proposal has been made so far.

Constitution of All India Education Service

3393. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

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

(a) whether Government propose to constitute an All India Education Service to bring about uniformity in educational standards all over the country; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The National Policy on Education 1986, Inter-alia, envisages the establishment of the Indian Education Service as an All-India Service.

(b) As a first step, a Working Group has been set up to work out the details in this regard.

Losses Incurred by Shipping Companies

3394. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the Indian Shipping Companies are incurring losses; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies

and the loss incurred by each such company during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Information which is available in respect of S. D. F. C. assisted Shipping Companies is given in the statement below.

Statement

List of S. D. F. C. assisted companies incurring losses on the basis of last available balance sheets

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Losses incurred (Rs. in lacs)	As on
1.	Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	333.48	31.3.1986
2.	Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	333.56	31.3.1986
3.	Dempo Steamships Ltd.	948.22	30.6.1985
4.	India Steamships Co. Ltd.	721.59	31.3.1986
5.	Indoceanic Shipping Co. Ltd.	170.30	31.12.1985
6.	Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	948.18	31.3.1986
7.	Seven Seas Transportation Ltd.	283.87	31.12.1985
8.	South India Shipping Corpn	252.21	30.9.1985
9.	Streamline Shipping Co. Ltd.	40.68	30.6.1985
10.	Surrendra Overseas Ltd.	530.32	31.12.1985
11.	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	2944.84	30.6.1986
12.	Thakur Shipping Co. Ltd.	34.87	31.3.1985

Enhancement of freight and fare in Railways

3395. CH. RAM PRAKASH :
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the freight and fares have been enhanced by the Railways since January, 1985;

(b) the extent of enhancement on each occasion and the total revenue expected to be collected in the current year on account of these new increases;

(c) whether Railways have devised any scheme to earn a surplus during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(c) and (d). As a result of the steps taken towards optimisation of the traffic effort and improving productivity, it is estimated that the current financial year will end with a small surplus of Rs 11 crores, after payment of full dividend of Rs. 570 crores to General Revenues.

Statement

The following major changes were made in freight rates and fares since January, 1985.

Freight Rates(a) *With effect from 15.4.1985*

- (i) Supplementary Charge of 10 per cent was levied on goods traffic moving for distances beyond 500 Kms.
- (ii) Classes 65, 70 & 75 of the Railway Freight Structure were abolished and class 80 was made the lowest class.
- (iii) Minimum distance for charge was enhanced from 75 Kms. to 100 Kms. However, for sugarcane traffic moving upto a distance of 100 Kms., a concession of 33 per cent in freight rates was allowed.

The above changes were expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 342 crores in the financial year 1985-86.

(b) *With effect from 1.12.1986*

The taper of class rates of all commodities was revised as indicated below :

Distance in Kms.	Index of Rate per quintal per Kilometre	Taper Prior to revision	Taper after revision
1	2	3	
100	100		100
200	77		80
300	68		73
400	64		69
500	61		69
600	64		69
700	62		69
800	60		67
900	59		66
1000	58		66
1100	57		64
1200	55		63
1300	55		63
1400	54		62
1500	53		62

1	2	3
1600	52	61
1700	51	60
1800	50	59
1900	49	58
2000	48	57
2500	44	52

The above revision in taper is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 313 crores in the current financial year.

Passenger Fares(a) *With effect from 15.4.1985*

- (i) Surcharge of 10 per cent was levied on passenger fares except in the case of Second Class upto distances of 50 Kms.
- (ii) Monthly season ticket fares for Second Class were increased by Rs. 3 to 12 for different distance slabs ranging from 1 to 150 Kms. Fares for First Class monthly season tickets were fixed at four times the revised Second Class monthly season ticket fares.
- (iii) The Surcharge on Two-Tier Air conditioned sleeper was increased by Rs. 5 per ticket.
- (iv) The surcharge for Second Class sleeper accommodation was revised from Rs. 8 for the first night with an additional surcharge of Rs. 5 for the second night, to Rs. 10 for the first night, without any additional surcharge for the second and subsequent nights.
- (v) The minimum fare for Second Class over Calcutta Circular Railway was increased from 50 paise to Rupee one.

The above changes in passenger fares were expected to yield in additional revenue of Rs. 153 crores in the financial year 1985-86.

(b) With effect from 1.4.1986

- (i) Second Class Mail/Express fares were enhanced by 7.5 per cent for distances upto 250 Kms and by 5 per cent for distances beyond 250 Kms. subject to a minimum increase of rupee one per ticket.
- (ii) A.C. Chair Car, First Class, A.C. Two Tier Sleeper and A.C. First Class fares were increased by 12.5 per cent.
- (iii) Surcharge on Second Class sleeper berth for distance beyond 500 Kms. was increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.
- (iv) The surcharge on A.C. Two-Tier Sleeper was increased as follows :

For distances from 1 to 500 Kms., by Rs. 5/-

For distances from 501 to 1000 Kms, by Rs. 10/-

For distances from 1001 to 1500 Kms, by Rs 15/- and

For distances from 1501 Kms. and beyond, by Rs. 20/-

The above changes are expected to yield additional revenue of Rs. 76 crores in the current financial year 1986-87.

Parcel and Luggage Rates

The rates for Parcel and Luggage traffic were increased by 15 per cent with effect from 1.12.1986. This revision is expected to yield revenue of Rs. 7 crores in the current financial year 1986-87.

Incidence of Malaria

3396. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the incidence of malaria in the country during 1986; and

(b) what steps were taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) As per reports received from the State/Union Territory health authorities, 16,10,898 (provisional) malaria cases have been reported during 1986.

(b) The following specific steps are being taken to control the incidence of malaria :

1. To contain the transmission of malaria, residual insecticidal spray are being carried out in areas where Annual Parasite Incidence (API) is 2 and above.
2. Stress has been laid for regular fortnightly surveillance in all malarious areas of the country.
3. Laboratory service has been decentralised at the Primary Health Centre for prompt examination of blood smears and administration of radical treatment without any time-lag.
4. Drug distribution centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the remote areas of the country to make available anti-malaria drugs to the fever cases. To contain *P. falciparum* strain, a *P. falciparum* Containment Programme is functioning in the *P. falciparum* problem areas.

Allocation for India from U. N. fund for Population activities

3397. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount that India is likely to get for the year 1987-88 from United Nations Fund for Population Activities; and

(b) the details of the programmes for which this fund will be utilised?

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

India have not received any confirmed figures from United Nations Fund for Propulation Acrivities regarding assistance that will be given during 1987-88. However, this assistance is likely to be of the order of US \$ 8m.

to US \$ 10 m.

(b) A list of the programmes for which this assistance will be utilised is given in the statement below.

Statement

1. IND/86/ P03—Population Education (School Education)
2. IND/86/P38—Population Education (Adult Education)
3. IND/86/P35—Population Education (Higher Education)
4. IND/86/P03—Area Project (Bihar)
5. IND/86/P02—Area Project (Rajasthan)
6. IND/86/P04 —Women, Population and Development
7. IND/86/P05—Family Welfare Films
8. IND/86/P06—Mass Media Units (MMU)
9. IND/86/P07—Contraceptive Supplies and Equipments
10. IND/86/P08—Management and Monitoring
11. IND/86/P09—Research and other Studies
12. IND/86/P20—Organised Sector
13. IND/86/P10—Training and Study Tours
14. IND/86/P27—Unidentified Innovative Projects
15. IND/86/P25 —Micro-Surgery Services, Training and Recanalisation
16. IND/86/P04—Estt. of Monitoring and Surveillance System in Regard to Sterilisation.
17. IND/86/P11—Indigenous Production of CUTs.
18. IND/87/P01--Improving PHC Performance Through Impovered Management Based Training.
19. Introduction of Training Programme in Population and Development under the Aegis of UNFPA at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.

Virtues of Coriander

3398. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to many claims on virtues of Coriander; and

(b) whether any controlled scientific studies/trials have been made in the country and if so, the details thereof and whether these would be given wide circulation through Government media ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No such item of news has

come to the notice of Government of India. However, the Government is aware of the virtues of coriander.

(b) The National Institute of Nutrition has carried out studies on nutrient composition of coriander leaves and coriander seeds, used generally as flavouring agents and spices. Coriander is a very good source of Vitamin 'A' Vitamin 'C' and iron.

The Medical properties, according to traditional system of medicine, are given in the Indian Material Medica by K. M. Nadkarani (1954), Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants by Shri R. N. Chopra (1956), Wealth of India (Raw Material Series) from CSIR (1950) and Nutritive Value of Indian Foods by ICMR (1984).

As the Coriander is widely used by the people of India, it is not considered necessary to give any further publicity to it through Government Media.

Sriramsagar Project Stage-II

3399. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a modified project report of Revised Stage-II of Sriramsagar Project has been submitted by the Andhra Pradesh State Government for the Union Government's approval; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Union Government's decision thereon ?

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

(b) The project costing Rs. 450 crores envisages irrigation to about 6.3 lakh acres. It is under examination.

Flood flow Lift Irrigation Scheme of Andhra Pradesh

3400. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a feasibility report on Flood Flow Lift Irrigation Scheme to irrigate upland areas in Kareemnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda Districts from Sriram Sagar Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 656.50 crores to irrigate 2.20 lakh acres has been submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Union Government's approval; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon ?

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

(b) The feasibility report is under examination. However, the detailed project report has not been received.

Repair of G. T. Road in West Bengal

3401. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Grand Trunk Road passing through West Bengal particularly the stretch between Burdwan and Howrah is in bad condition and needs extensive repairs;

(b) if so, whether any funds have been provided for repairing and bringing this portion of the road to the specific standards during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the amount thereof; and

(d) the time by which the work on this road will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT : (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The maintenance and up keep of the portion of Grand Trunk Road from old Barakar bridge to Niamatpur, Asansol to Nunia bridge, Burdwan town portion, Adi Saptagram to Howrah along old G. T. Road and other stretches within the Municipal limits is the responsibility of the State Government as these portions do not form part of National Highway in West Bengal. The Central Government is responsible for the

remaining stretches of the old Grand Trunk Road alongwith the byepasses and diversions which form the alignment of National Highway No. 2 in West Bengal. The different stretches of this National Highway got damaged during last monsoon. The condition became worse as repairs could not be done to the required scale due to "Cease Work Agitation" by the State Engineers for a long time. The road is now in a traffic worthy condition.

(c) and (d). During 1986-87, Rs. 765.00 lakhs for original works and Rs. 469.73 lakhs for maintenance have so far been allocated for National Highway works in West Bengal including those on National Highway No. 2. Repair works on National Highway No. 2 have already been taken up and are in different stages of progress.

Opening of eating places at International Airport terminals

3402. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Airports Authority of India has decided to invite 5 star hotels in the private sector to open eating places-cum-relaxation units at the International airport terminals;

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions;

(c) the reasons why the India Tourism Development Corporation or Air India's Hotel Corporation of India could not be entrusted with the setting up of such mini-hotels; and

(d) the considerations which have weighed with Government in resorting to such privatisation in this Industry ?

* THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of food packets for Indian Airlines flights

3403. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Hotel Chains at the various International and other airports in the country from where the Air India and the Indian Airlines are getting food packets lunch, dinner and snacks for their various flights;

(b) the tariff at which the payment is made for each type of food packets;

(c) the reasons why such food packets cannot be got ready from either the India Tourism Development Corporation where it has got its own hotels or the Hotel Corporation of India, Air India's subsidiary; and

(d) in case these public sector Hotels are unable to provide such food packets upto the specified standards, the steps being taken to ask them to improve their catering and upgrading the quality of their food-stuff to suit the Airlines requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The names of Hotel chains from where Air India and Indian Airlines uplift meals/snacks are given below :

- (1) M/s. India Tourism Development Corporation (I.T.D.C.)
- (2) M/s. Hotel Corporation of India (H C.I.)
- (3) M/s. Oberoi Group of Hotels
- (4) M/s. Taj Group of Hotels
- (5) M/s. Welcome Group of Hotels
- (6) M/s. Holiday Inn
- (7) M/s. Hotel Luciya.

(b) In so far as Indian Airlines is concerned the present average rate for major meals are as under :

(i) Breakfast	Non-veg.	Rs. 13/-
	Veg.	Rs. 10/-
(ii) Lunch/ Dinner	Non-veg.	Rs. 25/-
	Veg.	Rs. 18/-

As regards Tariff in Air India a statement indicating the tariff of Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, etc. is given in the statement below.

(c) Both the airlines lift meals/snacks either from the India Tourism Development Corporation or from the Hotel Corporation of India at stations where they exist.

(d) Does not arise.

Publicity of Railway Bonds by Railway Finance Corporation

3404. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Finance Corporation under his Ministry had made extensive publicity of the Railway Bonds at the railway stations and its Kiosks throughout the country;

(b) whether the concerned authorities have now demanded that they should be paid for the hoardings and neon lights;

(c) if so, the estimated amount involved; and

(d) how the Railway Administration proposes to deal with the matter and make payment for such publicity even though made at the railway stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Publicity was organised at Railway stations.

(b) Not yet Sir.

(c) and (d). Railways will charge Indian Railway Finance Corporation for the expenses incurred by them.

Railway Officers on Deputation

3405. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many officers of Grade A are on deputation on ex-cadre posts for the last over three years;

(b) how many of them have gone on deputation from one ex-cadre post to another department without joining the Railways;

(c) whether any minimum spell has been prescribed for remaining on continuous deputation and minimum period required to be spent in the parent department between the first and the second deputation;

(d) how many of such deputationist officers were promoted without joining the Railways;

(e) whether there is any proposal to recall all such Grade A Officers who have been on deputation for more than four years and have served on two ex-cadre posts; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 78.

(b) 6.

(c) No Sir only maximum tenure is prescribed. Cooling off period has also been prescribed between two successive non-Railway assignments.

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

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Deputation has been approved in the public interest.

Stoppage of Ganga Jamuna Express at Khetasarai

3406. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no stoppage of Ganga Jamuna Express at Khetasarai of Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to include Khetasarai in the list of halts;

(c) whether the public of Khetasarai have requested for reservation quota of some seats in trains to Howrah, Bombay, Dehradun etc.; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken thereon ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Who assistance to eradicate malaria

3407. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many parts in the country are prone to malaria;

(b) if so, the steps taken to eradicate malaria in those areas;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation's assistance has been sought to eradicate malaria in the country;

(d) if so, the assistance likely to be made available from World Health Organisation for the above purpose; and

(e) if not, whether any long term measures are proposed to be adopted to eradicate malaria ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Yes. Under the Modified Plan of Operation for malaria, the following specific steps are being taken to control the incidence of malaria :

1. To contain the transmission of malaria, residual insecticidal spray are being carried out in areas where Annual Parasite Incidence is 2 and above

2. Stress has been laid for regular fortnightly surveillance in all malarious areas of the country.

3. Laboratory service has been decentralised at the Primary Health Centres for prompt examination of blood smears and administration of radical treatment without any time-lag

4. Drug distribution centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the remote areas of the country to make

available anti-malaria drugs to the fever cases. To contain P. falciparum strain, a p-falciparum Containment Programme is functioning in the P. falciparum problem areas.

(c) and (d). The World Health Organisation is providing technical assistance for training research, evaluation and programme development to the National Malaria Eradication Programme. For this purpose, W.H.O. has provided assistance to the extent of US \$ 337,800 under their Regular Budget for the biennium 1986-87 and US \$ 15,000 from Regional Funds for Drug Resistance Monitoring.

(e) As a long term measure, steps have been taken for malariogenic restratification of the country for taking effective remedial measure to achieve the ultimate goal of eradication of malaria.

Development of Bhubaneswar Airport for International flights

3408. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to develop Bhubaneswar Airport for landing of International flights;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) the amount spent on the development of Bhubaneswar Airport in 1986-87;

(d) the amount proposed to be spent therefor in 1987-88; and

(e) the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An amount of Rs. 40.90 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1986-87 on development works at Bhubaneswar airport.

(d) and (e).

*Amount proposed
to be spent in
1987-88*

(i) Augmentation of electric supply.	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
(ii) Construction of Control Tower.	Rs. 1.50 lakhs
(iii) Construction of residential quarters.	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
Improvement of pavements	Rs. 80.00 lakhs
- Total	Rs. 86.50 lakhs

Stoppages of Express train introduced on Kangra Valley

3409. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Northern Railway Administration has received any demand for providing stoppages to the fast Express train introduced recently in the Kangra Valley at Nagrota Surian, Jawali, Nagrota Bagwan and Palampur Stations;

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

(c) if not, the likely date by which stoppages are likely to be provided to these stations ?

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

(b) and (c). While the train has been stopping at Palampur from its inception, stoppage at Nagrota has been provided from 11 October, 1986. Stoppage at Nagrota Surian and Jawanwala Shahr (Jawali) is proposed to be provided in the new time table from 1 April, 1987.

Vamsadhara project

3410. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received the technical clarifications sought from Andhra Pradesh Government about Vamsadhara Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much time it is likely to take for final clearance ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Incidence of fluorosis

3411. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to foreign experts a kind of fluoridation was entering India by stealth in the form of fluoride toothpaste;

(b) whether there has been an increasing incidence of fluorosis in India which has affected 13 States so far; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take not only to ban the use of fluoride in paste but also to combat fluorosis in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Preservation of maths and other monuments

3412. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several 'maths' in Orissa have been ruined and most of the archeological monuments are being ruined for want of repair;

(b) if so, what is the Government's policy to preserve the ancient monuments in the country and the funds allocated for the purpose annually;

(c) the details of assistance provided to Orissa Government for the purpose annually; and

(d) whether Government propose to take this job of carrying out necessary repairs of these ancient monuments in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The archaeological monuments in Orissa declared protected by the Central Government are maintained in good shape by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) The ancient monuments and sites which are more than 100 years old and are historically and architecturally and national importance are declared protected by the Central Government under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AM and ASR) Act, 1958 and Rules there-under for preservation and maintenance by the Archaeological Survey of India. There are 3521 ancient monuments and sites which are centrally protected and their repairs are carried out from time to time according to the requirements and priority in each case within the sanctioned budget grant following the norms of structural conservation and chemical preservation. The responsibility of the protection and maintenance of the ancient monuments and sites of other than those declared centrally protected rests with the concerned State Government.

The expenditure incurred during the last three years for the structural Conservation, Chemical Preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monu-

ments is as under :

	Centrally Protected Monuments and Sites in India 3521	Centrally Protected Monuments and Sites in Orissa 66
Expenditure		
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1983-84	216.62	7.63
1984-85	258.01	8.47
1985-86	414.71	10.15
1986-87	615.20	19.35
(Allocation)		

(c) There is no scheme for providing financial assistance to the State Government.

(d) The Archaeological Survey of India is already carrying out annual maintenance, structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development of the Central protected monuments.

Manufacturing of freight bogies

3413. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the firm to manufacture prototype of an advance type new freight bogey has been selected, and orders placed on it; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir; nine firms were short-listed/selected and the letters of acceptance have been issued.

(b) The details are indicated in the statement given below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the firm	Type of bogie
1	2	3
1.	M/s Bradken Consolidated Ltd , Australia	Rigid Frame
2.	M/s Amsted Industries International, U.S.A.	SSRC-DRI

1	2	3
3.	M/s Linke-Hoffman-Busch GmbH, West Germany	LHB-85
4.	M/s Waggon Union Co. GmbH, West Germany	WU-83 IR
5.	M/s Wegmann and Co. GmbH, West Germany	Tarsionally Flexible
6.	M/s Waggonfabrik Talbot, West Germany	DRRS
7.	M/s Burn Standard Co., Calcutta	Frame Braced
8.	M/s Sambre et Meuse, France	Y-25 IN
9.	M/s TEXMACO Ltd., Calcutta	Self Steering Barber Radial

Requirement of condoms

3414. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of various types of condoms in the country;

(b) how much of it is being manufactured indigenously at present; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to stop import of condoms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The requirement of Condoms is worked out basing upon the target of Conventional Contraceptive users fixed for the year. Under the Free Distribution Scheme only Condoms of the 'Normal' variety are supplied. Both 'Deluxe' and 'Normal' varieties of Condoms are sold through the Social Marketing of contraceptives Programme. The share of each will depend upon the demand and it is decided at the beginning of the year, basing on the forecasts of sales, received from the Marketing Companies. For 1986-87, the total requirement of Condoms for both the Programmes is 756 million pcs. This is outside the quantities, the London Rubber Co., and other Firms sell in the open market, under their Brand names.

(b) The installed production capacity of condoms of the three factories in the country is 713 million pcs. per annum as per break up given below :-

(In million pcs)

(i) Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum (A Public Sector Undertaking of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).	288
(ii) M/s. LORCOM (Protectives) Ltd., Aurangabad (A Joint Sector Company of London Rubber Co. and Government of Maharashtra).	200
(iii) M/s. London Rubber Co., Madras (A Private Co., of the TTK Group).	225

(c) So far, the entire requirements of Condoms of Family Welfare Programme were met from indigenous production. However, during the current year, 200 million pcs. are being imported through the UNFPA, in view of the continuous labour trouble and the final lock out of LORCOM (Protectives) Ltd., Aurangabad, in December, 1985.

For increasing the indigenous production, two new plants, one each at Trivandrum and Belgaum, with annual production

capacity of 160 million pcs. each, have been installed by the Hindustan Latex Ltd. The Trivandrum unit has started production and, the Belgaum unit is likely to go in for production before the end of the current year. Similarly, M/s. London Rubber Company, Madras has also augmented their capacity by adding another unit with a capacity of 60 million pcs. per year.

At the moment, Condoms are imported the under OGL, and, considering both the inadequate indigenous production of Condoms and the large number of couples to be protected, it is considered premature to stop imports of Condoms into the country.

Educational programmes through T.V.

3415. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether educational programmes in the country are falling short of their targets due to lack of sufficient resources; and

(b) whether massive Television programmes are proposed to be launched through a new channel for use in every linguistic area in the country in order to wipe out illiteracy in the country by 2001 A.D. ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Education being a crucial area of investment for national development and national survival, the National Policy on Education envisages that outlay on Education will be stepped up to the extent essential for policy implementation in the Seventh Plan. It further states that from the Eighth Five Year Plan onwards it will uniformly exceed 6 per cent of the national income. This underlines the need for adequate investment in education specially to implement the new initiatives included in the NPE like the National System of Education, Universalisation of Elementary Education, Vocationalisation of education and improvement in quality and modernisation at all levels.

Programme of Action to operationalise policy parameters of National Policy on Education—1986 envisages that NPE would be supported effectively through mass media including TV. This media is being utilised for promotional, motivational and informational purposes on a limited scale. The use of TV will be expanded in the context of NPE and Technology Mission of Eradication of Illiteracy in future.

New Railway Stations

3416. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct new railway stations in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such stations in each State, Zone-wise; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred on these railway stations and by when these are likely to be constructed ?

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

(b) and (c). New railway stations are constructed mainly on New rail lines, a number of which are approved and being taken up alongwith construction of railway stations according to availability of resources. Details of these new lines viz cost, expenditure and outlay are given in the Pink Book and Explanatory Memorandum forming part of Railway Budget documents. 50 Halt Stations will be constructed in the rural areas.

[Translation]

Vayudoot Services for Jhunjhunu

3417. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jhunjhunu is proposed to be linked by Vayudoot Service in the near future and whether any survey is being conducted in this regard; and

(b) whether the existing airstrip is fit for landing of Vayudoot aeroplanes or it requires repairs?

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

(b) The fair weather airstrip at Jhunjhunu is owned and maintained by the State Government. The present status of the airfield is not available with the National Airports Authority.

[English]

Grant of licence to acquire aircrafts

3418. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether licences have been granted for acquisition of ten seater aircrafts or purchasing a 19 seater Dornier from Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;

(b) if so, the number of persons who applied for such licences;

(c) how many out of them have been given the licence; and

(d) the reasons for giving these licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No licence is required for acquisition of an aircraft—10 seater or 19 seater Dornier—from HAL.

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

New programme "Naya Savera" sponsored by the Ministry

3419. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new programme 'Naya Savera' has been sponsored by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of this programme;

(c) the names of media through which this programme is being sponsored and the themes of such programme;

(d) whether the media sponsoring this programme cover all Doordarshan Centres; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The radio programme called Naya Savera has been going on since 14.11.1982.

(b) and (c). It is a 10 minute weekly programme broadcast in Hindi from 11 commercial channels of All India Radio. Plays on social themes such as dowry violence against women, Child development etc. are broadcast under the programme.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) It is a radio programme only.

International conference in cardiology

3420. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the various points discussed during the International Conference on update in cardiology held on 18 December, 1986;

(b) whether the growing incidents of heart diseases in India was the main subject at the conference; and

(c) the other points discussed during the Conference and to what extent the decisions of the Conference have been considered by Government for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). An International Conference on update in Cardiology and a workshop on conventional and Colour Doppler Echocardiography was held in Delhi in December, 1986. The Conference mostly devoted its attention to sharing of experience about the various technologies and investi-

gative devices available to treat heart diseases. This was organised by Department of Cardiology, Moolchand K. R. Hospital which is a private institution. The Government have not received any formal report on the decisions of the Conference from the Organisers.

Grants to Hospitals working in tribal districts

3421. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hospitals working in tribal districts;

(b) the total amount of grants paid by the Union Government for these hospitals during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(c) whether all the grants given have been utilised by the State Governments, if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether grants are given direct to the hospitals; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) There are in all 7474 hospitals in the country including those located in the tribal districts.

(b) to (e). The establishment of Hospitals is the responsibility of the State Government. No central assistance is being provided for this purpose.

Development of six legged walking machine by IIT student

3422. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a six-legged walking machine has been designed and developed by a student of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay which can have several practical applications in the chemical and nuclear

industry where the environment is hazardous for human beings;

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

(c) the time by which it would be available for practical use and steps taken to manufacture the same ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). A model for a six-legged walking machine has been designed by a student of Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, through his M. Tech. Project which can carry a pay load of 2 KGF and is controlled by a small Computer. At present only linear motion is available. Advanced version with D. C. Servo driven with turn and twist facility for higher pay load and long duration operation is under development which may take about two years and may have wide applications for material handling and others.

Maintenance of Asar Mahal, Bijapur, Karnataka

3423. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the surroundings of the important historical monument Asar Mahal, Bijapur, Karnataka have been developed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to erect iron grill fencing on parapet wall, lay roads and paths and arrange landscaping and desilting of Khandaka (Moat) and repair of its wall ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) In the surrounding area covered within the protected limits of the monument a garden has already been developed by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An estimate amounting to Rs. 12,74,000/- has already been sanctioned for structural repairs under which barbed wire fencing and raising of the compound wall are also included.

The desilting of the Khandaka (Moat) has already been taken up.

Recommendation of Expert Planning Group on Civil Aviation

3424. SHRI K RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Expert Planning Group which gave its Report on 'Civil Aviation at the turn of the century' to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in October, 1986; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Report made by the Expert Planning Group touches upon the growth rate of Indian Airlines and Air India, makes an estimate of the investment required for replacement and augmentation of the fleet, and for the development of airports and airport facilities by the turn of the century and makes recommendations about increasing productivity and efficiency in the civil aviation sector.

(b) The recommendations of the Group are being considered by the Steering Committee constituted by the Planning Commission with a view to preparing a long term plan for the development of transport.

Utilisation of data by states collected by remote sensing satellite agency

3425. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have offered to utilise the surveys or the locations of water reserves for drinking water/irrigation schemes

as conducted by Remote Sensing Satellite Agency's terms;

(b) if so, the names of the States concerned and whether other States would also be persuaded to follow this lead; and

(c) a brief report of the surveys for each State/Union Territory ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States which have made use of the reports of Remote Sensing Agency are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The other States are also considering similar action.

(c) Satellite data of major portions of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Rajasthan have been interpreted during 1986 for identifying groundwater potential zones by Department of Space in close collaboration with Ground Water Organisations of the respective States. Similar reconnaissance surveys have also been carried out during 1978-82 in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Under Technology Mission on Drinking Water in villages and related water management, problem areas of the rest of the country will be covered using remote sensing technology in a phased manner.

Preservatives and colours used in foods

3426 DR G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious danger of preservatives, food colours, flavouring agents, flavour enhancers, acidifiers, alkalizers emulsifiers, softeners and other food additives;

(b) whether Government have conducted any study of the dangers of additives to human health; if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to ban TV/AIR advertisements of all foods containing any additives; and

(d) whether Government also propose to ban the use of additives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, certain food additives like preservatives, food colours, flavouring agents, flavour enhancers, acidifiers, emulsifiers etc. are permitted to be used in specified food articles within the safe limits of use keeping in view their technological necessity in the preparation of food products. The food additives permitted under rules have been permitted after considering the toxicological studies and the acceptable daily intake prescribed by Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal.

Residential accommodation for Nurses

3427. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of housing facility provided to nurses working in Central Government hospitals;

(b) whether the residential quarters are provided to them in the hospital complex or within a distance of three or four kilometres; and

(c) if not, whether, any scheme is under consideration to provide this facility in the interest of efficiency and safety ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) As accommodation in Delhi is scarce, it is allotted depending upon its availability.

(c) Does not arise in view of what has been stated at as above.

Statement

The details of Nurses provided accommodation in Central Government hospitals :

Name of the Hospital	Hostel	Residential
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	130	36
Safderjung Hospital	162	71
Lady Harding Medical College and Smt. S. K. Hospital including Kalavati Saran Children Hospital	147	59

Airport at Hubli

3428. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Airport is being constructed at Hubli;

(b) if so, the total amount spent so far by the Union and State Governments separately;

(c) whether the State Government has provided all the infra-structural facilities; and

(d) when this airport is likely to be commissioned ?

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

(b) No expenditure has been incurred by the Central Government. Expenditure incurred by the State Government is not known.

(c) and (d). Work on development of airstrip by the State Government is in progress. According to the information furnished by the State Government to the National Airports Authority, the airstrip is likely to be ready by September, 1987.

Vayudoot services between Bangalore and Hassan

3429. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Belur and Halebid and Shravanabelagola famous tourist places are located in Hassan district of Karnataka;

(b) whether it is proposed to introduce Vayudoot services between Bangalore and Hassan to facilitate a large number of foreign and domestic tourists to visit these tourist spots; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Hassan is not included in the list of stations proposed to be airlinked by Vayudoot during the current plan period.

Doubling of railway lines in Kerala

3430. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the doubling of track in Kerala is in progress;

(b) if so, the total length of track which has been doubled;

(c) whether work has started on the Ernakulam-Trivandrum sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Approved doublings have been commissioned to traffic. On these some residual works are yet to be completed.

(b) 177 kms.

(c) and (d). Work has been taken up on Ernakulam-Alleppey-Kayankulam new line. Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

Change in days of running of Kerala Express

3431. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether days on which the Kerala Express runs are proposed to be changed;

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

(c) whether the proposed change will cause inconvenience to the passengers; and

(d) if so, whether the present arrangement will be allowed to continue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Due to integration of the rake links of Kerala Express, Karnataka Express and G.T. Express, the days of service of Kerala Express will be changed to Tuesdays and Saturdays Ex. Trivandrum and Wednesdays and Saturdays Ex. New Delhi from April, 1987.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

National highways passing through Rajasthan

3432. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the length of various national highways passing through the State of Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government are aware that the section of National Highway No. 12 passing through Tonk in Rajasthan requires widening; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The length of

various National Highways passing through the State of Rajasthan is as under :

NH. No.	Total length including municipal limits.
3	32 kms.
8	688 kms.
11	531 kms.
12	400 kms.
15	906 kms.
Total : 2557 kms.	

(b) and (c). The Section of NH. 12 passing through the Tonk City in Rajasthan is narrow and congested. It has, therefore, been accepted in principle to have a bypass around the Tonk City and a provision for the same has already been made in the approved 7th Five Year Plan. Land acquisition for the bypass has already been sanctioned and the construction of the bypass can be considered only after land for the entire length is in possession.

Notification of vacancies in National Dailies by IA

3433. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines notify all their vacancies in the national dailies;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the procedure followed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not notifying all the vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). Vacancies in the officers cadres, including technical posts, like Pilots and Engineers are notified

by Indian Airlines in the leading National dailies. Vacancies in the clerical and technical cadres at the entry points are also notified when requirements are sizeable. As recruitment to class IV is required to be processed through the employment exchange, vacancies are not being notified in the dailies.

Recruitment and promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in DTC

3434. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) since when the Directive on Reservations in Recruitment and Promotions in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was made applicable in Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) The backlog of reserved posts meant for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the said Corporation, category wise, and the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made during the last three years to fill the backlog;

(d) whether there is any proposal to chalk out any time-bound programme to fill the backlog of reserved posts in 1987-88; and

(e) if not, how this backlog is proposed to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) These orders were made applicable in the Corporation with effect from 23-11-1954 in respect of posts filled by direct recruitment and with effect from 27-11-1972 in respect of posts filled by promotion.

(b) to (e). The category-wise representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and backlog thereof as on 1-1-1987 is as under :

Category	Total on Roll	On-Roll		Backlog	
		S/Caste	S/Tribe	S/Caste	S/Tribe
Group 'A'	59	2	...	2	1
Group 'B'	206	11	...	24	13
Group 'C'	34947	6958	127	89	957
Group 'D'	6886	2517	6	213	239

The representation of Scheduled Castes in the services of this Corporation as on 1-1-1987 was 22.54 per cent and of Scheduled Tribe 00.31 per cent respectively. There is short fall in the representation of these communities in almost all the categories of staff mainly due to the reasons that requisite number of candidates with the prescribed qualifications are not available.

There is also a back-log in the promotional category as eligible departmental candidates fulfilling the prescribed experience/qualifications in the feeder categories are not available.

Majority of the posts lying vacant in the reserve quotas are of skilled categories like drivers, mechanics, technicians, etc. All out efforts are made, through repeated requests to the Employment Exchanges Press Advertisements to fill these posts. This is a continuing process.

Backlog of SCs/STs in Railways

3435. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) since when the directive on reservations in recruitment and promotions in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was made applicable in Railways;

(b) what is the backlog of reserved posts meant for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates in various Railways as on 28 February, 1987 category-wise, and the reasons for this backlog;

(c) what efforts have been made during the last three years to fill this backlog; and

(d) whether Government propose to chalk out any time-bound programme to fill the backlog in 1987-88 and if not, how this backlog is proposed to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Instructions in respect of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were made applicable as under :

(i) posts filled by direct recruitment :
26.1.1950.

(ii) posts filled by promotion,

(a) by selection : 4.1.1957

(b) by competitive examination limited to departmental candidates in groups B, C and D : 11.7.1968

(c) by seniority cum suitability (all groups) : 27.11.1972

(b) The information in respect of category-wise backlog as on 28.2.87 is being collected from the zonal railways and production units etc. and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). Reservation rules are being followed strictly. As a result of strict observance of reservation rules, the representation of SC/ST in different groups of services as on 31.3.1986 has improved as under :

	31.3.1984		31.3.1986	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
Group A	598 (10.7%)	143 (2.5%)	735 (11.45%)	177 (2.76%)
Group B	869 (14.5%)	191 (3.2%)	935 (14.96%)	190 (3.04%)

	1	2	3	4	5
Group C	97452 (12.9%)	22833 (3.0%)	112680 (13.69%)	30610 (3.72%)	
Group D (Excluding Safaiwala)	137576 (17.7%)	46313 (5.97%)	132701 (18.28%)	44067 (6.07%)	
Group D (Including Safaiwala)	182731 (22.02%)	47349 (5.70%)	178568 (22.9%)	45214 (5.8%)	

A special drive has also been launched on all zonal railways from November 1986 to clear the backlog of SCs and STs both in recruitment and promotional categories in Group C and Group D posts.

Implementation of DRI Scheme in tribal belts

3436. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made to see how the educational facilities, both financial or otherwise under DRI Scheme have been made available in the tribal belts of the Country with special reference to Orissa;

(b) if so, the findings of the study;

(c) the details of the areas where the scheme is not making the desired impact; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) According to available information, no assessment of the impact has been made under the DRI Scheme in Orissa.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

Financial assistance from UNESCO for eradication of illiteracy

3437. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance received from the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation for schemes for eradication of illiteracy programme during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the utilisation of that amount amongst different States;

(c) the details of the results achieved; and

(d) whether the UNESCO Director General has visited India recently and if so, what was the outcome of his visit ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). UNESCO does not provide any direct financial assistance as it is not a funding agency. UNESCO mainly provides a forum for exchange of ideas and experiences among Members States. However, UNESCO has provided limited financial assistance of US \$ 63,000 for the project 'Pilot Integrated Comprehensive Literacy and Civic Education for Women. Under the Project non-formal education centres for girls and adult education centres for women are being implemented in Lucknow district. In this project, US \$ 30,000 was released during 1985-86 and US \$ 20,207 during 1986-87.

(c) The project is under implementation.

(d) Director General, UNESCO, has visited India to launch Asia Pacific Programme of Education for All (APPEAL) on 23.2.1987 for Member States in Asia and Pacific region.

Utilisation of water flowing into Pakistan

3438. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made to utilise the water that is presently flowing into Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the bottlenecks coming in the way;

(d) how much of the area could be irrigated if this had not flown across the border; and

(e) what is Government's latest line of action in this regard ?

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

(a) to (e). An average of about one million acre feet of water of river Ravi (capable of creating an irrigation potential of about 0.16 million hectares, flow down to Pakistan during the monsoon season. To utilise these waters the construction of Thein Dam has been taken up.

[Translation]

Modernisation of communication system in Railways

3439. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA ; SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to improve the present system of communication in Railways;

(b) whether some foreign experts were consulted for bringing about improvement

in the present system and for introducing the new systems;

(c) whether efforts were also made to consult the experts available in India before utilising the services of foreign experts; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A limited tender was issued to 28 firms including two major Indian Government companies for consultancy, viz. Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) and Telecommunication Consultants of India Limited (TCIL). After consideration tenders M/s DETECON, a West German firm was selected and appointed.

Kapurthala Coach Factory

3440. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give preference to local people in the matter of employment in Integral Coach Factory, Kapurthala;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Within the frame work of extant instructions relating to recruitment on Railways, due consideration is given to local people in the matter of initial recruitment in the Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala. One member of each family displaced due to acquisition of land for setting up the factory, is also considered for appointment subject to conditions prescribed in the extant instructions.

(c) Does not arise.

**Participation of artists from Patiala
in Apna Utsav**

3441. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

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

(a) whether some artists from North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala participated in 'Apna Utsav' held in Delhi last year;

(b) if so, the number of artists selected by this Centre;

(c) whether all those artists took part in this festival; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) 560.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Goods train without a driver and
guard**

3442. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 25 December, 1986 a goods train loaded with ironore traveller for about 30 Kilometres and shot past three stations-Dalli Rajhara, Gusum and Balod, without driver and the guard;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into this incident;

(c) if so, the details of the inquiry report; and

(d) the action taken against those found responsible if any, for this incident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) On 24.12.86, a load of iron-ore wagons rolled down while being drawn from Rajhara siding as the driver who was on the engine failed to keep the load under control. The guard was to take over the train from Dalli Rajhara Station.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The driver started the load without ensuring adequate brake power. The driver was placed under suspension and disciplinary action against him has been initiated.

**Consensus on water rates for
Irrigation**

3443. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRIMATI BASAVA-
RAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to make another attempt to evolve a consensus amongst States on increasing charges of water supply for irrigation; if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) whether the National Water Resources Council met in October, 1985 and again in February, 1987 to discuss certain issues in this regard;

(c) if so, whether any final agreement has been reached; and

(d) if not, the main reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The National Conference of Irrigation and Water Resources Ministers held in July, 1986 was of the view that the water rates need to be increased gradually taking into consideration the rising capital, operation and maintenance costs,

(b) to (d). The first meeting of the National Water Resources Council was held in October, 1985 in which a Group of Ministers was set up to prepare a draft National Water Policy document. The draft is to be considered in the second meeting of the Council.

Umbrella body on higher education

3444. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :
SHRIMATI BASAVA-
RAJESWARI :
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps to form an umbrella body on higher education and to strengthen the base of elementary and secondary education by strengthening operation Blackboard and setting up of district institutes of educational training;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its constitution, functions and terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which this body will be launched ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The National Policy on Education-1986 envisages the establishment of a National Body covering higher education in general, agricultural, medical, technical, legal and other professional fields in the interest of greater coordination and consistency in policy, sharing of facilities and developing interdisciplinary research. The details regarding the functions, powers, composition etc. of the proposed body are being worked out in consultation with the concerned Ministries/agencies. The scope of the functions of this body will, however, not include elementary and secondary education. Strengthening the base of elementary and secondary education

through Operation Blackboard and setting up of a District Institutes of Educational Training (DIET) is a separate programme. The Ministry is formulating a scheme to implement 'Operation Blackboard' under which schools lacking essential facilities will be provided such facilities as envisaged in the National Policy on Education 1986 and under another scheme under consideration teacher training arrangements will be strengthened by providing assistance to States/UTs for setting up DIETs, broadly one in a district.

Cauvery water dispute

3445. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI NARSING SURYA-
WANSHI :
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering a proposal to narrow down differences between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in an attempt to find amicable solution to the Cauvery Water dispute between the two States;

(b) if so, the steps Union Government have initiated in this direction; and

(c) whether Government are considering to set up any tribunal for deciding the dispute, if not, by what time a final solution is likely to be found ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). Efforts are being continued to resolve the differences between the States with a view to finding an amicable solution.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Increase in goitre cases due to slow iodisation programme

3446. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) whether according to health experts the Indian population affected by goitre is to increase to 170 million by the year 2000 A.D. due to slow pace of the salt iodisation programme;

(b) which are the areas affected by iodisation deficit; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government to control goitre and iodine deficiency disorders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The endemic goitre belt in India stretches across the entire Sub-himalayan region and includes the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura besides Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh. Endemic goitre is also found prevalent in certain districts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Kerala. According to estimates, 140 million people are exposed to severe iodine deficiency and the actual number of persons suffering from goitre is estimated to be around 40 million. Results of surveys indicate that almost the entire country is prone to iodine deficiency.

(c) The iodised salt is the simplest and cheapest method for the prevention of goitre and other iodine deficiency disorders. Under the National Goitre Control Programme, the Central Government provides subsidy to meet the expenditure on the following components :

(i) Cost of Iodine/Potassium Iodate and other chemicals used in the iodisation of salt.

(ii) Establishment of Goitre Cell at the State Head quarters.

(iii) Health education activities.

It has been also decided by the Government of India to iodise the entire edible salt in the country by 1992.

I total number of 160 plants with a production capacity of around 25 lakh tonnes have commenced manufacture of iodised salt in various parts of the country.

Introduction of water transport in Eastern and Western side of Bombay

3447. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to start water transport from Gateway of India to Trombay and New Bombay on the Eastern side and from Nariman Point to Varli, Bandra, Versoba, Malad, Borivali and Vasai on the Western side to ease traffic congestion in the Bombay city;

(b) if so, how soon a decision in the matter is likely to be taken by Government;

(c) whether participation of the State Government in the project is also being considered and if so, what would be the terms and conditions; and

(d) whether private parties are also to be encouraged to start this scheme and if so, on what terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Union Government does not have any such proposal at present. But any scheme which is viable and complies with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 can be encouraged.

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

[Translation]

Purchase of unpublished letters of Gandhiji

3448. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :
SHRIMATI MADHURÉE SINGH :

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

(a) whether Union Government have purchased unpublished letters of Gandhiji; and

(b) if so, the details of these letters and the amount paid by the Government of India for their purchase?

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

(b) Consisting to 424 items (287 letters and 137 telegrams), these papers, covering the years February 1909 to December 1946, were acquired by our High Commission in London at a public auction held by Sotheby's, London, in December, 1986 at a total cost of £ 156100 St. These papers throw a new light on the little known period in Gandhiji's life-his years in South Africa, and they constitute a major new biographical source material.

Effect of consumption of papaya seeds

3449. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the basis of the research conducted by the Biology Department of Gujarat University it has been found that reproductive capacity of males can be destroyed by consuming papaya seeds;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take advantage of this discovery for family planning; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Department of Biology, Gujarat University claimed that crude extracts of carica papaya seeds have the potent antifertility activity in male rats. The laboratory tests conducted at Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow on the

advice of Indian Council of Medical Research, however, did not find any antifertility activity in the papaya seeds.

(b) and (c). In view of (a), question does not arise.

[English]

Technology mission for immunisation

3450. DR. A. K. PATEL:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

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

(a) the objectives of 'technology mission for immunisation';

(b) the steps taken to accomplish its objectives in a specific period fixed for the same and the target stipulated for 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on the foreign component required in the working of the mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The objectives of this Mission are to:

(i) Reduce Morbidity and Mortality due to diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, measles and typhoid.

(ii) To achieve self-sufficiency in vaccine production.

It is aimed to achieve 100 per cent coverage of pregnant women with 2 doses of Tetanus Toxoid vaccination and 85 per cent of infants with DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles vaccination by 1990.

(b) 1. Universal Immunization Programme was started in 1985-86 to achieve the objectives of the Sub Mission on Immunisation and vaccination under the Technology Mission. To achieve the objectives the steps taken are:

- (i) Cover the country in a phased manner. Till 1986-87, 62 districts and 106 Medical Colleges with their catchment areas have been covered. During 1987-88, 90 more districts will be taken up.
- (ii) Health Infra-structure in the States is being strengthened.
- (iii) Cold-chain equipments are being supplied to the States to keep the vaccines at the recommended temperature.
- (iv) Health and para medical staff are continuously trained under the Programme and its implementation is closely monitored.
The targets fixed for the vaccination of pregnant women and infants for 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in the statement below.

2. Under the Sub Missions on production of vaccines and R & D on the new and improved vaccines the following steps have been taken :

- (i) Technology evaluations for the production of measles, polio and rabies vaccines have been completed and, negotiations are in progress for the setting up of manufacturing units.
- (ii) Technology evaluations for hepatitis-B and new pertussis vaccine are under way.
- (iii) For focussed R & D in vaccine development a first priority list of diseases/projects participating institutions and scientists have been identified. As for the target for 1986-87 and 1987-88 under these Sub Missions are concerned, they are :

Completion of detailed negotiations, action for requisite approvals and DPR and engineering for the setting up of manufacturing units for measles, polio, rabies and hepatitis-B vaccines. Activities for the construction, procurement of equipments and recruitment and training of personnel would also begin during this period. Local trials for new pertussis vaccine will be completed and, further negotiations and consequent actions for requisite approvals will commence and continue during this period. R & D projects will also commence at the various centres.

(c) So far as the Universal Immunization Programme is concerned, external assistance is being obtained or channeled through the UNICEF, on a set pattern for each district, for the following items of expenditure :

- (i) Additional staff
- (ii) Training
- (iii) Health Education
- (iv) Supplies and equipment
- (v) Transport and
- (vi) Contingencies (including Immunization Cards.)

For all the districts in the country the estimated requirement will be about 106 million dollars. As for the external assistance for the two Sub Missions of production of vaccines and R & D of new and improved vaccines, a clear picture of the foreign component requirements would emerge only after the negotiations are completed. However, the requirements of foreign exchange is likely to be comparatively small and would possibly be met through the existing or future bilateral and multilateral arrangements.

Statement

Targets of the Mission

Beneficiaries	Vaccine	1986-87	1987-88
Pregnant women	TT	15.2 (60)	18.6 (65)
Infants	DPT	15.3 (67)	16.9 (75)
	Polio	15.3 (67)	16.9 (75)
	BCG	15.3 (67)	16.9 (75)
	Measles	5.7 (25)	10.0 (45)

Constitution of Cauvery Valley Authority

3451. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in the constitution of Cauvery Valley Authority; and

(b) the details of River Valley Authorities that are now functioning in the country ?

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

(a) Due to divergent views expressed by the States, the proposal has not been pursued.

(b) There is only one authority, namely the Narmada Control Authority functioning in pursuance of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award.

On-going new railway lines

3452. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of all the on-going new railway lines which have been included in

top-priority category and for which 60 per cent of the allocation for new lines is being given; and

(b) the names of the on-going new railway lines for which the remaining 40 per cent of the allocation is being given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Details of all the on-going New Line Projects and the allocation of funds against each are furnished in the Pink Book and the Explanatory Memorandum forming part of the Railway Budget Documents. For the under mentioned New Lines having priority, 66 per cent of total funds under Plan Head New Lines have been allocated in 1987-88 :

1. Koraput-Rayagada
2. Kota-Neemuch
3. Bhuj-Naliya
4. Bibinagar-Nadikude
5. Dharamanagar-Kumarghat
6. Silchar-Jiribam
7. Lalabazar-Bhairabi
8. Balipara-Bhalukpong

**International Conference on
Transportation System Studies**

3453. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recommendations of the 5-day International Conference on Transportation System Studies (ICOTSS-86) held in New Delhi in December, 1986; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the seminar have not yet been received by the Ministry of Railways.

Assistance to Shipping Industry

3454. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to assist the Shipping Industry which is suffering losses and becoming sick;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to take over the sick shipping companies on a temporary basis by the Shipping Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and financial institutions/banks have set up a new company called Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI) which would provide financial assistance to shipping companies in the private sector on the basis of the viability of their proposals. In the case of sick shipping companies, the matter would be considered on a case to case basis and suitable rehabilitation packages would be

evolved by the SCICI if the company was found to be potentially viable. Financial assistance would be provided broadly on the rates hitherto being charged by the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

(c) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal.

Import of rails

3455. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA :
SHRI SRIHARI RAO :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of expenditure in foreign exchange likely to be incurred by the Railway in the import of rails;

(b) the names of supplying countries;

(c) the indigenous production of such rails with its comparative cost vis a vis proposed imports; and

(d) the steps taken by Government towards attaining self-sufficiency in indigenous production of rails ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Rs. 32 crores approximately in 1986-87.

(b) Canada, France, South Korea, U.K. and Yugoslavia.

(c) 3.44 lakh tonnes of rails have been produced in 1985-86 of which Railways received 3.25 lakh tonnes. In 1986-87 (upto February 1987) 2.12 lakh tonnes of rails have been supplied. The cost per tonne of imported 52 kg. 90 UTS rail including custom duty is Rs. 9071/- and that of indigenous rail of same quality is Rs. 8900/-.

(d) Steps are being taken by Bhilai Steel Plant to augment production of rail

quality steel and the finishing capacity in the Rail Mill section.

Computerisation of railway reservation at Vijayawada

3456. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether long queues are witnessed for reservation at Vijayawada railway reservation office;

(b) whether many times despite the passengers holding reservation tickets, their names do not find a place on the reservation charts;

(c) whether it is proposed to computerise the reservation at Vijayawada railway reservation office; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) No such complaint has come to notice.

(c) and (d). Computerisation of reservations is being extended to various stations in a phased manner, according to availability of funds. There is no proposal to computerise the reservation work at Vijayawada station for the present.

Passenger lounge at Vijayawada Airport

3457. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of increase in passenger traffic to and from Vijayawada Airport during the last three years;

(b) whether the passengers lounge at the airport which was constructed several decades back is adequate to take care of the increased passenger traffic; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to develop the passenger lounge to take care of increasing traffic at Vijayawada Airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to construct a new terminal building at Vijayawada Airport during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90).

Statement

The number of passengers embarking from and disembarking at Vijayawada airport during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86

Year	Embarking Passengers	Disembarking Passengers
1983-84	11525	10684
1984-85	15570	14763
1985-86	13895	13612

Allocation and expenditure on construction, repair and maintenance of National Highways

3458. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated and utilised for the construction, repair and maintenance of National Highways during the Sixth Plan, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated for construction, repair and maintenance of National Highway in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan and the amount out of that released so far;

(c) whether any request has been received from the State Government to increase this amount; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to enhance the allocated amount for the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Two statements indicating the Statewise/Union Territory-wise final allotment and the amount utilised for the construction and maintenance of National Highways during the Sixth Plan are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4034/87.]

(b) Details indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount allotted/ allocated for the Construction of National High- ways	Amount released for the repair & maintenance of National High- ways
1985-86	1837.82	526.62
1986-87	2250.00 (allocation)	643.85

(c) and (d). The funds demanded by the State Government during 1986-87 have been fully provided.

Declaration of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

3459. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-
SWARA RAO :
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA
MURTY :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANS-
PORT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of length of roads added to National Highways during Fifth and Sixth Plans in Andhra Pradesh and other States;

(b) the list of roads proposed by Government of Andhra Pradesh to be added to the National Highways;

(c) since how long these proposals are pending before the Union Government and the reasons for such long pendency therefor; and

(d) the likely date by which these proposals are to be accepted by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No road was declared as National Highway during the Fifth and Sixth Plans in Andhra Pradesh. Statements I and II giving the requisite details in respect of other States are given below.

(b) to (d). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have from time to time requested for classifying certain State Roads as National Highways. In March, 1985, the Chief Minister recommended ten proposals as per list given in statement III, measuring a length of 3,222 Kms. for declaring as National Highways. However, owing to meagre allocation of funds under the Central Sector Roads Programme during 7th Five Year Plan, it is not possible at present to declare these roads as National Highways. This position has since been communicated to the State Government.

Statement-I

*Details of length added to National Highways system during 5th Five Year
Plan period*

Sl. No.	NH. No.	Route of National Highway	Length in Kms.
1.	1B	Batote-Doda-Kishtwar in J & K.	107
2.	17	Realignment of N.H. No. 17 beyond Calicut to Edapally in Kerala	51
Total			158 Kms.

Statement-II

Details of length added to National Highways during the 6th Five Year Plan period

S. No.	N.H. No.	Route of Notional Highway	Length in Kms.
1.	31C	Lateral Road in West Bengal and Assam	235
2.	51	Paikan-Tura-Dalu in Assam and Meghalaya	149
3.	52	Biahata-Charali-Tezpur-Bander Dewa-North Lakhimpur-Passighat-Tezu-Sitapani-Saikeaghat	850
4.	52A	Road link to Itanagar from Bander Dewa on NH. No. 52 in Assam	25
5.	53	Badarpur-Silchar-Jirighat-Imphal in Assam and Manipur.	320
6.	54	Silchar-Aizwal-Lunglei in Assam and Mizoram	413
7.	12	Extension of NH. No. 12 from Jaipur to Biaora in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh	466
8.	45A	Link to Pondicherry (Vellupuram to Pondicherry) in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	40
9.	4B	Panvel-Uran near Nhava Sheva Port Complex (Bombay) in Maharashtra	27
10.	56	Lucknow-Jagdishpur-Sultanpur-Jaunpur-Varanasi in U.P.	285
Total :			2810

Statement-III

Details of the roads forwarded by the Andhra Pradesh Government for being classified as National Highways

S. No.	Name of the road	Total length in Kms. ¹
1	2	3
1.	Vijayawada to Machilipatnam	70
2.	Nellore to Hubli via Gooty	370
3.	Kakinada to Jagadalpur via Rajahmundry, Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram	360
4.	Hyderabad to Venkatapuram via Warangal, Nagaram	260
5.	Nizambad to Jagadalpur via Jagtial-Peddapalli-Manthani and Bhopalapatnam	280

1	2	3
6.	Ongole to Raichur via Giddalur-Nandyal-Kurnool-Uppal	340
7.	Chittoor to Bhadrachalam via Cuddapah-Markapur-Macherla-Nagarjunasagar-Khammam	680
8.	Hyderabad to Chandrapur via Karimnagar-Mancheriyal connecting N.H. IV and N.H. VII	332
9.	Bhadrachalam-Chintur-Sileru-Chintapally-Paderu-Araku-Vijayanagaram-Palakonda and Srikakulam on N.H. V	400
10.	Naidupet-Tirupathi-Chittoor connecting NH. V & N.H. IV	130
Total :		3222

Adverse effect of over use of Antibiotics

3460. DR. B. L. SHAILKH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the over-use of antibiotics is leading to the growth of drug resistant organisms in the human body as per latest studies made;

(b) whether the medical profession suffers from a lack of information on current drug usage and for many of them almost the only source is the medical representatives whose only concern is to market their particular brand of drugs unmindful of the adverse drug reactions;

(c) whether according to the Health Action International at least 18 per cent of the antibiotics marketed India do not figure on the WHO list of essential drugs and the availability of an unnecessarily wide range together with the multiplicity of brand names make correct prescribing more difficult; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken to prevent misuse of these drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Improper and indiscriminate use of antibiotics can lead to the growth of drug resistance organism in the human body.

(b) This is not true. Qualified medical personnel are fully aware of all aspects of the drug use. They are fully trained on the subject.

(c) WHO's list of essential drugs Technical Report Series No. 722 of 1985 does not cover all drugs under each therapeutic group including antibiotics which are marketed not only in India but also in developed countries. While antibiotics figuring in WHO's list of essential drugs considered as needs of majority of the population the other antibiotics moving in the market would be also useful for vulnerable population, the infections of whose do not respond to the antibiotics figuring in the WHO's list of essential drugs.

(d) The various measures Government have taken to prevent misuse of antibiotics are :

(i) All antibiotics are required to be sold against the prescription of Registered Medical Practitioner only and the violation of this condition is punishable under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act;

(ii) In Government Medical Colleges, the hazards of indiscriminate use and its consequences are taught in the Department of Pharmacology so that the medical students on graduation Medicine are fully aware of all aspects of antibiotics use;

- (iii) Professional bodies like Indian Medical Association and Expert Bodies like Indian Council of Medical Research from time to time hold seminars/workshops highlighting the side effects of antibiotics due to indiscriminate use of drugs to educate their members; and

- (iv) necessary warning and precautionary statements including contra-indications are required to be given in all the promotional literature including package insert of antibiotics to educate doctors and also the various "DOs and "DONTs" which the patient should follow while he is taking antibiotics.

[Translation]

Conversion of Varanasi-Bhatni railway line

3461. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount provided for conversion of Varanasi-Bhatni railway line into broad gauge line for the year 1987-88; and

- (b) whether Government propose to provide more funds for the completion of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Rs. 6.50 crores.

- (b) Provision of more funds would depend on availability of resources.

Survey for new railway line from Shahganj to Ballia

3462. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a survey was conducted for laying a new broad gauge line from Shahganj

to Ballia and from Shahganj to Azamgarh and Mau in Uttar Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the outcome thereof and the time by which work on this line will be started; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). Surveys for conversion of Mau—Azamgarh—Shahganj and Indara—Phephna (near Ballia) Metre Gauge lines into Broad Gauge have been carried out. Both the projects have been found to be financially unremunerative and are not being taken up.

Railway pass for freedom fighters in U. P.

3463. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of freedom fighters in Uttar Pradesh provided with railway pass facility;

- (b) the number of those freedom fighters whose cases are still pending; and

- (c) the time by which facility of railway pass will be provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). Records relating to number of passes issued to Freedom Fighters under the Scheme currently in operation are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise. Freedom Fighters who are eligible for the complimentary passes under the Scheme are issued passes soon after receipt of applications with prescribed documents.

Black-marketing of railway tickets at Bombay stations

3464. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the rackets operating in black-market sale of reservation tickets at various main railway stations in Bombay which are the starting points of long distance trains; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed to eliminate the activities of these rackets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Some reports to this effect have been received.

(b) The following remedial steps have been taken :

(i) Regular checks and raids including decoy checks are conducted to apprehend the anti-social elements indulging in black-marketing of railway tickets. During 1986, 84 such persons were apprehended and prosecuted. Railway staff found conniving with these persons were also taken up departmentally.

(ii) Passengers detected travelling on transferred reservations are penalised under section 114 of the Indian Railways Act. During 1986, 8702 cases of transferred reservations were detected by Central and Western Railways and dealt with as per law.

(iii) Regular announcements on Public Address Systems advising passengers to desist from purchasing tickets from unauthorised sources are also made.

Over bridge on railway crossings in U.P.

3465. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway crossings in Uttar Pradesh where it is necessary to construct over bridges;

(b) whether the allocation made for this purpose has been fully utilised by the State in the past; and

(c) if not, the allocation made for this purpose during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the amount utilised by the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 34 numbers level crossings have been identified for replacement with road over/under bridges.

(b) No, Sir, as far as the allocation to Uttar Pradesh State from Railway Safety Works Fund is concerned.

(c) Out of the Railway Safety Works Fund, an allocation of Rs. 23 lakhs and Rs. 151 lakhs has been made to Uttar Pradesh State for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. No amount has so far been utilised by the State.

Appointment of Managing Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines

3466. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the appointment of new Managing Directors at Air India and Indian Airlines has been finalised.

(b) if so, whether the new Managing Directors are drawn from the officers of Air India and Indian Airlines; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Whereas Managing Director of Air India has been appointed, appointment of Managing Director, Indian Airlines is yet to be finalised.

(b) and (c). Appointments of Managing Directors are made in accordance with the laid down procedure for such appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings. The Public Enterprises Selection Board makes recommendations after considering suitable candidates, including internal candidates, for the posts. The appointments need not

necessarily be restricted to the internal candidates.

Quality of refreshment served on Indian Airlines flights

3467. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received complaints to the effect that refreshment of standard quality is not served during the flights of Indian Airlines in Eastern Sector including Lucknow-Patna flight; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the quality of refreshment being served at present during Indian Airlines flights in this sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Occasionally complaints have been received regarding quality of food served in the Eastern Sector from the passengers travelling on Indian Airlines' Flights. Although the menu composition, quality and quantity of meal served by Indian Airlines in the Eastern Sector are similar to that provided on the rest of their net-work, they could not provide hot meals due to non-availability of heating arrangements on Fokker Friendship aircraft. On certain short sectors of Boeing 737 flights also, hot meals cannot be served due to limited time available for service. Besides, a few types of meals which Indian Airlines would like to serve to the passengers cannot be uplifted from the caterers at small stations as they do not possess the required expertise. At Lucknow-Patna sector, Indian Airlines serves continental breakfast on board lifted from the Airport Flight Kitchen, Lucknow.

Despite these constraints, it is the constant endeavour of Indian Airlines to review the existing menu composition periodically. Indian Airlines' qualified catering officers also provide necessary professional advice and practical demonstration to their outside caterers in the Eastern Sector, as well as at Lucknow, with a view to improving the quality of meals served to the passengers.

Centrally sponsored flood control schemes in U. P.

3468. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the centrally sponsored flood control schemes in operation in Uttar Pradesh indicating the amount being spent thereon;

(b) whether any such centrally financed scheme is being run in hill areas of this State where flood control operations can benefit whole of the northern India; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider a proposal to formulate such schemes for these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) There is no centrally sponsored flood control scheme in operation in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Speed breaker on National Highways

3469. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government or State Governments construct speed breakers on National Highways;

(b) whether these are constructed according to any prescribed specifications;

(c) in case no specifications have been prescribed whether any Central clearance is required for the construction of these speed breakers, either by State Government or any of its agencies;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether accident have taken place at several places due to defective speed-breakers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The Government of India do not permit provision of speed breakers on National Highways which are meant for through and fast moving traffic and the State Governments, who are executing the work on behalf of Central Government, have been instructed not to construct speed-breakers on National Highways. However, sometimes speed-breakers are provided by State Governments or their agencies keeping in view local exigencies of traffic.

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

(e) and (f). No such data is available.

Conversion of Ahmedabad-Delhi railway line

3470. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided by Government in the Seventh Five Year Plan for converting Ahmedabad-Delhi railway line into broad gauge;

(b) whether there is a persistent demand by the people's representatives for converting the aforesaid railway line into broad gauge;

(c) if so, the decision taken; and

(d) the time by which the work for conversion of this railway line into broad gauge will be undertaken and completed ?

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

(b) to (d). It has not been possible to take up this major conversion project involving very heavy investment in view of constraint of resources.

A. C. Sleeper coaches in Superfast/Mail/Express Trains

3471. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide Air-Conditioned Sleeper coaches in Superfast, Mail and Express trains which do not have such facility; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). A. C. Sleeper Coaches are provided in important long distance Mail/Express trains on a programmed basis, as and when such coaches come out from the Production Shops.

Setting up of open Universities in States

3472. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether University Grants Commission is setting up open universities in some of the States ; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where such universities are being set up and also their functions ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) : Does not arise.

[English]

Standardisation of dental care equipment

3473. SHRI NARSINGH SURYA-WANSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dental Council of India is unable to pay proper attention to dental education and standardise all indigenously manufactured equipments and materials used for dental care; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) It is not correct to say that Dental Council of India is unable to pay proper attention to dental education. So far as dental education is concerned, the Council has been discharging its duties and functions under the various provisions and to the extent of powers given to it under the Dentists' Act, 1948. No recognition to any dental institution is given without proper inspection.

As regards the standardisation of all the indigenously manufactured equipments and materials used for dental care, this does not fall within the purview to the Dental Council of India. The Council has no control over the production or quality of dental equipments and instruments as the quality control and standardisation do not fall within the purview of the Council.

(b) Does not arise.

Suggestions to dentists to concentrate on defluoridisation

3474. SHRI NARSINGH SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the experts have suggested that the dentists should concentrate on defluoridisation as the body got abundant fluoride from various sources; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Preservation of ancient monuments in Andhra Pradesh

3475. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India has conducted a survey of Andhra

Pradesh in respect of important ancient monuments for their restoration, chemical preservation and scientific protection;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated by Union Government for the purpose in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the time by which the reconstruction work of important monuments will also be taken up ; and

(d) the names and details of ancient monuments in Andhra Pradesh covered by the Survey ?

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

(b) During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs under Non-Plan and Rs. 33 lakhs under Plan have been allocated for the preservation of the Centrally protected monuments in Andhra Pradesh. Besides, for the annual maintenance and upkeep of these monuments an allocation of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made.

(c) The work of reconstruction of important monuments namely Ramappa Temple, Palampet, Kudavalli Temple and Papanasi group of Temples at Alampur is already in progress.

(d) The following centrally protected monuments in Andhra Pradesh have been identified for special attention during the VIIth Plan for their restoration, preservation and scientific protection :

(i) Ramappa Temple, Palampet.

(ii) Thousand pillared temple, Hanamkonda.

(iii) Fort and Palace at Chandragiri.

(iv) Vir Bhadradaswami Temple, Lepakshi.

(v) Gateway of Fort, Warangal.

(vi) Kudavalli Sangameswar Temple, Alampur.

(vii) Papanasi group of Temples, Alampur.

(viii) Golkonda Fort,

**Reimbursement of amount to Haryana
spent on S. Y. L. Canal**

3476. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have decided to bear the entire cost of Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal and refund to Haryana Government the amount spent so far on this project by Haryana Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India propose to take over any such project in other States ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

**Compensation to victims of railway
accidents on South Central
Railway**

3477. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the persons injured by train accidents and the family members of the deceased have to face difficulties in getting compensation claims;

(b) the number of such cases of claims filed during the last three years in South Central Railways;

(c) the number of cases settled, pending settlement and rejected, together with the reasons for the cases which are pending; and

(d) the steps taken to dispose of all the pending cases expeditiously to avoid harassment to the claimants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no delay on account of the Railways. Legal procedures have to be followed by the Claims Commissioners while deciding the payment of compensation to the correct successor and this takes time.

(b) 73 cases for compensation were filed on South Central Railway during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986.

(c) 49 cases were settled and 24 cases are pending. Out of 49 cases settled, 37 cases were rejected as railways were not held liable.

(d) The claims for compensation are decided by Claims Commissioners who function under the respective State High Courts. Though the legal procedure for deciding cases of accident compensation claims tends to be time-consuming, as the correct claimant has to be decided, the Railways pursue the cases with the concerned Claims Commissioners with a view to expedite their settlement.

Health care for women in tribal areas

3478. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that health care for women in tribal areas in the country is in a bad state;

(b) if so, the names of States where such a situation is prevailing;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve the health of women in tribal areas in the country and particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) whether some financial assistance has been allocated to each State, if so, the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, health care in general in tribal areas is inadequate.

(c) (i) Guidelines have been issued to the States including Andhra Pradesh to establish sub-centres, primary health centres/community health centres in tribal, backward and hilly areas in preference to plain areas.

- (ii) In the tribal areas, the minimum qualification for women's nomination to ANM course has been relaxed.

(d) Financial assistance is provided to the States for the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the tribal areas (TSP). A statement indicating the State-wise allocations made in respect of important Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for the tribal areas (TSP) is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4035/87.]

Recommendations of Major Ports Reforms Committee

3479. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Major Ports Reforms Committee has submitted its recommendations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The recommendations made by the Major Ports Reforms Committee mainly relate to Port Organisation and Administration, Financial Management, costing and pricing of port services, industrial relations and productivity, development and modernisation, port operations and multimodal network and infrastructure.

EMU coaches for Suburban Section of Bombay

3480. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of E. M. U. coaches provided during 1 July, 1986 to 31 December, 1986 to Western Railway Suburban Section of Bombay;

(b) the number of EMU coaches to be

provided from 1 January, 1987 to 30 June, 1987 and for the whole year of 1987;

(c) whether a plan was approved to provide 50 coaches during 1986, if so, the number of coaches supplied during 1986; and

(d) if the number of such coaches provided is less than 50, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d). The earlier expectation was that 50 EMU Coaches would be placed on line on the Suburban Section of Western Railway during 1986. Against this expectation, after taking in overall view of the requirements of Central and Western Railways, it was possible to place only 23 coaches on line. All these coaches were placed on line between 1 January and 30 June, 1986 and no more were placed on line between 1 July to 31 December, 1986.

As far as 1987 is concerned, it is expected that 9 coaches will be placed on line between 1 January and 30 June, 1987 and 18 more during 1 July to 31 December, 1987, making a total of 27.

Kendriya Vidyalayas

3481. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI D. L. BAITHA :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas which are functioning in the country as on 31 December, 1986, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : As on 31.12.1986, 630 Kendriya Vidyalayas were functioning in the country. State-wise list of Kendriya Vidyalayas is given in the statement below.

Statement

State-wise Distribution of Kendriya
Vidyalayas as on 31.12.1986

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs.	Number of Kendriya Vidyalayas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33
2.	Assam	35
3.	Bihar	42
4.	Gujarat	29
5.	Haryana	15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
8.	Karnataka	23
9.	Kerala	20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	58
11.	Maharashtra	40
12.	Manipur	5
13.	Meghalaya	6
14.	Nagaland	3
15.	Orissa	17
16.	Punjab	31
17.	Rajasthan	36
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamilnadu	25
20.	Tripura	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	86
22.	West Bengal	38
23.	A & N Island, Portblair	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
25.	Chandigarh	6
26.	Delhi	28
27.	Goa, Diu, Daman	4
28.	Pondicherry	2
29.	Mizoram	1
Total :		630

Direct train connection to district
headquarters served by rail link
in Orissa

3482. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether South Eastern Railway has
a proposal to provide direct train connection
to all the district headquarters served by rail
link in Orissa;

(b) if so, the district headquarters served
by rail link in Orissa which have been con-
nected by direct trains so far; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and
Dhenkanal are connected by direct trains
with Bhubaneswar.

Rail Yatri Niwas

3483. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Rail Yatri Niwas
under construction at present;

(b) the location of such Yatri Niwas;

(c) whether there is a need to set up
more such Yatri Niwas; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken
in this regard in Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b).
One Rail Yatri Niwas is under construction
at New Delhi Railway Station.

(c) and (d). Another Rail Yatri Niwas at
Howrah has been included in 1987-88
Works Programme.

Voluntary organisations to check
adulteration in food articles

3484. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to
encourage private and voluntary organi-
sations to run offices and institutions

to check adulteration and spurious mixing of harmful ingredients in food articles all over the country;

(b) the steps being taken to increase awareness in such matters; and

(c) whether any programme exists for giving any financial assistance to these voluntary organisations involved in checking food adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (amendment, 1986) the consumer/consumer organisation are empowered to draw samples of food articles and to institute cases in the court of law.

(b) The Government has taken following steps to increase consumer awareness in tackling problem of food adulteration :

- (i) Statutory Committee formed by the Central Government to advise Central Government on matters of implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, gives five representations to the consumers.
- (ii) A number of folders/leaflets have been published highlighting the role of consumers and outlining simple/quick tests for detection of adulterants.
- (iii) Exhibitions are organised at a national level where consumers are informed of various provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Tests for detection of adulterants are also demonstrated.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Survey on infant mortality

3485. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey is being conducted in 800 villages of five States to find out reasons for high rate of infant mortality;

(b) whether this survey will also cover Kaira District of Gujarat which is reported to have highest rate of infant mortality in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Family Planning Foundation is conducting Survey over 800 villages in 33 districts of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kaira District in Gujarat State is not covered in this Survey.

Plea to ban sex determination tests

3486. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI :

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

(a) whether a strong plea to prohibit private clinics and doctors from conducting amniocentesis or 'sex determination' tests was made at a cross-sectional experts' meeting convened by Government recently; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the opinions expressed in this regard and the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) A meeting on Sex determination tests and Amniocentesis was held on 19-12-1986 in New Delhi. There was consensus of opinion among members that these tests should be banned in the private sector organisations like Nursing Homes, clinics etc. and these should be limited to selected Government research institutions and hospitals to be licensed for the same. The meeting also recommended that there should be a comprehensive legislation, having in-built mechanism for an infrastructure for effective implementation of the legislation.

In view of above a committee has been constituted which will go into this question in detail.

Development of ports in Kerala

3487. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the ports in Kerala which are going to be developed in the coming two years; and

(b) the amount which has been earmarked for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Among the ports in Kerala, the Central Government is responsible for the development of the Port of Cochin only for which a provision of Rs. 17.22 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1987-88. The provision for Cochin Port in the Annual Plan of 1988-89 will be known only when the annual plan of 1988-89 is finalised.

Airports under construction in Kerala

3488. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new airports under construction as well as under consideration in Kerala during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the total outlay for these projects and the time-schedule of completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). An airport at Calicut (Karipur) in Kerala is, at present, under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.41 crores. The Airport is expected to be ready by the 31st of December, 1987.

Activities of touts despite Computerisation in railway reservations

3489. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in

the 'Statesman' dated 5 February, 1987, under the caption 'Computers no match for touts'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and action taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The report pertains to the happenings on 4th February, 1987 at the Railways Computerised Reservation Centre at New Delhi.

After installation of the Computerised reservation system, the average service time per requisition slip has come down to 2 minutes as against 4.5 minutes in the manual system. Consequently, the queue lengths have also come down from 35-40 persons under the manual system to 10-12 persons under the computerised system.

During the period 2nd to 5th February, 1987, a higher capacity computer was being commissioned with a view to computerise reservations in Delhi area for a number of additional trains. During the process of switch over, the number of terminals got reduced. This resulted in some increase in the waiting time and the queue lengths. Normal working however got restored from 6.2.87.

As regards operation of touts, surprise checks are being conducted by the Commercial Officers, Vigilance Organisation and Anti-fraud organisation of the Railways. The checks conducted by Northern Railway against the activities of touts are yielding good results and during the period 1.10.86 to 15.2.87, 42 touts were apprehended and handed over for prosecution to the police under Section 114-A of the Indian Railways Act.

Financial assistance for execution of Irrigation projects of Maharashtra

3490. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some major and medium irrigation projects of Maharashtra have been delayed for want of funds;

(b) if so, the details of these projects;

(c) whether Union Government would consider providing financial assistance to the State Government for completion of these projects; and

(d) if not, the measures proposed by Government for expeditious execution of these projects and for ensuring much needed irrigation facilities to the State?

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

(a) and (b). Many of the on-going projects are behind schedule, mainly because of inadequate funding.

(c) and (d). Irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments and Central assistance is given in the form of block grants and loans for the State's Plan. The State Governments have been urged to prioritise the projects for optimal allocation of available resources and provide adequate funds for completion of on-going projects which are in advanced stage of implementation. The Union Government is earmarking the outlays for important projects and is also arranging external assistance, wherever possible, to step up resources. Important projects are being closely monitored by this Ministry.

Setting up Magnetic Van line by Indian Airlines

3491. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines is preparing to set up a 'Magnetic Van line' to transport passengers between Domestic airlines and International Terminal in New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cost of this 'Magnetic Van line' will be about 35 to 40 crores of rupees; and

(c) if so, what is the compelling necessity for the 'Magnetic Van line'?

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

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

[Translation]

New railway lines in Bihar

3492. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert Ranchi-Lohardaga narrow gauge line into broad gauge line and to lay broad gauge lines from Lohardaga to Tori and from Ranchi to Koderma via Hazaribagh in Chhota Nagpur in Bihar; and

(b) if so, by what time the work on these lines will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Surveys for the suggested gauge conversion/new lines have been recently completed. The projects have been found to be financially unremunerative. Due to severe constraint of resources there is no proposal to take up construction.

[English]

Foreign collaborators' influence on medical research in India

3493. SHRI VISHNU MODI:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:

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

(a) whether in India most of the medical research work is being undertaken on collaborative basis with one or the other country with the assistance of WHO, USAID, Rockefeller, Ford Foundation and Colombo Plan;

(b) whether the foreign collaborators influence, in a big way, topics for research having relatively less importance to India and more vital for them; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking or propose to take to see that topics of vital importance for our country are given preference for research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) It is not true that most of the medical research in India is being undertaken on a collaborative basis with foreign countries or international agencies. It is, however a fact that some work of biomedical research is being undertaken in collaboration with international agencies, such as, WHO or with foreign countries under bilateral agreement in specific areas.

(b) and (c). Foreign collaborators do not influence in any way the topics of collaborative research. Such topics are decided on the basis of mutual interest, relevance to the Indian context, special need for foreign assistance in terms of technology/expertise/equipment/reagents which are not available in India. In respect of WHO and other international agencies, only those projects are considered which are proposed by Indian investigators/institutions.

Increase in Cancer cases

3494. SHRI VISHNU MODI :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned 'Cancer cases will treble by 2000 as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 2 February, 1987;

(b) whether according to the World Health Organisation, cancer disease will become number one killer if not checked at early stage;

(c) the reaction of Government on this report; and

(d) what further steps Government propose to take to arouse public awareness, launch a country-wide cancer detection campaign, increase cancer control facilities and take other measures to reduce incidence of oral, breast and cervic cancer ?

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

(c) and (d). The National Cancer Control Programme has been launched in India for Primary Prevention of cancer, diagnosis and treatment and distribution and extension of services through Regional Cancer Centres and medical colleges. The Non-Government organisations have also been involved in the Programme. It is proposed to activate the programme further, for which an allocation of Rs. 20.00 crores has been made for the 7th Five Year Plan. A National Cancer Control Board has also been set up to guide the activities of the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme.

Air services for Ajmer

3495. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide air services to the holy city of Ajmer in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that suitable land has been selected at Ajmer for the construction of an Airport; and

(c) if so, when the construction work at Ajmer is expected to be taken up by Government and the likely date by which air services would be provided to the holy city of Ajmer ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The two new sites identified by the local authorities for the proposed construction of an airport have not yet been inspected. Since National Airports Authority has merely offered to provide technical consultancy, it will be difficult to indicate the time frame for the development of an airport.

Deepening and expansion scheme of Visakhapatnam Port

3496. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has formulated a scheme to deepen Visakhapatnam Port and to expand the Visakhapatnam outer harbour;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) whether the proposal of the Corporation for a long term contract with Japan is feasible only if the Port is deepened for receiving 1,70,00 DWT class vessels as a condition laid down by Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). A scheme to deepen the Visakhapatnam Port has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan of the Port. The detailed project report has not been prepared.

(c) The Japan steel mills have been requesting for the deepening of the port in the negotiation with the MMTC to enable them to have freight advantages in the transport of ironore.

Introduction of automatic ticket printers

3497. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines proposes to introduce automatic ticket printers at all its major sales outlets under a phased programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Airlines proposes to introduce automatic ticket printers at the stations where C.R.T. facility is available.

(b) At present automatic ticket printers are installed at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. By August, 1987, automatic ticket printers are proposed to be installed at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Srinagar and subsequently at other important C.R.T. stations.

Relaxation in security checks for VIPs at Airports

3498. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be

pleased to state whether there are proposals to dispense with security checks for Members of Parliament, Members of Assemblies and Officers travelling on Government business by introducing identification cards so that congestion at major Airports during peak hours is avoided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): No such proposal is under consideration.

Income of Major Port Trusts during 1986

3499. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the income earned by the various major Port Trusts during the year 1986; and

(b) whether there is any uniform level of tariff formulated and implemented by all the Port Trusts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The financial year of the Ports is from April to March. The accounts for 1986-87 will be compiled after 31st March, 1987. According to the audited accounts of 1985-86, the total income earned by the Major Ports is as follows:

Name of the Port	Total income (Rs. in lakhs)
Bombay	20693.53
Calcutta	14653.05
Cochin	3264.38
Kandla	4524.86
Madras	9869.50
Mormugao	4167.71
New Mangalore	1411.06
Paradip	3004.23
Tuticorin	1512.85
Visakhapatnam	7172.85

(b) No, Sir. Each Port has its own tariff rates.

**Proposal to check mushroom growth
of Professional Colleges**

3500. SHRI SRIBALLAV

PANIGRAHI :

SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-

RAGHAVAN :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to enact legislation to check the mushroom growth of sub-standard private Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in the country;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by Government or the reports have been sought for from various States in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy and programme keeping in view the factors, if identified, responsible in this regard ?

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

(b) A National Working Group was set up by the Co-ordinating Committee of All India Council for Technical Education in November, 1985 to examine the matter in detail and make recommendations. The Group has examined this matter and submitted its report. The necessary information and reports have also been sought from various States from time to time to ascertain the facts in this regard.

(c) The National Policy on Education—1986 lays down that the All India Council for Technical Education will be vested with statutory authority for planning, formulation and the maintenance of norms and standards, accreditation, funding of priority areas, monitoring and evaluation, maintaining parity of certification and awards and ensuring the coordinated and integrated development of technical and management education. Programme of Action for the implementation of the National Policy

stipulates that an appropriate legislation will be introduced by the Central Government for vesting the All India Council for Technical Education with statutory authority to play the roles assigned to it by the National Policy, adequately and effectively.

**Overbridges on National Highway
No. 17**

3501. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of over-bridges on National Highway No. 17, the construction of which was included in the Annual Plan for 1986-87;

(b) the allocations made for each project during 1986-87 and the respective amounts utilised as on 31 December, 1986;

(c) whether the work on the Chorode over-bridge at Kms. 196-197 on National Highway No. 17 has started; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILLOT) : (a) and (b). A road over-bridge at Kuttipuram on National Highway No. 17 in Kerala is included in Annual Plan 1986-87. No expenditure on this road over bridge has been incurred as the road over bridge is yet to be sanctioned.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The over-bridge could not be included in the Annual Plan of 1986-87 because of limited resources and other priority works.

Defunct major ports

3502. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of major ports in India have become defunct since independence;

(b) if so, the names and locations of such defunct ports;

(c) whether Government propose to revive any of these ports; and

(d) if so, the details of programmes for revival ?

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

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

Proposal from Amateur Athletics Federation of India for four year development plan

3503. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal received from the Amateur Athletics Federation of India (AAFI) for a four year development Plan, is under consideration of Government; and

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

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

(a) A coaching plan for the period up to the XI Asian Games in 1990 was received from the Federation.

(b) The Government have already conveyed its approval in principle to the Amateur Athletic Federation of India for the coaching plan, subject to certain modifications.

Invention of drug "Guggulu"

3504. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Drugs Research Institute has claimed to have invented a drug "Guggulu" used for reducing fats;

(b) whether this drug is going to be manufactured by a private company and not by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) As per the information received from Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, CDRI has developed Gugulipid, the ethyl acetate extract of the oleoresin of *Commiphora mukul* as a hypolipidaemic (lowering of cholesterol and triglycerides) drug.

(b) The drug is expected to be manufactured by Cipla Ltd, Bombay.

(c) The product technology for Gugulipid has been licensed to Cipla on a non-exclusive basis and technology can be released to any other firms, if interested.

Coach Repair Workshop in South Central Railway

3505. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foundation of Coach Repair Workshop of South Central Railway was laid in early eighties;

(b) if so, the total cost involved in the project; and

(c) the amount spent so far and by what time the workshop is likely to start functioning ?

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

(b) The provisional anticipated cost, which is likely to undergo revision, of the Project is Rs. 40.00 crores.

(c) The expected expenditure on the project upto the end of 1986-87 is Rs. 26.64 crores approximately. The workshop has already started functioning to a limited extent.

**Vayudoot service for Kanha
National Park**

3506. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a Vayudoot service to Kanha National Park; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Birth rate

3507. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's birth rate is reducing at a very low pace; and

(b) if so, whether it will be possible to achieve the targets fixed in the Seventh Five Year Plan through this birth rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The year-wise estimate of birth rate at the national level as obtained from Sample Registration System of Registrar General, India for the last five years are given below :

Year	Birth Rate (per thousand population)
1981	33.9
1982	33.8
1983	33.7
1984	33.9
1985	32.7*

*Provisional

(b) The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages the following goals in terms of Birth Rate and Effective Couple protection Rate for the year 1990 :

(i) Birth Rate 29.1 per thousand population

(ii) Effective Couple protection Rate. 42 per cent

Couple protection Rate increased by 2.8 points from 32.1 in March, 85 to 34.9 in March, 1986. It is estimated that the CPR will increase to 37.2 per cent by end of March, 1987. If this pace of increase is maintained, it will be possible to achieve the goal of couple protection Rate of 42 per cent at the end of Seventh Plan.

Promotion of sports in schools and colleges

3508. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to promote sports in schools and colleges;

(b) whether Government have also issued directions to the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The development programme for sports and games formulated by the Central Government for the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-1990) covers inter-alia promotion of sports in schools and colleges. The following Central Schemes have been launched which have a special thrust towards promotion of sports and games in schools and colleges :

(i) The scheme of Sports Authority of India of adoption of schools for sports training;

(ii) The National Coaching Scheme implemented by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports;

- (iii) The scheme of setting up of Sports Hostels in the country initiated by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports;
- (iv) The scheme of Sports Talent Search Scholarships for children talented in sports in schools and colleges implemented by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports on behalf of the Department;
- (v) The scheme of setting up of Field Stations of the Society for National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) in Universities implemented by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports;
- (vi) Incentive Scheme for promotion of sports and games in schools through prize money;
- (vii) National Sports Organisation Programme for promotion of sports and games among college/university students and development of physical infrastructure for the same.

Many State Governments are already running sports schools for development of sports in schools and colleges. Besides, new National Policy on Education-1986 provides that sports and physical education are an integral part of the learning process.

(b) While letters are written to State Governments on the need for promotion of sports and games in schools and colleges as and when necessary, the broad question of promotion of sports and games in educational institutions was discussed in the Conference of Ministers' of Sports and Youth Affairs of State and Union Territory Administrations held on 20th and 21st June, 1986 at New Delhi, and the important Central Schemes for the purpose were brought to the notice of the State Governments.

(c) A total outlay of Rs. 200 crores has been earmarked in the 7th Plan for implementation of Central Government's development programme covering inter-alia the above schemes.

New railway lines in Tripura

3509. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments have any proposal to introduce some new railway lines in Tripura during the current Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) New Metre gauge line from Dharma-nagar to Pechartal (22 kms.) was opened in March'86. Efforts are being made to complete the portion from Pechartal to Kumar-ghat (11 kms.) during the Seventh Plan.

Bandra-Panvel rail link

3510. DR. DATTA SAMANT Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether West-East Railway link from Bandra-Kurla-Mankhurd-Belapur-Panvel was proposed by CIDCO to the railways; and

(b) whether Government have accepted this proposal, if so, the approximate expenses for this scheme ?

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

(b) Does not arise. However, Mankhurd-Belapur rail link is being provided by Railways at an estimated cost of Rs. 120 crores, 67 per cent of which is being shared by Maharashtra Government. CIDCO is getting a siding extended further upto Panvel at their cost.

Proposal for a National Transport Road Safety Board

3511. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Transport Road Safety Board;

(b) if so, whether it would undertake road safety planning; and

(c) whether stricter standards for issuing vehicle driving licences are likely to be prescribed and enforced in the interests of road safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A National Road Safety Council under the Chairmanship of Minister of Surface Transport has been set up.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

Progress of Durgawati, Punpun Dardha and Mohane Reservoir Projects

3512. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to Durgawati project, Punpun Dardha irrigation project and Mohane Reservoir project of Southern Bihar;

(b) the amount of expenditure proposed to be incurred by the Union and the State Governments on these projects during this year and next financial year; and

(c) the time by which the work thereon will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Out of the estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores for Durgawati project, an expenditure of Rs. 29 crores up to March, 1987 is anticipated. The recommended outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 7 crores. The project is likely to be completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The replies to the comments on Punpun and Mohane Reservoir Projects are awaited from the State Governments.

[English]

Lapse of funds allocated to Karnataka Government for Women and Child Welfare

3513. SHRI H. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka is showing interest towards the Welfare Schemes formulated by Union Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that fund amounting to Rs. 18 lakhs released by the Union Government to the Karnataka Government for women and child welfare lapsed during the last year; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the agency of Government to monitor the schemes sponsored by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Government of Karnataka has denied that any funds released by Government of India for the Women and Child Welfare programmes during 1985-86 have lapsed. Concerned Departments of the State Government monitor the implementation of their schemes in the states.

Death of Children from diarrhoea, dysentery and diphtheria

3514. SHRI S. M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the incidence of death of children in the country due to diarrhoea, dysentery and diphtheria;

(b) the measures Government propose to take to reduce death of kids in the country; and

(c) how much funds have been earmarked for this during the year 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) As per Sample Survey conducted by RGI of India in 1954 the percentage of deaths due Gastroenteritis and dysentery in the age group 0-4 years children is 24.7 per cent and 15.6 respectively. Information was not collected during this Survey regarding deaths due to diphtheria.

(b) Government have started the programme of Expanded programme on immunisations, Universal Immunisation Programme and Oral Rehydration Therapy programmes to reduce the deaths of children in the country.

(c) A sum of Rs. 3136.00 lakhs for immunisation programmes and Rs. 197 lakhs for Oral Rehydration Therapy has been earmarked during the year 1986-87.

Irrigation from Indira Gandhi Canal Project

3515. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) how much area of Rajasthan is likely to be irrigated by Indira Gandhi Canal Project;

(b) the likely date of completion of the project;

(c) whether it is a fact that inspite of availability of water, many parts still display signs of acute desertification; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to tackle adverse problems in that area of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) An area of 13.90 lakh p.a. is likely to be irrigated annually by the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (Stages I and II).

(b) Stage I of the project has been almost completed. Stage II is scheduled to be completed by the end of the Eighth plan subject to availability of resources.

(c) and (d). Even though the main canal in Stage II has been completed, the utilisation of potential created requires construction of the distribution system and implementation of area development schemes. Efforts are being made to provide more funds and expedite implementation of these schemes. These steps would largely mitigate the problems of desert areas coming within the irrigation command area.

Introduction of anti-leprosy vaccine in the market

3586. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-leprosy vaccine which is under preparation in the country has undergone field tests and shown some positive results;

(b) if so, whether Government have plan to introduce the said vaccine in the market; and

(c) if so, when it will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The ICRC Vaccine developed by the Cancer Research Centre, Bombay has been cleared by Drug Controller (India) for Phase III and clinical trials have been initiated in Sholapur District of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). The Vaccine will be made available in market only if the present trial shows it is effective in preventing Leprosy.

Cloak room facilities at major airports

3517. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether cloak room facilities are not available at major airports in the country as are available at railway stations and junctions;

(b) whether this anomaly is causing great hardship to the air passengers who wait at the airports for 5 to 6 hours on transit; and

(c) if so, what remedial steps are being contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Cloak room facility was available at international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Its use has been suspended temporarily due to security reasons. In so far as the domestic airports are concerned, the need for cloak room facility has not been felt as most of the flights operated through major airports are terminating flights.

(b) and (c). International Airports Authority of India is now building cloak rooms at international airports outside the terminal buildings. This facility shall be provided at major domestic airports as well whenever the need for the same is felt.

**Proposal for a separate Pay Committee
for Delhi Transport Corporation
Employees**

3518. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a separate Pay Committee for the employees of the Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Revision in the pay-scale of public sector undertakings having Central Pay pattern has been referred to the High Power Pay Committee set up under the directions of the Supreme Court. The claim of DTC employees has been for applicability of pay pattern recommended by the IV Pay Commission to Central Government employees. The matter is under consideration.

[Translation]

**Non Recognition of Degrees in
Ayurvedic and Unani system
of medicines by States
and Centre**

3519. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether both the Union Government and the Government of Uttar Pradesh do not recognise each other's M. B. B. S. level degrees in Ayurvedic and Unani system as a result of which degree holders in these system of medicines from the State are deprived of employment at the Centre and such degree holders from Central institutions are deprived of employment in the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remove this hurdle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The IMCC Act, 1970 contains a list of recognised medical qualifications in Schedules II, III and IV. The rights of persons possessing these qualifications are enumerated in Section 17 of the IMCC Act. It may be seen from the Schedules that the qualifications granted by various Universities in India including UP are listed therein.

For the purposes of employment, in Ayurvedic and Unani technical posts, the UP Government have placed certain restrictions such as that the qualifications should be obtained from a University established in UP, or the Board of Indian Medicine, UP. The candidate concerned should also be registered with the Board of Indian Medicine, UP. There had been representations against this and the Government of India have requested the State Government not to discriminate against candidates who have passed from institutions in other States and have obtained degrees recognised under the IMCC Act. The provisions of the IMCC Act extend to the whole of the country.

[English]

Annual accounts of Indian Hockey Federation

3520. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Hockey Federation has presented its accounts at the annual general meetings since 1983;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). The Indian Hockey Federation have intimated that the audited statement of accounts for the year 1984 and till 30th August, 1985 could not be presented at the annual general meetings as the same have not been submitted to them by their former Treasurer.

(c) On receiving a communication from the Indian Hockey Federation, in this regard, the Government have requested the employer of the former treasurer, who is a Public Sector Employee, to ensure that he discharges his responsibilities to the Indian Hockey Federation without further delay.

Supply of irrigation water on measurement basis instead of on block basis

3521. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has recommended supply of irrigation water on measurement basis rather than on block basis as at present;

(b) whether the present system has led to cornering of all benefits accruing from irrigation systems developed at National costs by a minority group of farmers for cash crops; and

(c) whether Government propose to recognise the "right to water" of every farmer at least for one crop in a year ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The World Bank has suggested pilot studies for introduction of different systems of volumetric charges on experimental basis in some of the projects assisted by it.

(b) and (c). Farmers upstream always have a locational advantage. However, the planning of irrigation projects generally provides for supply of water to all the farmers in the project command according to projected patterns.

Use of funds allocated for new education policy by the States

3522. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any information that the funds allocated for education purposes are being spent for other purposes by some States;

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) whether Government have issued any instructions to State Governments that the funds allocated for education should be spent only on education and not for other purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). Provision for education made in State budgets and funds actually utilised by the State Education Departments for the latest available year for 1983-84 show that the States of Bihar, Nagaland, Rajasthan and West Bengal did not utilise the entire amount provided for education in the State budget for 1983-84. The States have been advised in various fora that funds allocated for education should not be utilised for purposes other than education.

Supreme Court directive to conduct national examination for admission in Medical Colleges

3523. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the directive of the Supreme Court to conduct a national examination, for admission in medical colleges has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the same; and

(c) reaction of the Medical Council of India to the Supreme Court directive ?

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

(b) and (c). The Supreme Court in its Judgement delivered on 21.7.1986 on the Writ Petition filed by Dr. Dinesh Kumar and Others Vs. Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad, inter-alia, directed as follows :

- (i) 15 per cent of the total seats in Undergraduate Medical/Dental Courses and 25 per cent of the total seats in Postgraduate Courses would be reserved for being filled on all-India basis.
- (ii) Central Board of Secondary Education and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, would be the agencies to hold All India Entrance Examination for admission to Undergraduate and Postgraduate Courses respectively.
- (iii) The Government of India will give financial assistance to the Central Board of Secondary Education and All India Institute of Medical Sciences to meet the expenditure for holding All India Entrance Examination.

Steps are being taken to hold the All India Entrance Examination for admission to Undergraduate and Postgraduate Medical/

Dental Courses. The first All India Pre-Medical/Pre-Dental Entrance Examination to be conducted by the CBSE, New Delhi has been scheduled to be held on the 3rd May, 1987 as per directions of the Supreme Court. The examinations are proposed to be held in 32 Centres all over India and the Bulletin of Information for All India Pre-Medical/Pre-Dental Entrance Examination, 1987 has also been issued by the Central Board of Secondary Education.

The Scheme of holding All India Entrance Examination was finalised in consultation with the Medical Council of India.

Time bound scheme to wipe out leprosy

3524. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any action plan for wiping out Leprosy and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the projected time span for this project indicating the total infrastructure and funds needed therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Arrest of disease activities in 60 per cent of leprosy cases by 1990 and 80 per cent of the cases by 2000 AD are the goals of the National Leprosy Eradication Programme.

Towards the above goal, 76 highly endemic districts with a prevalence rate of 10 and above per 1000 population are planned to be brought under Multi Drug Treatment which is very effective for the cure. 16 of them were already under MDT prior to 1986-87 and 23 more districts are brought under MDT during the current year. It is also proposed to bring 125 endemic districts with prevalence between 5 and 9 per 1000 under MDT by 1995.

The targets for creation of infrastructure are assigned to the States on year to year basis. During the 7th Plan, a provision of Rs. 65.00 crores has been made. The

expenditure incurred/proposed year-wise for National Leprosy Eradication Programme during the Seventh Plan is as under :

Year	Funds for Central Assistance (Rs. in crore)
1985-86	13.90 (Actual)
1986-87	14.78 (Estimated)
1987-88	17.00
1988-89	19.00
1989-90	20.00

Photo magazines Publishing sex and scandals

3525. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have identified such magazines and periodicals as contain material on sex and scandals against whom prosecution under the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 can be initiated;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for delay in enforcing the said Act ?

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

(b) The Act does not envisage identification by the Union Government of any particular magazine or periodical against which prosecution is to be initiated as a matter of course. Any magazine or a periodical, which contravenes the provisions of the Act at any particular point of time, is liable for prosecution under the Act

(c) Rules as required to be framed under certain Sections of the Act are in the process of being framed.

Drop outs amongst girls

3526. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether drop-out rate amongst girls is high despite the education for them having been made free upto secondary school stage; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). Education of girls has been free upto Class VIII from before. It has been made free in Classes IX to XII from 1985-86 for all States/UTs. It is true that drop out rate for girls in Classes I to VIII is high in most States/UTs but for the three year period 1977-78 to 1979-80 for which full information is available, the drop out rates have declined somewhat in many States/UTs.

The students drop out for a variety of reasons, the prominent ones being :

- (i) economic factors because of which the family is not able to afford incidental expenditure on education and spare the girl for school by releasing her from domestic chores.
- (ii) traditional values according to which many parents still do not consider education of girls important.
- (iii) perceived irrelevance of the education imparted in schools.
- (iv) indifference of parents particularly in the case of first generation learners.
- (v) unprovided nature of schools, low teacher competencies and dull courses of study which do not hold the interest of the child.

Various measures contemplated in the Policy and the Programme of Action are being envisaged for implementation to solve these problems.

Restrictions on migration of students to other countries

3527. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
CH. RAM PRAKASH :
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :

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

(a) whether Government propose to make it compulsory for the students seeking admissions to medical, engineering and other technical colleges to enter into a bond to serve in the country for a specified period to check brain drain;

(b) whether nationality of students is checked before admission; and

(c) other measures proposed to check migration of engineers, technologists and doctors ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Several steps have been taken to retain the bright ones in the country. These include : campus recruitment, placement services, enhancement of research fellowships, provision of better facilities for training in emerging areas etc. Only in cases where there are no adequate facilities in India, students are allowed to go abroad for training.

Gandhi National Museum

3528. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over the management of the Gandhi National Museum ; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Government has taken no decision to take over the management of the Gandhi National Museum.

Crash of a trainee plane near Moradabad

3529. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trainee plane Pushpak aircraft crash landed near Moradabad during February, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) to (d). Preliminary investigation has revealed that the aircraft had drifted from course due to cross winds which remained uncorrected by the Pilots due to lack of navigational skill.

— — —

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipalji, is there anything you want to say ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Today the Prime Minister stated that he has stood by what he said in the Parliament...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to give a ruling.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot go on record. Order please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? When I am on my legs, sit down. Please sit down. I am on my legs. I am going to give a ruling on the same subject. Sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Mr. Jaipalji, sit down. Take your seat. Behave like an Honourable Member. Please sit down. I am on my legs. You are not supposed to say anything. Sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Observe the rules.

12.02 hrs.

RULING RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER : On 13 March, 1987, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Sarvashri Dinesh Goswami and C. Madhav Reddi gave notices of question of privilege against the Prime Minister for allegedly misleading the House on 2 March, 1987 during discussion on the motion of thanks on the President's Address. Prof. Dandavate also enclosed the text of what was allegedly a letter from the President to the Prime Minister. It was published in the *Indian Express* dated 13 March, 1987. I refused my consent to the matter being raised in the House as I found that it was not in order as per Rules in this regard. The same day, when, after the Question Hour, the Members sought to raise the matter in the House, I ruled that the President's name could not be dragged in any way on the floor of the House for influencing any debate.

2. Again, on 18 March, I received other notices from Sarvashri Saifuddin Chowdhury,

Dinesh Goswami and C. Madhav Reddi seeking my permission to raise the matter in the House. I have since further examined the matter very carefully in all its aspects and in accordance with the constitutional provisions, Rules of Procedure, precedents and earlier rulings. All these reinforce the correctness of the ruling given by me on 13 March, 1987.

3. A Member can raise a question of privilege on the floor of the House "with the consent of the Speaker" (Rule 222). The Speaker "shall call the Member concerned" only if he has accorded his consent and holds that the matter "proposed to be discussed is in order" (Rule 225). Thus, unless specifically allowed and called by the Speaker, a Member cannot raise any privilege issue on the floor of the House. Mere giving of a notice of a privilege motion does not entitle a Member to raise it on the floor of the House. Also, Speaker's decision refusing consent to the raising of the matter cannot be questioned on the floor of the House. If a Member is dissatisfied and wants to seek any clarification, he can at best see the Speaker in his chamber.

4. Both on 13 March and on 18 March I refused my consent to the matter given notice of being raised on the floor of the House as a privilege issue or otherwise as I found that it was not in order. So far as the Rules go, that should have ended the matter but since some Members persisted in pressing the subject matter of their notices, I gave my observations on the merits of the notices and ruled that the name of the President could not be allowed to be used in any manner to influence discussions on the floor of the House. This was strictly in accordance with the Rules inasmuch as Rule 352 (vi) expressly prohibited "use of the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate". Since the whole matter centred round a letter alleged to have been written by the President, any discussion on the matter either by way of a privilege issue or otherwise was bound to bring in the name of the President and as such it could not be allowed.

5. Earlier, on 2 March, 1987, while speaking on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, Shri Amal Dutta had raised the issue of the convention of the

*Not recorded.

Prime Minister calling on the President and discussing matters of State with him. The Chair had at that time also immediately drawn attention *inter alia* to Rule 352 (vi) and objected to President's name being used to influence the debate. On Shri Dutta alleging that Article 74 of the Constitution had been brought to a nullity, the Prime Minister had intervened to deny the allegation and stated that he and other Ministers had been meeting the President. The Prime Minister had further said :

"We like to keep the President above our politics and we will not involve the President in our daily politics and I would request the Members to honour the institutions of this country and not drag them down into politics."

While replying to Shri Dutta the Chair had observed :

"I have already made it very very clear that you cannot, as per the Rule, drag the office of the President. The Prime Minister has also made it very very clear."

6. When on 9 March, 1987, Shri Madhu Dandavate sought to raise the question on the basis of the proceedings of the House on 2 March, I did not allow him and nothing was allowed to go on record because he did not have my permission to raise the issue on the floor of the House. I categorically ruled :

"use of the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate in any way whatsoever is not allowed... even in the first place it was wrong and it should not have been done... I am not going to allow any wrong to be repeated...I say that I do not approve of the mention of the President's name by anybody in this House .."

Thus, the stand taken by the Chair on 2 March, 9 March, 13 March and 18 March was substantially the same and very consistent. On another occasion, as early as on 8 April, 1985, I had ruled that the name of the President could not be dragged in the debate. All the observations and the rulings

from the Chair have been categorical to the effect that the President's name could not be used on the floor of the House in order to influence the debate.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Never it was used. Don't interrupt. Sit down. Nothing goes on record, whatever the Hon. Gentleman says.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down and have patience ? The record is with you. There is no problem and if it is there, I will apologise. Don't worry. I know what I am doing and I have seen it and gone through it. Don't worry. You just see it. You don't talk in the air.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No talking in the air, I said.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : 7. Various notices received on the subject raise the question of the relationship between the President and his Ministers and that of the discharge of their constitutional functions. Under Article 53 of the Constitution, the executive power of the Union is vested in the President and all executive action is taken in his name. The executive power has to be exercised in accordance with the Constitution which *inter alia* ordains *vide* Article 74 that President has to discharge all his functions in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers, under Art,75, has been made collectively responsible to Lok Sabha. Thus, for the exercise of all the executive power in the name of the President and for the discharge of all his functions, it is the Council of Ministers alone that is responsible to Lok Sabha.

8. The question whether any, and if so what advice was tendered by Ministers to the President cannot be enquired into in any Court of Law (*vide* Article 74). The relationship between the President and his Council of Ministers is a matter entirely between them and cannot under any circumstances be a fit subject for discussion on the floor of the House.

**Not recorded.

9. It has been held by earlier Speakers that Members cannot read even letters received by them from the President unless President's specific permission to do so has been obtained by them. Also, members are not allowed to refer to any private talks which they may have had with the President. So far as any talks between the Prime Minister or the Council of Ministers and the President or any letters exchanged between them are concerned, they are entirely between them and not the concern of the House. Also, such official correspondence and discussions at the highest level—between the President and his advisers (the Ministers)—are in their very nature, confidential, privileged and protected.

10. I may also add that Rule 352 (v) provides that conduct of persons in high authority cannot be discussed except on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms. Thus, in the case of Ministers, their conduct can be discussed only on a Motion of Censure or No Confidence. It should, however, be stressed that even during the discussion on a motion of censure or no confidence in the Ministers, the name of the President, the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister or the Council of Ministers including the advice tendered or received or correspondence, if any, exchanged between them cannot be allowed to be brought in to influence the debate.

11. In view of the express provisions of the Constitution, the Rules, the precedents and the earlier rulings, I do not consider that any case has been made out requiring me to reconsider the matter. Accordingly, I reiterate my ruling and withhold my consent to the matter being raised as a question of privilege or otherwise. No Member has my consent to raise this issue again on the floor of the House in any form.

12. The high institutions created by the Constitution including those of the President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head are embodiments of our national aspirations. I am absolutely clear in my mind that any debate on the floor of the House which brings in the name of the President into any controversy or which tends to discuss the relationship between the President and his Council of Ministers, must

be avoided at all costs in the wider interests of the nation. We are still in the process of developing sound conventions and traditions. Let us not, in the heat of the moment, do something which might hamper this process.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have got no decency. I am on my legs. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record without my permission.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER : While confirming my earlier rulings, I would, therefore, again appeal to all sections of the House to desist from making it a political or party issue to be debated or a matter for points to be scored against each other.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record, whatever they say.

(Interruptions) **

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Inland Waterways Authority of India
Rules, 1986, Annual Administrative
Reports and Reviews on the working of Paradeep Port Trust
for 1985-86 and Bombay
Port Trust for 1985-86
etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I beg to lay on
the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R.

* * Not recorded.

1275 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1986 under section 36 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3985/87.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradeep Port Trust for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Paradeep Port Trust for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3986/87.]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3987/87.]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :

- (a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1985-86 and the Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3988/87.]

- (b) (i) Annual Accounts of the Paradeep Port Trust for the year 1985-86 and the Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the

Paradeep Port Trust for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3989/87.]

- (c) (i) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1985-86 and the Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3990/87.]

Detailed Demands of Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3991/87.]

Notification under Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O. 168 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or *vice-versa* under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3992/87.]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Indian Institute of Technology for 1985-86 and Regional Engineering College, Srinagar for 1985-86, etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- [1] (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3993/87.]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3993/87.]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3994/87.]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay

in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3995/87.]

- (6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3996/87.]

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the India Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3997/87.]

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3998/87.]

Annual Accounts of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi for 1985-86 and statement for delay in laying these papers Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi for 1985-86 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3999/87.]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4000/87.]

12.15 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th March, 1987, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th March, 1987, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to State that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th March, 1987, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Cotton, Copra and Vegetable Oils Cess (Abolition) Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th March, 1987, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 1987."

12.16 hrs.

**DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL,**

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12 16½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

[English]

Thirty-first Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : I beg to present the Thirty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : We are not challenging your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : Then what is there to discuss ? If you are not objecting to my ruling, then what do you want ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Anything pertaining to this is not allowed. Otherwise, if you have got any other point, I can listen.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? Anything pertaining to this subject is taboo. The rest I will listen if there is anything.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am bound by the ruling. I will accept the ruling because the ruling, whether I like it or not, is a ruling from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : Right !

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : But I put my protest that before giving this ruling... (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, nothing doing. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

12.17 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Dinesh Goswami and some other Hon. Members left the House

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)**

ESTIMATE COMMITTEE

[English]

Action taken Statement

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI (Chandauli) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of Thirtieth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism—Tourism Promotion in Himachal Pradesh.

12.18 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE**

[English]

Twelfth and Thirteenth Reports

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY (Visakhapatnam) : I beg to present the Twelfth and Thirteenth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Minutes

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY (Visakhapatnam) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Twelfth and Thirteenth Reports.

12.19 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

(1) Committee on Public Accounts

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1987 and ending on the 30th April, 1988."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1987 and ending on the 30th April, 1988."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the democracy is in danger there.

MR. SPEAKER : This is for the State Government to see; it is none of my business.

[English]

I have nothing to do with it.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : C.R.P. should be deployed there.

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the State Government to do.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot violate the Rule by giving notice.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : We have given a notice to the Election Commission as well.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Election Commission is the proper authority. You can go to them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is allowed. I cannot do it.

[Translation]

If you want to do the same thing which they have done, you are welcome.

[English]

You may also walk out.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : This you can do outside the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Merely giving a notice does not entitle you to raise the issue.

12.20 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE—Contd.

[English]

(ii) Committee on Public Accounts

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) :
I beg to move the following :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1987 and ending on the 30th April, 1988, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1987 and ending on the 30th April, 1988; and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by the Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.21 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Need to set up a high powered committee to enquire into the affairs of sick industrial units and suggest action against the guilty persons

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the follow-

ing matter of urgent public importance in the House under Rule 377 :

Sir, lakhs of sick industrial units in the country are lying closed and bank investment worth millions of rupees is locked in them. It hinders the speed of development. A high-power committee of economic, technical and commercial experts should be set up to inquire into it and exemplary punishment should be given to the guilty persons.

- (ii) Demand for a T. V. tower in Khiri-Lakhimpur in Uttar Pradesh

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Khiri) :
Mr. speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance in the House under Rule 377.

District Khiri-Lakhimpur of Uttar Pradesh is quite a large district from the area as well as population point of view. It is located on the border adjoining Nepal. On an earlier occasion also, I had drawn the attention of this House and the Government towards setting up of a T. V. tower there. I am told that a low Power Transmitter would be installed at Khiri-Lakhimpur. Although sanction for setting up T. V. towers at Sitapur, Shahjahanpur and Khiri-Lakhimpur was issued simultaneously, yet no step has so far been taken in Khiri which could show that a T. V. tower has been sanctioned there, whereas the work in Sitapur and Shahjahanpur is in progress. As a result of it, the people of Khiri-Lakhimpur have gone to the extent of saying that no T. V. tower has been sanctioned for Khiri-Lakhimpur. I would, therefore, request that in view of this situation, steps should be taken to ensure completion of this T. V. tower along-with T. V. towers at other places, so that the people there could be assured that a T. V. tower has, in fact, been sanctioned for this place also.

12.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

- (iii) Need to amend suitably the Handloom Reservation Order to safeguard the interests of workers employed in

**powerloom units in the
country**

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARA-SIMHARAJA WADIYAR (Mysore) : The power loom units are going to face severe crisis after the Handloom Reservation Act is brought into effect. There are approximately 12 lakh power looms working in the country. The powerloom industry in Karnataka provides employment for over two million people both skilled and unskilled in the organised and unorganised sector. It includes the entire Agricultural community which grow melberry leaves and the entire agricultural sector is involved in this industry. In Karnataka alone about 300 tonnes of pure silk is manufactured. If this Act is implemented, a large section of the agricultural community and sericultural community will be totally ruined. In short the entire power loom sector consisting of small and cottage units will be totally wiped out. More than 50 per cent of the total population of India belongs to poor and middle classes. Once Reservation Act is implemented more than 40 crores of people will be seriously affected by scarcity of cloth. In addition to this, the price of fabrics will increase abnormally and further, due to the reservation of the handloom production all power loom production will come to a stand-still.

The powerlooms are located in all parts of the country including rural areas. Hence there is a great deal of employment opportunities provided by the powerloom sector which cannot be provided by the handloom sector.

As such, I demand that the handloom reservation order should be suitably amended.

[Translation]

- (iv) Introduction of 'Paddy Scheme' in development blocks of Eastern Uttar Pradesh for ameliorating the condition of the paddy growers

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Despite a number of achievements made and enormous progress achieved in the field of agriculture since Independence, there are certain areas in the country which have not been properly developed and are being neglected. The farmers of these areas

are living in poverty and are not able to raise a good crop for want of capital. Eastern Uttar Pradesh is one such area. Paddy is the principal crop of this area. The Central Government have implemented a paddy scheme for increasing the yield of paddy in some blocks which has produced very encouraging results among the farmers of those development blocks. Since paddy is the principal crop in Uttar Pradesh, I would request the Hon. Agriculture Minister to extend the paddy scheme to all development blocks in Eastern Uttar Pradesh immediately so as to bring about improvements in the field of agriculture as also to remove backwardness of the farmers.

- (v) Need to give clearance to Muhana Dam and Panpun Dargha Projects pending with Central Water Commission and to include them in Seventh Five Year Plan

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Floods and drought cause destruction in the country every year. Floods or drought hit our area every year, as a result of which the fertile land is turning into desert land. Technicians had formulated two schemes to find a permanent solution to this problem. One is the Muhana Dam Scheme and the other is the Pun Pun Dargha project which are pending for approval with the Central Water Commission since 1975 and 1980 respectively. All along, I have been taking up this matter in writing, but these schemes have not yet been cleared. I would, therefore, request the Government to clear these schemes immediately and to include them in the Seventh Five Year Plan so that the farmers could be protected from floods and drought and irrigation is assured to them.

[English]

- (vi) Demand for setting up a Munsif Court at Aliganj in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Aliganj town in Distt. Etah which is a backward area, is a Tehsil headquarter and is having Municipal Board besides Courts of Tehsildar and SDM. The Office of the Circle Police Officer is also located in Aliganj. But for Civil and Criminal cases

people have to go to Etah which is 53 kms. away from Aliganj. It causes great hardship to the litigants in pursuing their cases. While Kasganj and Jalesar in Etah Distt. are having Munsif's court, there is no such facility in Aliganj Tehsil. The necessity and importance of having a Munsif's court at Aliganj is, therefore, being greatly felt by the people and the Bar alike.

I would, therefore, urge the Government to take up the matter with the Law and Justice Department of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh emphasising the need for a Munsif's court at Aliganj Tehsil. It is also in keeping with the policy of the State Government. Opening of a Munsif's court would not involve such expenditure but would certainly eliminate the hardship of the litigants in going to Etah in connection with their civil and criminal cases.

I would suggest that, to begin with, a temporary Court of Munsif may be started and with the experience gained a decision to set up a permanent court of Munsif may be taken up at a later state.

[Translation]

- (vii) Demand for constructing a permanent bridge over Yamuna river near Shankarpur in Agra district, U.P. and for declaring Fatehabad Tehsil as dacoit infested area

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : The Central Government have declared 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh as dacoit infested areas. Agra district of Uttar Pradesh is also one of them. But the dacoit Infested Area Scheme is being extended only upto Bah tehsil of Agra district where sanction has been accorded for the construction of pucca bridges across chambal river near Bateshwar (Naurangighat) and Pinahat, and the area of Fatehabad tehsil adjoining Bah tehsil, though badly affected by the dacoit problem and economically, socially as well as educationally quite backward, has not been covered under the dacoit infested area. There is an urgent need for constructing a pucca bridge on Yamuna river near Shankarpur. Presently, there is a temporary pontoon bridge there which is dismantled during rainy season, as a result of which

the normal life is disrupted and traffic movement is blocked. It causes indescribable difficulties to the people. If a pucca bridge is constructed there, it will also connect the region with the National High-way No. 2 near Fatehabad. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to accord approval to the construction of a pucca bridge across Yamuna river near Shankarpur during 1987-88 and to declare the particular area of Fatehabad tehsil, which is located along the Yamuna river as dacoit infested area.

[English]

- (viii) Need to give early clearance to various projects of Orissa State for rapid industrialisation

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, for rapid industrialisation of Orissa, the State Government have taken up the question of establishment of several industries in the State and some allied matters with the Government of India. But the decision of the Government of India on issue of Letter of Intent, location of unit, import of machineries, grant of IDBI assistance and development of ancillary industries etc. in respect of the following proposals is yet to be received.

1. Petro-chemical complex at Paradeep in Cuttack district
2. Free Trade Zone
3. Terophaleic Acid Project
4. Vanaspati Plants of IPICOL
5. Neelachal Ispat Nigam
6. Vanaspati Plant by Orissa State Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federation Limited, Bhubaneswar
7. Kesinga Paper Project
8. Declaration of Kalahandi district as 'No Industry District'
9. Location of Optical Fibre Cables and System Project of M/s. Hindustan Cables Limited at Bhubaneswar
10. Plant for manufacturing Tape-Dock mechanism and V. C. R.
11. Establishment of an Earth Station and Super Computer at Bhubaneswar.

- 12] Kesinga Spinning Mills.
13. Need for IDBI assistance for establishment of Balia Pal Spinning Mills.
14. Synthetic Spinning Mills, Keonjhar.
15. Synthetic Spinning Mills, Phulbani.
16. Slag Cement Plant at Rourkela.
17. Ancillary and Downstream Industries of NALCO.
18. Enhancement of limit on Margin Money Assistance to sick SSI units from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000.

I would, therefore, request the Government of India to sympathetically consider the request of the State Government in this connection and communicate their decisions early and thus encourage the State Government to fight out traditional backwardness and entrenched poverty of Orissa.

12 28 hrs.

MENTAL HEALTH BILL, 1986—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up item No. 14—further consideration of the motion moved by Kumari Saroj Khaparde, on the 13th March, 1987. Shri Virldhi Chander Jain will continue.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRLDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was expressing my views on the Mental Health Bill, 1986 which has been introduced in the House. During the course of my speech, I had made it clear that there were many patients suffering from mental diseases in the country who were being treated in "Devasthan" or by quacks instead of being treated in hospitals and nursing homes. Their method of treatment is also very strange. In some cases they resort to beating, in others they assault the patient on the head with a hot iron rod or resort to some other merciless methods of treatment. Stringent action should be taken against the institutions or persons indulging in such acts. I have thoroughly studied this Bill, but I find that no provision has been made to impose

restrictions on such evil practices or to stop such evil deeds. The way these quacks indulge in illegal and inhuman acts, especially in rural areas, there is need to adopt stringent measures against them. In this connection, I have moved an amendment also,* so that a provision to award them punishment is also made. This is absolutely necessary. I would like to give an instance in this regard.

In the modern times, even serious cases of mental disorder can be fully cured. The most important thing to which attention has not been paid and to which I had made a mention earlier also, is that the definition of mental illness has not been made clear. There is need to elaborate it. If this is not done, then diseases caused by mental tensions like hysteria, obsession and depression will also be included in it. The people who can be easily treated as out-door patients will be brought under the scope of this Bill. This would result in a great resentment among the people and the objective of the Bill will be defeated. The provision relating to filling up application forms for minor mental disorders, which can be treated as out-door patients, is uncalled for.

In rural areas, serious cases of hysteria which can be cured are subjected to cruelty and tortured by 'ojhas' (witch doctors) I mean to say that such a provision should not be made applicable to the patients suffering from hysteria as it is a curable disease. This aspect should be given careful consideration. Such patients can be treated by diploma holder doctors and those holding M. D. degrees. The persons who are suffering from minor mental disorders and who do not wish to be admitted to a hospital, should not be required to fill in this application form. The procedure adopted for the admission and discharge of surgical and medical cases should be adopted in the case of such patients also.

There is need to encourage out-door patient services so that patients suffering from mental disorders can seek treatment as out-door patients because the number of such patients in the country is very large. The number of doctors who can treat such patients is only 400 at present in the

(Shri Virdhi Chander Jain)

country. There is need to further increase the number of such doctors keeping in view the fact that ours is a big country and the number of such patients in the country is over one crore. There should be 5000 such doctors who must be diploma holders or M. D. degree holders and otherwise qualified. Only then such patients can be treated in a most modern way. Therefore, there is an urgent need to augment the number of such doctors.

Similarly, there are only 36 hospitals in the country. More hospitals should be opened in the country. It should be our endeavour to open a hospital in each district headquarters and if it is not possible, then at least arrangements for appointment of such doctors at each Divisional headquarters must be made. If such an arrangement is not made, the purpose of the Bill will be defeated and the people will not be able to get the required facility.

Under the modern system of mental treatment, shock-therapy is also used. Even expert doctors who have knowledge of mental diseases resort to shock therapy. Shock-therapy should be discarded because its results have been found to be very bad. It should be categorically stated that shock-therapy is not good for treatment of mental disorders. There are certain medicines and injections available at present which are very effective for the treatment of such diseases. Attention has not been paid to psychological treatment. A patient requiring psychological treatment or therapy is not able to get it because doctors treating such patients are not being imparted such education. There is need to impart necessary training and expertise to the doctors in psychological treatment. There are many such patients in the country who can be cured through psychological treatment or psychological therapy and, therefore, such arrangements should be made.

Ayurvedic system of medicines had also played an important role in the treatment of mental diseases. It was this system alone under which such cases were treated in the past. Therefore, research should be conducted in this system. In the allopathic system of medicines, the drugs that are administered are poisonous and they have side effects on

the human body. Therefore, it is necessary that research should be conducted in the Ayurvedic system of medicines which was very popular in the past, to modernise it.

Besides, homoeopathy has also made considerable progress. It should be further developed because homoeopathic medicines are very cheap whereas allopathic medicines are very expensive and a patient has to spend thousands of rupees on treatment. Therefore, this system should also be promoted by conducting research therein.

The provisions of the Bill relating to protection of property of the mental patients which provide for appointment of Managers and Guardians are quite good, but it is strange that the husband has not been authorised to look after the property of his wife, in the event of her falling ill. An independent Guardian or Manager will have to be appointed. It is not justified that a husband should not be authorised to watch the interest of his wife or manage her properly even if the wife so desires. The provision in this regard need to be reconsidered. The property of the wife that will be deposited will be treated as security under section 20 of Indian Drugs Act and it would earn an interest at the rate of seven per cent. Provision should be made to deposit it in a nationalised bank where it could earn interest at the rate of 12 or 13 per cent or invest it in Indira Vikas Patras where it could earn 20 per cent interest. Such shortcomings in the Bill should be rectified.

This Bill has been brought forward with good intentions. The mentally ill persons should be cured and all possible social security should be provided to them. The precautions taken in this regard are quite comprehensive.

If a person is insane or creates law and order problem or disturbs the peace of his fellow citizens, the police has the right to produce him before a Magistrate and initiate action against him.

I support the Bill that has been introduced. I will move the amendments proposed by me at the appropriate time.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER
(Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker,

Sir, I wish to make a few comments on the Mental Health Bill now being discussed in this august House. No doubt, there are some good points in this Amendment Bill. But at the same time, there are also a few dangerous clauses in the Bill.

Sir, I welcome the constitution of authorities both at the Centre and State levels. That is a welcome feature. But there is one thing on which I would like to seek clarifications from the Hon. Minister. With regard to the appointment of Inspecting officers, it looks as though they would use more powers than the Magistrates. It looks as though it is a Police Bill. It should not be like that. Sir, I welcome the appointment of Inspecting Officers. But giving him certain omnibus authority through clause 13, I do not agree. Clause 13 (i) says :

"An Inspecting Officer may, at any time, enter and inspect any psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home and require the production of any records, which are required to be kept in accordance with the rules made in this behalf, for inspection."

Sir, I feel this is a dangerous clause. Clause 13 (2) is, no doubt, welcome. Clause 13(2) says :

"The Inspecting Officer may interview in private any patient receiving treatment and care therein—

(a) for the purpose of inquiring into any complaint made by or on behalf of such patient as to the treatment and care,"

I welcome that. So, my suggestion is that the Inspecting Officer shall enter the nursing home or the hospital only on the complaint by the patient or anybody on his behalf. Otherwise it will be certainly encroaching on the rights of not only the individual, but also of the organisation, the hospital or the nursing home. This, I feel, requires modification. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to look into it.

Another thing is that 'voluntary admission' is supposed to be one of the salient

features of the Bill. If a person is mentally sound, do you think that he will enter into any nursing home? I do not know how this clause has come in here. A person who is mentally retarded will not have the mind to go into any hospital. Somedody only should take him to the hospital. So, it looks to me redundant. Of course, there are many subsequent clauses and there are so many conditions laid down. But the patient voluntarily cannot go and he cannot himself take a decision. So, it looks redundant.

So far as other things are concerned, I certainly welcome the constitution of the Visitors' Board in every hospital and every nursing home. That I welcome. But at the same time I would like to know one thing from the Hon. Minister. The present position is that in our country the estimated number of mentally retarded patients is supposed to be more than 12 million. Now, there is a report in which it is stated that only 36 mental hospitals are there in our country. This number is certainly very meagre. I also personally feel that Government must start mental hospitals I think in the private sector very few will come forward to start mental hospitals because, as it is now we do not have a sufficient number of psychiatric doctors in our country. Their number is much less. So, there is need for such doctors. It is very difficult to get trained psychiatric doctors. Therefore, Government must see that the hospitals are started by the State Governments or the Central Government. They should not leave it to the private sector. If you think that private doctors should come forward and start hospitals, you will have disappointment in store for you. So, you should see how many hospitals you require and according to the requirement, the Government should see that the hospitals are opened.

As I said, what is important is that we should have trained doctors, particularly the doctors who can understand the patient. That is very necessary and more than that, they should have the touch of Florence Nightingale or Mother Teresa. What is required is not merely medical degrees or anything else, but proper temperament of the doctor and the dedication of the doctor. I am sure the Government will see that special

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

training is given to the psychiatric doctors, special incentives are given to them so that more and more people will take up this psychiatric and neuro science courses. That will be very good.

Coming to my own constituency, in Bangalore, we have the most prestigious National Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS). That is a very prestigious institution. It was funded by the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka. Even before it was taken over by the Government of India that was the most popular mental hospital in our country. It is doing yeomen service in the field of mental health and neuro sciences. In this connection, I take this opportunity to request the Hon. Minister, as she may be aware by now that the Government of Karnataka, the Chief Minister of Karnataka has addressed a letter to Mr. Narasimha Rao on February 19, 1987 regarding the need to have a Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Equipment which will provide a powerful tool to obtain anatomical and functional information in the intact organism without any hazards. In our country, there is only one instrument in Delhi. Our Bangalore institute is a national institute and this NMR equipment is very necessary. We have got all other equipment. I am told that this equipment costs about Rs. 2-3 crores and it involves foreign exchange also. But it is absolutely necessary that an institution like NIMHANS should have this equipment. So, I hope the Hon. Minister while replying to the Debate will concede to the point. It is very necessary because the Director of the Institute has also made a number of representations to the Central Government. So far, it has not materialised. Therefore, the Central Government should sanction it immediately. As I said, already the NIMHANS is doing very well and I hope the Government will give further encouragement to NIMHANS not only to expand but also to function effectively.

What is important here in this case, as you know, many of us know, in the society mentally retarded are not looked after well. They are unwanted by anybody. They are unwanted even by their own parents. Apparently, they have to be taken care of

either by the Government or by others in the society. What I would like to suggest in this connection is, wherever there are mental hospitals, we should have rehabilitation homes for mentally retarded. That is very necessary. It should be properly taken care of. The persons who are inmates of the mentally retarded homes must be told that they can be cured because the medical science is so much advanced. Their parents must be told. The parents must get that confidence and the patients must also get that confidence. So, rehabilitation home for the mentally retarded is a must. I request the Government to please discuss with the State Governments and see that the rehabilitation homes for the mentally retarded are started in all important centres in the country.

I come to the last point. What I would like to suggest is, with regard to the mentally retarded children, there is no mention made in the Bill here. How are you going to treat them? You cannot straight away admit them to the hospital or nursing home. The mentally retarded children should have a separate organisation and a separate home. You should not mix them with other mentally retarded patients, because it should be cured at the childhood itself. I request the Government to note this point and encourage all the State Governments, you ask them, you prompt them and persuade them to open rehabilitation centres for the mentally retarded children and at least, in the first instance, it should be started in every State capital and then it can be spread to districts also. I request the Hon. Minister to look into it.

On the whole, I see there are some good points in this Bill. But at the same time, there are some clauses, as I mentioned, one or two, which are dangerous because we should not get the impression as we find in a number of places magistrates intervening, collectors intervening and all those things are there. So, we should not get an impression that through this Bill we are going to nationalise the mental hospitals. This impression should not be given. This is purely a social welfare measure.

With these words, I welcome it.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a new Mental Health Bill has been brought to repeal the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 which have become outdated... (Interruptions) I welcome this Bill as it has been drafted keeping in view the prevailing conditions. The provision relating to setting up a Central Authority and State Authorities for providing mental health services would remove the difficulties to a great extent. Here, I would like to urge that these authorities should be allowed to work independently and there should be no interference in their work, otherwise these authorities will not be able to function smoothly.

The provision relating to appointment of Managers to look after the property of mentally ill persons is commendable but who will be appointed as a Manager? What functions will be performed by him and how far he will be able to safeguard the interests of the mentally sick person? I want to submit that the appointment of a Manager should be made in consultation with the near relatives of the patients. I feel that so far as appointment of Managers is concerned, prominent persons working in social organisations should be appointed as managers.

Clause (5) of this Bill provides for establishment of mental hospitals and nursing homes for treatment of mentally ill persons under the age of sixteen years, drug addicts and those who have been convicted of any offence. This is indeed a welcome step. When a patient gets cured, it becomes the duty of the Government to rehabilitate him. Serious thought should be given to the question of quickly rehabilitating him, because the patient's family or the society is not ready to accept him on his discharge from the Mental hospital. Rehabilitation thus poses a big problem. In case such a person is not rehabilitated, there is a every possibility of his seeing afflicted with the disease once again. Therefore, rehabilitation aspect should also be given due consideration.

Besides, in the present circumstances when mental diseases are on the increase, I demand that there should be a mental hospital at every district-headquarters and a

psychiatrist should be appointed in every referral hospital. The Central Government itself should take the responsibility of curing mentally retarded persons because the State Governments have neither that much of money nor that much of financial resources with them. Therefore the Central Government should take this responsibility in their own hands.

The Bill provides that a Visitors Board will be set up to inspect mental hospitals. In this connection, I would like to submit that no improvement can be made by constituting such Visitors Boards if they are manned by bureaucrats only. Instead, I suggest that wherever mental hospitals are there, a committee consisting of eminent persons and judicial officers of the area should be formed which could go and meet the mental patients from time to time and see for themselves the facilities provided to them. I feel, only then some progress will be possible in this matter. Besides, the committee can also *inter alia* see whether right type of persons have been recruited or not. Sometimes, a person after committing a crime declares himself mad and gets himself admitted in the mental hospital in collusion with the management. In this way he gets rid of the court proceedings and ultimately he gets acquitted. Therefore, in order to check these things, it is very necessary that eminent persons and Judicial Officers of that city are taken on the Visitors Board.

Through this Bill, you have made the procedure very easy for those persons who get themselves admitted in the mental hospitals, voluntarily, but those who are seriously ill mentally, they themselves cannot go to the mental hospitals, some other persons will take them there. But when some other persons takes an ill person to a hospital, he has to pass through a very difficult procedure. For example, if some accident takes place before me, I shall leave the place silently to avoid repeated visits to police station and the court to give evidence. Similarly, a person who takes a seriously ill patient to a mental hospital for admission has to pass through a very difficult procedure.

The procedure for admission of such cases should also be made simple so that well meaning persons in the society do not

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

feel any hesitation in taking a mentally ill person to a hospital for treatment.

In the end, as Shri Virldhi Chander Jain, who spoke before me, has said, ours is a country of old traditions. A person has to face a lot of problems when he becomes mentally ill. His neighbours, friends and relatives advise him to go to a temple of the goddess or to some other place and when he visits those places, he is defrauded, befooled and tortured. We come across people indulging in such activities in every village and town of the country. The Bill should provide for action against such persons.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly welcome the Mental Health Bill presented by the Minister. In the present context, this Bill is not only a timely one, but also an alternative and improved version of 1912 Bill. It has an unlimited scope. A lot can be expected from it. You are aware that there is hardly any difference between a wise person and a person who is mentally ill. It will not be an exaggeration if I say that there is only a hair-line difference between the two. As a matter of fact, it is a very sensitive matter and it requires to be considered very seriously and in a proper manner. I am happy that very good steps have been taken in this direction. Instead of bringing this Bill in a haste, it was sent to the Joint Select Committee and in this process, it has come to Lok Sabha after being approved by Rajya Sabha. I think, this Bill has been presented here after considering all the aspects. In a way, the patients have been given full protection and all the facilities necessary for their treatment have been provided. You know that a person suffering from mental illness is not only helpless and unwise but also a great burden on the society. In this context, the arrangements made for his treatment are very commendable. In future, the psychiatrists will have to acquire minimum educational qualifications.

Besides, hospitals will be well-equipped to facilitate treatment of patients suffering from mental ailments. Similarly, it has been observed that mental patients were either

left on the roads or at the mercy of God and they behaved as they liked. In this way, the people has to face innumerable difficulties. In this context, it has been provided that not only the common people but the Police also would be able to take cognizance of these patients. There will be a competent

13.00 hrs.

authority to make proper arrangements for the treatment of the persons suffering from mental ailments.

Similarly, arrangements are now being made to ensure that in the hospitals and nursing homes, where the patients were tortured and inhuman treatment was meted out to them in the past, good and human treatment will be meted out to the patients in future. Not only this, the Bill also provides for the appointment of a Receiver, a Guardian and a Manager to protect the property of the person suffering from mental ailments. Similarly, there is a provision for appointment of not only Inspectors but also atleast 5 visitors to be appointed by the State Governments. In addition to this, proper care has been taken to follow the standards prescribed by World Health Organisation in this regard.

It is well known that in the present context, addiction to narcotic drugs and intoxicants is rapidly on the increase in our society today which causes mental diseases. Here I would like to submit that the scope of the Bill, in so far as the treatment of mental diseases is concerned, should not be limited and a provision should be made to authorise Primary Health Centres also to treat these diseases. All of us know that these diseases are not contagious. The persons suffering from mental diseases need sympathetic approach and it is most desirable that they are treated in the numerous general hospitals in the country.

These patients need sympathy more than medicines. With these words, I support this Bill.

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 2.05 p.m.

13.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till five minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at ten minutes past Four-
teen of the Clock.*

14.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

MENTAL HEALTH BILL, 1986—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. It provides for many things, but I do not think there will be any tangible improvement in the condition of the patients suffering from mental diseases, keeping in view their plight at present in the country.

Their plight is horrible. There are many reasons for these diseases but the major ones are poverty, unemployment, domestic tension and other social problems. 12 lakh such patients have so far been identified in the country. The number of hospitals for these patients is merely 36 which is negligible keeping in view the size of the country. I feel, the wrath of these diseases is widespread in those States where poverty and unemployment are rampant and people live in tension. There are many other reasons also for the spread of this disease but this is the major factor.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mostly the rich suffer from mental diseases.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : No, they do not. Their insanity is of different nature.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It may happen like this in Rajasthan.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : I cannot say what is the position in Rajasthan.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : All the capitalists in Rajasthan are lunatics.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : The situation in Bihar is different. There, the poor are suffering from such diseases. It is necessary to increase the number of hospitals to solve this problem. According to a survey, the number of hospitals should be in proportion to the number of patients. I feel, the Central Government should take full responsibility for this and not throw it on the private agencies. Keeping in view the financial position of the State Governments, I don't think the State Governments will be in a position to perform the duties assigned to them under the provisions of this Bill. The State Governments cannot afford sufficient funds required for it.

There is one hospital for treatment of mental diseases at Ranchi in Bihar. Corruption is rampant there in the matter of admission and treatment of patients. We may do our utmost to improve their lot but if the society does not care for such people and the State does not provide them protection, nothing substantial can be done for them. Therefore, it is essential to put an end to corruption in hospitals and Nursing Homes and the Government should bear the entire expenditure on treatment of mentally ill persons. Leave aside a few families, who are well to do and who are able to look after their patients. Otherwise their condition becomes miserable. To look after such persons, it is necessary that the Government should release sufficient amount and arrangements should be made to extend free treatment to these persons.

Keeping in view the kind of treatment given these days, I am of the view that there is a lot of shortage of specialists in our country. Now-a-days the disease is of different kind and its treatment is of only one type i.e. shock treatment. It is necessary

[Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

that the number of specialists should be increased manifold so that a study into the different genuine reasons due to which this disease is caused can be undertaken. Their number should be increased so much that everybody can get proper treatment. As a matter of fact, the condition of the General Hospitals is bad. But the atmosphere prevailing in mental hospitals, especially those in Bihar is the worst. The patients in these hospitals are being given cruel treatment, they are not being taken care of in the manner they should have been. I am of the view that these hospitals lack those things which are necessary for providing medical assistance to the mentally ill patients. If we want to bring about an improvement in it, then first of all we will have to change the present set up and thereafter take steps in this direction. These mental hospitals should not be treated at par with the general hospitals. They should be in a good environment and maintained properly so that as and when a mad man goes there, he should get relief. These hospitals should be constructed at suitable places so that the patients can get good treatment. Doctors are after money and nothing else.

A regards the provision of the Bill about property, I am of the view that a number of persons take undue advantage due to various deformities in the society. Just now an Hon. Member said that sometimes a simple man is declared mad when he picks up a quarrel over property, even though he is not mad. This provision should be made very carefully and the responsibility should be given to such persons who could really take care of them with interest and affection. Right decision should be taken so far as protection of property and the income from it is concerned. When a custodian is appointed by the court, most of the income from the property of mentally ill person is pocketed by him. This should not happen. Some agency should be set up to properly watch the interests of mentally ill persons.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have observed that there was a thorough discussion on this Bill in the House. All the

Hon. Members, whether they belong to treasury benches or to the opposition, participated in the debate with keen interest and expressed their views on the Bill. I would like to congratulate all those Members who participated in this debate, particularly, Sarvashri Shantaram Naik, Kali Prasad Pandey, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi, Sarvashri Manoj Pandey, Virdhi Chander Jain, V. S. Krishna Iyer, Shanti Dhariwal, Lal Vijay Pratap Singh and Vijoy Kumar Yadav. Dr. G. S. Rajhans was also to participate in this debate but he is not interested.

I am grateful to all those Hon. Members who expressed their views on the Mental Health Bill in this august House. In fact, all the Hon. Members have widely supported this Bill. At the time of presenting this Bill in the House, I had highlighted some of its main objectives. As the Hon. Members are aware, before the introduction of this Bill in the House, the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 was in force and we intend to repeal the above Act by this Bill. Although I have already explained in the statements of objects and Reasons why this Bill has been brought forward in the House, yet, I would definitely like to answer some of the points raised by the Hon. Members.

Hon. Member, Shri Shantaram Naik, is not present in this House, but during the course of discussion on this Bill, he raised several important points. I would like to explain some of them in the House. While supporting this Bill, he said that we should take some precautions in this regard. He also made a suggestion that at the time of admitting mental patients in the hospital, the *modus-operandi* to be followed and the formalities to be observed should be simplified. His second suggestion was that the Mental Health Authority should be given the status of an autonomous body which means that we should give them complete freedom. His third suggestion was that the female patients in these hospitals should be looked after properly and he desired that the definition of mental patients should be made more elaborate after due inquiry. I listened to all his suggestions attentively. I would like to assure him on behalf of the government that there will be no interference in the freedom of the Central Authority for Mental Health Services and it will be given

full autonomy. There will be no interference by the government in this autonomous body.

Sir, I say that no interference of any kind will be made from government side but at the same time, the government expects this authority to fulfil its national and social objectives. No bureaucratic control or redtapism will be thrust upon this authority. We are prepared to take full responsibility for it on ourselves.

So far as second suggestion of the Hon. Member is concerned, government would see to it that special attention is paid to the female patients in all the hospitals in the country and they are properly looked after.

So far as the definition of a mental patient is concerned, I would like to tell the Hon. Member that this definition has been arrived at after having discussions with the Mental Health and Legal Experts and in consultation with them.

Sir, Shri Kali Prasad Pandey, an Hon. Member of our House, also said a few things while expressing his views. He said that the way duties were being performed at the mental hospital, Ranchi, was not proper and he gave a resume in this regard in very clear terms. I would like to say this much before this august House on behalf of our Ministry that the points brought before us by him would be thoroughly enquired into in consultation with the Government of Bihar. Giving special emphasis on the welfare of women, he said that good treatment was not being meted out to women detained in jails. In this connection, I would like to say that the condition of jails is really not good. You have, no doubt, information about the condition of the jails but taking into account the condition of our mental hospitals, where our sisters are staying, it requires a lot of improvement made in them. Keeping all these things in view, my Ministry will take steps to improve the conditions prevailing in the mental hospitals.

Hon. Member, Dr. Manoj Pandey, also put forth his views before the House in a lucid manner. He himself is a very

efficient doctor and he has shown this by expressing his views in the House. It appears, he has studied and gone into the Bill thoroughly before presenting his views in the House. While participating in the discussion, he raised a basic point which had earlier been raised by some other Hon. Members also. He raised the point about the definition of a mental patient. We have included those ailments also in the definition of a mental patient which are caused due to consumption of narcotic drugs. He desired to know as to how we will be able to protect the rights of poor patients. Hon. Members must have seen that ample provision has been made in chapter 6 in this regard. In addition to this special provision has been made in clause 78, chapter 7 of this Bill that the expenses that will be incurred on the maintenance of these mental patients will be borne by the government.

Sir, I feel, I must reply to the points made by our elder and very vocal Member, Hon. Girdhari Lal Vyas, while taking part in the discussion on this Bill. He has desired to know the reasons for not laying down the terms and conditions for issuing licences to run mental hospitals and nursing homes in this Bill. Since he has asked a very important question, I would only like to say that government is of the opinion that views of the concerned authority should also be obtained in this regard and these terms and conditions may be enforced through relevant rules. While doing so, it will be our endeavour to ensure that adequate arrangements in regard to staff, building, equipment, cleanliness etc. are made in the institution. The Government will also take steps to ensure that mental patients, particularly the old and the women are not exploited or meted out ill treatment in the matter of admission and treatment. Government would take due care in this regard and if any such incident takes place, the government will make every effort to check it.

While taking part in the discussion concerning this Bill, Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi who does not appear to be present here.....

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : I am sitting here this side.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE : Well, you are sitting; I did not look at that side. You said that non-official members should also be included in the Visitor's Board of the mental hospital. You will be happy to know that we have specifically provided in clause 37(1), chapter 5 of this Bill that at least 2 social workers must be taken on the Board.

Dr. Tripathi also suggested that the definition of district court should be made so clear that no action could be taken in the court of the District Magistrate under this Act. In this connection, I would like to say that we have already taken a number of precautions in this matter. On going through clause 2-B, chapter I, it will be found that we have made the definition of the district court very clear beyond any doubt or suspicion.

Sir, while participating in the debate yesterday, our colleague, Shri Virbhi Chander Jain spoke a lot. However, while expressing a lot of his views, he definitely supported this Bill. But he pointed out that there were a number of shortcomings in this Bill. Like many other Hon. Members, he said that the definition of the mental illness was not at all elaborate. Any how, I have already replied to this point.

He has felt that the definition is not clear. But we framed it after consulting the mental health and legal experts. He has proposed some amendments in this definition but I want to tell him that we have paid considerable attention to its possible defects and ensured enough safeguards. We have made the definition of mental health very comprehensive. The amendment that Shri Jain has proposed is very limited in its scope. He has proposed that it should be confined to persons suffering from mental disorders only. But we have made the definition more comprehensive.

The second amendment that Shri Jain has proposed is that the Bill should not be made applicable to those mental hospitals and nursing homes which are managed by capable doctors and which have only OPD service. I want to make it clear that there is no need for any amendment in the Bill for this. Clause 2 of the Bill contains a definition of a mental hospital and a nursing

home which is very detailed and comprehensive.

Shri Jain has also made a suggestion for including a new provision in the Bill. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to clause 81(1) and (2) of the Bill. On going through it, it becomes clear that patients suffering from mental diseases will be treated without any infringement of their rights and their dignity will be maintained. Hence, I think there is no need for any other such provision in this Bill. So I request Shri Jain to withdraw his amendment in this regard.

Today Shri Krishna Iyer said a few things while participating in the debate.

[English]

He has pointed out certain things which I would like to mention here in this House. The Inspecting Officers should not be given arbitrary powers. I would like to say to the Hon. Member that the Powers given to the Inspecting Officers under Section 13 have to be wide in order to be effective. However, there are adequate provisions to ensure that these powers are not exercised arbitrarily. Secondly, he has pointed out : can a mentally ill person has the sense to seek treatment voluntarily. I would like to say, definitely, yes. There are various shades of mental illness and only in certain complicated cases the mentally ill persons are not able to take voluntary action. Thirdly, he has mentioned that inimical treatment should be given to remands. I would humbly say that this issue in this present context is not relevant. However, the Government would have a look at this suggestion.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Why not ?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE : Well, do not club your issue with this Bill. I will answer you later on separately. Please come to the office and I will definitely tell you what exactly the Government can do in that. But do not club that issue with the present Bill in this context. It is my humble request to you. That is all.

[*Translation*]

Shri Shanti Patel who is a very active Member.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Not Shanti Patel, but Shri Shanti Dhariwal.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE : Excuse me, I am not well acquainted with all the Hon. Members of the House.

Shri Shanti Dhariwal also said while expressing his opinion that the autonomous bodies should be granted complete autonomy. It will be our endeavour not to interfere in their affairs. He also asked as to who would be the manager? What would be his functions? Whether any near relatives of the mentally ill persons would be appointed as managers? He has given several suggestions. But had he studied the Bill closely he would have noticed that in clause 57 of the Bill, it has been stated :

[*English*]

The Bill lays down who could be appointed as a manager by the court, their duties and functions are laid down in the Act. If they do not function according to the provisions of the Act, the court can take action under Clause 59 of the Act.

[*Translation*]

After Shri Shanti Dhariwal, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh while expressing his views said that mental patients should be treated at the Primary Health Centres. His suggestions are praiseworthy. My Ministry will see to it that such patients are treated at the Primary Health Centres, if possible.

Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav was the last person to participate in the Debate. He said that the number of such hospitals should be increased and the entire responsibility should be shouldered by the Central Government because the State Governments lacked sufficient funds. His suggestion is very good. However, if the entire responsibility of the hospitals which we are running or we want to run various centres of the country or the new hospitals that we intend to open is entrusted to the Central Government on the pretext that States lack adequate

funds, it will mean additional financial burden on the centre. He has stated correctly that the number of mental hospitals in the country is inadequate. Our Ministry will make every effort to see as to how and to what extent the number of hospitals can be increased. Our Ministry will continue to pay attention to it.

In his speech, he has referred to the hospital at Ranchi. He also talked about the corruption prevailing in that hospital. Both this Mental Health Bill and the Corruption Bill deal with very sensitive issues and both have separate provisions. The points that he has raised about the corruption prevailing in that hospital will be discussed with the Bihar Government at Ministerial and official levels. Both the Central and the State Governments will make joint efforts to check such malpractices in that institution, if any.

While expressing his views, he has given a very important suggestion. It seems that he has given serious thought to the atmosphere prevailing in the mental hospitals. Once I also had an opportunity to become a Member of the Visitors Board and in that connections I had visited several such mental hospitals in Maharashtra. It is true that unlike the general hospitals not much attention is paid towards cleanliness, sanitation and cheerfulness in such hospitals. There may be several reasons for it. There may be many reasons for mental disorders viz joint family, too much studies, external environment and many other things. If hospitals provide a cheerful atmosphere alongwith proper treatment then the patients can certainly be cured. 75 per cent of the diseases can be cured by merely providing a congenial atmosphere. Hence, I am very grateful to you for suggesting improvements in the internal and external atmosphere of such hospitals. The suggestions are really very praiseworthy. My Ministry will certainly pay attention to it and make efforts to improve the atmosphere in all such hospitals of the country. We will try to make the atmosphere cheerful in such hospitals so that it helps in the treatment of the mentally ill patients.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) : The medicines are also more effective in a healthy atmosphere.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE : You are right. In a healthy atmosphere, the medicines given to the patients are 99 per cent effective and they are even ready to go home after being cured.

We will certainly implement whatever suggestions have been made by Hon. Members, while participating in the debate on the Bill. I am extremely grateful to the Hon. Members who participated in the debate, supported the Bill and gave their valuable suggestions. Now I move that the Bill be passed. I hope, all Hon. Members will support it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Definition)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain. Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 3,—

for lines 5 to 7 substitute—

“‘mentally ill person’ means a person suffering from such serious mental disorder which interferes with his social judgement and his ability to maintain self-restraint on behaviour and also who is in need of treatment by a psychiatrist or any other competent authority.” (4)

[Translation]

The definition which I have given is summarised one. The definition which is given in the Bill is—

[English]

‘Mentally ill person’ means a person who is in need of treatment by reason of any mental disorder other than mental retardation.

[Translation]

The question is that mental disorder can be a minor one also. When there is depression, obsession, which are minor disorders, they can be cured easily and as such they should not be included in it. Mental illness should be the definition of insanity. The insane is one who cannot think, cannot decide and whose brain does not function. The exception in the definition is mental retardation, which means weak brain. It is not sufficient.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the Hon. Member gives a serious thought to the definition given by him in his amendment, he will find that it will cause a number of complications. He may just go through the Bill and discuss it with me whether the definition is comprehensive or not. I would request him to withdraw the amendment given by him in this regard.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing your amendment?

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Though it is not comprehensive, yet I withdraw my amendment for the sake of discipline.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has Shri Virdhi Chander Jain leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendment No. 4 was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6 —(Establishment or maintenance of psychiatric nursing homes only with licence)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Virldhi Chander Jain, are you moving ?

SHRI VIRLDHI CHANDER JAIN : Yes.

I beg to move :

Page 5,—

after line 22, insert—

"(3) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply to Psychiatric clinics run by qualified Psychiatrists possessing M.D./D.P.M. diploma in Psychiatry and which are exclusively providing out-patient services." (5)

[*Translation*]

The provision for obtaining such licences or giving such applications should not be made applicable to those who run outdoor services for one or two hours or for a certain period, and to those who are not indoor patients but are suffering from mental disorder. Otherwise, they will face a lot of difficulties and their miseries will further increase, which may cause a situation leading to serious mental disorder. Therefore, my amendment should be accepted.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE : I have given a serious consideration to the amendment moved by the Hon. Member. I would only request him to discuss it with me but he should withdraw his amendment. That would settle the issue.

SHRI VIRLDHI CHANDER JAIN : I withdraw my amendment.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has Shri Virldhi Chander Jain leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendment No. 5 was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Though Madam has life-long experience of dealing with the mentally recorded persons, yet she is not able to understand them.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 6 to 83 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 83 were added to the Bill.

Clause 83A—(New)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Virldhi Chander Jain, are you moving your amendment No. 6 ?

SHRI VIRLDHI CHANDER JAIN : Yes.

I beg to move :

Page 31,—

after line 31, insert—

"83A. Any person found to be inhuman and cruel to the mentally ill persons during their treatment outside the psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both." (6)

[Translation]

I would submit that contrary to what has been explained, it is not covered under 81(1). A specific provision should be made to provide punishment to those who misbehave, torture and burn the mentally ill persons in the name of *devta* (God), or *bhoot*, *bhootni* (ghost). That is why I have moved this amendment and I would request that this amendment be accepted.

[English]

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE : Not acceptable.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : She is not accepting. Are you withdrawing ?

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : I withdraw my amendment for the sake of discipline.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has Shri Virdhi Chander Jain leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendment No. 6 was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

That Clauses 84 to 98 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 84 to 98 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title extent and Commencement)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you moving your Amendment No. 31, to Clause 1 ?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : No, Sir. I am not pressing.

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 5,—

for "1986" substitute "1987." (2)

(Kumari Saroj Khaparde)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

15.00 hrs.

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-seventh" substitute—
"Thirty-eighth." (1)

(Kumari Saroj Khaparde)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Long Title was added to the Bill.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will take up the next item of the Legislative Business, that is, Item No. 15.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948, be taken into consideration.”

The Factories Act, 1948, provides for safety, health and welfare aspects of the workers employed in factories. The Act extends to the whole of India and is enforced by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations through their Factory Inspectorates. The Act also empowers the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to frame rules, so that the local conditions prevailing in the States are appropriately reflected in the enforcement. Uniformity in the administration of the Act in various States is sought to be achieved through Model Rules framed by the Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay. The Act was last reviewed and amended in 1976.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, since the last amendment of the Act in 1976, there has been considerable change in the industrial and technological situation in the country on account of setting up of several chemical industries dealing with hazardous and toxic substances and introduction of new technologies. The developments have necessitated a review of the existing provisions in the Factories Act, 1948.

Government received a number of suggestions from the State Governments, who enforce the provisions of the Act Central Ministries/Departments which are concerned with Departmental and Public Sector Undertakings, Central Workers' and Employers' Organisations, trade unionists and others. These suggestions were examined particularly in the context of the December, 1984 gas leak disaster at Bhopal and other recent industrial accidents elsewhere.

It is now proposed to amend the Factories Act, 1948 to provide, among other things, for safeguards to be adopted during use and handling of hazardous substances by the occupiers of factories, laying down of emergency standards and measures; procedures for siting of hazardous industries and workers participation in safety management.

With the amendments proposed in the Bill, there would be greater check on dangerous substances, major hazards and pollution working and general environments. The building up of the concept of product safety and measures for fixing responsibility on manufacturers, suppliers and importers besides the occupiers and owners of Factories would promote safe working operations. The policy on siting of hazardous industries would check adverse effects of industrial pollution as well as reduce the potential risk to the general public. Proper monitoring of threshold limit values through adoption of techniques on industrial hygiene will make working environment healthier. Workers' participation in safety management will promote measures for greater involvement of workers in safety processes. Measures taken by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for strengthening factory inspectorates and streamlining procedures would result in better enforcement of the safety laws and in turn, minimise occupational accidents and diseases. Stringent and deterrent punishments for violation of the provisions of the Act will have a salutary effect on the management of hazardous industries and will compel them to be more safety-conscious. I am sure that these provisions will definitely help in improving the safety, health and welfare aspects of the workers.

With these words, I commend that the Factories Amendment Bill, 1987, be taken up for consideration. ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948, be taken into consideration.”

Now, Mr. Ajoy Biswas may speak.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Sir, I rise to speak on the Bill. The Minister has sought the amendment of the Factory Act and the objective of the amendment definitely is helpful for the workers. But I think some lacunae are there and if those lacunae are not then my opinion is that it will not be effective. You are amending the original Act. But what about the original Act itself ? That was in vogue in the country for a long time, but we found that in spite of that Act many accidents occurred in the country. You were not able to check the accidents, you were not able to remove the hazardous atmosphere in the factories. Sir, I think this aspect, particularly the safety conditions in the factories, is being neglected in the country, and the workers are being forced by the factory owners to work in such a condition as it is not possible for the workers to work. Actually, if you visit some factories, you will find that inhuman conditions are prevailing there in spite of your original Act. Sir, the main reason is the unending lust of the factory owners and another reason is the unholy collusion between the factory owners and the factory inspectors.

15.8 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The factory inspectors have unholy collusion with the factory owners and the shortcomings in respect of the working conditions are not removed for that reason. Sometimes it is the realisation of the owners that payment of penalty is more gainful than the implementation of the rule because if the rules are violated, then the owners are to pay the penalty and the amount which they will pay as penalty is not burden for the owners, they can easily pay that. So, there is an attempt on the part of the owners to violate the safety measures everywhere.

Sir, the accidents in the country are increasing. I am giving below the figures in respect of various accidents :

Year	Dead or permanently disabled	Partially disabled
1980	657	3,15,875
1981	687	3,32,885
1982	757	3,45,686
1983	864	3,48,390

So, it proves that in spite of the original Act, the rate of accidents increased. There is a complete failure of safety system and safety measures in the country. I can give an instance. In Gujarat, the whole building of Shantinath Silk Mills collapsed with the result a few workers were dead and about a thousand workers were injured. The municipal authorities declared the building as condemned 20 years before the accident. But when the inspector visited that factory every time, he gave the certificate that the factory owner was implementing all the safety measures under the rules. In Bhopal just before the accident, the factory inspector gave the same certificate that the multinational company observed all measures about the safety of the workers.

The main barrier in implementing the provisions of this Act is the collusion that the inspectors have with the factory owners. The factory inspector sometimes deliberately overlooks the deteriorating safety conditions of the factory and indirectly he is helping the owner to minimise the cost of production. They are trained to use sophisticated machines. But they do not want to instal some of the sophisticated machineries which will remove the hazardous conditions because that would be costly. If they put that machine, then the cost of production will increase. So, every time, the attempt of the owner is to avoid to put that anti-hazardous machinery. When the factory inspectors visit the factory and find that the anti-hazardous machinery has not been installed there, he dose not take any action. So, there is unholy collusion between the factory inspector and the owners of the factory. This should be removed. You can amend this Act but if this unholy collusion is not removed, I think the fate of the amendment will be the same as that of the original Act. You are particularly amending this Factory Act but you are not ready to extend this Act to the coal mines. That has not been included in this Amending Bill. The conditions of coal mines and the safety conditions are very bad. There is a theory in the coal mines that if you want to maximise production, then you ought to overlook the safety measures. In the coal mines, this theory is in vogue. If you want to increase the production, then you have to overlook the safety measures and you are not to implement the safety measures which are in vogue in the

country. If you want to implement those measures, then it is not possible to maximise production in the coal mines. It is a serious thing. Because of that theory, in chasnala the person who is responsible for accidents is promoted. It is like that in other Sectors also. I can cite many examples that in coal mines, when accident occurs, the people who were responsible for those accidents are not being punished.

The multi-national companies are coming up in the country in a big way. The Hon. Minister has correctly said that the aim of this amendment is to check the hazardous conditions in the factory. But the multi-nationals are very powerful. Take the case of the Union Carbide. They are not even supplying the information to the Government. They are so adamant. The Government is helpless in such cases when any multi-national company does not care to supply any information to the Government about accidents. In such a situation, it is not possible for the present Government to prevent accidents or to remove the hazardous conditions or to implement this Act even in the factories which are being set up by the multi-nationals. The Government should be firm in dealing with multi-national companies.

As regards involvement of workers, you should amend the Act. But what about the involvement of workers? Without involving the workers, it is not possible to create conditions for implementing the Act. In the capitalist countries in America and U. K., you will find that Councils were formed in all factories at the shop levels. In the socialist countries, involvement of the Government is the prime factor to check the accidents. But, here in this amendment, I do not find anything where the workers can be involved. So, my proposal is and I have also given an amendment, that you have to form the Councils at shop levels in every factory. If you do that, then the workers will take care of the hazardous conditions. In the coal mines, there is a system to form the peak level committees but the workers' representatives are being selected by the management. Workers have no right to select their own representatives. So, my proposal is that workers' representatives should be elected through secret ballot and if the Councils are formed, then I think that

it will be easy for the Government or the machinery to implement the Act.

My last point is that a team of ILO experts visited India to see the safety measures which are being followed in this country. They have given a report. The Government is not publishing that report. I do not know the reasons for this. That is a very valuable report. That should be published so that the workers and other people should know where are the lacunae and where are the difficulties so as to ensure the safety measures in our country. So, I would request the Government to publish that document—the I.L.O. document which has been submitted to the Government.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir while supporting the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1986 that has been brought forward in the House, I would like to put forward two or three important suggestions. According to the definition of a factory which has been given, a unit where more than 10 or 20 workers work throughout a year can be called a factory. The present Bill empowers the Government to take some steps to deal with hazards that might arise in a factory.

Apart from the factories, there are numerous works in the country which engage only two or three workers but their work is also hazardous. For example, shops, pharmaceuticals, work-sheds, garages are some of such establishments which employ one or two workers. Although such establishments earn lakhs of rupees, yet we do not consider them worth covering under the factory laws. Hazards are there in such small establishments but we are unable to do anything as they are not covered under the Factories Act. They too face health hazards and there is need to take welfare measures there also, but there is no mention of small establishments in the Bill. Secondly, the way the use of sophisticated machines is gradually picking up in the country, it would not require many hands to man them. You had initially made provision for 30 persons in the definition which has now been slightly changed. However, there is a

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

need to further widen the scope of this definition because health hazards are involved in establishments like electric shops, welding units, etc. where though only one or two persons are engaged yet the work is hazardous for their health. Sometimes, these workers are totally ruined and their health is adversely affected. You must bring them too under the provisions of this legislation so that they could also get some facilities both from the Government as well as the factory owners.

Some big factories and establishments are going to be covered by this Bill. A similar legislation was enacted earlier also, but there are a number of lacunae in that. Through this Bill, it is proposed to impose a fine upto Rs. one lakh on the factory owner in cases where the work involves deterioration in health of the worker. In cases where the health hazard is greater, a provision of fine upto Rs. two lakhs has been made besides imprisonment which may extend to seven years but at the same time a provision should have also been made to bring the small establishments and owners under the purview of this Bill which have been left out. Therefore, I would suggest that such establishments should also be brought under the purview of this Bill so that the life of the workers working in establishments like the garages, repairing units or such establishments which employ a small number of workers but where there is higher possibility of health deterioration. Bringing them under the purview of this Bill is necessary also because the objective of bringing forward this Bill in the House is to provide same benefits to the poor workers, which are available to a person working in a big establishment.

Another reason is that the factory owners in connivance with the Inspectors use poor quality materials which prove to be hazardous for the workers. In this process, whereas the owner benefits economically, the worker loses his life. When the question of payment of compensation comes, he is paid only the insured amount and that too after a great deal of strenuous effort. There is no other facility available to him and the factory owner does not take any responsibility with regard to

providing education to his children, providing job to his wife or the person looking after his family. No such facility is provided to him. In the event of death, physical injury, illness or incapacitation, the worker in a small industry gets nothing. It is all right that you have brought forward this Bill with this end in view, but at the same time you must do something for the poor workers who work in small factories.

In this Bill, there is a reference about workers' participation, but the workers in the factories cannot oppose the factory owner because he employs such workers who dare not go against him. The factory owner manages to win over the workers on monetary considerations and, therefore, the workers cannot speak against him. Therefore, the provision of workers' participation made in the Bill will be meaningful only when some qualifications are laid down for the workers. Some arrangement should be made to check every month or whenever the worker wants, whether the work is being done properly or not. The workers cannot gather courage so as to speak against the owner and say that he has not used quality material in the factory or that the electrification which he has done is not upto the mark. The factory owner wants to exploit each and everyone. So, there should be a specific definition about the workers to be involved under the workers' participation arrangement. If such workers are not available in the concerned factory, then workers from other factories should be enrolled for the job. Only literate and knowledgeable persons should be put on this job. It is not that our workers do not have the know-how. They do have the know-how. We have institutions which impart know how to the workers, but what, I mean to say is that the workers having requisite know-how should be associated with the Management.

The Hon. Minister spoke about the safety in the factories, about the health of the workers and similarly about welfare. We find that these factory people do very little. A lot of funds are provided to them on behalf of the government, but these people do very little. We find that the provisions for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are not being made applicable to the factories and nothing

is being done for the workers working there.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : There is no provision for reservation in the Factories Act.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : I would like to say that they must make provisions for it. Before presenting the Factories (Amendment) Bill in the House, Government should have considered it from all its aspects. Government should have made a provision in the Bill about all the facilities that can be made available to the factory workers. We find that as and when any inspection is due, the factory owners bring some 'Ayah' and 4 to 5 children and show that Kinder Garden school is running. Likewise, other facilities are also denied to the workers by the factory owners and at the time of inspection by a Minister or others, make shift arrangements are made by the factory owners to show that they are doing a lot for the workers. So, I would like to say that these factory owners do very little for the workers. Government should therefore make a provision in the Bill to ensure that all the facilities are made available to the workers by the factory owners.

Government should also pay attention towards the poor people working in the factories on daily wages. The Labour Officers and Welfare Officers designated to inspect the factories do not make investigations in a proper way. It is mainly due to them that the workers have to suffer because they are least concerned about the welfare of the poor workers. They are interested in their self-aggrandisement. They pocket the money offered to them by the factory owners and return without conducting any investigations. It has also been said that it is hazardous. Then something must be done for the poor people, but nobody is concerned about it. In this way, they engage 4 or 5 persons on daily wages and say that they have paid the bonus. On being asked how much bonus they have given the reply invariably is that a large amount has been given as bonus. On being asked to indicate the number of the employees, they say 5 persons are working when they have the capacity to employ 200 workers on regular basis. In this way, they employ workers on

daily wages and get the work done. They do not employ any person on regular basis. They retrench some workers after one month and the others after two months. These things must be checked. There is no doubt that our Government is interested in the welfare of the workers but there is no adequate provision in the Bill in this regard.

About non-hazardous factories, how chemical industry and pharmaceuticals will be defined ? They have not been defined in this Bill. Whether they are covered by the definition of a factory or not ? If you do not give any compensation to the factories where poor people work on daily wages, then how the dependants such people will be looked after ? Is there any security or guarantee of life for them ? Do they get any gratuity or promotion ? What are the ways to promote their career ? The owners have no soft corner for them. Nothing has been provided for the poorest of the poor in this Bill. It is not that this Bill is not beneficial. It is indeed beneficial but small industries spreading in the length and breadth of the country have not been defined as factories.

Suppose a person has installed a buller and a man's hand is cut by it. What arrangements have been made for such an eventuality ? What compensation is given in case a small rice mill catches fire ? An industry in which hardly an amount of Rs. 10, 12 or 20 thousand is invested is not treated as a factory although it is hazardous one. Some provision should be made for such industries. At least, they must be insured so that they are compensated in case of loss. But insurance cover is not provided to such industries. I feel, the Hon. Minister will give due thought to my suggestion.

For whom the provision of punishment has been made ? In a factory, there will be a Manager, a Managing Director and a Board of Directors. Out of them, who will be treated as its owner ? Whether the Manager will be made responsible or somebody else—it has not been made clear. Who will be penalised. There are I.A.S. Officers in the public undertakings and in these factories there is a Secretary or a Chairman. Then, please let us know who

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will be penalised? This should be properly provided and if no provision has been made, it should be made now.

With these words I support this Bill and I hope this will definitely be useful for the poor people.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE (Nasik) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Factories (Amendment) Bill introduced by the Labour Minister.

First of all, this Bill was brought in 1948. Thereafter it was amended in 1954 and again in 1976. Now the Act is further being amended in 1987. As the Hon. Minister has said that rapid industrial growth is taking place in the country and new technologies are being developed. Under the circumstances, amendment to the Factory Act has become a must.

As you have already seen, the accident in the Chasnala Coal Mines took place despite amendments carried out in the Factories Act in 1948 and 1954. Thereafter an accident like the Bhopal Gas Tragedy took place when this Bill was amended in 1976. I mean to say that we enact all kinds of laws here but the owners and employees do not take necessary protective measures as required under the law. We had read in a number of newspapers and you are also aware that gas leakage took place in R.C.F., a government undertaking in an industrial city like Bombay. In spite of all these things, necessary legal action was not taken against these people. The Hon. Minister may kindly let us know the punishment awarded to the owners of these factories under this Factories Act? We find that the only aim of an owner of a small or big factory is to somehow earn profit and multiply the assets.

Under this Factories Act, first of all we must ensure good health and happiness of the working class. Only then, the production of our country can increase and our country can make progress. But, it is a pity that the facilities that should be extended to the working class under the Factories Act are not provided to them. As an Hon. Member has just now said that the, Factory

Inspectors do not discharge their duties. They are hand in glove with the factory owners. If the factory unions make any complaints with the Factory Inspectors, they do not take any action on them. If the union of a small factory raises slogans or goes on hunger strike, then cases are filed against them. It is well known that it takes a lot of time for the case to be decided by the Labour Court and a lot of unlawful things take place.

A very big industrial city is coming up in Nasik. Along with it, a chemical factory has also been set up there. Just now the Hon. Minister has said that amendment is being made for the chemical factory. But Hon. Minister should know that depollution plan is not executed in an effective manner by the factory owners. They release the chemicals and acids in the drainage which mix with the river water later. This results in poisoning of people who use river water. A number of such cases have come to hospitals also. Even after making complaints, workers were not compensated. Cases against the factory owners were also not filed. At present, there is no arrangement for toilets and drinking water for the workers in the factories. Then, the distance of 3 or 4 feet between two machines is not being maintained due to which persons working on one machine strike with the other one on their back. It has happened like this several times. But attention is not paid to it. When the factory inspectors come for inspection and we complain to them that proper distance has not been kept between two machines in a certain factory as required under the Factories Act or that water, electricity, fans etc. are not available, no action is taken and the work in the factories continues with all these shortcomings. If the administration is not vigilant, then accidents will continue to occur. We say that our country has gone in for an advanced technology to a considerable extent. Nevertheless, the number of accidents in the country has not diminished. They are on the increase. The reason is that our administration has no control over the factory owners. Therefore, I suggest that maximum punishment should be provided for them in the Factories Act.

It has been stated here that in several factories facilities like compensation for

accident victims etc. are not provided. The Government machinery which decides the quantum of compensation is not functioning properly. Hence the employees feel insecure while working there as proper compensation is not paid to them. Besides, the people who become disabled or physically handicapped on account of accidents are not given permanent jobs. These people should be appointed on permanent basis against the posts presently held by them. The factory owners ask them to seek employment elsewhere. But when we talk of social security, we should also ensure that these people are absorbed permanently. I hope my submission in regard to the Factories (Amendment) Bill will be given due consideration. I support this Bill.

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Amendment Bill presented by the Labour Minister Hon. Shri Sangma and I also congratulate him for having taken a step in the direction of fulfilling a promise which he had made when he took charge of the Ministry of Labour and had assured us that necessary amendments would be made in all the existing labour laws at the earliest. He deserves to be congratulated for having taken a step in this direction.

This amending Bill contains commendable provisions. Efforts have also been made to enhance the punishment slightly. As we all know, this law was passed in 1948. At that time the term safety in the 'factories Act' implied that the labourers were protected against any physical injury. After that it was noticed that work in some factories adversely affects the health of the workers. So, provisions were made for the protection of their health. Later on, the issue of environmental pollution came up. Efforts were made to control pollution of air and water and amendments were made in this direction. The last amendment in this connection was made in 1976.

The present amending Bill has been brought forward in the light of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy and its ill-effects. This Bill was expected much earlier. But, better late than never. I want to submit that if the Doctor cannot diagnose the disease correctly, he cannot treat it properly. An unfortunate

aspect of Bhopal gas tragedy is that the common people have not been able to understand its actual dimension. This disaster has made Bhopal into another Nagasaki and Hiroshima. 2,500 people were killed on the night of the accident itself. And till today at least one person has been dying everyday of its effect. These figures are of those persons whose descendants can prove that these people were affected by the leakage of the gas on that fateful night. Even if they were suffering from some illness or the other, it was aggravated by the poisonous gas, which ultimately resulted in their death. "This gas did not spare even normally healthy people who contracted odious diseases like heart attacks, cancer, lunginfections and they died all of a sudden. But such cases have not been included in the figures. This terrible tragedy crippled various parts of the bodies of 10,000 people and now there is no treatment for them. The treatment being given to them is only symptomatic. These 10,000 people are now good for nothing. Many of the victims have lost their memory. Our next generation is also being affected. There are such female cases who did not seem to be affected by gas but when they became pregnant after 6 months or even a year, they gave birth to still born babies and their postmortum showed that they too were affected by gas. This fact proves that our future generations also will not be free from the effects of this gas.

I want to draw the attention of the Government to one more point. In the public sector, the safety measures are implemented but the private sector and especially the multinationals do not care for them at all. These enterprises are only concerned with profits and are not bothered about its ill-effects and about human life. This is the situation today. You had brought forward Bills earlier also to control pollution and had made many provisions for it, but they are only in the statute books. Has the necessary equipment for controlling air and water pollution been provided? An inquiry will reveal that in most of the factories it has not been done. That is exactly what happened in the Union Carbide Unit. I want to submit that the Hon. Minister has added a new chapter (4)(a) in the Bill, by which a provision has been made for site appraisal. All efforts have been made for taking

[Shri K. N. Pradhan]

complete precautions against any future hazards. Moreover, if a case like that of the Union Carbide comes up or similar incidents take place, it should serve as an eye-opener for the Indian people. The rest of the world is already aware of the problem. Moreover, many factories are located in the residential areas and they pose a great danger there and accidents often take place in these factories. But we are ignoring the problem because it will be very expensive to shift such units. So, we would have to consider which is more important—expenditure or the lives of the people. First we took into consideration the physical point of view, then health of the people and subsequently the pollution of environment and now the entire population has been affected. The *bastis* in the proximity of the factories cannot escape the hazards and this actually happened in Bhopal. As such, the situation has got to be remedied.

Similarly, in the new chapter there is no provision for control on the design of a unit. One of the causes of the gas leakage at the Union Carbide factory was its faulty design. Their factory at West Virginia does not have the same design as in Bhopal. Computerised safety systems are installed there to prevent accidents. Here no such control systems exist. The Union Carbide company had been making efforts to close down its unit at Bhopal for the last one year as it was running at a loss and had in fact brought down its production. The Union Carbide rationalised things, entered into an agreement, reduced the strength of the workers and their storage of the lethal gas was several times more than their requirement. Why was it so? Similarly, required number of trade personnel was not there. The accessories and other essential parts which ought to have been replaced after every six months were not replaced for 3 or 4 years. Why were these not replaced? Why were the air-conditioners switched off? In 1983, only 2 or 3 workers had died. In this connection, I had raised a question in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly to the effect that this factory can be a source of danger for the people of that area. A reply had been given to that question. A Committee headed by Shri Siddiqi was formed and a full report of its defects was submitted. 21 months have elapsed since

that report reached the Secretariat but no action has so far been taken thereon. Why? I want to bring this fact to your notice. Now you kindly make all the provisions in this regard. The rich people belonging to the private sector or those who own the multinationals buy people, politicians, bureaucrats and doctors by their money-power and it has actually happened in Bhopal. A proof of it is that the report in which the warning had been given about the possible leakage of gas which might endanger the lives of the people of Bhopal, remained pending in the Secretariat for 21 months without any action being taken on it. Now 28 months have passed after that disaster. Has the Government been able to fix responsibility for it on someone? It has been one of the greatest tragedies of the world, comparable only to that of Nagasaki and Hiroshima and even after that neither responsibility has been fixed nor any genuine efforts have been made to find out as to how it happened. Let us look at the developments of the case. The Union Carbide wanted that it should not be proved that the gas contained cyanide. A German doctor has suggested that the gas contained cyanide and Thiosulphate injections should be given as an antidote. The big officers and doctors who are on the payroll of the Union Carbide hatched a conspiracy therefrom. Thio-sulphate injections were banned without any consultation. I feel that if Thio-sulphate injections had been given the lives of at least 500 people could have been saved. But Union Carbide did not want to weaken its case. That is why Thio-sulphate injections were not administered to the victims. Those doctors were invited to USA to give evidence and they went and gave their statements although the Indian Government requested them not to go there. Not only this, the Union Carbide could not suggest to us as to how we should treat the gas victims, but whatever information was available with us, whatever research has been done, was all reported by those doctors of the Union Carbide who went to USA. They held press conferences but no action was taken against them. Hence, I want to submit that this amendment has been made specially in the light of the Bhopal gas tragedy. But you may make as many provisions as you like but whom will you punish and on whom will you impose a fine? In this tragedy the Government has not fixed any responsibility so far. I want to submit that many political and powerful

people are involved and it is a proven fact that they have financial interests in the Union Carbide. They have numerous benefits from the Union Carbide and have toured the world on their expenses and have been responsible for the death of so many people. Even after this, if the Central Government or the State Government is unable to take any action against those sinners, then all your laws and amendments are meaningless and they will be of no use. The factory inspectors, the chief factory inspectors have been bought by them. Was a show-cause notice issued to the Chief Factory Inspector asking him as to what was he doing all the while?

What report has he given? You have made very good provisions and have also provided for punishment, but you should also see that the persons responsible for the implementation of these provisions should have the needed confidence in them. This amendment Bill has been brought forward in the light of the gas tragedy but even after 28 months of the incident, the government have not been able to fix the responsibility on any one for this gas tragedy. The Government has surrendered under political pressures and is now hesitant to punish the persons responsible for this tragedy. If you wish to do justice to the labourers and the people, and save the people of this country from such hazards you will have to take stern measures and punish whoever is involved in it, unmindful of his position. Then only your Factories Act will be a success and the amendment you have brought forward now will have some utility.

With these words, I express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill and support it. However, I have certain doubts about the Factories (Amendment) Bill presented here by the Hon. Minister for Labour.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

The manner in which our Labour Department has been functioning, creates lots of doubts. You might have observed that

the officers of the Labour Department get very high posts in these factories after their retirement from service or their children are appointed against high positions in these factories. Hence, whether it is the labour department of the State Government or the Central Government, such people are there. They do no justice to the poor people and commit excesses on them. Poor people get no relief from such people. Therefore, Shri Sangma should, first streamline his department. The Factories Act contains very good provisions but the work of implementing them has been entrusted to an Inspectorate. What will it do? It will be hand in glove with those people. How will the Inspectorate carry out these provisions and how will the persons violating these provisions be punished? We have observed that despite your labour department being in existence, big capitalists have violated your laws. Neither they have been challaned nor punished. Please let us know the number of capitalists and factory owners against whom you took action for their violating the Factories Act.

If your department continued to act in this manner, then certainly it will be of no use to anybody. Shri Pradhan was just now speaking about the Bhopal gas tragedy. Similar was the situation there also. People occupying high positions were in league with big capitalists, and therefore no proper arrangements could be made. This case is becoming more and more complicated, sometimes in a court of our country and sometimes in an American Court. No settlement of any kind could be arrived at at any point of time. Therefore, Government should enact such laws as it is able to implement. If the laws cannot be implemented, then there is no use of enacting them. On the contrary, the contractors will twist them to their advantage and the officers will fill their pockets by looting the capitalists who violate the laws. The Central and the State Governments have the capacity to implement these laws, then certainly, these provisions are really commendable and I whole heartedly welcome them.

You have made a provision for a safety Committee in this Bill. This Committee will see if any hazard is likely to be posed by setting up industry at a particular place. It will take a decision in this regard and thereafter the industry can be issued a licence.

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

The provision of a safety committee is quite good, but only the officers will be taken in this Committee and none from the labour union side to advise about the location of an industry. These officers will be the same about whom I mentioned earlier. These officers are influenced by the capitalists and do all sorts of wrong things to benefit the capitalists. Therefore, my suggestion is that the representatives of trade unions working in such industries should be appointed as members of this Committee. At least one or two such representatives should be there in this Committee. They will also tender their advice to you. This provision must be made.

Sir, I have to make a submission about pollution. Now-a-days the industries, particularly those dealing with chemicals wherever these are, discharge waste water and various types of gases which cause pollution. However, you have already made provisions there. The industries will instal their own pollution plants and now you give permission only when they instal pollution plants. But what about those units which have already been set up? A number of capitalists are managing their affairs by greasing the palms of the officers. Pollution plants have yet not been installed in those units. The waste water of these industries falls into the rivers and the river water gets polluted by it. Human beings and the animals drink that polluted water and you cannot imagine the effect it might be having on their health. The Government of India has undertaken to clean the Ganga and arrangements have been made to prevent the water of dirty nullahs and of the factories from falling into it. By cleaning only one river you cannot make the entire country pollution-free. Side by side you will have to undertake the work of cleaning other rivers also. You will find that most of the big cities in India are situated on the banks of the rivers, because in olden days rivers were the only means of communication and industries too had been set up on their banks. Whichever river it may be, may it be in the south, in the east, in the west or in the north, wherever it may be, the provision made to check pollution in these rivers is far from adequate and cannot set right the entire system. Therefore, in order to check pollution, foolproof arrangements should be made from the point of view of our health and action should be

taken against the capitalists owning those industries. It is very necessary to take this action. By the provisions you have made in the Factories Act, this system will not be set right. It calls for some stern provisions. You have provided for hazardous and non-hazardous substances that if somebody violates the rules, he is sentenced to two to seven years imprisonment depending upon the merits of each case. Similar provision should also be made for it. The capitalist is not afraid of the fine. He will deposit whatever penalty you impose upon him. But if you can make the penal provisions for pollution also, as in the case of hazardous and non-hazardous substances, it will definitely have the needed effect. If you make such a provision it will be of great help and this law can be implemented properly. In this connection I would like to submit that in the statement of objects and reasons, it has been stated :

[English]

"It is, therefore, considered necessary that the Act may be appropriately amended, among other things, to provide specifically for the safeguards to be adopted against use and handling of hazardous substances by the occupier of factories and the laying down of emergency standards and measures."

[Translation]

Have you appointed any committee that has the requisite information about hazardous substances and can take a decision about them? On the pattern of the machinery set up for chemical examination in the supply department, an agency should be set up to take decisions on these substances and these decisions may also be accepted by the courts and it may be easy to award punishment. In this Bill, it has not been specified as to where such agencies have been set up, what Committee has been appointed for the purpose, where its headquarters will be located, who will conduct the enquiry, how the report will be presented and how the system will be toned up. All these points need to be clarified and suitable action taken in regard thereto.

Similarly, as regards the use of substances, permission ought to have been

taken for the use of certain hazardous substances and in cases in which such permission was not taken, you filed the challans in the court. Now, after launching this prosecution, it is very difficult to get these people punished. They are rich and influential people. They have their influence in courts also. They engage big lawyers to circumvent these provisions. Therefore, this aspect needs to be given consideration as to what type of prosecuting agency you need for proper implementation of these penal provisions. This is absolutely essential. Most of the Government cases fail because you appoint incompetent lawyers to plead your case and they stand nowhere in competence with legal luminaries engaged by the other party. As a result, your cases are dismissed and the big people go scot free. What type of machinery have you evolved to rigorously implement these provisions so as to ensure smooth prosecution of those who violate the provisions of the Factories Act and to award them punishment? What specific arrangement have you made in this regard and what rules have been framed for this purpose? As long as you do not make specific arrangement for the implementation of these provisions, it cannot prove effective. As stated by me earlier, your Inspectorate and your Labour Department would not be able to implement all these provisions properly. We had seen in the case of Provident Fund and ESI that contribution amounting to crores of rupees was in arrears. They have not been able to deposit the arrears till today, but no action has been taken against them. The factory owners swindle the money, yet no action is taken by the Government against them. Prosecution proceedings should have been initiated against the employer if he failed to deposit the matching contribution to ESI, but your department took no such action against any of the defaulters and instead slept over the matter. We are thankful to our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi who paid attention to it and made provision to this effect in the Budget. Under this provision, income-tax would be charged on the arrears of Provident Fund contributions of the defaulting employers. It will certainly have its effect on the capitalists. I have made requests a number of times about my own constituency and have also brought it to the notice of your department but to no effect. Arrears amounting to Rs. 35—40 lakhs, of which Rs. 18 lakhs accounted

for ESI, were due to Shri Sampatmal Lodha, the owner of the Mewar Textile mills, but even, then, no action was taken. Such is the working of Labour Department. Shri Sangma is doing his job very nicely and is very active also, but there is need to activate his department which he has not done. The provisions which are going to be made through this Bill will not prove effective. No arrangement to provide relief to the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy has so far been made. They are still suffering. Thus, the provisions of the Factories Act will continue to be violated and no action against the violators will be taken. It needs a strong determination to enforce these provisions rigorously. It was Indiraji who had spoken about strong determination. Once you resolve to have strong determination, the capitalists will certainly have to abide by the provisions of this law. The big capitalists perpetuate injustice to the poor. They are kept in dirty houses. In the event of death, accident or amputation of any limb of the workers, he is neither paid any compensation nor any action is taken against the factory owners. They instal obsolete machinery, employ improper methods and set up even those industries, the import for which is not permissible. In spite of all this, no action is taken against them. The provisions which have been made in this Bill to tame those who indulge in such activities by taking undue advantage of our weakness, are welcome provided they are properly implemented. The legislation is good and you have incorporated all provisions in it, but if you could set up an agency for its proper implementation, the labour community of this country as well as their representatives will certainly be highly grateful to you. You have provided a sigh of relief to the workers in the country by taking this worthwhile step. Therefore, if you could make an arrangement to implement these provisions properly, crores of exploited and oppressed workers of this country would be saved from this exploitation and agony and would get relief.

With these words, I support this Bill and express my thanks to the Hon. Minister for bringing forward a good legislation.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjarpur) :
Mr Chairman, Sir, the Bill which the Hon. Minister has brought forward is a welcome

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

step in itself? Before I speak on this Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the circumstances in which the principal Act was enacted in 1948 and the lacunae that were left in its implementation. I hope the Hon. Minister would give me a patient hearing as I am going to tell him a practical thing. He has mentioned at a number of places in the Bill that the occupier will be punished; that this much punishment will be awarded to him in such cases. These industrialists are very clever people. You take it for granted, the people of this country take it for granted that the owner or the industrialist is the occupier whereas the fact is that it is not so in 90 per cent of the cases. I have gone through the entire Bill and I find that everywhere it is written like that, whereas in fact the occupier is a junior executive or a petty officer. The owner tells him that in the event of anything going wrong, he is to go to prison for 6-7 months; that his family will be looked after in his absence; the fine will also be paid by us and that there is nothing to worry as no harm will be done to him. There are hundreds of such cases in which a petty official becomes the occupier and goes to jail whereas the real culprit goes scotfree. Only those who have practical experience know about this secret. You may send the occupier to gallows but the real culprit will go scot free. Therefore, I would suggest that you should frame a rule by amending this Bill that whosoever is the owner would be the occupier and that no *benami* transaction would be allowed. This calls for your attention.

At the time of enactment of this Act in 1948, many hopes were raised that the condition of the workers would improve once this Act is passed. But when it reached the implementation stage, the Hon. Minister knows it but would not say so publicly — were the interests of the workers kept in view? It was said in the Act of 1948 that no worker would go to the machine with loose clothes and, therefore, the owner would provide the uniform. The Bill of 1948 also provided that there would be proper arrangement for cleanliness in the factory so that it might not have adverse effect on their eyes and health and that the place of their work would have provision

for fresh air to come in. In over 50 per cent of cases, the workers are forced to work in suffocating rooms. There was a provision for keeping a minimum distance between two machines, but nowhere it is being followed today.

This was there in that Act and in the Bill also it has been included. You say that it is the responsibility of the State Governments to implement the provisions of this Bill properly, but we all know how the implementing machinery of the State Governments work. These will be implemented with the help of the Inspectors and a person who becomes a Factory Inspector or a Chief Factory Inspector, becomes a millionaire very soon. But it is the labourer who suffers. There is none to take care of him. Therefore, efforts should be made to obviate the practical difficulties you came across while implementing the Act of 1948 or those experienced after the amendment of 1976. You have incorporated laudable provisions in this Bill, but will you be able to implement them? I can say with all the emphasis at my command that the people in rural areas or in small towns have full faith in the Central Government, but people do not have faith in a good number of State Governments. They have a feeling that by giving money to these officers, you can get anything done. They are right also to some extent. Therefore, you should make such a law as can be put to practical use and you may be able to punish the persons found guilty. Only then the people will repose faith in it. I know a few instances. A hazardous industry was set up and the Minister of the State concerned called the industrialists and said that it would not be proper to set up such an industry as it would be harmful for public health. The industrialists replied that they would close the industry provided the arrangements were made to provide employment to its 5000 workers. Thus the Government is faced with a new challenge that if a particular factory is closed, its 5,000 workers will pester the Government for employment. Thus Government is unable to take any concrete steps and is compelled to maintain the status-quo. The second most important reason is that major portion of the funds invested in those factories and industries come from the financial institutions. The industrialists get back the amount invested by them as also the interest thereon

well in time. Therefore, the Government has a genuine fear that if the factory is closed, then on the one hand the workers will suffer a great deal and on the other hand, the investment made by the financial institutions will not be recovered. Therefore, here also, the Government faces practical difficulties. Now the question arises as to how it is going to be implemented. You take the example of cement factory, refractory industry, A.C.C. sheets industry. It is a matter of common knowledge that due to dust, labourers working in all these industries suffer from lung cancer, silicosis, asthma and a number of other diseases. But the Government has hardly been able to close any industrial unit or provide dust-control devices in any such unit so far. Just now I was going through the 'London Times' in which it was reported that when the Government of Canada came to know that due to hazards in the A.C.C. sheets industry, people fell victim to lung cancer and silicosis, it was decided to close the A.C.C. sheets industry in the entire country and to pay heavy compensation to those people who contracted these diseases as a result of working in A.C.C. sheets units. Will it ever be possible in our country also? First of all, it will have an effect on the employment problem, secondly, who is going to complain that he fell into the throes of a disease because of his working in this industry. On the basis of practical experience in our refractory industry and cement industry I can say that though it has been provided in their rules that every worker will be X-rayed in his chest after every two months and its report will be sent to Government, but I neither saw any worker being X-rayed nor any report thereof being sent to Government on behalf of any factory. If at any time any warning is received from the Government that it is not proper to violate the rules and care should be taken in future to see that every worker is X-rayed and its report sent to Government, it falls on deaf ears. In our country there are a good number of hazardous industries and working in them tells upon one's health. Now the question of will power arises. Do you have a strong will power to implement it properly?

Besides private sector, public sector also has its hazards. Whom will you catch hold of in the public sector, the Managing

Director, the Secretary of the Company or the Secretary of the Ministry or just remain silent considering it an internal matter of the Government? Hazards are there as well. There is a cement factory in the public sector also. There is no provision of dust control in it.

There is a drug manufacturing company called the 'Sandoz' in Switzerland. Its chemicals polluted the water of the river Rhine. It was reported in the press in Europe that the Bhopal tragedy has been repeated in Europe. Now Bhopal has become a synonym for carnage and pollution. Sir, you may go through this news item in the newspaper, which is available in the library. What I mean to say is that the entire world realises the magnitude of Bhopal tragedy, but we have not been able to appreciate it fully. We have not been able to do anything for those unfortunate persons of Bhopal. When fish died in the river Rhine by the Chemicals of the Sandoz Company, the Sandoz company had to give immediate compensation to those people who had eaten those fish. Peoples of both Germany and Switzerland had to be given compensation. Payment of compensation by the Government was altogether a different thing. Will it ever be possible in our country? All the rivers in our country are polluted. A lot of fish die in the river Yamuna every year. How many persons get compensation and what is the number of affected persons and how many persons are able to put up their claim? You have enacted a very good law about the hazards and have made provisions for punishment also. But will you be able to implement it? About 3 or 4 lakh people of my constituency came to Delhi and other places like Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Ballabgarh around it. Most of them are daily wage earners. Their names are not registered anywhere. They work in hazardous industries, and chemical industries. When a labourer becomes physically handicapped, I take him to the owner and request the latter to pay some compensation to the poor fellow in the name of God. The owner astonishingly says that he is seeing the face of that man for the first time. There are several instances like this. What will you do when the entire system is in total disarray? You should enact such a law as may be put to a practical use.

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

You mentioned about workers' participation and also said that the workers will have the right to point out to the owners the danger involved in a particular job. How many workers will have this right? How many workers can say that? Now-a-days it is very easy for the owner to purchase a handful of workers' representatives. Everybody knows about it. Who is there to provide compensation to the person who has suffered?

I would suggest that this Bill should provide that if a labourer is permanently disabled due to some hazardous object, then at least two members of his family should be given employment. It will atleast, solve the problem of employment for the family. It will provide some relief. You bring the members of his family on the foot path and say that we have enacted law for you. Now you depend on God for the rest of the things. Whenever an accident occurs, there should be no hesitation in fixing its responsibility on the right man. Recently, Comrade Gorbachev stated clearly that it was due to the negligence of certain officers that Chernobye accident took place and these officers should be dismissed from the service. If such things can happen in a country like the Soviet Union, what is the harm in having the same provisions in our country as well?

If any accident occurs in the public sector, we do not need to conceal it but we would bring it to light so that the people may know the name of the persons responsible for it and he may be punished.

This Bill has very good provisions. It should be implemented properly so as to convince the people that the Government is committed to the welfare of the workers as otherwise it would be no more than a mere piece of paper like other labour laws.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for calling me to participate in this debate.

At the outset I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister in charge of Labour for

having brought forward this Amending Bill. Sir, within a short span of one year or so the Hon. Labour Minister has come before the House with several progressive amendment Bills. He is trying his best to update different labour laws.

Sir, the Factories Act came into force in 1948, that means immediately after Independence, and probably this is the third time we are having an amendment to this Act, and the last amendment was brought in 1976. Meanwhile, about a decade's time has passed, and this is a very crucial decade 1976 to 1986. Particularly we have made a lot of strides in the field of industrial development, in the field of our technological development, and naturally such development or technological advancement calls for this type of amendment to our relevant laws and regulations.

Sir, when this Factory Act is being updated, and this is commendable, as I heard many of our Hon. Friends from our side and also from the other side, I endorse by and large their views, expressions, and observations on different clauses of this Bill. But, we all have serious reservations about the implementation part of different provisions of this Bill, I mean proper implementation. Sir, no doubt it is necessary to arm the Government with powers. But if such powers are not properly exercised, and if different provisions are not properly implemented in the field, then what actually is the purpose of having these laws in our statute books? They only remain as paper tigers. As Hon. Member from Bhopal was saying, many private factory owners and industrialists just do not care. They are quite complacent indifferent and get hold of some people here and there in every walk of life and they go scot free. They do not just care for implementing the different provisions of the Act which naturally cost them financially. So, what is really needed today, besides updating our laws is the implementation of all these provisions with sincerity. All these labour laws, as you know, are enforced through the State Government. I think, without exceptions—there may be a few exceptions here and there—in all the States, the labour machinery is quite inadequate, not properly equipped. What is more painful and disturbing is that the machinery does not have the will power required to implement these laws vigorously. They do

not have the will power. They do not have the sincerity inasmuch as in one factory in Brajaran Nagar in my parliamentary constituency, in Orient Paper Mills, there were several explosions during one particular year. Once, I think, in August last, there was leakage of chlorine gas injuring many workers. The following day I reached there and I found to my utter surprise, the machineries were quite obsolete. The machineries were not being maintained properly and the management was least bothered about the safety aspects. I demanded an independent enquiry, a top-level independent enquiry. Some enquiry was ordered. A team of officers arrived there sometime after that. But, Sir, to our utter surprise, do you know what happened? They all accepted the hospitality of the management and they used the company cars and the guest houses. Thus the enquiry was just reduced to a formality. What was the outcome? There was nothing fruitful. Our labour officers, Chief Inspector and factory inspectors and other inspectors have been given further responsibility and powers in this new Amending Bill. If they do not behave properly, where will be the credibility? If they lose credibility, how can they work? How can they inspire confidence among the working class and also among the people, general public? There is a provision where if the general public are endangered or the safety is endangered or general environment is polluted by certain factories, action should be taken. Now about pollution, it does not matter which factory pollutes more or less. It is a question of degree to the environmental pollution of the area. All factories and industries have this element of hazardous nature. Some are more hazardous and some are less. The degree of pollution is less in some factories and in some, it is more. But each industry has this character, has this element of hazardous process. It is a question of just a degree. So, it is a question of inspiring confidence, showing sincerity, will power on the part of the enforcement machinery to implement the different provisions of this Act. In 1976, this Act was amended and the safety and health measures were strengthened by that amendment. Two things were provided; one is for statutory health survey. It provided for statutory health survey of all workers working in a factory and also appointment of safety officers in large factories. I would like to know from the Hon. Labour Minister whether he can tell us how many factories have implemented this

provision. We are moving about in our constituency and we come across different sections of the people. We go to the factories sometimes. These are all provisions in books. Statutory health measure is not enforced in all the factories.

As regards safety officers, there might be some officers in their records. It is openly flouted.

There are several welcome features in this Bill like the Enquiry Committee. Under this new Bill, the Central Government has now the power to appoint, if necessary, an Enquiry Committee, to enquire into the standards of safety and health in the factory. I welcome this provision, so far, there was no such provision. When we request the Centre to intervene, the Centre will say that it is the business of the State, and that it can advise only. Now, the Central Government can appoint a Committee if we demand.

If you go to the next paragraph, it is disappointing that the recommendations of such Committees shall be advisory in nature.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Who is to implement them?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : The recommendations of the Committee shall be advisory in nature. There will be appointed an Enquiry Committee by the Government of India and they will be devoting their time and giving their advice on certain aspects. They will make a study and come out with valuable suggestions and those will be advisory and will not be binding. I do not think that it should be like this. It should be compulsory.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Somebody may be responsible to implement them.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I quite agree. This is one of my observations. I have also a few comments to make on safety measures. There are several welcome features in this Bill. Safety Committees with workers' participation will be formed in different factories on P. 12 paragraph 41G it is stated :

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

“Provided that the State Government may, by Order in writing and for reasons to be recorded, exempt the occupier of any factory or class of factories from setting up such Committee.”

Why this exemption provision? Why should there be any exemption of factories and industries? By and large, all factories pose this danger of exposing people to poisonous substances. Environment is polluted. Why should there be any exemption? I request the Hon. Minister to delete this provision. Every factory should have the Safety Committee and there should be workers' representatives and management representatives. Further, on p. 13, paragraph 23, it is stated :

“In Section 71 of the principal Act after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted namely :

No female Child shall be required or allowed to work in any factory except between 8 AM and 7 PM.”

Why it is confined to any factory? Earlier, the Hon. Minister has come before the House amending some laws, forbidding employment of child labour. Again, the 'female child' is incorporated here. There is only restriction about the period of working hours, i.e. she can be allowed to work only during 8.00 A.M. and 7.00 P.M. Why should you have the provision of female child at all? Why the male child or the female child should be employed in factories where the health hazard is there safety is endangered. That is why we are making this provision for strengthening the safety measure. It is rather redundant. It runs counter to some of the provisions in some other laws and acts. This is a retrograde step. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to delete this provision.

There is a good provision here i.e. the right of warning about the imminent danger when the workers are working in the factories and they could sense some danger—may be exposure to some chemical explosives—is looming large, on them. Unless it is corrected

immediately, it would cause hazards. They can give warning to the Inspector of the locality, to the management and the like. But it is very important to take into account as to how that warning will be dealt with; how that warning will be complied with and how that will be respected or ignored. There should be time-bound factor for it. It should be immediately attended to. But as I told you earlier, the labour machinery which is charged with the implementation of these labour laws in the States, is very inadequate. It does not have the sense of urgency. In many places even if the warning is given to them—sometimes we tell them that we don't find all these things going on well and something may happen—they don't take it very seriously. Such warnings are given to them also. I think that is not going to help, promote or improve things if there is no time-limit prescribed in this Act. With these observations, I support this Bill and I really thank our Hon. Minister for this. He is very much alive to the situation. He is taking cognisance of the changing situation. He is trying his best to make the laws up-to-date. But what is required—as I told you—more than that is the implementation of these provisions with right earnest and in letter and spirit of the Act and the laws that are being passed here—with all the stringent measures. Now, the violation of the laws and non-compliance of the laws would invite stringent punishment and deterrent punishment also. Earlier, the experience was that the fine was such a low amount that sometimes the big managements and the factory owners used to live with this. They used to defy certain provision and pay Rs. 50/- or Rs. 100/- everyday and pollute the environment, rivers etc. Earlier, Dr. Raj Hans and other Hon. Members have gone into the details as to how the environment and the rivers are being polluted.

In our State, in my constituency, the Orient Paper Mills is a major and pioneer industry in polluting the river in as much as even the fish do not live and thrive in the river lb. But nothing has happened so far. The plight is that whenever we bring it to the notice of some anti-pollution Board etc., experts come and examine. But I do not know as to what sort of analysis they make; what sort of examination they make. They come out with a certificate in favour of the industries, the management etc. that they

are well within the limits, permissible limit. There is a permissible limit of exposure. Even the fish do not thrive in the river, even the river water is not fit for drinking purpose, it is a misfit even for human consumption, I do not know what will be their motive? This sort of matters should be dealt with seriously and should not be taken lightly. Things are taking a very serious turn. I am pained to observe this. When these things are going on, what are we doing? We are in the process of slow-poisoning; slow-poisoning is continuing in our atmosphere, in our environment and everywhere. This is very dangerous and we should take notice of this. And it is time for us to take suitable remedial action.

With these words, I support the Bill and I request the Hon. Minister to be realistic in his approach and ensure proper implementation and do all that is needed taking cognizance of the dangerous trends in our environment, pollution, etc.

[Translation]

*SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore) : Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views in support of the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1986. The original Act was enacted in 1948. It was amended in 1952 and was further amended in 1976. However, my sincere question is whether the amendments made in the parent Act to serve the interests of industrial workers were implemented for their welfare and for the benefit of poor industrial workers. Whether the industrial workers were given their due for which the amendments were made in the Factories Act.

Hon'ble Minister is aware that my Constituency, that is Coimbatore, is a growing industrial city and has lakhs and lakhs of industrial workers. In Coimbatore, there are many hosiery, cotton-ginning, dyeing, bleaching and cement factories. Foundries are also there. Many textile units are also there. Coimbatore is, therefore, a big industrial city. The environment around the industrial units where the workers are employed and reside is not congenial for leading a healthy life. I would like to ask the Government whether these industrial

units have a pollution-free atmosphere around.

I would like to mention that there are nearly 1500 hosiery units in Tirupur. Men, women and children from 9 to 15 years of age work in these units. The safety conditions in these units are very poor. The Hon'ble Minister may kindly take note of this.

The Neyyar river, which is a famous and one of the oldest river, is flowing through my Constituency. The chemical of fluents and other toxic discharges from the dyeing and bleaching industries are let into the river, thus, polluting the water. The river water has become unsafe for consumption by thousands and thousands of industrial workers of that area. I had been urging upon the State Government times without number to take remedial and preventive steps to stop pollution of the river, but without any result. Nearly 20,000 poor farmers have been affected by this water pollution. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to take expeditious steps to prevent the pollution of the Neyyar river by the effluents emitted from the dyeing and bleaching industries.

Next, Sir, about the ginning factories. Mostly women are employed in these factories. The dust particles emanating in the process of ginning cotton cause incurable diseases including Tuberculosis and other ailments of respiratory organs. I had been frequently urging upon the Government to construct a TB Hospital in Tirupur or in Coimbatore for the treatment of workers afflicted with TB. I once again request the Hon'ble Minister to construct a TB Hospital in Coimbatore.

Sir, an ACC cement factory is situated in Madhukarai, in Coimbatore. The poisonous smoke and other toxic discharges from the cement factory are posing a serious health hazard to thousands and thousands of industrial workers. The chemical discharges have rendered many acres of lands worthless for cultivation. Coconut trees are also affected by this. I would take the Hon'ble Minister, if he wishes, to these areas, when he visits Coimbatore. I say this because the

*The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. K. Kuppuswamy]

Hon'ble Minister is aware that the chemical effluents from these cement factories are not conducive for the workers to lead a safe and healthy life. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to take steps to prevent this air and atmospheric pollution by the cement factory in Coimbatore.

The Factories Act provides for the safety of industrial workers. However, the authorities and other officials entrusted to administer the provisions of the Act including the officials of the Inspectorates visit the factories and take bribe from the owners of the factories. They do not care either for the provisions of the Act or for the welfare of the industrial workers. These officials take bribe offered in envelopes and thus neglect their duty under the Act. The Hon'ble may kindly look into this.

Next, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the obsolete machinery being used in many factories. New machinery must be installed to prevent industrial accidents. I appreciate the Government's efforts to constitute a Safety Management Board under this Act to enquire into and supervise the safety measures existing in the factories. I also understand that there is a Directorate General to supervise the safety measures in factories. I appreciate the Government's proposal to include the industrial workers in the Board to be constituted under the Act. In this connection, I would like to state that elected representatives like Members of Parliament and MLAs must also be included in the Board so that they could see that the voice of the poor industrial workers is not gone unheard.

As I said earlier, the use of obsolete machinery in many industrial units results in the discharge of toxic effluents. If new and modern machinery is installed, the amount of pollution by these effluents could to a greater extent be controlled. I have to say all these because Coimbatore is a big industrial city and thousands and thousands of industrial workers are living there. It is, therefore, very much essential to provide a pollution-free atmosphere for the welfare of the industrial workers. I offer my cooperation

and support to all the measures taken by the Hon'ble Government to prevent pollution.

I once again state that many of the industrial accidents in my Constituency could be prevented if the obsolete machinery outdated by 30 to 40 years is replaced by new ones. Many female workers and children are employed in hazardous industrial units in my Coimbatore constituency and they work from 8 AM to 7 PM. The work timing should be changed to 8 AM to 5 PM. Government must bring a law to this effect.

At the end, I express my deep thanks to the Hon'ble Chair for providing me time to speak in support of this historic measure.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Sir, I rise to welcome the Bill which provides for special measures of safety and health of workers employed in manufacturing units involving hazardous processes and also the public at large.

One of the most welcome features of the Bill is that the existing penal provisions have been made more stringent and I welcome the change. But I may warn that the change may not be sufficient because ultimately it will be the court that decides the quantum of punishment in each case and they are not well-versed in industrial legislation. It has been the experience of trade-unions and those people who practice the labour law that these courts are exceptionally kind and large-hearted towards the defaulting employers...

17.00 hrs.

Normally they are not very particular about punishing the employers with imprisonment. Fine is the rule and not imprisonment. I would, therefore, like to suggest that Government should bring forth an amendment to the Factories Act providing for a minimum punishment of imprisonment otherwise employers can go scot free or can

escape with nominal fine. So the Factories Act is not as deterrent as it should be.

One more welcome feature is that in the Safety committees the Bill provides for participation of workers. I should have liked it to be extended not only to the provisions of safety and health but also for welfare because the unfortunate experience has been that the welfare Officers are not necessarily keen to ensure implementation of welfare provisions but some-times they are working as appendages to the personnel department of the factory concerned. In fact, in 1973 a labour laws reforms committee was appointed in which I was also a member. It had suggested that the cadre of welfare officers must be a common cadre and they must be appointable and removeable by the Government itself and not by the employers. If the power of appointment and removal is with the employers then they just tend to act as appendage of the employers rather than as watchdogs for the implementation of the provisions of the Factories Act.

One more aspect ought to have been taken care of and, I think, the amendment could have been more complete if hazards due to structural defects in the buildings could have been taken note of. If I may remind the House there was a holocaust in Shantinath Silks Mills, Surat where on account of collapse of the building hundred workers died. A one-man inquiry commission consisting of Justice Rane was appointed by the Government. The employer tried to say that there was no structural defect whereas the Commission found that the structural plan and foundation were meant for ground plus two floors and the employer had constructed an additional floor on this and on that additional floor he put a water tank. On account of this over-load—the building not being able to bear this load—the building had collapsed resulting into the death of 98 workers. The Commission gave a very learned report. The Commission suggested that at the time of certification of the factory it should be the obligation of the occupier to furnish all building plans and structural details so that the Government before certifying or giving licence to the factory can make sure that the structure of the factory is suitable and it will not admit of any hazard, and in future if any addi-

tional floor or load is put the validity thereof can be examined with reference to the original structural plan. Therefore, the structural hazard aspect should find a place somewhere in the Factories Act and it could be done by a proper amendment.

Sir, the definition of occupier has been truncated by the amendment, I do not know the reason why. Only one director or one partner can be made responsible. Unless the Hon. Minister makes a proper clarification I am inclined to read the amendment as not involving all the partners or all the directors of the company in the matter of liability as an occupier because the definition of occupier supposed to cover *vide* Clause 2—

“(i) in the case of a firm or other association of individual, any one of the individual partners or members thereof shall be deemed to be the occupier;

(ii) in the case of a company, any one of the director, shall be deemed to be the occupier;”

In the case of a factory of Government, it is all right. But so far as the private occupiers are concerned, there must be a provision that the man at the top, that is, the managing director and, of course, all the directors and partners in firms should be made liable for this. Otherwise it is very easy that the highest man, that is, the managing director or those managing partners can go scot free. Therefore, I feel that a second look should be given to this part of the amendment.

Sir, as I have mentioned, the criminal courts are either not aware about the industrial legislation or, for any other reason, they are not very familiar with industrial legislation. It should, therefore, be provided that the offences under this Act and other labour laws should be inquired into and tried by industrial courts.

I am conscious that the present labour courts or industrial tribunals are overloaded with the work of adjudication also. Then, it may be considered to set up additional labour courts or industrial courts especially to try the offences under the Factories Act and other labour legislations. Otherwise it

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

will not be possible to carry out effectively the Factories Act. With all these observations, I support the Bill and congratulate our agile and ever alert Labour Minister for the awareness evinced in the matter.

Sir, it has been the privilege of this present Parliament to have passed a plethora of labour laws and amendments. This is due to the efforts of late Mr. Anjiah and our present Labour Minister. I wish that the efforts may continue. I request that a closer look may kindly be given to the Factories Act to ensure that it is implemented more effectively.

Then my submission is with regard to the hazardous occupations. One industry in Gujarat has not been taken care of. Sir, there is a quartz crushing industry in Panchmahal district of Gujarat.

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : In Rajasthan also.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Fine particles of silicon are emitted in the process of quartz crushing. As a result, the workers and even the public living around get the disease of silicosis, which is not curable. You can cure tuberculosis but not silicosis. Neither streptomycin nor any other medicine would be able to relieve the lungs from the particles, which affect the lungs. The workers invariably succumb to death after 3-4 years of continuous work in the factory. Sir, this quartz crushing factory may also kindly be included in the Schedule by exercising the delegated powers.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Bill. This amendment has come to us after a long time although it was required much earlier. The Hon. Minister of Labour, while introducing the Bill, stated that he brought forward this Bill so as to be able to shoulder the additional responsibility entrusted to him, and to remove the lacunae in the safeguards pro-

vided to the workers and to implement these safeguards by strengthening the labour laws. This Bill has been welcomed at the national level.

I want to submit one point regarding the term 'occupier' used in the Bill about which everybody is doubtful and which can be stretched to any extent. So inspite of all safeguards provided in the Bill there is a big loophole. Even an ordinary employee of a company or even an outsider can be designated an occupier and made responsible for all violations of the law and their the owners can manage to go scot free. Hence I would urge the Hon. Labour Minister to clarify in details his intentions as to how he will find out the real culprit, who is impeding the implementation of these safeguards. Till now, enquiries used to be ordered only after the accidents have taken place. But for the first time, it has been provided in the Bill that inquiries will be conducted even on apprehension of accidents. Now enquiries can be held even into the situations that are likely to result in serious accidents. The Factories Act did not have any such provision till today. It is a very welcome step. It has been provided that the report of the inquiry committee will be of a recommendatory nature and I do not think much can be said about it because none of the inquiry committees instituted so far either in the case of Mines Act or other Acts have been empowered to act on their own in case any violation or any punishable offence was brought to their notice and award necessary punishment. Just now some Hon. Members said that the powers of the Enquiry Committees would get diluted if their functions remained recommendatory in nature, but I do not subscribe to this view. I am of the opinion that the purpose of the Enquiry Committee will be to bring these things to light so that the law enforcement authorities and the factory inspectors who are responsible for implementing them may make use of the report of the Enquiry Committee and find out as to which rules are prejudicial to the interests of the workers and by which they feel insecure and to have them properly implemented. The Enquiry Committee also will be helpful in this regard. Hence, I do not agree with some Hon. Members that because of its recommendatory nature it will be harmful. I think enquiry committees are always recommendatory.

Nowhere an Enquiry Committee particularly in the case of safety enquiries proceeds to award punishment to the guilty owner or the occupier. If such a course is adopted, then it is called the Summary Court trial and not an enquiry committee. The provisions for holding the enquiry is a step in the right direction. There cannot be any other way out. Provisions have been made to inform the workers about the safety measures and wherever there are any possibilities of accidents, or the nature of the industry is such that it is accident-prone then safety committees should be constituted everywhere and the workers should be the members of such committees. No other step can be more welcome. However, it has not been stated as to how a worker can become a member of the safety committee. Safety Committees are formed overnight if such orders are given. During the Chinese aggression, the workers were asked to form joint Committees everywhere in order to ensure proper functioning of the factories. Joint committees were formed throughout the country within one week. The office-bearers of the trade unions, however, never came to know of it. When the formation of Committee at Delhi level was discussed then it was stated that such committees had been formed by the joint efforts of the workers and mill owners everywhere. However, the very purpose of forming such committees which is to check the mill owners is defeated if it is constituted in deference to the wishes of mill owners. The Committee cannot benefit the workers because the mill owners own people will be the members of the Committee. Hence I want the Hon. Labour Minister to initiate a system by which the industrialists and the workers should have equal representation. The nominees of the recognised trade unions should represent the workers in this committee. We cannot just accept any sort of safety committee instituted by the mill-owners. The trade union is a responsible organisation and the person who represents it in the Committee will have certain responsibilities towards the workers.

If any thing that needs to be highlighted comes to his notice, he can say it with responsibility and he will not be afraid of the owners, because he will not act as a 'Yes Man'. Therefore, I wish that the Labour Minister should see that those who talk of workers' participation, should ensure that a

worker goes as a representative of the trade union so that some thing positive may be done by him, otherwise the present system will not yield the desired results. If there is violation of the law and if the safety committee is not formed, then, separate provisions have been made therefor. Under one provision, a penalty of Rs. one lakh will be imposed and under the other, there is a provision for two years' imprisonment. So, if anybody violates the law or ignores the level of the safety committee he can be punished. However, hundreds of such cases have been pending since long, but we have yet to come across a single instance in which anybody has been punished. Such a big incident like the Bhopal tragedy took place. We are running from New York to Washington, Bhopal to Delhi till date. But the law is so lax that the persons with money power engage eminent advocates, have the law changed for them and get away without any punishment being awarded to them. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support what Shri Harubhai said that there should be an Industrial Court for it. It acts as a specialised agency and appreciates the situation in proper perspective. The criminal procedure code or other such provisions cannot be applied there and we will not be able to achieve the target that we have fixed for it. I wish that some steps be taken in this direction. Just now a mention was made about the industrial sickness and industrial diseases. The more the technological development takes place, the more will be the danger because we often go against the nature. We are setting up a number of acid-based industries and chemical factories in the country. These factories throw out dirt. In the Bill, it has been provided that such factories will be investigated. But you cannot do the investigation in every factory. I suggest that under the ESI scheme, Government should set up a Board which may act as an appellate court and wherever any health hazard or industrial disease is detected, the Board should arrange for the treatment of the workers and take final decision in the matter. This Board may work under the ESI. If we leave it to the individual owners to decide if there is any industrial disease or not, then no owner is going to do it and it is only the worker who will suffer the most. There will be nobody to look after the worker or take care of him. Therefore, Government should constitute an impartial Board for the entire country under the ESI, and the Board should have the

[Shri Damodar Pandey]

power to collect information about the health of the workers and to take a decision in this regard and wherever it detects any industrial disease, arrangements should be made to pay just compensation there.

Besides the provisions made under the ESI scheme, there are innumerable small factories, garages and chemical industries where less than 20 workers are working. As per the provisions made, a factory having less than 20 members will not be covered under the Factories Act. With the spread of sophisticated machines in the country these days, big factories will be manned by less number of workers. Therefore, Government should incorporate suitable provisions in the Bill in regard to the hazardous industries so as to protect the interests of the workers. The Hon. Minister should fix suitable norms to guard against the health hazards for the workers in the industrial units.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Factories Amendment Bill and congratulate the Hon. Minister of Labour for his having presented, though belatedly, this Bill in the House which seeks to protect the health of the workers. I will finish the figures here to show the amount of loss incurred by our country *vis-a-vis* the rest of the world due to this problem. As has rightly been often said that

[English]

'profession without safety will be as dangerous as Education without character'.

[Translation]

Mr. R. P. Narayanan of the Central Labour Institute reported after conducting a survey that 36,000 workers of this country were killed and 6.4 million were injured in various accidents during the last 30 years. He also stated that this rate is 0.14 for every one thousand in India whereas it is 0.2 in Japan and 0.3 in the United Kingdom. It proves that due to accidents or non-adop-

tion of safety measures properly, the number of casualties among the workers is very high in India.

Sir, according to a recent survey conducted by the I. L. O., 3 workers are killed every minute and 4 are injured every second in the world. Due to this, there has been a loss of 5 million mandays per day in India. In these circumstances, there was a dire necessity of this law. It is a fact that the Act enacted in 1948 did not cover the all-round activities of the workers. This was why a comprehensive Bill was brought forward in 1976 to amend it. In this comprehensive Bill, a considerable attention was paid to the health, safety and welfare of the workers.

Sir, in this amendment that was presented in 1986 and which we are discussing now on the floor of this House, the health and safety of the workers have, of course, been taken into account, but the welfare activities are very important have been given little coverage. I would like to put forth before Mr. Sangama that the term 'safety' does not only mean that the occurrence of accidents be controlled by enacting laws. Safety is the comprehensive term and it means that the workers should get all kinds of safety, such as safety of work, safety of health and safety of promotion and all security measures should be taken in this regard.

Mr. Dy. Speaker, the Bill, despite being comprehensive, has certain shortcomings. Therefore, I would like to submit that the needed attention should be paid to the welfare aspect as well, which has been ignored. Sir, the lists of hazard and non-hazardous industries have been prepared, but so far the Government of India did not have the powers to make any addition or deletion in these lists. The Hon. Minister of Labour deserves to be praised for removing this lacuna by bringing forward this Bill. There was a dire necessity of it. There are several hazardous industries which can be converted into non-hazardous ones by effecting some minor modifications in them. I am of the view that with all the progress that we have made, a hazardous industry can turn into a non-hazardous one and a non-hazardous industry into a hazardous one at any time. Therefore, in the present context it was

imperative to empower the Government of India to make additions or deletions in these lists from time to time, as has been done in the present Bill.

Sir, the provision of punishment for the law-breakers was far from adequate. It is heartening to note that after this Bill comes into effect, the persons violating the law will be sentenced to two years' imprisonment instead of one year, in the case of hazardous industries. Similarly the amount of penalty has been raised from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs. It is a commendable step. It was necessary.

A mention has been made about workers participation in the Safety Committee in this Bill. The image of management which has been presented in this Bill, is necessary. But I would like to submit that had the Bhopal tragedy not taken place, this Bill would not perhaps have been brought forward. This tragedy not only shocked the entire world, but also opened our eyes. Thereafter, we felt the need for this law in India so as to provide for strong and effective safety measures for the workers working in our factories.

Sir, majority of accidents take place in Chemical industries and according to the list brought out by the Government of India, 60-70 Chemical industries are functioning in India which emit different kinds of gases and pollute the atmosphere. As a result, they pose a threat to the lives of the persons working in them. I feel that after this Bill comes into effect, the security measures will be strictly implemented and the people will get rid of various diseases they were suffering from previously. But sir, one most important thing about which all the Hon. Members have said is its implementation.

Since independence and even before that, this Parliament enacted several laws including the Sharda Act. 60-70 years have elapsed since the Sharda Act was enacted. According to the Act, the marriage of minor boys and girls is a cognizable offence but 50 per cent of children are married in the age-group of 15, 14, 12, 10 and 2 years. Similarly Dowry Act was enacted, but all educated persons and I. A. S. and I. P. S. Officers

take Rs. 10 lakh in dowry and that too very openly. Law is unable to check them. Similarly in every field laws are only in the statute books and are not being implemented.

Sir, last year when the Bill providing for punishment for cutting hose pipes was brought forward, I had opposed it and submitted that this law would not be more than just another page in the law book and would be of no use and the same thing has happened.

Chain pulling is resorted to every now and then and hose pipes are being cut. The Government should adopt a practical approach. I had submitted to the then Railway Minister, Shri Bansi Lal that he would not be able to achieve anything just by laws and he should better ask his engineers to take necessary steps to see that the hose pipes were not easily detached. Had he taken steps in this direction, we would have prevented our super-fast trains from being stopped without any rhyme or reason, resulting in acute hardship to the passengers.

I do not deny the need for the law. Law is necessary, but by enacting all these laws, how will be able to train the workers and make them understand which machines involve what kind of danger while working on them, how will they be affected by them, how do they pose any threat to their health and how will they fall prey to any accident? No emphasis has been laid on it in this Bill. Voluntary institutions play an important role to make the lives of the people happy. They can train people about the precautions they should take under certain circumstances and how they should work.

I will request the Hon. Labour Minister that by conducting seminars, and through the media of films, television and radio and also by organising meetings in the factories presided over by experts from time to time, the workers can be informed about such accidents and training can also be imparted to them about the preventive measures so that they remain cautious all the time.

Similarly, there has been a detailed discussion of the term 'occupier'. It has been our

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

misfortune that neither the bureaucrats nor the politicians who run the country are made accountable in any situation nor have they been awarded any kind of punishment. I will request the Hon. Shri Sangma that wherever any accidents occur, the inspectors, the officers and the persons in authority, who earn Rs. 5000 as salary and have plush carpets and expensive cars should all be made responsible. They are responsible for whatever happens. If inspite of it, any lacuna remains by which our workers become victims of some accident, then they should also be made accountable for it like the owners. Till provisions are made for fixing the responsibility on all such people, the law will not be implemented and we will never be able to provide the benefits which we want to.

As for the welfare aspect, as I have just submitted, the industrialists mostly employ people as casual labour and they earn crores of rupees illegally. A survey of the total strength of any factory would reveal that 400 or 500 of the workers are employed on casual basis on Rs. 10/- per day. Whereas the workers and the organised labourers are given so many facilities and necessary amendments in laws are made from time to time for their upliftment, it is also essential to make provisions for punishment in cases where the strength of the casual labourers exceeds 10 or 15 per cent of the total strength. It will help in controlling the exploitation of the poor labourers by the industrialists who employ 50 to 60 per cent of the workers on casual basis. I will request Hon. Shri Sangma to note that it is a significant issue because such factories all over the country employ casual labourers and exploit them.

We have seen that the industrialists have opened hospitals in the larger units. In these hospitals doctors and other medical facilities are available only to a limited extent. Sometimes certain medicines are not available in a particular town within a distance of 100 to 200 Kms. Cases of lead poisoning are very common among the industrial labourers and it often kills them. B. A. L. injections are not available for the treatment of the cases of lead poisoning. This injection is available only in some parts of the country. I want to submit that it is not enough merely to

open hospitals and appoint doctors but it is also essential to provide the facilities for treatment and control of such diseases. With these words, I conclude my speech and thank you very much.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL
(Phulpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on factories (Amendment) Bill, 1986, presented by the Hon. Minister of State for Labour, further to amend and factories Act 1948. This Bill has very good provisions for the factory workers. Provisions have been made regarding health and welfare of the workers and also for other matters. Amendments have been made from time to time but they must also be implemented properly. Making a law will not solve the problems. Unless you implement it, problems will not be solved.

In many places, the poor people and the factory workers are exploited. In the Railway Departments the gang man is the lowest worker. He is also a casual labourer. Lakhs of people who have worked for 1000 to 1500 days have not been made regular. Even after working for so many days, they are thrown out of service.

I want to submit that the factories have sufficient land. The factory owners, in order to get permission from the Government for selling their land, show their factories running at a loss and at times they also close down their factories by showing losses. After getting the permission for the sale of land they sell it at a huge price. I want to request that they should not be given permission to sell the land. In many cases, it has been seen that the factory owners grab thousands of acres of land which renders the farmers unemployed. Hence, something ought to be done in this regard.

In order to strengthen the economy of this country, it is important to ensure proper functioning of the industries. Our Government has also established several undertakings in the public as well as private sectors but it has been seen that the public sector enterprises incur losses whereas the units in the private sector are earning profits. The reason behind it is that we are not able to control the strikes in our public

sector units. We should evolve a system by which the workers are not faced with any sort of difficulty and they should be also not be permitted to go on strikes. Only after we evolve such a system, can we enhance our production and strengthen our country.

Today, there are a good number of units in the public sector. In this sector, licences are issued by the Inspector only after all formalities are completed but in the private sector licences are issued and permission granted even without completing all the formalities. Hence, we have such disastrous results as air pollution and water pollution. I will request the Hon. Minister that first of all we should frame laws to control air pollution and water pollution. If we cannot control the pollution of air and water, human life will be endangered. Just now our Government has taken an important step of cleaning the river Ganga. I will suggest that all the rivers of this country should be made free of pollution in a similar way because the water of every river is utilised by people and is also used for drinking purposes. Due attention has specially been drawn towards the river Ganga because crores of pilgrims bathe in this river and drink its water every year. But the Hon. Minister should realise that till the effluents from the factories continue to fall into these rivers, water pollution can never be checked. Hence there should be a ban on all factories to throw their industrial waste into any of the rivers even if they have to incur heavy losses. It is the Government's responsibility to ensure that polluted water is not allowed to fall into the rivers. In the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1986, the Hon. Minister has laid great emphasis on the control of pollution and has said that several factories emitting poisonous substances have been established and their waste is flowing into the rivers. A 100 crore project has been launched for cleaning the river Ganga. More than Rs. 1 crore has already been spent but we do not know what work has been done so far. We may spend hundreds of crores of rupees but so long as polluted water continues to flow into the River Ganga, it will not become pollution-free. Hence, first of all, a rule should be framed to control the draining of polluted water into the River Ganga. The Hon. Minister should pay special attention to it because the Kumbh Mela is organised every 24 years

either at Hardwar or at Prayag Raj on the banks of River Ganga. Hence, arrangements should be made for cleaning the river at the earliest. It is essential to pay special attention in this regard.

Just now our friends mentioned about the Bhopal tragedy. Why did it happen? I think that inspite of all the provisions in the law, the tragedy occurred obviously due to dereliction of duty on the part of our officers, employees or the scientists. In this tragedy thousands of people were killed and an equally large number of people were crippled. I will request the Hon. Minister once again to pay attention to it because cleaning the water and air to create a clean environment is a sacred work. Until the water and air are cleaned, it will continue to affect the health of our people and unless we have healthy people we cannot have healthy minds and right thinking individuals. Till the persons are right thinking, they will not work for the benefit of the nation.

With these words, I support the Bill and hope that polluted water will not be allowed to fall into the rivers in future. A project to clean the River Ganga has been undertaken and I hope that a similar action will be taken for other rivers as well at the earliest.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during his tenure as the Minister of Labour, Shri Sangma has set a record in bringing forward legislations aimed at worker's welfare for which he deserves all kudos.

So far as the Factories Act is concerned, it was in 1948 that this law was enacted for the first time in free India with a view to governing and regulating the working conditions of the workers as also to provide them safety. At that time the factories did not produce the items which the present day factories are producing. The private sector had its monopoly and the public sector was not in the picture. This was the major difference if we compare it with the position prevailing now. Earlier a different type of viewpoint had to be adopted in regard to the implementation of the provision of Factories Act and we felt as if all the employers had the tendency to exploit and,

[Shri Madan Pandey]

as such, the legislation should be such as could deal with them firmly. There is no doubt that the Factories Act which was passed in 1948 produced a very good effect on the factory owners. They were fear stricken and had to adopt a number of methods to save themselves from the provisions of the Act. But the situation gradually changed with the passage of time. The temperament of our present-day employers, whom we can call factory owners, has undergone a change. In today's conditions, our public sector is dominating. Earlier, when we used to lodge complaints against the owners of the private sector regarding violation of the factories Act, a number of remedies were available with us; even the workers would rise against the owners, they were militants, the Government would also try to dominate. But today I would like to humbly submit to Hon. Shri Sangma that though he has brought forward a very good legislation having equally good provisions, yet when the question of its implementation would come, it would be the public sector factories which would violate those provisions the most. When the Inspector who is in fact your enforcement machinery, goes to a private sector factory for inspection, the owner of the factory arranges his stay in the guest house and provides him all comforts, but when the same Inspector visits a public sector factory, he meets an I.A.S. officer who happens to be the employer and the former does not have the courage to say anything against the latter. Therefore, you must think especially about the public sector. Since the Government is his employer, it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that the protection as envisaged in the Factories Act is provided. This is my first submission.

* Secondly, there is no doubt that the provisions of the Factories Act have been thoughtfully envisaged. The enhancement in the punishment has been done earlier also in other legislations but it has not been put into practice. The speaker who preceded me said that the Sharda Act was enacted 60 years ago and its enforcement was done by the people on their own. But the law could do little in this respect. The punishment has been enhanced in the Anti-Dowry Act also, but brides are being burnt even

today. Therefore, my submission is that it is all right that you have made provision to enhance the punishment and have also provided for taking safety measures in the factories, but what arrangements are you going to make to stop the officials in the factories, who think that they are always one up against the Government, from violating these provisions? I would like the Hon. Minister to throw some light on these questions when he replies to the debate. I do remember that the provisions in the Factories Act of 1948 were made according to the circumstances. There was a provision to maintain cleanliness at the place of work, besides full provision of Primary Medical Centres. The provisions now made in the amending Bill were more or less there in the principal Act also. I know there was a provision in the Factories Act to have shelters for the stay of the workers in the factories which work in shifts. But the shelters were created for tethering the animals and, thus, the provisions of the Act were satisfied. There was a provision to have a urinal at one of the corners of the factory, but it used to remain locked and the workers could not make use of it. You are saying two different things at the same time. How will you remove these two impediments? Are you going to raise the status of the official whom you depute for the enforcement of the law? The person whom he is supposed to prosecute is many times higher in status than him and due to this reason this lowly placed official has no option but to salute the employer when he visits the factory, but even his salute is not reciprocated. This arrangement fits well in private sector only. Even an ordinary Inspector commands respect when he visits a factory in the private sector and the people are afraid of him to some extent, but those in the public sector do not care for such things. When a report is made against them, even that report is submitted to those officers who are having brotherly relations with them. Therefore, I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister of Labour that though these provisions are inadequate, yet they are highly commendable.

Our colleague from Gujarat has given two or three suggestions and I heartily support them. Of the hazards he has enumerated, structural hazard is the most dangerous of all. A heavy damage has been caused at

many places due to collapse of walls and roofs of the factories. Such accidents have claimed lives of the workers. He has mentioned about a few places because it has not been possible to refer to all such cases due to non-availability of figures with us. Such accidents should find mention in it and a norm should be fixed in this regard on the basis of which the provisions should be enforced at the time of construction of the building of a factory. Under the circumstances, the amending bill which has been brought forward, though commendable in all respects, does not have adequate provision for its implementation. With a view to overcoming this shortcoming, if some provision strikes his mind even at the last moment, the Hon. Minister must incorporate the same as he has to reply to the debate tomorrow. Secondly, under our labour laws there are certain categories of workers such as, temporary or casual. A new policy needs to be formulated in this regard. Some of our colleagues also submitted a draft in this connection which does have substance in it. A law is already there that if a worker works continuously for 180 days, he should be treated as doing a perennial nature of work and should be regularised. The legislation already exists and you are making efforts too to make this law effective, but the fact is that you must find a way out to save the workers from new intrigues that have been adopted by the employees whether it is in the Railways or in any other factory. Presently, what they do is that they give one day's lay-off when a worker is about to complete a month and after a gap of one or two days, he is taken afresh. This is true of public sector as well as private sector factories. We want to extend full support to the public sector factories, but we cannot have the same expectations from K. K. Birla as we do from the public sector to make a model employer. We hope that the public sector will endeavour to become a model employer in accordance with the provisions of the law. I would also like to submit that the respect that a Factory Inspector commands in the factories of K. K. Birla is not there in the public sector. Such facilities and respect should be there in the public sector as well. You may consult the officials of the Department of Industry and other concerned departments to ensure that this is done and the public sector factories become model employer.

With these words, I conclude and once again congratulate the Hon. Minister and support this Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members for they have overwhelmingly supported this very important piece of legislation, though practically all the Members of Parliament have expressed concern as far as the implementation of the existing laws is concerned.

Sir, this piece of legislation has come before this House after two years of hard work by a number of people. I think Hon. Members were right to a certain extent when they said that we have not given much of attention to the safety side of the industrial workers and perhaps we work up suddenly when the unfortunate incident of Bhopal took place in December 1984, and I must be very frank in saying that the real exercise started only after that particular incident. A number of meetings took place, a number of conferences took place, a number of seminars were held both at the regional level and the national level, and after an extensive work that has been done in the last two years we have been able to come with this piece of legislation. There was a demand from all over that we must go in for a separate comprehensive legislation on safety and health of the industrial workers. But there has also been a lot of criticism that the Government is going on enacting more laws and not implementing them properly. So, we thought that instead of going in for new legislation, we will add a chapter to the existing Factories Act which will deal exclusively with the safety and health of the industrial workers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sangma, you can continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday,
March 20, 1987/Phalguna 29,
1908 (Saka).*