

**Tenth Series, Vol. VI, No. 9**

**Tuesday, December 3, 1991**  
**Agrahayana 12, 1913 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Second Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



***(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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*Tuesday, December 3, 1991/ Agrahayana  
12, 1913 (Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Pending Developmental Projects

\*164. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

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

(a) the number of development projects pending for approval with the Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, State-wise and project-wise;

(b) since when these are pending; and

(c) the measures taken for their early clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-  
ESTS (SHRI KAMLA NATH): (a) and (b). A  
statement is laid on the Table of the  
House.

(c) Detailed guidelines have been issued by the Central Government to streamline processing of proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980,

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Category of Projects	No. of Projects & Period of Pendency (As on 31.10.91)						Total No. of Project
			0-1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-6 months	above 6 months		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	i) Transmission line				1		1	
		ii) Mining	1	1		1		3	
		iii) Irrigation		1				1	
2.	Maharashtra	i) Irrigation	7			1		9	
3.	Orissa	i) Mining	3		1			4	
		ii) Transmission Line				1		1	
		iii) Irrigation	2					2	
4.	Rajasthan	i) Road	2			1		3	
		ii) Military Cantonment	1					1	
		iii) Irrigation				1		1	
		iv) Establishment of Observatory			1			1	

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Category of Projects	No. of Projects & Period of Pendency (As on 31.10.91)						Total No. of Project
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
			0-1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-6 months	above 6 months		
5.	Gujarat	i) Road	2					2	
		ii) Irrigation	12			2		14	
		iii) Bridge	1					1	
		iv) Mining		1		1		2	
		v) Transmission Line		1				1	
		vi) Pipe Line	2		1			3	
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	i) Hydel Power	1			1		2	
		ii) Regularisation of encroachment	1					1	
7.	Assam	i) Railway Line	1					1	
		ii) Transmission Line		1				1	
		iii) Hydro Electric Project		1				1	

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Category of Projects	No. of Projects & Period of Pendency (As on 31.10.91)					Total No. of Project
			0-1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-6 months	above 6 months	
1	2	3	4					5
8.	Uttar Pradesh	i) Irrigation	1	1				2
		ii) Hydro Electric Project			1			1
		iii) Road		1	2	3		6
		iv) Transmission Line	2					2
		v) Health Centre	1					1
		vi) Exchange of land				1		1
		vii) Petrochemical Complex				1		1
		viii) Drinking Water Supply Scheme.		1				1
9.	West Bengal	i) Rail Link	1					1
		ii) Road	1					1
10.	Bihar	i) Mining		8		1		9
		ii) Bridge	1					1

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Category of Projects	No. of Projects & Period of Pendency (As on 31.10.91)					Total No. of Project
			0-1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-6 months	above 6 months	
1	2	3	4					5
11.	Haryana	i) Transmission Line ii) Road iii) Mining	1	1		1		1
12.	Punjab	i) Transmission Line	3	1				4
13.	Delhi	i) Transmission Line		1				1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	i) Irrigation ii) Railway Line iii) Cocoon Breeding Centre iv) Mining v) Transmission Line vi) Road vii) Conveyer Belt	53	10	2	7		72
			1			1		2
			1					1
			2	1		5	2	10
			1			1		2
			1					1
						1		1
15.	Karnataka	i) Irrigation	2			1		3

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Category of Projects	No. of Projects & Period of Pendency (As on 31.10.91)						Total No. of Project			
			1	2	3	4	1-2 months	2-3 months		3-6 months	above 6 months	
1										5		
		ii) Mining						2			2	4
		iii) Transmission Line						1		1		2
		iv) Hydro Electric Project								1		1
16.	Himachal Pradesh	i) Road					1					1
		ii) Transit Camp						1				1
		iii) Hydro Electric Project							1			1
		iv) Transmission Line							2			2
		v) School Building							1			1
17.	Kerala	i) Mining					2					2
		ii) Irrigation						1				1
18.	Tamil Nadu	i) Bridge					1					1
		ii) Transmission Line							1			1

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Category of Projects	No. of Projects & Period of Pendency (As on 31.10.91)						Total No. of Project
1	2	3	4						5
			0-1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-6 months	above 6 months		
		iii) Irrigation				3		3	
		iv) Mining				1		1	
		Total	112	38	11	42	3	205	

**SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:** Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has requested for relaxation of orders of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 so that several irrigation, power as well as development works are not obstructed.

Secondly, has the Bombay Environment Action Group is demanding that land recorded as 'Zudpi jungle' should be treated as forest? I would like to know through you about the Government's approach to this issue as far as Vidarbha area of Maharashtra State is concerned.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, from time to time, there have been requests from the Maharashtra Government and other State Governments also with regard to expeditious clearance. I have recently visited Bombay and held detailed discussions with the Forest Minister and Forest officials. A large number of proposals in Maharashtra State have been cleared in the last three months. I think, it was a fortnight ago. Only nine proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act are pending in Maharashtra State.

With regard to Zudpi jungle, this was also one of the points during the discussion which was held with the Maharashtra Government.

I also visited Nagpur in the Vidarbha area where this problem is very relevant. There is now some kind of solution in sight with regard to Zudpi jungle. I am waiting for a detailed proposal with regard to a solution of the Zudpi jungle problem in Maharashtra. As soon as I have the detailed proposal from the Maharashtra Government, we shall consider it.

**SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:** My second supplementary is whether the national land use policy has been finalised. If not, when is it likely to be finalised?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Land use comes under the Ministry of Agriculture as per the Rules of Business.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has given the figures in a manner which reflects that his department is quite efficient. Only 112 projects for a period of month have been shown as pending for approval. But the total picture that has been depicted is not in consonance with the actual situation. I have got a document despatched by the Government of Gujarat to the Central Government on July 10, 1991 seeking approval for a project, but it has not been approved so far. This statement reflects that the project has been approved. People in Banaskantha district have been facing a great difficulty due to this.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is a question relating to the entire country as such. Please come to that.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am doing nothing that asking question.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is not allowed (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

**SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:** I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that I have got the paper having figures provided by them. It states that only 103 trees are there on 16 hectares of land and yet the project has not been approved so far due to which works

relating to construction of roads and irrigation projects could not be undertaken. The development works have come to a standstill.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question, otherwise I will disallow it.

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know as to when the approval was given in Banaskantha district and when the project of laying the drinking water pipe line passing through Radhanpur and Santalpur was approved and when the permission for cutting the trees on the road side plantation was given; if not, when the approval will be given? Sir, my second question is

MR. SPEAKER: Second question is not allowed.

[*English*]

If you have the information, give it. Otherwise, send it in writing to him.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have already laid the details about the pending projects on the Table of the House. If there is any other detailed information that the Member likes to have, I would certainly give it to him.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: The hon. Minister's reply indicates that there are 206 projects which are pending clearance. It is revealing that most of the projects pertain either to mining or transmission lines, power projects and irrigation. What is the level of the body which clears them? What is its composition and what is the normal time taken to clear such projects?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There is a procedure laid out in the Forest Conservation Act. As I have stated, the number of cases which are pending for over six months is only three; between three to six months, the number of

case if 42, between two and three months, the number is 11, between one and two months, the number is 38; and cases pending for less than one month are 112. As per the procedure there is an Advisory Committee and this is streamlined now. All forest cases involving forest land of less than 10 hectares are not referred to the Advisory Committee. For forest land of one hectare and below, which mainly relates to school buildings and minor things, these are settled at the regional office in the headquarters.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: My question is not answered Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir as the hon. Minister has stated, it is a separate thing that the irrigation project is not covered under the Forest (Conservation) Act, but there are a number of Zudpi jungles in Vidarbha region and the hon. Minister has stated that these are being removed. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want your protection that Zudpi jungles are only in Vidarbha region and not in any other state in the country and thus no project has been pending for approval due to Zudpi jungles. I would like to know as to why injustice is being done only to Vidarbha?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: They are in Madhya Pradesh also.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: There are no Zudpi jungles in Madhya Pradesh. The hon. Minister has cleared the projects of that state. No project of this state has been pending for approval due to this. Why is then injustice being done only to Vidarbha region alone?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a peculiar question. If you can answer, you may.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member that no injustice has been done to Vidarbha. He was present in the meeting that was called for the purpose.

**SHRI SURYA NARYAN YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many projects have been sent by the Bihar Government in 1989-90 and 90-91 for seeking approval, and how many of them have been lying pending and whether the Government would approve them on priority basis?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter will be taken into consideration. I have given the information of all the cases of Bihar pending with the Central Government. If the hon. Member refers to a particular project, it would be considered at the earliest.

**SHRI DIGVJAYA SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit about the pendency shown by the hon. Minister that the general impression is that all the cases are kept pending for approval only here, whereas the reality is that the cases are not dispatched by the State Governments. Hence, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that since the cutting of trees does not matter much in construction of roads, digging of canals and laying of transmission lines of up to 11 KVA, will the hon. Minister think over it and issue orders for the decent-realisation of this work at regional office stage?

[*English*]

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** As I said just now, we have already taken a decision and it is on line that all cases involving less than one hectare land are handled at the regional office stage whereas the cases involving less than 10 hectares are not referred to the

Advisory Committee. According to a review done by me, nowhere there is delay. The delay is occurring because cases are not sent to Delhi and it has become a standard excuse, a standard practice to say that Forest Department's clearance has not been obtained. Whereas in reality, I would like to convey this, through you, to the House that cases do arrive here and they usually arrive with incomplete details and improper formulations.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA:** Sir, the forest cover of India has now been depleted to only 23 per cent of what normally it should be. That is what the satellite picture has shown us. Will the hon. Minister be able to explain whether while examining the project under this Act, they actually find out whether there is any forest depth or is it only normally a forest land because that will considerably lighten their work and they will not be guilty of allowing trees to cut because there were no trees at all?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** The recorded forest area in the country is 75.18 million hectares which is 22.8 per cent; the forest cover is 64.01 million hectares which is 19 per cent. The good forest cover which has 40 per cent density and above is 37.8 million hectares which is roughly 11 per cent.

The rate of denudation has been reduced from 113 lakh hectares in 1975-82 to 47,000 hectares. The good forest cover with a crown density of 40 per cent has increased from 36.1 million hectare to 37.8 million hectares.

The satellite imagery comparisons which have been done between 1981-83 and 1985-87 have shown increase in the forest cover. This increase is not necessarily in the dense area. So, the picture is not as good as it should be but it is also not as bad as it is being made out to be.

[*Translation*]**Adult Education Centre**

\*165. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted for improving the condition of Adult Education Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the Committee, if any; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on these recommendations?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Central Government has not set up any such Committee.

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

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the gravity of the issue as it is related to the rural regions where 80 percent of the total population live. Under Article 45 of the Constitution, I would like to submit that as per the information available at the moment ..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The committee you are referring to has not been even constituted.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: I am seeking the information about that.....

(*Interruptions*)[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: All this is not going on record. Please be careful about it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that in December last year the then Minister Shri Raj Mangal Pandey had regretted that whatever information about the adult education was being provided to the Central Government was not based on facts. Centres there are not working properly. Some people are misusing the funds. In view of the information which then Minister released to the Press, it is very much essential to constitute a committee in this regard. Will the hon. Minister provide the information to the House as to when the committee will be constituted?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to constitute the committee?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have informed the House about the factual position. Both the allegations that the committee was not constituted and the progress was not evaluated are untrue. The basis of the information provided by the then Minister last year is that wherever the project is being implemented, its progress has been evaluated. Nos separate committee has been constituted for the purpose, but the evaluation has been made. On the basis of that evaluation, the corrective measures have been taken and are being taken and that is the source of information, the then Minister provided to the House.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the utility of the committee will be in the sense that in Uttar Pradesh during the last eight years.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the way of

asking a question. You will have to ask about original question.

**SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that eight directors were transferred during the last eight years in Uttar Pradesh due to which adult education programme was adversely affected. Generally those officials who have just one or one and a half years' service before retirement are appointed there. The importance of this programme is not being realised. The hon. Minister must be aware of the prevailing situation in the states in this regard. Government figures show 46 percent literacy in Uttar Pradesh, whereas the actual literacy is just 26 percent in the State. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that keeping these factors in view whether an important committee will be constituted to give a proper direction to the adult education programme?

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** As I have already informed the House that the evaluation of the programme is being done very carefully by prominent institutions of the country every year. It is true that in several states the progress has not been made as was expected. There are no two opinions about it. I invited the Chief Ministers of the States and their representatives from 16 to 20 of this month and directed them to find out the loopholes in the implementation of National Literacy Mission and also to take measures to overcome them on behalf of the Central Government. You can well understand the importance of the programme from this.

[English]

**SHRI ANANDGAJAPATI RAJU:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that so much emphasis was made on Operation Blackboard and so much of funds were allocated towards education, then why is that adult education is not getting proper treatment?

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Operation Blackboard is a different scheme.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It does not arise out of this question.

[Translation]

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister agrees that illiteracy is a national problem. Despite the fact that sincere efforts were made and several centres were opened to provide adult education, the reality is that two third of the total population is illiterate even after 45 years of independence. Women in particular are illiterate. The percentage of literacy among the rural women is just 17. In spite of the fact that sincere efforts are being made and annual evaluation is also being made; the actual situation is very deplorable. Will the Government chalk out a special programme or constitute a committee to take effective measures so that the situation does not deteriorate further?

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that I agree with Honourable member that much is left to be done in this direction, yet it would be wrong to hold that nothing has been achieved even after such efforts. Much progress has been made in this direction as is evident from the fact that many districts in different states have been declared fully literate. It is true that progress has not yet been made at a desirable pace taking into account the gravity of situation. The vital question is to find out the ways and means to accelerate the pace of progress and to remove the shortcomings. We would like to discuss and analyse the efforts made in this direction with the honourable Chief Ministers. Since these projects are being run directly by the states so if at any level it is considered desirable, a committee shall also be constituted in this regard.

**SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Honourable Minister whether an enquiry would be conducted into the accounts of voluntary organisations to which grants have been given and whether all the adult Education Centres are being run for which financial grants have been sanctioned to the voluntary organisations.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the attempts made through these adult education centres have not been found enough and satisfactory. Therefore, instead of concentrating on centrebased approach, a mass based approach has proved successful and voluntary organisations have contributed to it in a big way. A conference of all social Welfare organisations was held a fortnight back and it discussed their problems. I would like to inform the hon. member that if it comes to our knowledge that such and such organisation is a fake one, we will definitely take action against it.

[*English*]

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:** The National Literacy Mission which was started in May, 1988 has since that time somewhat changed its approach; and whereas earlier it had proceeded on a centre-based approach, now we are told that the approach changes to total literacy campaign with area-based, time-bound literacy campaign. Now, I would like to know, with this new approach, how are the already existing adult literacy centres going to be utilised? I also want to know what is the time frame within which this total literacy campaign is supposed to be completed and what is the machinery that is being contemplated for monitoring this total literacy campaign?

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** It is a fact that

since this Mission was launched on 5th May 1988, the approach has changed, as the hon. Member has said; and that is why I am saying that this evaluation that is being done every year is only for the purpose of finding out any discrepancy falls in approach or any other thing that may come up. And I would like to inform the hon. Members that since this is a programme in which all the people in the country have got involved, it is one of the heartening aspects; even many Members of Parliament, Legislators are directly involved in the propagation of this programme. And I am quite sure that this mass-based approach will yield results and we hope to achieve our target by the end of this century.

**DR. B.G. JAWALI:** There have been a lot of complaints by the people that the whole scheme of adult education is more of a fraud than the utility. Is the Government aware of this fact; if so, what action the Government proposes to take?

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** I don't think we can say that there is a total fraud. If there are misdemeanours, they will be found out and dealt with.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, who is also the leader of the House that just as an adult education programme is being implemented to educate the illiterate people, similarly, whether any programme is proposed to be implemented to impart practical knowledge and character building to the I.A.S. and IPS officers who consider themselves to be super human beings?

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question is disallowed.

**Functioning of all India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.**

\*166. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to revamp the functioning of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) the reasons for not implementing the new assessment promotion schemes for its faculty members; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(b) The AIIMS have in the recent past taken many steps like procurement of latest equipment, construction of new buildings, strengthening of various Departments and Centres for improving its functioning in order to provide better patients care, medical research, and upgrading the quality of research. It is planned to restore its referral character by constructing Screening OPD which will not only enable senior faculty members to pay more attention to difficult cases but also to devote more items to teaching and research. It is also proposed to further improve the facilities in the VIIIth Plan by removing the existing inadequacies of accommodation, equipment & staff and providing the latest state of the art diagnostic tools like Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).

(b) and (c). as regards the Assessment

Promotion Scheme, the matter is under active consideration of the Government and final decision is likely to be taken shortly.

DR. ASIM BALA: Is it a fact that a Committee has been constituted to look into the promotion prospects of the faculty members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Members are not expected to misuse the time of the House.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): I have not heard the question. Please repeat it.

DR. ASIM BALA: I wanted to know whether a Committee has been constituted to look into the promotion prospects of the faculty members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in the month of last July or August. They have launched a movement for the implementation of the new Assessment Promotion scheme and staged a Dharna in front of the hon. Minister's house and submitted a memorandum. In response to this the Minister had assured the faculty members that he would constitute a committee to look into the matter and the committee would submit its report within three weeks. I asked the Minister whether such a committee had been constituted and if so, what are the recommendations of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Was a Committee constituted and what are the recommendations, of the Committee is constituted?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: It is a fact that a Committee for promotion of the faculty members of All India Institute of Medical Sciences had been considered and the Governing Body had made certain recommendations. These recommendations have been considered by the Cabinet and these are still under consideration.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Say 'active consideration'

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** I can say that they are under active consideration and I hope we will be able to take a decision very shortly.

**DR. ASIM BALA:** Whether these recommendations specify the date from which the new scheme would be implemented in order to preserve the seniority of the faculty members?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** So far as the question of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee is concerned, these are also under the active consideration of the Government and I would not like to divulge it at this stage.

**RAO RAM SINGH:** Some kinds of the treatment given in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences are very expensive.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is about promotions of faculty members.

**RAO RAM SINGH:** Some kinds of the surgical treatment is very expensive. Some of the patients are asked to deposit Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. Is there any provision for giving financial help to the poor people that before the operation they are not asked to deposit Rs. 50,000 which they cannot possibly do? (*Interruptions*)

I must also, in this connection, congratulate that the Ministers are giving detailed and lengthy replies. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think the replies are in proportion to the questions.

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** I think the question pertains to promotions. The hon. Minister has asked a question — I mean the hon.

Member, because I know him as a Minister also.

The hon. Member has asked a question whether any money has to be deposited in the All India Medical Institute for conducting these operations. I would like to say 'yes'. There is another institution in Delhi for operation and all other things, that is, G.B. Pant Hospital, where the poor people need not pay anything; and without paying anything, they can go to the this hospital and conduct these operations.

So far as the All India Medical Institute is concerned, we provide free medical aid. So far as the disposal and other imported drugs and other things are concerned, the patients have to pay for them. And there is a provision that the Minister can give something out of the discretionary grant. I think, I have not been failing in my duty and whenever any patient has come to me and I feel that the patient is poor, I have been granting very generously and very liberally to him from the grant that is available with me, to the maximum limit.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that committee constituted to suggest the measures to bring about improvement in the service conditions in AIIMS was to submit its report within a specific period? But Government should now ensure that it may not take long time and the employees are forced to restart their movement in disgust. I would like to know from the Government whether it would stick to its promise of implementing and publishing the report submitted by the concerned committee in a time-bound manner?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** This is the decision of the Committee.

[English]

I think, it was awaiting my arrival in the Ministry. I can assure you and this honourable House that the Prime Minister is very keen to see that something is done about the faculty members and others in the All India Medical Institute. I am also very keen to see that something is done. I do not say anything which I cannot do.

So far as the 'time-bound' is concerned, you yourselves had wasted two years of this country by supporting a Government which was based on your legs....(Interruptions). Otherwise this scheme could have been implemented long long ago....(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES: The All India Institute, being a prestigious institute, has various facilities and these facilities should be made available to the needy people, apart from the VVIPs, all over the country. The main problem of the Institute is over-crowding in the out patient department. I am happy that in the answer it is given that it is planned...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not read the answer. I am not allowing you to repeat the answer.

SHRI A. CHARLES: May I know from the hon. Minister as recommended by the Estimates Committee of the 8th Lok Sabha and as answered here, given the time frame, the overcrowding of the out patients department will be removed and the real benefit is made available to the poor people?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: The hon. Member and this august House should know that the All India Institute is the premier institute of excellence and it is a referral hospital. We have taken a decision to restore its excellence, restore its referral status. From that point of view, I had myself laid the foundation-stone of screening OPD and this Screen-

ing OPD will be constructed in the next two and a half years. After all these things are done, I think, the referral status will be restored and the medical care will be made available to all those who need it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard - I believe correctly - the Minister saying about two years of the earlier rule. I think, his arithmetic or sense of calendar is all wrong. Eleven months cannot be two years. You supported the other Government and bolstered it up.

I would like to know whether the decision to restore the referral character of this hospital will result in restriction of the access to this hospital by the ordinary people.

In the absence of better and improved hospital facilities in other places, will this decision not create difficulties for the common people of this country in having the best of treatment?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I would like to tell the hon. Member that once the train gets derailed, it takes sometime to bring it back on the rail. 11 months rule has cost this country a very long time. I need not go into details....(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What about 40 years?....(Interruptions)

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Please have patience. Let us come to the question of patients, the needy people and the human suffering. I may tell the hon. Member that All India Medical Institute is the last resort in the country for the patients. It is not the question whether ordinary people go there or the elite go there. There those people go who are needy, who are patients whether they are elite or whether they are common men and the Institute will always remain open for those who are poor and who need the medical help.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Mohan Singh. (*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

[*Translation*]

### Review of Railway Fare and Freight Charges

\*167. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any commission has been appointed for review of railway fare and freight structure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such review and the terms of reference of the commission?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). a Railway Fare and Freight Committee has been constituted to make a comprehensive review of the fare and freight structure. The Committee consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and a Member. The tenure of the Committee is two years.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

### STATEMENT

A comprehensive review of the Railways rating principles and policies was last undertaken by rail Tariff Enquiry Committee in 1977. Keeping in view the operating and

technological changes that have taken place during the last decade and also the increase in input costs, a further review of the rating policy by a high level expert Committee is now considered necessary.

The terms of Reference of the Committee are given below in a summarised form :-

### Terms of Reference

To examine the entire gamut of present fare and freight structure and other ancillary matters, keeping in view the increase in cost of operations, quantum and pattern of traffic expected to be carried by the Railways, changes in technology, national transport policy and overall economic development of the country.

To particularly study, review and examine the following:

1. Passenger Fares
2. Goods Rates
3. Siding Charges
4. Parcel Rates
5. Rates and Miscellaneous Charges for Military traffic and postal traffic.
6. Integrated Intermodal Services
7. Traffic Crossings
8. Railway Rates Tribunal; and to make interim recommendations on any one or more subjects mentioned above as may be required by the Ministry of Railways.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the reply to the question it has been stated that a Rail Tariff Committee was constituted in 1977, but since the circum-

\*Not recorded.

stances have rapidly changed, therefore, it is, now considered necessary to form a Rail Committee. The railway fares have been continuously increased under political constraints and compulsions as against the prescribed standards of Rail Tariff Committee during the last thirteen or fourteen years. I would like to seek a clear assurance from the hon. Minister to the effect that after the receipt of report of Rail Tariff Committee in future whenever any increase in railway fare and freight charges will be made, it will be made within the prescribed limits. Would the hon. Minister will give a clear cut assurance in this regard?

[*English*]

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** We have to wait for two years. Once we get the report of the Committee, then the Government will examine it. However, the contention of the hon. Member is that after having obtained the report, whether, quite often we are going to increase the freight charges. It all depends upon the circumstances prevailing then. Now I cannot say anything about it.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOHAN SINGH:** Many projects for the extension of railway network are under consideration of the Government and some of them are being implemented. But the work on these projects have been suspended because of paucity of funds for example Chhitoni-Bajha railway bridge and Konkon railway. I would like to know whether the recently constituted committee would go into the question of mobilisation of funds for new railway bridges and Konkan railway as also into the expenditure policies.

[*English*]

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** So far as the extension of the network is concerned, it is a different aspect. This committee is going to

give a report about the fares and freight charges and how it is to be and in what structure because the cost of input is going up and there are technological changes. Apart from that, the budgetary support to the Railway is getting reduced. Once it was 70 percent and now it has come down to 32 percent.

We have to mobilise our internal resources. For that reason, this Committee has been constituted to give a structure in such a manner that the expansion of the network of the railways or the operational matters do not get hindrance.

[*Translation*]

**KUMARI VIMLA SHARMA:** in his reply to the question hon. Minister has submitted that we would have to mobilise our resources. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the huge amount of 254 crores which has been written off would not have been utilised in lowering or increasing the railway fares? Has hon. Minister examined this point?

[*English*]

**SHRI M. MALLIKARJUN:** Sir, the Government is fully aware of the fact and strict instructions have been given to the various railways. Our resources will be intact and will be utilised properly.

**SHRI RAM KAPSE:** The Suburban Railway commuters have a bitter experience from the Tariff Committee which was appointed in 1977. It recommended that passenger fares should be doubled in Bombay. I would request the Minister to look into the matter and see to it that the social structure of Bombay is taken into consideration before the Tariff Committee Report is approved by them.

**SHRI M. MALLIKARJUN:** Sir, the

Committee certainly takes the social and economical structure into account and then comes to the conclusion.

### **New Environment Policy**

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\*169. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA  
WASNIK:  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated new environment policy;

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

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

### **STATEMENT**

Protection of the Environment has always been a major concern and has been built into all programmes, projects and policies taken up so far. This has to be a continuing process. As part of this process, we have to seek integration of environmental and economic aspects in development planning; lay stress on the preventive aspects in pollution abatement; promote technological inputs for reducing industrial pollutants and increase reliance upon public cooperation in securing a clean environment. Keeping these considerations in view draft policy Statement for abatement of Pollution and on National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on environment and development are being prepared which will deal with

— Promotion of pollution control

with emphasis on prevention of pollution

— Promotion of sustainable development

— Sustainable and equitable use of national resources

— Protection of the fragile and sensitive eco-system and

— Conservation of biological diversity.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, in the reply given by the hon. Minister, it has been stated that the new policy will lay stress on preventive aspects in pollution abatement. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the new Policy will provide subsidies to industrial units for incorporating pollution free devices? Secondly, whether the hon. Minister will lay before the House the new policy during the current Session?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the new policy is aimed at providing economic incentives. There is a loan which has been negotiated with the World Bank, which is being administered by the financial institutions. We shall give to small and medium industries 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan for making them viable for installing effluent disposal and other pollution control equipment. For large industry, it shall be on soft terms. It shall be my endeavour to lay the new Policy on the Table of the House as and when it is finalised.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Sir, my second Supplementary is; may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware that in Madras earlier this year, an international training programme on environmental assessment and monitoring was held and it was urged that the Government should adopt the notion of Gross

Ecological Product to calculate the loss of quality of life due to environmental degradation and, if so, the reaction of the Government?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, I do not specifically recall this Seminar but this information I shall give to the Member separately.

**SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:** Sir, I would like to ask the Minister that as the implementing agencies of this new environment policy will have to be the States of the Union, what is being done to ensure consensus on policy and coordination in implementation?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, attempts are being made to strengthen the State Pollution Control Boards. Just last week this House has passed the Water Pollution Cess (Amendment) Bill which, in fact, is to strengthen the State Pollution Control Boards, to give them greater resources so that they can have a bigger and a better infrastructure. The new policy we have circulated to all Ministries. We have got comments from prominent experts on this. Still in the meetings we are consulting a large number of people. There is constant interaction with the State Pollution Control Boards. Just last week I held a National Conference of State Environment Secretaries and Chairman of the State Pollution Control Boards. It is as a result of the inputs being provided by experts, which also includes experts from the States, that we are formulating this policy.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BAHKTA:** Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that there are certain ecological conditions prevailing in some of the island territories. I would like to know that while formulating the environment policy, will he consider the carrying capacity of such Island territories.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, the Island Development Authority was set up with an integrated perception on development in the islands. Certainly one of the points which my Ministry is insisting on is the aspect of carrying capacity. It is only on the basis of the carrying capacity that the projects and other aspects will be looked at.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Your reply is in positive.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir this questions pertains to Environment Ministry, but I was looking for an opportunity to ask a question about the environment of this House. This House has become more provocative. I would like to ask you, but I am not involving you?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are not allowed to do so. I will not allow you.

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** I would like to ask you a question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are to ask a question from the Ministry and not from me.

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, through you and with your kind permission I would like to ask.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is not a question of kindness, it is your right. You ask your question.

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** This House has been converted into a Film-studio. What I want to say is that the quantum of debates has already gone down in state Assemblies and here in this House you have introduced direct telecast system.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What are you asking is being watched by the entire country. You are

asking a different question which does not arise out of the original question.

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** You may expunge it. But I rise to oppose it. I would like to submit.....

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to the question. The question is on the environment in the country.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, this question is not in that context. I seek your apology..... I would sit down. As regards this experiment, I would like to ask with your permission...

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is not so.

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** It is under rules and regulations. In this context.....

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to the question.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI KALKA DAS:** Sir, Delhi is the third most polluted city in the World. The main cause of pollution is the factories in residential areas, old.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question pertains to the National Environment policy, you should ask question on it.

**SHRI KALKA DAS:** Delhi is the capital of the country and it is the fourth most polluted city of the World. Factories located in residential areas, old vehicles, and depletion of forests are among the main causes

of pollution. I would like to know the scheme chalked out by the Government to check pollution in Delhi and the measures taken by the Government in this regard and by what time it is likely to come under control.

[*English*]

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, as per some estimates, Delhi is the fourth most polluted city in the world. Vehicular pollution accounts for at least 55 per cent of the pollutant load in Delhi. The balance is of other pollutants like industrial pollutants etc. Several steps are being taken with regard to the vehicular pollution. I have held meetings. There is a committee being formed. There are training camps. There is a question of technology. It is not merely a question of doing away or having our inspectors with a meter. It is a question of technology. We need unleaded petrol, we need catalytic converters, we need better technical performing engine. This is on line. Certain standards have been set which are to be met by 31st March, 1992. This matter is receiving our attention.

**SHRI E. AHAMED:** The Government will be taking numerous measures to control the pollution. But there are proposals to set up nuclear power plants in various parts of the country for the generation of electricity. And there is also stiff opposition to such proposals. May I know from the hon. Minister about the policy of this Government with respect to the granting of the sanction to set up nuclear power plants as proposed by some State Governments?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** The setting up of nuclear plants is a highly technical matter. It is done with inter-action with the Department of Atomic Energy who have all the knowledge and with whom the scientific inputs are available. Due consideration is given to this. Nothing is done without proper examination and proper consideration.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:** Hon. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has admitted in his reply to the question that 55% of environmental pollution is being caused by Vehicular traffic. I would like to submit that people are migrating from rural to urban areas and this is adding to the vehicular traffic and to the problem of pollution. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any expert advice or report has been sought or any attempt has been made to stop migration by creating more job opportunities in rural areas?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a question regarding National policy.

**SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:** The population in the cities would increase. It would be doubled. The population of Delhi and Calcutta has increased.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not a relevant question.

[*English*]

**DR. DEBI PRODAS PAL:** The Government is anxious to remove environmental pollution. Even the United Nations is thinking of how to remove the environmental pollution in terms of armed conflict. May I ask the hon. Minister as to what the Government is thinking to do, if the environment is polluted due to political pollution, particularly in the city of Delhi?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is disallowed. This is misusing the time of the House.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SURAJ MANDAL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Deforestation is one of the major causes of pollution. The problem of environment is

becoming bad to worse because of depletion of forests. Through you, I would like to know from the Government if it has any programme to provide employment to the people who are living near the forests as these people are mainly responsible for felling of trees due to their starvation condition? Does Government have any programme to plant trees, other than Eucalyptus and Acacia trees, having life span of twenty five to thirty years? Sir I would like to know from the Government whether Government has any scheme to check pollution?

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Will you protect the interests of these tribes also while formulating your environmental policy.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, it is a very valid question by the Member. A new policy has been framed which takes into account community participation. It is very relevant today and the involvement of people in the villages, of the panchayats or whatever it be, community involvement in plantation is being considered. There are several proposals from States in this regard and we are looking into this policy. This policy is being followed at the moment.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has informed that the environment policy is yet to be formulated. I would, therefore, like to ask two simple clarifications that in the absence of an articulated environment policy, on what basis is the Government working? Is it working on the basis of an ad-hoc non-policy? And if it is working on an ad-hoc non-policy, how is it administrating as an important Ministry, the Ministry of Environment?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a new policy.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** Yes, I know,

Sir. So, I would like to know on what basis is it working because there is no old policy.

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking about the new policy.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I know sir. But there is no articulated policy. (*Interruptions*). Secondly this is a more important aspect, my colleague has already earlier enquired about it. For the implementation of any policy particularly the environment policy, the cooperation of the State Governments is vital. No policy relating to environment can possibly be implemented unless the State Governments are party to the formulation of the policy. I would, therefore, wish to ask the hon. Minister what process has he conducted to consult the various State Governments in the formulation of the new environment policy.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the cooperation—not only cooperation but active cooperation—of the States is important in the implementation of the environmental policy, there is no doubt about it. In the new policy which is being planned, which is being formulated, interaction with the States is taking place and it is in the process. I have not said that it is being completed or that I am on the verge of finalising it. We have interacted with a large number of people, we have been through the process with the various Ministries in the Central Government. We are taking to the State Governments also and it is still continuing, it has not stopped as yet. Before we do finalise it, he would have consulted the State Governments also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Consult Parliament also.

SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that many tribals have been dispossessed of their lands by

the Central Forest Act of 1980? In Tripura we have the P.F. Act in operation as well as the Forest Act. The tribals living in the P.F. areas have been dispossessed. There is no tree-growing on these lands and these lands have been cultivated by tribals for many years. Therefore, the Land Revenue Department of the State and the Forest Department are working with great disadvantage and all the time contradictory to one another. Is the hon. Minister aware of this fact that tribals have been dispossessed of the land?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, it is not only a question of Tripura. There have been reports that tribals under irregular and illegal possession of forest land prior to the Forest Act coming in was there, and some of these were classified as encroachers, they have been removed from there. We are looking into this matter.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, is it in the perception of the Government of India that the approach to environment that is there in the developed countries is different from that in the underdeveloped countries?

Does the responsibility for keeping environment improving devolve only on the underdeveloped countries imposed by the developed countries of the world?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would like to assure the hon. Member that none of the developed countries will be able to impose on us any of their procedures or methods. We have our own environment policy. It will be framed consistent with our national policies and national goals.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***Strike by engineers and pilots of Indian Airlines**

\*162. SHRI V.S.  
VJAYARHAGAVAN:  
SHRIYASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Line Engineers and Pilots in the Indian Airlines went on strike recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of flights delayed/cancelled/dislocated due to this strike especially from Santa Cruz, Bombay;

(d) the losses suffered, if any; and

(e) the remedial measures taken to prevent such strikes?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Aircraft maintenance engineers of Indian Airlines had resorted to a "go slow" in the first week of October, 1991 on the issue of parity in pay with maintenance engineers of Air India. Further some pilots reported sick on the 3rd and 4th of November, 1991.

(c) A total of 398 flights were delayed. Two flights from Bombay were cancelled. 13 other flights were combined into 6 flights and one flight was withdrawn.

(d) It is difficult to estimate precisely the loss, particularly arising from delayed flights.

(e) The issue of parity in pay scales

stands referred to the National Industrial Tribunal. The management is also committed to enforce discipline and maintain good industrial relations through close interaction with workers.

**Trains without Brake-Van for Guards**

\*163. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many trains run without the brake van for guards;

(b) whether this practice jeopardises the safety of passengers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). No passenger train runs without brake-van. However, due to operational exigencies, goods trains are sometimes run without brake-van in exceptional circumstances. Whenever the goods trains are run without brake-van, the safety precautions prescribed as per extant rules are followed to ensure safety. Goods brake-van are being manufactured regularly to provide adequate numbers to run all goods trains with brake-vans.

**Homoeopathic Medicines**

\*168. DR. C. SILVERRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture of sub-standard drugs has marred the progress of homoeopathic system of medicine in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):**

(a) and (b). No, Sir. While the Homoeopathic System of Medicine has made considerable progress, the facilities for testing of drugs have been developed only recently and instances of drugs both indigenous and imported not conforming to prescribed standards have come to notice.

The following action has been taken by the Government to improve the quality of Homoeopathy drugs being manufactured in the country:-

- i) Manufacture and sale of Homoeopathy medicines have been brought under the purview of Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 in 1969.
- ii) Homoeopathy Pharmacopoea Laboratory has been established to lay down standards for Homoeopathy medicines and to carry out tests. Action to further strengthen the laboratory through provision of sophisticated equipment is being taken.
- iii) Homoeopathy Pharmacopoea Committee constituted by the Government has prescribed standards for 606 drugs and these have been published under Homoeopathic Pharmacopoea of India. Standards for another 104 drugs are under publication.
- iv) Instructions to State Drug Controller are issued by Drug Controller of India to take appropriate action under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act whenever sub-standard drugs are detected.

**Singing of National Anthem and National Song**

\*170. **SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:  
SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:**

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

(a) whether singing of National Anthem and National Song has been discontinued in some educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to make singing of National Anthem and National Song in all schools compulsory; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) and (b). Some reports have been received that the practice of collective singing of National Anthem every day in schools has been discontinued or limited to a few occasions in some schools. Apathy is likely to be the main reason for the discontinuance.

(c) and (d). The policy of the Government on the singing of National Anthem has been that there should be community singing of the National Anthem in all schools every day. Orders regarding community singing of national Anthem in all schools of the country have been issued by the Govt. of India from time to time. Most recently, in October, 1991, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education) addressed all the Chief Minister and Lieutenant Governors to issue necessary directives for singing of National Anthem in schools. However, no instructions have been

issued regarding the singing of the National Song.

[*Translation*]

**Preservation of Arabic & Persian Literature**

\*171. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions set up for preserving Arabic and persian ancient literature and records, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government provide adequate financial assistance to these institutions;

(c) whether the Government have received any offer of financial assistance in this regard from abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Rampur Raza Library in Uttar Pradesh and the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library in Patna Bihar are the two institutions which are preserving Arabic and Persian literature and records and are Funded fully by the Government of India. There are other institutions either under the control of the State Governments or managed by private organisations preserving Arabic and Persian literature are records.

(b) The Rampur Raza Library and the Khuda Baksh Library are fully funded by the Government of India. Applications received from other institutions are financed adequately under the existing scheme by the National Archives of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

**Meeting of Population Growth**

\*172. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convene a meeting of adherents of different religions to discuss the need to control population growth and seek their co-operation to achieve the goal;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be convened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):

(a) to (c). The National Family Welfare Programme is being implemented with the willing participation of different sections of our society. It is our endeavour to impart greater thrust and communication efforts. With this objective, a Draft Action Plan has been formulated in consultation with the representatives of the State Governments/UTs Administration, which also highlights the need for evolving a national consensus in support of the programme. As the Family Welfare Programme is to be made a mass movement, cooperation of all sections of society, including religious leaders, leaders of political parties, leaders of social organisations etc. would be sought for implementation of this Action Plan.

**Ex-Gratia Pension to Retired Railway Employees**

\*173. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:  
SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(e) whether the Fourth Pay Commission had recommended ex-gratia pension to the railway employees who had retired before March 31, 1985; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this recommendation has been accepted;

(c) if so, the number of employees so benefited; and

(d) the number of employees yet to get such benefits and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The Fourth Central Pay Commission had not made any specific recommendation regarding ex-gratia pension to retired railwaymen alone. However, the Fourth Central Pay Commission made a general recommendation that the CPF (Contributory Provident Fund) beneficiaries who had retired prior to 31.3.1985 with a basic pay upto Rs.500/- p.m. may be given an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 300/- p.m. in addition to the benefit already received by them under the CPF Scheme. They had also recommended that the widows and dependent children of deceased employees who are getting pay upto Rs. 500/- p.m. may be given an ex-gratia payment at 50% of the above suggested amount. The recommendation relating to ex-gratia payment for living CPF retirees was not accepted by the Government for the reasons that such payment only to those getting pay upto Rs. 500/- p.m.would be discriminatory and would be also have wider repercussions. The Government however, had accepted the recommendation for payment of ex-gratia of Rs. 150/- p.m. to the widows and dependent of the deceased CPF employees with the modification that it would apply to all those who retired or died while in service prior to 31.12.85 without any reference to the pay drawn. This general decision for CPF employees also covered the railway employees governed by SRPF

(State Railway Provident Fund Rules (Contributory)).

(c) and (d). Do not arise as the recommendation relating to ex-gratia to living Contributory Provident Fund retirees has not been accepted by the Government.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Surgery Centres**

\*174      SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up special surgery centres for promoting surgery in the country;

(b) if so, the locations thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR)

(e) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 'Health' being a State subject, such centres are to be set up by State Governments.

[*English*]

**Copyright to Works of Rabindra Nath Tagore**

\*175. SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

extent the applicability of Copyright Act to the works of Rabindranath Tagore for another twenty years; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of extending the term of copyright under the Copyright Act, 1957 is under the consideration of Government.

#### **Aids Control and Prevention**

\*176. SHRI V. SREENIVASAN PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have recently formulated any scheme for AIDS control and its prevention;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation and USAID also propose to extend financial assistance for AIDS control in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In September, 1991 the Government of India prepared a comprehensive project proposal for prevention and Control of AIDS in India. The proposal is under consideration of the World Bank. The outlay of the project is estimated to be Rs. 217.5 crores for the following component:

1. building surveillance and clinical management capacity;
2. promoting public awareness and community education;
3. improving blood safety and promoting rational use of blood;
4. improving facilities for diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases; and
5. strengthening programme management capacity.

It is expected that the World Bank assistance will be sanctioned in the first quarter of 1992.

(c) and (d). World Health Organisation will be providing technical support and a financial assistance of US \$ 3.5 million for foreign studies, innovative programmes and training. The USAID has also informally indicated willingness to support the programme for AIDS prevention and control.

#### **Nomination in Educational Institutions**

\*177. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government nominate students in certain educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have issued any uniform guidelines to the State in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (b). In order to help the students from States and Union Territories which lack adequate technical education facilities, the Ministry of Human Resource Development earmarks some seats for such States and Union Territories in institutions located in other States/UTs having these facilities. Nomination against such seats are done directly by the State/UTs for whom the seats have been earmarked. In the broad guidelines issued, the Ministry has advised the States/Union Territories to give wide publicity to the criteria and procedures of selection and the mode of application among the qualified candidates and also to take into account the Statutory reservations. Some seats have also been kept at the disposal of the Ministry of External Affairs for making allocation amongst the students from developing countries.

[*Translation*]

#### Conversion of Pahelja-Bhavanathpur Line (Bihar)

\*178. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the survey report conducted by the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited (RITES) regarding gauge conversion of railway line between Pahelja and Bhavanathpur via Pipradih and Yadunathpur in Bihar, submitted in May, 1991; and

(b) the action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) M/s Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited were engaged by the Government of Bihar for a feasibility study for a Broad-gauge line

for Dehri-on-Sone to Bhavanathpur (101.8 Km). As per the study report received in 1990, the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 196 crores. The rate of return is only 3.04% and thus, the Project has been found not remunerative. Consideration of the new BG line for only a part of the Project, namely for Dehri-on-Sone to Pipradih (89 km) in two phases, has been suggested by RITES for development of the area.

(b) Further action on the report is to be initiated by the State Government who ordered the study.

[*English*]

#### Disposal of Solid Wastes

\*179. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no legislation governing disposal of solid wastes, including nuclear waste;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to introduce legislation in this regard;

(c) whether the State Governments and interested organisations have been consulted in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof? —

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Government have notified Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radio-active Wastes) Rules, 1987, under Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

(c) The State Government and concerned agencies were consulted while fram-

ing the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989. Any proposal finalised under Atomic Energy Act, 1962, is not referred to the State Governments.

(d) Salient features of Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules are as below:

- (i) The Rules apply to 18 categories of wastes as identified in the Schedule annexed to the Rules.
- (ii) Responsibility of generation of Hazardous Wastes in respect of reporting, applying for authorisation, proper packaging, labelling and transportation has been fixed.
- (iii) Responsibilities of implementing agencies like State Governments and State Pollution Control Boards have been laid down for identification of disposal sites and authorisation for handling of and imports relating to hazardous wastes.

Salient features of Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987 are as below:

- (i) Disposal of radioactive waste by any person is not permitted without authorisation from the competent authority.
- (ii) Radioactive waste is to be disposed of in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in the authorisation.

(iii) No radioactive waste is permitted to be disposed of in any location different from those specified in the authorisation.

(iv) No radioactive waste is permitted to be disposed of in quantities exceeding those in the authorisation.

(v) Information to be furnished while applying for authorisation has been prescribed.

(vi) Duties of the persons authorised to dispose of radioactive wastes have been laid down.

(vii) Duties of competent authority for issue and cancellation of authorisation and inspection of the premises of the authorised person have been laid down.

#### Functioning of Government Hospitals/Dispensaries in Delhi

\*180. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Delhi Administration adopts dual standards" appearing in the Times of India dated September 30, 1991:

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the number of surprise/routine visits made to the hospitals/dispensaries by the

senior officials of the Ministry, Delhi Administration and MCD/NDMC during the last three years and the action taken on the deficiencies noticed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOTEDAR):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dual standards have not been adopted by Delhi Administration. Regardless of whether a death takes place in a private clinic Nursing Home or a Government Hospital warranting a probe, appropriate action is taken forthwith.

(c) Directorate of Health Services, Delhi Administration made 613 surprise/routine visits of the dispensaries/hospitals under them. Officers of Central Government Health Scheme made 502 such visits of C.G.H.S. dispensaries. Director General of Health Services/Additional Director General of Health Services pays atleast 6 visits a week to the hospitals. Similar checks are made by the officers of Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee. Regular follow up is being done to rectify the deficiencies noted during such visits.

### Treatment of Patients at AIIMS, New Delhi

\*181. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 26, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 4341 and state:

(a) the details of the total number of patients referred to All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of patients who died while undergoing treatment at the AIIMS during that period; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to improve its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOTEDAR):  
(a) and (b). The available information of the total no. of admitted patients to the AIIMS Hospital during the last three years, state-wise and the total no. of patients who died are given below:-

<i>State-wise admissions</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Delhi	27965	27144	25426
Uttar Pradesh	7263	7218	4991
Haryana	3653	3643	2083
Punjab	362	286	276
Rajasthan	689	675	463
Other States	3759	4180	9822
Other Countries	275	286	243
<b>Total:</b>	<b>43966</b>	<b>43432</b>	<b>43304</b>
<b>No. of deaths</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>1907</b>	<b>1786</b>

(c) Constant endeavour is made to improve the functioning of AIIMS hospital by up-dating medical equipment and making available the latest medical technology, increased and improved medical facilities and services to provide better patient care.

**CGHS Dispensary In Nand Nagri and Dilshad Garden, Delhi**

1818. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on September 9, 1991 on Unstarred Question No. 6260 and state:

(a) the names and addresses of authorised Medical Attendants in the Nand Nagari and Dilshad Garden areas;

(b) whether any consultation fee etc. has been prescribed and to be paid in such cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for the reimbursement of the fees paid by the Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not appoint any Authorised Medical Attendants in Nand Nagari and Dilshad Garden for the employees of this Ministry so far.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In States/UTs where the Government have prescribed fees to its medical officers, it is given as per the rates prescribed by that Government.

In States/UTs where the Government have not prescribed any fees to its medical

officers, the consultation fee is given as under:-

(i) Non Gazetted employees whose pay is upto Rs. 1200/- p.m. Rs. 2/-per visit.

(ii) Non-Gazetted employees whose pay is more than Rs. 1200/- p.m. but less than Rs. 2500/- p.m. Rs. 4/- per visit, if the medical graduate is consulted, and Rs. 2/- per visit if the medical licentiate is consulted.

(d) The rates of fees detailed in (c) above are reimbursable as per the provisions under the Rules subject to other terms and conditions prescribed thereof.

*[Translation]*

**Supply of Chloroquine Tablets by IDPL**

1819. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 26, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 4355 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes.

(b) During 1989, no direct for purchase of Chloroquine Tablets was placed by the Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme on India Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd (IDPL). On 9.10.90 an order for supply of 200 millions Chloroquine Tablets was placed by Director NMEP on M/s IDPL.

The Department of Chemicals and Petro Chemicals have stated that a sum of Rs. 9.02 lakhs was paid to M/s Neel Madhvan

Consultants Private Ltd. as per the terms of the agreement between IDPL and M/s. Neel Madhvan Consultants Private Ltd. That Department had further informed that the Department of Public Enterprise had been asked to look into the matter to advise them on further course of action. The Department of Public Enterprises have not yet completed the study and have therefore not tendered any advice so far.

[English]

### Raids by Food Inspectors

1820. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of raids had been conducted and samples lifted by the Food Inspectors of the department of prevention of Food Adulteration, New Delhi during the last one had a half years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). As per the information received from Delhi Administration the Department of prevention of Food Adulteration, had carried out 268 inspections and lifted 784 samples during the last one had a half years (April, 1990 to October, 1991), out of which 118 samples were declared adulterated/misbranded.

The Department of Food Adulteration, Delhi has been organising educational campaigns for Vendors.

[Translation]

### Endanger to Vegetations

1821. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey reported that nearly 5000 vegetations are in danger of extinction/destruction;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the protection of these vegetations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to Botanical Survey of India, about 1500 species of flowering plants are in danger of extinction.

(b) The reasons are:

- (i) increasing biotic pressure,
- (ii) impact of developmental projects on environment.

(c) The Government have taken following steps:

- (i) Restriction in diversion of forest land for non-forestry purpose under the Forest (Conservation Act, 1980);
- (ii) The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 has been amended to include wild flora alongwith wild fauna for projection.
- (iii) Special programmes of conservation for mangroves and wetlands have been launched.

[English]

### Deaths in Hospitals

1822. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths in the Government hospitals in Delhi during 1989 to 1991 till date, year-wise and hospital-wise; and

(b) the reasons for these deaths and the number of out of them investigated and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-

FARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI  
SIDDHARTHA): (a) A Statement showing  
the number of deaths in major hospitals in  
Delhi during 1989 to 1991 is enclosed.

(b) The cause of death varies from pa-  
tient to patient. No post-mortem is con-  
ducted to ascertain the cause of each death  
in the hospitals except in medico-legal cases.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No	Name of Hospital	No. of deaths during the year				
		1989	1990	1991		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Sadfarjung Hospital	5006	5703	2973	(upto Oct. 91)	
2.	Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	3043	3074	2973	(upto 26-11-1991)	
3.	Smt. S.K. Hospital	377	350	309	(upto Oct. 91)	
4.	Kalawati Saran Children Hospital	2544	3208	2637	(upto 26-11-1991)	
5.	Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital	1776	1652	892	(upto Oct. 91)	
6.	G. P. Pant Hospital	389	480	411	(—do—)	
7.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital	645	975	898	(—do—)	
8.	Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital	4395	4999	2161	(upto June, 91)	
9.	Hospital for Mental Diseases	9	11	35	(upto Oct. 91)	
10.	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital	9	9	8	(—do—)	
11.	Charak Paliika Hospital	79	104	63	(—do—)	
12.	T.B. Hospital	1256	1357	1209	(—do—)	
13.	Hindu Rao Hospital	1917	2179	1735	(—do—)	

Sl. No	Name of Hospital	No. of deaths during the year				
		1989	1990	1991		
1	2	3	4	5		
14.	Swami Dayanand Hospital	288	353	278	(—do—)	
15.	Kasturba Hospital	796	850	711	(—do—)	
16.	Gircharil Maternity Centre	12	6	4	(—do—)	
17.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	1907	1786	1233	(—do—)	

[Translation]

**Bungling of Tickets of Thane Station**

1823. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry has been completed into the case of bungling of booking staff of Thane Station in the first class season tickets of Bombay Suburban Railways in September, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the inquiry report is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). In a preventive check on 20.12.1990, an outsider in possession of 148 fake quarterly/monthly season tickets was caught within Thane booking office. He was handed over to Government Railway Police at Thane for prosecution. A preliminary enquiry was conducted and criminal case No. SCR/574/90 under section 420, 467 and 468 of the Indian Penal Code was registered by the Government Railway Police, Thane against the persons involved.

[English]

**National Mental Health Programme**

1824. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 26, 1991 to Starred Question No. 560 and state:

(a) the estimated number of mentally abnormal persons in the country requiring hospitalisation or institutional confinement;

(b) the total number of beds available in

the mental hospitals or in special wards of general hospitals as on April 1, 1991, State-wise;

(c) the total number of additional capacity to be created under the National Health Programme; and

(d) the extent to which the creation of additional capacity is to be funded or subsidised by the Union Government and other agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) It is estimated that about 16-20 persons per thousand of the population are affected by various mental disorders at any point of time. The number of patients who require admission are guided by many factors like acuteness of the illness, lack of family support, availability of the early mental health care and for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The number of such admissions is never static but a flexible component.

(b) Statement-I of Mental/Psychiatric hospitals in India, along with their bed capacity as on 1.1.87 is enclosed.

Statement-II of Mental Hospital for further studies in India on Psychiatry is also enclosed.

Statement-III of Psychiatry Departments in the Medical Colleges in India is also attached. The bed capacity of psychiatric units is 10-30 beds. The above figures do not include psychiatric beds in private and other public sector Institutions.

(c) and (d). Under the National Mental Health Programme, the focus is on improving the existing mental health services in the country and on training of adequate number of manpower in the field of Mental Health.

## STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1.	Govt. Hospital for Mental Care, Hyderabad.	U	Govt.	600	—	—
2.	Govt. Hospital for Mental Care, Visakhapatnam.	U	Govt.	300	960	2
<b>Assam</b>						
3.	Tejur Mental Hospital, Tazpur.	U	Govt.	1000	1000	1
<b>Bihar</b>						
4.	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi.	U	Govt.	643	—	—
5.	Ranchi Mansik Arogyashala, Ranchi.	U	Govt.	1580	—	—
6.	Davis Institute of Neuro psychiatry, Ranchi.	U	Pvt.	300	2483	3

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Goa</b>					
7.	Institute of Psychiatry & Human Behaviour, Panaji.	U	Govt.	272	272	—
	<b>Gujarat</b>					
8.	Mental Hospital, Delhi Darwaja, Ahmedabad.	U	Govt.	317	—	—
9.	Mental Hospital, Jamnagar	U	Govt.	50	—	—
10.	Govt. Hospital, Bhuj	U	Govt.	16	—	—
11.	Dr. Acharya's Hospital, Mansa	U	Pvt.	20	—	—
12.	Mental Hospital, Vadodara	U	Govt.	155	—	—
13.	Kasturba Savashram Hospital, Maroli	R	Vol.	100	658	6
	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>					
14.	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital Kathi Darwaza, Srinagar.	U	Govt.	100	100	1

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Karnataka</b>						
15.	Nimhans, Bangalore	U	Aut.	895	—	—
16.	Mental Hospital, Dharwad Kerala	U	Govt.	376	1260	2
17.	St. Restha Hospital, Thanki	R	Vol.	50	—	—
18.	Nair's Hospital, Cochin	R	Pvt.	25	—	—
19.	Central Hospital, Kadavanthara	U	Pvt.	12	—	—
20.	Anand Nursing Home, Parumbavoor	U	Pvt.	20	—	—
21.	Little Flower Hospital Kozha Kuravilangad.	R	Pvt.	10	—	—
22.	City Hospital, Kottayam	U	Pvt.	16	—	—
23.	Vijaya Hospital, Calicut	U	Pvt.	8	—	—
24.	Vivaka Hospital, Calicut	U	Pvt.	28	—	—
25.	Sumena Nursing Home Nadakkavu	U	Pvt.	14	—	—

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Govt. Mangtal Hospital, Calicut	U	Govt.	474	—	—
27.	Dr. C.R. Parneswaran Memorial Hospital, Manalmontha.	R	Pvt.	N.A.	—	—
28.	N.S.S. Mission Hospital, Vaillykulangara.	R.	Vol.	40	—	—
29.	Jaya Bharatham Nursing Home,	U	Pvt.	75	—	—
30.	St. Mary's Hospital, Kottappu Ram.	U	Pvt.	16	—	—
31.	Prasanthi Hospital, Poonkunnam	U	Pvt.	30	—	—
32.	Marthoma Hospital, Azhicode	R	Vol.	30	—	—
33.	Mantal Hospital, Trichur	U	Govt.	331	—	—
34.	C.P. Gopala Panicker Memorial Hospital, Muttiada	R	Pvt.	10	—	—
35.	Peace Mount Hospital, Peroorkada.	R	Pvt.	10	—	—
36.	Mental Hospital, Trivandrum	U	Govt.	507	1706	20

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>						
37.	Mental Hospital, Gwalior	U	Govt.	182	—	—
38.	Mental Hospital, Indore	U	Govt.	125	307	2
<b>Maharashtra</b>						
39.	Kshirsagar Hospital Ahmednagar.	U	Pvt.	12	—	—
40.	Mental Hospital, Nagpur	U	Govt.	910	—	—
41.	Mental Hospital Yerwada, Pune	U	Govt.	2600	—	—
42.	Govt. Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri	U	Govt.	365	—	—
43.	Dr. K.K. Ghatge Hospital, Miraj	U	Pvt.	18	—	—
44.	Govt. Mental Hospital, Thana	U	Govt.	1850	5755	6
45.	Kirpamajye Institute of Mental Health, Miraj.	U	Pvt.	150	—	—

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Nagaland</b>					
46.	Mental Hospital, Kohima	U	Govt.	25	25	1
	<b>Orissa</b>					
47.	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack.	U	Govt.	60	60	1
	<b>Punjab</b>					
48.	Mental Hospital, Amritsar	U	Govt.	881	811	1
	<b>Rajasthan</b>					
49.	Psychiatric Hospital, Jaipur	U	Govt.	280	—	—
50.	Mental Hospital, Jodhpur	U	Govt.	85	365	2
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>					
51.	Institute of Mental Health, Kilpauk, Madras.	U	Govt.	1800	1800	1

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
52.	Mental Hospital, Agra.	U	Govt.	818	—	—
53.	Mental Hospital, Bareilly	U	Govt.	401	—	—
54.	Mental Hospital, Varanasi	U	Govt	331	1557	3
	<b>West Bengal</b>					
55.	Lumbini Park Hospital, Calcutta.	U	Govt.	200	—	—
56.	Hospital for Mental Diseases, 18 Gobra Road, Calcutta.	U	Govt	250—	—	—
57.	Mental Hospital, Mankundu	U	Pvt.	180	—	—
58.	Mental Hospital, Berhampur	U	Govt.	350	—	—
59.	Lalgola Special Jail-Mental Hospital, Murshidabad.	U	Jail	300	—	—
60.	Sarkarpole Mental Hospital, Maheshatala.	U	Pvt.	165	—	—

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
61.	Bangiya Unmad Ashram, 24- Paragnes. Delhi	U	Pvt.	110	1555	7
62.	Hospital for Mental Diseases, Shadhara, Delhi.	U	Govt	578	1	—
All India:				Total No. of Hospitals	=	61
All India:				Total No. of Beds	=	21189

Abbreviations: R= Rural, U= Urban, Govt. = Government, Pvt. = Private, Vol. = Voluntary Organisation, Aut. = Autonomous.

Source: Modified from Directory of Hospitals in India (1988) Central Bureau of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi.

## STATEMENT - II

<i>Mental Hospitals</i>	<i>Teaching Facilities</i>
<b>Assam</b>	
1. Mental Hospital, Tezpur.	(UG)
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
2. Mental Hospital, Hyderabad	UG + PG
3. Mental Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Waltair.	UG + PG
<b>Bihar</b>	
4. Central Institute of Psychiatry, Kanke, Ranchi	UG + PG
5. Ranchi Mansik Arogyashala, Ranchi	UG + PG
<b>Delhi</b>	
6. Mental Hospital, Shadhara.	UG
<b>Goa</b>	
7. Institute of Psychiatric (Abba Faria Hospital, Panjim)	UG + PG
<b>Gujarat</b>	
8. Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad	UG + PG
9. Mental Hospital, Baroda	(Not Available)

## Teaching Facilities

## Mental Hospitals

10.	Mental Hospital, Jamnagar	UG
11.	Mental Hospital, Kutch-Bhuji. Jammu & Kashmir	(Not Available)
12.	Mental Hospital, Srinagar	UG + PG
13.	Mental Hospital, Jammu	UG
	<b>Kerala</b>	
14.	Mental Hospital, Trivandrum	UG + PG
15.	Mental Hospital, Calicut, Kozhikode	UG + PG
16.	Mental Hospital, Trichur	UG
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
17.	Mental Hospital, Gwalior	UG
18.	Mental Hospital, Indore	UG
	<b>Maharashtra</b>	
19.	Central Mental Hospital, Pune	UG + PG
20.	Mental Hospital, Nagpur	UG

<i>Mental Hospitals</i>	<i>Teaching Facilities</i>
21. Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri	—
22. N.M. Mental Hospital, Thane. Karnataka	—
23. Mental Hospital, Dharwar	UG + PG
24. National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro. Sciences and Mental Hospital, Bangalore. Pubjab	PG
25. Mental Hospital, Amritsar. Rajasthan	
26. Mental Hospital, Jaipur	UG + PG
27. Mental Hospital, Jodhpur Tamil Nadu	UG
28. Mental Hospital, Agra Uttar Pradesh	UG + PG]
29. Mental Hospital, Agra	UG + PG

<i>Mental Hospitals</i>	<i>Teaching Facilities</i>
30. Mental Hospital, Varanasi	UG
31. Mental Hospital, Bareilly West Bengal	—
32. Mental Hospital, Observation Ward, Calcutta	U.G
33. Hospital for Mental Diseases, Gobra.	UG

## STATEMENT- III

<i>Psychiatric Units</i>	<i>Teaching Facilities</i>
<b>Assam</b>	
1. Psychiatric Department Medical College & Hospitals, Gauhati, Assam.	UG
2. Psychiatric Department, Assam Medical College and Hospital, Dibrugarh, Assam	UG
3. Psychiatric Unit Medical College, Silchar	UG
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
4. Orsania Medical College & Hospital, Hyderabad.	UG + PG
5. Psychiatric Unit, Andhra Medical College, King George Hospital, Waltair	UG + PG
6. Psychiatric Unit, Kakatiya Medical College and M.G.M. Hospital, Warangal	UG
7. Psychiatric Unit, S. V. Medical College and Hospital, Tirupati, A.P	UG+ PG
8. Psychiatric Unit, Medical College & Hospital, Kakinada, A.P.	UG
9. Psychiatry Unit, Guntur Medical College & Government General Hospital, Guntur, A.P.	UG
10. Psychiatry Unit, Kurnool Medical College & Government General Hospital, Kurnool	UG + PG
<b>Bihar</b>	
11. Psychiatric Unit, Patna Medical College & Hospital, Patna	PG + PG

*Psychiatric Units**Teaching Facilities*

	<i>Teaching Facilities</i>
<b>Chandigarh</b>	
12.	Psychiatry Department, Post - Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research and J Nehru Hospital, Chandigarh PG
<b>Delhi</b>	
13.	Psychiatry Department, Maulana Azad Medical College & G.B. Pant Hospital Delhi. UG + PG
14.	Psychiatry Department, All India Institute of Medical Science & Associated Hospitals, New Delhi. UG + PG
15.	Psychiatry Unit, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women, New Delhi. UG + PG
16.	Psychiatry Unit, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi UG
17.	Psychiatry Unit, Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi. UG
<b>Goa</b>	
18.	Psychiatry Department, Goa Medical College and Hospital, Panjim, Goa UG + PG
<b>Gujarat</b>	
19.	Psychiatry Department, B.J. Medical College and Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad UG + PG
20.	Psychiatry Department Seth K.M. School of Post-Graduate Medicine & Research, Sath V.S. General Hospital. UG + PG

*Psychiatric Units**Teaching Facilities*

- |     |  |         |
|-----|--|---------|
| 21. | Psychiatry Department, Medical College and S.S.G. Hospitals, Baroda            | UG + PG |
| 22. | Irwin Group of Hospitals, Jamnagar<br>Haryana                                  | UG      |
| 23. | Psychiatry Department, Medical College & Hospital, Rohtak.<br>Himachal Pradesh | UG      |
| 24. | Medical College & Snowden Hospital, Shimla<br>Jammu and Kashmir                | UG      |
| 25. | Psychiatry Department, Goa Medical College and Hospital, Sinagar.<br>Karnataka | UG      |
| 26. | Medical College, Bangalore   | UG      |
| 27. | Psychiatry Department, K.R. Hospital, Mysore                                   | UG      |
| 28. | Psychiatry Unit, J.N. Medical College, Belgaum                                 | UG      |
| 29. | Psychiatry Department, K. Medical College, Manipal                             | UG      |
| 30. | Medical College, Hubli   | UG      |
| 31. | Medical College, Gulbarga, Devangare   | UG      |

*Psychiatric Units**Teaching Facilities***Kerala**

32. Psychiatry Department, Medical College and Hospital, Trivandrum. UG + PG
33. Psychiatry Department, Medical College & Hospital, Calicut. UG
34. Psychiatry Department, Medical College & Hospital, Kottayam. UG
35. Psychiatry Unit, District Hospital, Quilon. —
36. District Hospital, Ernakulam. —
37. Medical College, Hospital, Alleppy. UG

**Madhya Pradesh**

38. Psychiatry Unit, Gajaraja Medical College & J.A. Group of Hospitals, Gwalior. UG
38. Psychiatry Unit, M.G.M. Medical College & Hospital, Indore. UG
40. Medical College, Bhopal. UG

**Maharashtra**

41. Psychiatry Department, Seth G.S. Medical College & K.E.M. Hospital Parel, Bombay. UG + PG
42. Psychiatry Department, Grant Medical College and JJ Group of Hospitals, Bombay. UG + PG

<i>Psychiatric Units</i>	<i>Teaching Facilities</i>
43. Psychiatry Department, L. T. M. Medical College & Hospitals, Bombay.	UG + PG
44. Psychiatry Deptt., T. N. Medical College & B. Y. L. Nair Hospitals, Bombay	UG + PG
45. Psychiatry Unit, Government G.t. Hospital, Bombay	UG + PG
46. Psychiatry Department, B. J. Medical College and Sassoon General Hospitals, Pune.	UG + PG
47. Psychiatric Wing, Military Command Hospital, Pune	UG + PG
48. Medical College & Mayo Hospital, Nagpur	UG
49. Municipal Medical College, Nagpur	UG
50. Psychiatry Unit, Miraj Medical College, Miraj	UG
<b>Manipur</b>	
51. Psychiatry Clinic, General Hospital, Imphal, Manipur	UG
<b>Orissa</b>	
52. Mental Health Institute, S. C. B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack	UG + PG
53. Psychiatry Unit, Ispat General Hospital, Rourkela	—
54. Medical College, Bartaipur	UG
55. Medical College, Sambulpur	UG

<i>Psychiatric Units</i>	<i>Teaching Facilities</i>
<b>Punjab</b>	
56. Psychiatry Department, Amritsar Medical College V.J. Hospital, Amritsar.	UG
57. Psychiatry Department, Medical College, Rajendra Hospital, Patiala	UG + PG
58. Psychiatry Unit, Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.	UG
59. Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana	UG
<b>Rajasthan</b>	
60. Psychiatry Department, S.M.S. Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur	UG + PG
61. Psychiatry Department of S.N. Medical Collage and Hospital, Jodhpur	UG
62. Psychiatry Department, S.P. Medical College and Hospital, Bikaner.	UG + PG
63. Psychiatry Department, J.L.N. Medical College & Hospital, Ajmer.	UG
64. Psychiatry Unit, R.N.T. Medical College & Hospital, Udaipur.	UG
<b>Tripura</b>	
65. Psychiatry Clinic, G.B. Hospital, Agartala.	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
66. Psychiatry Department, Madras Medical college and Govt. General Hospital, Madras.	UG + PG

*Teaching Facilities**Psychiatric Units*

- |     |   |          |
|-----|---|----------|
| 67. | Psychiatry Department, Stanley Medical College, Hospital  | UG + PG  |
| 68. | Psychiatry Department, KilPak Medical College & Hospital  | UG + PG  |
| 69. | Psychiatry Department, Madurai Medical College & Erskine General Hospital, Madurai              | UG + PG. |
| 70. | Psychiatry Unit, Thanjavur Medical College and R.M. Hospital, Thanjavur.                        | UG       |
| 71. | Department of Psychiatry & Mental Health Centre, Christian Medical College & Hospital, Vellore. | UG + PG  |
| 72. | Tirunelveli Medical College & Hospitals, Tirunelveli  | UG       |
| 73. | Coimbatore Medical College & Headquarters Hospitals, Coimbatore.                                | UG + PG  |
|     | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>  |          |
| 74. | Psychiatry Department, S.N. Medical College & Hospital, Agra.                                   | UG + PG  |
| 75. | Psychiatry Department, King George Medical College Hospital, Lucknow.                           | UG + PG  |
| 76. | Psychiatry Centre, Army Command Hospital, Lucknow.  | —        |
| 77. | Psychiatry Unit College of Medical Sciences & Sir Sunderland Hospitals, Hindu University.       | UG + PG  |
| 78. | Psychiatry Unit, Medical College, Allahabad   | UG       |
| 79. | Psychiatry Unit, G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.  | UG       |

*Teaching Facilities**Psychiatric Units*

<i>Psychiatric Units</i>	<i>Teaching Facilities</i>
80. Psychiatry Unit, Medical College, Gorakhpur	UG
81. Medical College, Meerut	UG
82. Medical College, Jhansi	UG
<b>West Bengal</b>	
83. Psychiatry Department, R.G. Kar Medical College & Hospital, Calcutta	UG + PG
84. Department of Neurology & Psychiatry Medical College & Hospital, Calcutta	UG + PG
85. Psychiatry Unit, National Medical College and Hospital	UG + PG
86. N.R.S. Medical College & Hospital, Calcutta	UG + PG

The above list does not include the various psychiatric units under the command of Defence Forces, Railways, Public Sector enterprises and many private nursing homes which have come up during the last few years. It is possible that some psychiatric departments might have been missed from the above list which was mainly due to lack of latest information from any quarters so as to make the list both up-to date and factual.

[*Translation*]

**Jet Engine Workshop of Indian Airlines**

1825. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-  
DAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the work undertaken in the Jet Engine Workshop of the Indian Airlines and the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon;

(b) whether the workshop is being fully utilised; and

(c) whether the workshop will also operate in the future and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHARAO SCINDIA): (a) The Jet Engine Shop of Indian Airlines presently undertakes hot section inspection and rectification of JT8D-17A engines fitted on Boeing-737 aircraft. The foreign exchange component of the work amounts to US \$ 4.5 million.

(b) The shop will handle maintenance and overhaul work in phases and as on date, 15 engines of JT8D type have been rectified by the shop.

(c) Yes, Sir. The shop will progressively take overall work relating to JT8D engines and will also handle rectification work and module changes of V-2500 engines fitted on A-320 aircraft.

**Appointment of CMD for Air India**

1826. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed a regular Chairman-cum-Managing Director for the Air India;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which this post will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Shri Y.C. Deveshwar has been appointed as Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Air India in the pay scale of Rs. 9000-250-10000 for a period of five years with effect from 13.11.1991.

**Bridges at Gurpa and Gazandi Stations**

1827. SHRI BHUBHANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct overbridge at Gurpa and Gazandi stations on Grand Chord rail line due to traffic jam of trains and pedestrian traffic there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government has not so far sponsored to the Railways proposals for the facility, duly consenting to bear the cost, as per rules.

[*English*]

**Avenues of Advancement in DLW**

1828. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have received representations regarding avenues of advancement in the Store Department of the Diesel Locomotives Works, Varanasi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No specific representation regarding avenue of advancement has been received. However, a demand for creation of new category of principal Depot Store Keeper in scale Rs. 2375-3500 was raised in the Staff Council Meeting of DLW in September, 1991. The demand included upgradation of 85% of posts of Ward Keepers as Depot Store Keeper Gr I & II.

(c) The demand was discussed and not found feasible of acceptance.

[*Translation*]

#### Halt of Shatabdi Express at Sonapat and Panipat

1829. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to stop Shatabdi Express running from Kalka to New Delhi at Sonapat and Panipat stations in view of industrial importance of these stations; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### Administration of Suburban and Mainline Sections

1830. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 20, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 3434 regarding income and expenditure of Central and Western Railways and state the details of parameters for segregating common expenditure and earnings on suburban and mainline section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): The segregation of common revenue working expenses between the suburban and mainline sections is based on the output of traffic units computed in terms of Gross Tonne Kilometers, Train Kilometers and related utilisation of manpower and assets like, terminals, track, signalling and telecommunication and overhead equipments etc., in the form of depreciation and interest. Earnings from suburban services are maintained separately.

#### Air Flights Between India and U.S.A

1831. SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Delta Airlines has been allowed to operate its flights from India;

(b) if so, the number of flights permitted, their frequency and the terms and conditions therefor;

(c) whether all these flights will operate from Bombay to U.S.A or Europe

(d) whether before granting permission, any assessment was made about its impact

on the international traffic/freight of the Air India; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) to (c). The Government of United States of America has designated DELTA Air lines as their carrier in place of PANAM. It has started operating three flights a week on the route New York-Frankfurt-Bombay and vice versa and three flights on the New York-Frankfurt-Delhi and vice versa.

**Malaria and Dengu Fever Patients in Delhi**

1832. **SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** Will

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

(a) the number of malaria and dengue fever cases reported in Delhi during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to eradicate these diseases?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA):** (a) The number of malaria and Dengu Fever cases reported from the Union Territory of Delhi During the last three years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Malaria Cases</i>	<i>No. of Dengu Cases</i>
1988	14,432	22,697
1989	10,761	7,202
1990	12,044	702
1991	10,240	406

(upto Oct.)

The spread of Malaria and Dengu Fever can be attributed to accumulation of water at construction sites, unsatisfactory water disposal and improperly maintained drains etc.

(b) The following specific steps are being taken to control the spread of these diseases:

- Control of mosquito breeding through environmental manipulation.

- Source reduction, sanitation, water disposal and introduction of larvivorous fishes.

- Treatment with chemicals on weekly intervals in all the breeding sources of mosquitos.

- Selective space spray with chemicals in and around areas where cases have been detected.

**Damage to Palm Trees in Andhra Pradesh**

1833. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to assist in controlling the new disease causing damage to palm trees etc; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government on the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Central Government have not received and such request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

**Referring Patients to Private Nursing Homes**

1834. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to refer the patients on waiting list for testing in hospitals to private nursing homes for sophisticated testings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Reservation of SC/ST Candidates in Medical Colleges**

1835. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of quota reserved for SC/ST candidates for admission in medical college;

(b) the details of the candidates admitted under this quota during each of the last three years, medical college-wise;

(c) the details of the action taken/proposed to arrange coaching for SC/ST candidates for admission in medical college; and

(d) the details of the amount spent in the last three years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). The Central Government have prescribed the reservation percentage of 15% and 7.5 for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students respectively (total - 22.5%) in the various medical colleges under its control. So far as the State Governments are concerned, the percentages of reservation vary depending upon the proportion of SC/STs in their total population. So far as the institutions under the control of the Central Government are concerned, the information regarding the total number of seats and the actual number of seats filled by candidates belonging to SC/ST during the last three years is given in the attached Statement. The Ministry of Welfare is the nodal Ministry in the Government of India regarding the welfare of SCs/STs. It has circulated a centrally sponsored "Coaching and Allied Scheme" in 1989 to the States/UTs/Universities for providing assistance to the State Governments for arranging special coaching facilities for SC/ST candidates from low income bracket to prepare them for admission to medical and engineering courses. That Ministry had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2.78 lakhs during 1989-90 and Rs. 3.46 lakhs during 1990-91 under the scheme.

**STATEMENT**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Medical College</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Seats</b>	<b>Actual number of seats filled by SC and ST</b>			<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	
1.	All India Institute Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	1989 1990 1991	50 50 50	11 11 11		22 22 22	
2.	Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi.	1989 1990 1991	180 175 180	40 39 41		22.2 22.3 22.8	
3.	University College of Medical Sciences Delhi.	1988 1990 1991	100 180 100	22 16 22		22 16 22	
4.	Lady Harding Medical College New Delhi.	1989 1990 1991	180 106 106	29 22 22		22.3 20.3 20.3	
5.	Jawaharlal	1989	65	15		23	

Sl.No.	Name of Medical College	Year	Total Seats	Actual number of seats filled by SC and ST	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Institute of Post Graduate	1990	65	15	23
	Medical Education & Research Pondicherry.	1991	65	15	23

**Backlog of and ST Vacancies**

1836. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of vacancies of posts reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in his Ministry in the beginning of current year;

(b) progress made in filling up these reserved posts during the last three months; and

(c) the time by which the remaining reserved posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Scheduled Castes - 1

Scheduled Tribes - 8

(b) One post of Scheduled Tribes filled up in April, 1991

(c) Vacancies have been communicated to the Department of Personnel & Training, which control the services, for nominating suitable candidates.

**Working Women's Hostels in Kerala**

1837. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government for the construction of working women's hostels in Kerala; and

(b) the number of working women's hostels proposed to be constructed in Kerala during 1991-92 along with the details therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMRI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) As amount of Rs. 10.93 crores has been sanctioned to various voluntary and other eligible organisation towards construction of hostel buildings for 102 Hostels to provide accommodation to 8725 working women with day care centre facilities for 1535 children in 54 hostels in Kerala, since the inception of the Scheme of Assistance for Construction of Hostel Building for Working Women with Day Care Centre for Children in 1972-73.

(b) State/Union-territory-wise allocation of projects is not made under the Scheme. Projects are sanctioned on the basis of complete applications received from voluntary organisations through the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned.

**Blind Children in Country**

1838. SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

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

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to determine the number of blind children below 5 years of age;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have also sought the advice of Medic 1 Experts in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the recommendations/suggestions made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The ICMR had conducted a collaborative study on blindness in 1971-74 in 7 different centres representing 7 different regions of the country for children less than 7 years of age. Their findings are as under:

Persons covered: 81,100

Blind persons: 61

Prevalence rate per

1000 populati 0.75

(c) and (d). As per expert advice, severe vitamin 'A' deficiency being an important cause of blindness among small children, a programme of prophylaxis against blindness due to vitamin 'A' deficiency among children was started. Under this programme so far, intensive doses of vitamin 'A' (2 lakh international units) are given to children in age group 1-5 years at six month intervals. However, as per expert advice, the schedule is being revised to give one dose of vitamin 'A' (1 lakh international units) at 9 month of age and subsequently 2 lakh international units every six months upto 3 years to age.

### Rehabilitation of Leprosy Patients

1839. SHRI. B. DEVARAJAN:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) the total number of Leprosy Rehabilitation and Promotion Units, State-wise;

(b) whether some voluntary organisations are also engaged in medico-social and vocational rehabilitation of leprosy patients; and

(c) if so, the number thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) There are 25 Leprosy Rehabilitation and Promotion Units. The State-wise distribution is given in the State attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, 16 leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units functioning in voluntary organisation sector are engaged in rehabilitation of Leprosy affected persons. The State-Wise distribution is at Annexure.

### STATEMENT

#### *National leprosy Eradication Programme*

#### *Number of LRPUS Units*

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Total No. LRPUS</i>	<i>V.O Sector LRPUS</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0

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<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Total No. LRPUs</i>	<i>V.O Sector LRPUs</i>
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	2
5.	Goa	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0
7.	Haryana	2	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0
9.	J & K	0	0
10.	Karnataka	6	3
11.	Kerala	1	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0
13.	Maharashtra	2	2
14.	Manipur	1	1
15.	Meghalaya	0	0
16.	Mizoram	1	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0
18.	Orissa	2	1
19.	Punjab	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	0	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	0
23.	Tripura	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1

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<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Total No. LRPUs</i>	<i>V.O. Sector LRPUs</i>
25.	West Bengal	1	1
26.	A & N Island	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	2	1
		25.	16

#### **Production of Firewood**

1840. SHRISRIBALLAVPANIGARAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether country is likely to face a firewood crisis by 2000 A.L. due to decrease in production of firewood;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) At the current rate of population increase, there is likely to be a large gap between production and demand of firewood by 2000 A.L.

(b) The Government of India have taken following steps:

(1) A massive afforestation programme is under op-

eration under the 20 Point Programme, and afforestation over 8.8, million hectares has been carried out.

(2) Fuelwood saving devices such as fuel efficient chul-lahs, Vanjyoti and improved crematoria are being encouraged by providing subsidies/financial incentives.

(3) Financial incentives/subsidies are also being provided to encourage and popularise the use of bio-gas, solar cooker, electric crematoria, etc.

#### **Recovery of Railway Dues from SEBs**

1841. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the yearly freight collection from power stations and State Electricity Boards; and

(b) the outstanding amount to be collected from these units and the action proposed to be taken for speedy recovery of the dues?

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

#### **Pending Power Projects of Orissa**

1842. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT OF FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending power projects of Orissa for the environmental clearance;

(b) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the clearance of these proposals;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in clearing the project; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the clearance of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A project relating to a captive power plant of the National Aluminium Company is pending for environmental clearance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Reconstruction of Bridges at Mylam**

1843. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to re-construct the old overbridges at Mylam and Nedumpayikulam on Quilon-Madras meter-gauge line;

(b) if so, when this work is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government has indicated their desire for the over-bridge to be rebuilt, in order to improve the alignment of approach roads. The work can, however, be undertaken by the Railways on deposit terms after the necessary formalities are completed and the estimated cost of the work deposited by the State Government.

#### **Development of Kottayam Station, Kerala**

1844. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to provide necessary passenger facilities alongwith shaded platforms at Kottayam station in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the construction work of such facilities is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Passenger Amenities at stations are provided as per prescribed norms based on the volume of traffic dealt with subject to availability of funds and relative needs of various stations. Works of raising the platforms to high level and extension of platform sheds on platforms No. 2 and 3 have already been taken up and the same are expected to be completed during 1992-93.

#### **Cleaning of Yamuna**

1845. SHRIMATI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the preliminary project proposals for various pollution abatement schemes with particular reference to cleaning of Yamuna approved by the Union Government so far;

(b) whether the work of cleaning has been started;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the cost involved therein; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). The scheme for pollution abatement of river Yamuna is under formulation. Details in this regard are being worked out.

[*Translation*]

#### **Seizure of Spurious and Sub-Standard Drugs**

1846. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will

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

(a) the details of the sub-standard and spurious drugs seized from January 1989 to October 1989, State-wise, and the action taken against the blacklisted companies;

(b) whether complaints of deaths due to the said spurious and sub-standard drugs have been received;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to enact any legislation in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As per the information available, a statement giving details of spurious and substandard drugs reported during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 is attached.

Action against companies manufacturing spurious/sub-standard drugs is taken by the State Government as per the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder.

(b) No complaints of deaths due to spurious or substandard drugs have been reported during 1989.

(c) and (d). To strengthen the punitive measures, the Drugs & Cosmetics Act was amended in 1982 to include imprisonment for a term of not less than 5 years extending to a term of live and with fin of not less the tonthousnad rupees for manufacture, sale of distribution of a drug which is likely to cause beath or grievous hurt..

## STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of samples tested, found substandard and spurious during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Samples tested	No. of samples found		No. of samples tested	No. of Samples found		No. of Samples found spurious
			substandard	spurious		substandard	spurious	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		1988-89			1989-90			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1557	302	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Assam	169	52	5	209	58	Nil	Nil
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	225	25	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Goa	200	34	Nil	296	34	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	4878	702	2	5241	504	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	1506	457	13	2078	530	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	357	114	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	349	93	Nil	494	28	NA	NA
10.	Karnataka	3263	331	2	2555	182	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	672	34	Nil	494	28	11	11

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Samples tested	No. of samples found substandard	No. of samples found spurious	No. of samples tested	No. of Samples found substandard	No. of Samples found spurious
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1533	195	Nil	1747	232	3
13.	Maharashtra	3763	460	13	3914	446	7
14.	Manipur	14	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Orissa	918	52	2	1100	121	1
19.	Punjab	1866	627	5	2152	706	
20.	Rajasthan	743	123	1	683	119	Nil
21.	Sikkim	Na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22.	Tamil Nadu	3980	98	5	3641	128	3
23.	Tripura	84	23	Nil	178	62	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	NA

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Samples tested	No. of samples found substandard	No. of samples found spurious	No. of samples tested	No. of Samples found substandard	No. of Samples found spurious
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	West Bengal	567	145	2	1533	347	4
26.	Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	172	Nil	Nil
27.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	51	31	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	33	3	Nil
30.	Delhi	701	88	4	759	39	2
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	27396	3987	56	28787	3539	35

NA: Not Available

[English]

**Forest cover in Andhra Pradesh**

1847. SHRI GANDHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of forest area in Andhra Pradesh in general and Chittoor and Anantapur district in particular;

(b) whether the forest area in the State has decreased during the past two years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to increase the forest cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to the State of the Forest Report 1989, the forest area in Andhra Pradesh is 23.0% of the total geographical area of the state.

The percentage of forest area in respect of Chittoor and Anantapur is 29.85 and 10.26 of the geographical areas of the districts respectively.

(b) As per the information available in the State of the Forest Report 1987 and 1989, the total extent of forest area in the State has remained unchanged (i.e. 63771 sq. kms.)

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

**Dravida University in Andhra Pradesh**

1848. SHRI MAHASAMUDRAM GNANENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of

Andhra Pradesh to set up Dravida University in Chittoor district; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal for establishment of National University for Dravidian Studies in Andhra Pradesh was made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in April, 1990. The State Government was informed that the University Grants Commission is not generally in favour of establishment of separate universities exclusively on linguistic considerations. The Commission have been of the view that the universities should provide for advanced studies and research in a variety of disciplines rather than those which operate within the confines of linguistic considerations. It would be more appropriate to strengthen Dravidian Studies by setting up departments in Dravidian Languages in existing universities.

**Payment of Overtime to Contractual Security personnel in Air India**

1849. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total amount of emoluments being paid to the contractual security personnel engaged in the Air India;

(b) when their emoluments were revised last;

(c) whether the Air India pays overtime to these contractual security personnel; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) In the month of October 1991, an amount of Rs. 1,97,392 was paid by Air India

to Security Guard Board, Greater Bombay for providing services of 167 personnel.

(b) The emoluments were last revised from August 1, 1990.

(c) In the month of October, Air India paid an amount of Rs. 17,768 as overtime to the Security personnel.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Sale of Sura

1850. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:

(a) whether the Ayurvedic medicine 'sura' is twice as potent as whisky and half as expensive;

(b) if so, whether it is being sold all over Delhi openly;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons selling the same without any restrictions; and

(d) the relief, rehabilitation and treatment provided to the victims of spurious 'sura' tragedy in Delhi recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Some Ayurvedic medicines contain self-generated alcohol. However, their cost in comparison to whisky has not been studied.

(b) Spurious liquor was sold under the label of Ayurvedic medicine.

(c) A case under Section 284/304 IPC has been registered by Delhi Police against manufacturers and vendors of spurious liquor in the name of Ayurvedic medicine. 93

persons have also been arrested in the extensive raids carried out in Delhi. 337 criminal cases have been registered.

(d) An ex gratia assistance of Rs. 10,000/- to the next of kin of each deceased and Rs. 5,000/- to each person rendered blind by the consumption of this spurious liquor has been sanctioned by the Delhi Administration.

[Translation]

#### Vayudoot Service between Delhi and Kanpur

1851. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vayudoot Services between Delhi and Kanpur have been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to start Vayudoot services from Kanpur to Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and other important cities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Vayudoot services between Delhi and Kanpur have been suspended due to shortage of aircraft capacity.

(d) Due to capacity constraints, there is no possibility of restoration of Vayudoot services from Kanpur at present. Kanpur is already connected by Indian Airlines flights.

[English]

#### Cancellation of Trains on Bangalore-Mysore Route

1852. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHAKUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some trains between Bangalore and Mysore were cancelled recently; and

(b) if so, the names of those trains and the reasons for their cancellation?

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

(b) Due to gauge conversion works, 6205 Tippu Express and 6212 Nandi Express have been cancelled fully and the run of 231/232, 229/234 and 233/230 passengers curtailed.

#### Anganwadi Workers in ICDS project in Andhra Pradesh

1853 SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total 'Anganwadi' workers working under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programmes in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) their service conditions, salaries and other amenities provided to them; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend/increase the Anganwadis service in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The total number of Anganwadi Workers sanctioned in the ICDS programme in Andhra Pradesh is 21879. In addition, 21879 helpers are also sanctioned. Out of these, 850 Anganwadi Workers and 850 Helpers are in the State

Sector ICDS while the rest are in the Central Sector ICDS.

(b) Anganwadi Workers are voluntary part-time workers getting a monthly honorarium ranging from Rs. 225.00 to Rs. 325.00 depending upon their experience and educational level. The helpers are also honorary workers and are paid honorarium of Rs. 110.00 per month.

Instructions have also been issued to the effect that the State Government may consider suitable recruitment rules wherein qualified Anganwadi Workers can be considered for appointment as Supervisors.

*Leave:* Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are permitted to take 20 days of annual leave 10 days at a time for attending to private affairs and during illness. They are further allowed paid absence for maternity or in the even of abortion/miscarriage after completing tenure of one year.

T.A. TADA can be paid from the ICDS budget to the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers for attending monthly meetings or short term reorientation/training courses according to laid down norms.

(c) In Andhra Pradesh, a World Bank assisted ICDS programme is under implementation under which 110 Blocks are to be covered. Cut of these 87 blocks have already been sanctioned. This programme has additional components such as scheme of Adolescent Girls, Women Integrated Learning for Life (WILL), Mobilization and Income Generating Programme for Women, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres and Improved Communication.

#### Upgradation of wait listed status of India Airlines tickets

1854. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wait-listed status of the Indian Airlines tickets are automatically upgraded in respect of tickets booked on a number of flights in the same sector and in same ticket when the passenger has already availed any of the preceding flight;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to streamline the handling of wait-listed tickets status particularly at the Calcutta Airport; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government proposed to consider automatic O.K. for wait-listed tickets vis-a-vis overall booking position/checking at the airport to make the wait-listed passengers not to wait until half-an-hour of departure causing delay and many avoidable problems?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) and (b). In case a passenger in holding a wait-listed ticket on several flights on the same sector and in same ticket one of the flights gets confirmed and he presents his ticket for endorsement/confirmation for travel on that particular flight, the passenger's request for wait-listing on the other flights on the same sector may be cancelled.

(c) The system of accepting wait-listed passengers at Calcutta is the same as at other airports with computerised check-in facility. There is continuous monitoring and review of all the systems and procedures with a view to making improvements and modifications wherever possible.

(d) Since passengers holding confirmed reservations are permitted to check in upto half an hour before the departure of the flights, the exact number of seats available for accommodating wait-listed passengers would be know only half an

hour before the departure and wait-listed passengers may have to wait till that time before being accepted. Such passengers may, however, be accepted even prior to that at the discretion of the Indian Airlines executive on the spot in case, because of cancellations, the flight appears to have available capacity.

[*Translation*]

### **Social Organisations in Bhagalpur**

**1855. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Samajik Sansthaon Par Kabij Log' appearing in Jansatta, dated September 16, 1991 regarding miserable condition of Saraswati Library in Bhagalpur, the lying of an idol of Radhakrishna temple, Lahri Tola, in the basement of the Bhagalpur Kotwali and miserable condition and mismanagement of many other organisations;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve their condition; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) Saraswati Library in Bhagalpur and Radhakrishna temple in Lahri Tola and the Bhagalpur Kotwali are not under the management and control of the Central Government nor are they recipient of any grant from the Ministry of Human Resource Development. As regards mismanagement of other organisations, no specific details are provided.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Central Goods Shed in Agra**

1856. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a central goods shed in place of various goods sheds in Agra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN) (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The existing facilities at Belanganj, Idgah and Jamuna Bridge goods sheds for handling goods traffic in Agra area are considered adequate.

**Impact of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station on Health**

1857. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'The Fall out' appearing in the Telegraph dated October 27, 1991 regarding health hazards of persons residing near the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a). Government is aware of the reports in media about certain health problems in the villages near Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

(b) Department of Atomic Energy and expert teams of Medical Officers deputed by Rajasthan Government have independently looked into the details. The radioactivity releases into the environment through the air and water routes from Rajasthan Atomic Power Station have been very low and well below the limits stipulated by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. These limits are in line with the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). An Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL) has been operating at Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) for the past nineteen years. Radiations surveys and collection and analysis of samples of water, soil, food air and various other products have been systematically carried out in the area around RAPS to assure environmental safety. The health problems reported in some villages around RAPS have not been evident in the plant workers at RAPS or their families living in the adjacent township. Surveys conducted by expert teams of Medical Officers deputed by Rajasthan Government have indicated that the health deficiencies observed were not attributable to radiation induced diseases, but on account of malnutrition, unsatisfactory hygiene etc.

[Translation]

**Pollution Caused by Vitamin 'C' Units**

1858. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vitamin 'C' manufacturing

units are causing large scale pollution throughout the country;

(b) if so, the unit-wise details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check the pollution being caused by these units?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) to (c). In the country the indigenous manufacture of Vitamin 'C' is primarily from two units, namely M/s. Jayant Vitamins Ltd., Ratlam and M/s. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd., Vadodara.

The effluent from M/s. Jayant Vitamins Ltd. is not meeting the prescribed standards and legal action has been initiated against the units under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. M/s. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd. has put up appropriate pollution control facilities.

[English]

#### **Women Development Corporation**

1859. **DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:**  
**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:**  
**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:**

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

(a) the details of activities undertaken and action plan to provide better employment for women and to create sustained income generating activities for women groups of weaker sections of the society;

(b) the names of States where Women Development Corporations have so far been

set up and major activities assigned/undertaken by them.

(c) the reasons where such a corporation has not yet been set up by the remaining States and the time by which it would be set up there; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to involve other women organisations engaged in Welfare/Social activities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE):** (a) to (c). The main functions of the Women Development Corporation are, identification of Women entrepreneurs, preparation of a shelf of viable projects and of providing technical consultancy services, facilitating the availability of credit through banks and other financial institutions, promotion of marketing and strengthening of Women's Cooperatives and other organisations.

These Corporations are set up by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. The contribution of the Central Government is 49% of the share in equity.

So far the State Governments of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir and the UT of Chandigarh have set up Women Development corporations. The remaining State Governments have been requested to do so.

(d) The Department of Women and Child Development maintains a close liaison with Voluntary Organisations engaged in Social Welfare activities relating to women to en-

sure their optimal involvement in the programmes of the Department.

[*Translation*]

#### **Implementation of Forest Policy**

1860. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest policy of the Government is being implemented in toto;

(b) whether any State Government has violated the guidelines issued in this regard; and

(c) if so, the names of those States and the steps being taken to ensure its full implementations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a). to (c) The National Forest Policy 1988 sets out the objectives and the essentials of forest management and the strategy for achieving the objectives. Broadly the policy is being implemented by the States within the parameters of the existing state laws. Wherever deviation are observed, the matter is pursued with

the concerned State Governments for corrective action.

[*English*]

#### **Sale of Spurious Drugs in Delhi**

1861. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacture of spurious drugs have come to light in Delhi during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the companies who have been blacklisted on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). As per the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, six cases of spurious drugs were detected in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last two years i.e. from 1.1.90 to 27.11.91.

The details of the companies from where the said spurious drugs were detected are indicated in the statement annexed. These cases are under investigation.

## STATEMENT

Particulars of Spurious Drugs Detected/Action taken during the period 1.1.90 to 27.11.91

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug	Batch No.	Place of Detection	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Boroline Antiseptic Perfumed cream, purported to be manufactured by M/s G.D. Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ghaziabad.	0027	Sh. Ashok Kumar, E-8, First floor, Mahinder Park, Delhi	Under investigation with a view to launching prosecution.
2.	(i) Boroplus Cream Purported to be manufactured by M/s Himani Ltd., Calcutta (Ayurvedic Medicine)	Nil	-do-	-do-
	(ii) Vicco—Turmeric Purported to be manufactured by M/s Vicco Laboratories, Bombay. (Ayurvedic Medicine)	Nil	Sh. Bishan Sarup, 4370, Gali Data Ram, Sadar Bazaar, Delhi.	-do-
	(iii) Boroplus Cream Purported to be manufactured by M/s Himani Ltd., Calcutta, (Ayurvedic Medicine)	Nil	-do-	-do-
3.	Boroline Antiseptic Cream purported to be manufactured by M/s. G.D. Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ghaziabad.	Nil	Sh. Jallaluddin, New Market Gali Petiwalli, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.	
4.	Chloramphenicol Capsules IP Purported to be manufactured by M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceutical Ltd., Mirbhadra.	2226	Sh. Bishan Swarup Gupta Proprietor, M/s. Lafarnance, 59, Mehar Chand Building, Madangir, New Delhi.	Under investigation with a view to launching prosecution.

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug	Batch No.	Place of Detection	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Green & White Coloured capsules, stated to be Chlorophenical Capsules, 250 Manufactured by M/s. IDPL.	Nil	M/s. Peak Pharma, C-7/108, Sector-7 Rohini, Delhi.	-do-
6.	Chlormphenical Capsule, Purported to be manufactured by M/s. IDPL, Pishikesh.	2178	M/s Sandeep Medisales, Bhagirath Palace, Delhi	-do- 4

**Cleaning of Ganga Waters****1862. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:**

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

(a) the progress made in regard to various projects undertaken to cleanse the Ganga Water and make it free from pollution; and

(b) how far it has helped conserving and preserving the environment and improving afforestation and agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a). and (b) Out of 261 schemes undertaken under the on-going phase of Ganga Action Plan (GAP), 173 schemes had been completed till 31st October, 1991. The completed schemes include 53 schemes of Interception & Diversion, 7 of Sewage Treatment, 39 of Low Cost Sanitation, 19 of Electric Crematorium, 30 of River Front and Ghat Development and 25 schemes of miscellaneous category. These schemes account for diversion of 405 million litres per day (mld) of waste water against a target of 873 mld. Wherever diversion and pollution abatement works have been completed, there is an indication of improvement in the water quality of the river. Tree plantation is being encouraged using raw sewage. Use of treated sewage for irrigation and sludge as manure is being encouraged for agriculture.

**[Translation]****Integrated Child Development Schemes**

1863. \* SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI HARI KEWAL  
PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the target fixed during the last three years under the Integrated Child Development Schemes in Surat and Baroda in Gujarat and Deoria and Ballia districts in Uttar Pradesh have been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the details of targets fixed and the achievements made during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a). Yes Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing yearwise target and achievements with reference to number of ICDS projects to be operationalised in the Surat and Baroda in Gujarat and Deoria and Ballia districts in Uttar Pradesh is given overleaf:

<i>Name of the District</i>		<i>Year</i>		
		<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
State: Gujarat	Target	1	0	0
Baroda	Achievement	1	0	0

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Year</i>		
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<b>Surat</b>			
Target	1	0	0
Achievement	1	0	0
<b>State : Uttar Pradesh</b>			
<b>Ballia</b>			
Target	0	0	0
Achievement	0	0	0
<b>Deoria</b>			
Target	1	0	0
Achievement	1	0	0

#### **Child Development Projects In Bihar**

1864. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether one centre of Child Development Project is provided to a population of 700;

(b) whether in view of the latest census, 1991, the Government propose to increase the number of centres in Palamu district in Bihar;

(c) the time by which the number of Centres would be increased on the basis of increased population;

(d) the number of centres closed down in that district due to short and irregular supply of "Care food"; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for smooth functioning of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes Sir, In tribal areas generally one Anganwadi Centre is provided to a village with population of 700.

(b) and (c) No Sir, In view of resource constraints, the number of Anganwadi Centres within ICDS Projects is not being increased for the present.

(d) No centre was closed in Palamu district. However there was nutrition interruption in 3 ICDS projects in the month of September and 4 ICDS projects in the month of October, 1991 due to supply & transport bottleneck.

(e) The State Government took a meeting with the representatives of CARE and State Food Transport Corporations to ensure the regular supply of food and to streamline the functioning of these anganwadi centres.

The position is being closely monitored.

[English]

**Overbridge at Tiruppur in Tamilnadu**

1865. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of approved projects for the construction of railway overbridges pending with the Government;

(b) the number of projects to be executed during the current year;

(c) whether the plan for the construction of a railway over-bridge at Tiruppur in Coimbatore district is also pending for long; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a). There are 156 approved projects of Road over/under bridges in replacement of busy level crossings, they are in different stages of planning and construction.

(b) 18 Such Road over/under bridges are likely to be completed during the current financial year.

(c) and (d) Plans and estimate for construction of an over-bridge at Tiruppur have been finalised. The work is to be carried out on 'Deposit terms' for the State Government, who have made part deposit. Southern

Railway is making arrangements to take up execution.

**Bomb Explosion at Kalyan Station, Bombay**

1866. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:  
SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in Bomb-explosion at Kalyan Station (Bombay);

(b) the amount of compensation given to the next of kin of those killed in this bomb explosion;

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted into this accident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for safety of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) 12 persons were killed in bomb explosion at Kalyan Station.

(b) An amount of Rs.5,000/- has already been paid to next of the kin of each of 11 deceased persons. In one case next of kin has not accepted the payment so far.

(c) and (d) Government Railways Police, Kalyan have registered a case which is under investigation.

The maintenance of law and order on the Railways is the responsibility of the State Government. However, the travelling public are being warned in the affected areas through public address system, TV., posters and Newspapers advertisement not to touch or handle any suspicious object and to report

about it to the Police/Railway Staff. Coaches of passenger trains are thoroughly checked before they are placed at the platforms. Random check of passengers' luggage is also being conducted in the affected areas by Police parties to identify and locate unclaimed articles.

[*Translation*]

**Direct Train Between Haridwar and Allahabad**

1867. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce any direct train between Haridwar and Allahabad under Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). 4113/4114 Link Express running in conjunction with 4163/4164 Sangam Express provides a direct service between Haridwar and Allahabad. Presently there is no proposal to introduce a new train between Haridwar and Allahabad.

[*English*]

**Representations of C.G.H.S. Pharmacists Association**

1868. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from C.G.H.S. pharmacists Association during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of their demands

and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The recognition of CGHS Pharmacists Association of India was referred to Department of Personnel and Training who have intimated that they are revising the guidelines in connection with recognition of associations. This issue will be considered after Department of Personnel and Training has revised the guidelines.

As regards demands for promotional avenues raised by the Association, they are being examined in the Ministry. Selection grade to eligible pharmacists has already been granted.

**Shramik Vidyapeeth**

1868. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

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

(a) the details of the courses conducted by the Shramik Vidyapeeth and the category of persons benefited by it;

(b) whether the Government propose to expand it to bring the persons from middle class in its purview;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the necessary facilities/infrastructure have been provided to all the Shramik Vidyapeeths;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):(a) to (f). The Scheme of Shramik Vidyapeeth seeks to impart skills to workers in the organised as well as unorganised sectors. The Scheme is a polyvalent approach to education. Besides improving the occupational skills and technical knowledge of the workers and their family members through programmes of vocational and technical training, the programme intends to enrich the personal life of the workers through vertical mobility in their professions and widening the range of their knowledge and understanding of the social, economic and political realities of life. There are as many as 197 courses of long and short duration conducted by different Shramik Vidyapeeths. The prominent courses among them include drawing and painting, embroidery, dress making, sewing, repair and maintenance of vehicles, electricals and electronics, photography and computer.

2. The category of persons benefitted are workers-men and women in organised as well as unorganised sectors and their dependants who are illiterate or semi-literate, unskilled or semi-skilled, often in a state of transition from rural and tribal areas to urban, semi-urban and industrial life setting. Priority is given to women/Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

3. There is no restriction on the ground of income. About 90% beneficiaries, are however, workers from the weaker section. Central grants to the Shramik Vidyapeeths are provided for meeting salary and allowances of their staff, purchase of furniture, Office equipment and vehicles. They are required to mobilise resources to improve infrastructure and create facilities.

[Translation]

### Reservation Facilities in Hilly Areas Of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

1870. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide rail-cum-road reservation facilities in some cities in hilly areas of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Fund for Construction of Primary School Buildings

1871. Dr. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allocate funds to the States for the construction of Primary School buildings during the current year;

(b) if so, when will the funds be made available to the States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a). Central Government meets forty eight percent share of the cost for construction of class rooms in primary schools cov-

ered in Operation Blackboard Scheme under the Scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

(b) Funds are released by Ministry of Rural Development under JRY after State Govt. has made district-wise allocation and after release of State share of the cost of construction.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Glucose Case**

1872. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "CBI charges CIPL in Glucose case" and "no action on killer glucose" appearing in the Times of India and the Hindustan Times dated May 11, 1991 and October 28, 1991 respectively;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) An enquiry was conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation who submitted their report on 25.7.1991. The

report is receiving attention.

**Assistance to Jaya Prabha Hospital in Bihar**

1873. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has approached the Union Government for assistance in regard to the establishment and development of Jaya-Prabha hospital in Patna; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance proposed to be given in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a). and (b) Yes. The Government of Bihar was advised in December, 1990 to send detailed proposal in the matter which be not been received so far.

**Posting of More Teachers Than Sanctioned Strength**

1874. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA:  
SHRI SANGOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at present in many Kendriya Vidyalayas (including in Delhi and adjacent areas) more teachers have been posted against less number of posts as per staff strength sanctioned in the beginning of the current academic session;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

**Conversion of Sitapur-Budhwal Line**

**1875. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to accord priority to conversion of sitapur-Budhwal railway line;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN):** (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Projects for the 8th Plan are yet to be finalised.

**Condition of Shiva Temple In Ah-madnagar District**

**1876. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ancient Shiv temple located near Harishchandra Gorch in Ah-madnagar District is under the charge of Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, whether this temple is in dilapidated condition;

(c) whether the Government propose to

undertake repair work of this temple to keep its existence intact; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Except dislocation of some stones, the temple is not in dilapidated condition.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal includes consolidation of dislocated stones and chemical treatment.

[*English*]

**Building for Kendriya Vidyalaya in Rajgarh**

**1877. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct its own building for Kendriya Vidyalaya at Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be constructed?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) to (c). The construction work of a permanent school building at Kendriya Vidyalaya, Rajgarh has already been entrusted to the Central Public Works Department. The construction is unlikely to be completed in less than two years.

[*Translation*]

**Deforestation Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh**

**1878. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the forest areas of Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh has been deforested for settling people in the area;

(b) if so, the reasons for illegal deforestation;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for afforestation in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Functioning of Delhi Cantt./ Nangalrai CGHS Dispensaries, Delhi**

1879. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of Ayurvedic Doctors/ Pharmacists/Store-keepers Staff in Delhi Cantt./Nangalrai CGHS Dispensaries;

(b) whether shortage of Ayurvedic Doctors has resulted in closure of Nangalrai Dispensary;

(c) the average number of patients who visit Delhi Cantt. and Nangalrai Dispensaries every day, separately;

(d) whether the Government propose to increase the strength of the doctors, specialists and pharmacists in Nangalrai Dispensary;

(e) the number of times and the duration for which the Nangalrai Dispensary remained closed due to non-availability of Ayurvedic Doctors since 1991, month-wise; and

(f) whether the Government have received representations in this regard and the action taken thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a). The sanctioned strength of the Ayurvedic Units at Delhi Cantt. and Nangalrai is as under:-

Ayurvedic Physician	—	1 each
Pharmacist-cum-clerk	—	1 each
Group 'D' staff	—	1 each

(b) Only one doctor each has been sanctioned for the above mentioned dispensaries. As and when he proceeds on leave, the dispensary remains closed.

(c) The average number of patients who visit these dispensaries every day is as follows:-

Delhi	—	3 approx
Nangalrai	—	6 approxs

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(e) The information is given in the attached Statement.

(f) Yes, a representation for increasing the staff has been received from a local welfare association. The matter is being examined.

**STATEMENT**


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January 1991	Doctor posted at Nangal Rai dispensary was on earned leave from 14th to 25th Jan. 1991. A substitute was posted in the dispensary from 14th to 23rd Jan., 1991. Only for 2 days i.e. 24th & 25th Jan. 1991, there was no doctor and patients were referred to Delhi Cantt. Dispensary.
May, 1991	10th to 25th (16 day Medical Leave by doctor). Patients referred to Delhi Cantt. Dispensary.
June & July, 1991	24th to 27th July, 1991, doctor on extended earned leave. Patients referred to Delhi Cantt. dispensary.
August, 1991	5th and 31st August, 1991 doctor was on Casual Leave. Patients referred to Delhi Cantt. dispensary.
September, 1991	11th & 12th Casual leave & 20th, 23rd Casual Leave. Patients referred to Delhi Cantt. dispensary.
October, 1991	21st October, 1991, doctor on casual leave. Patients referred to Delhi Cantt. dispensary.
November, 1991	8th to 13th November, 1991, doctor on casual leave. Patients referred to Delhi Cantt. dispensary.

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**Improvement in Image and Services of  
Air India**

1880. SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION  
AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India has been asked to take more effective steps to improve its image and service to attract inter-continental passages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific steps taken/proposed to make the Air India a foreign exchange earning organisation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Air India is already a foreign exchange earning organisation and meets all its foreign exchange obligations out of its own earnings. It has been asked to shed its image of an ethnic carrier and become a truly international airline, improve its 'on time' performance, inflight service and entertainment. In order to attract international pas-

sengers, it has also been asked to plan for a younger and more modern fleet.

### Review of Education Policy

1881. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review/modify the National Policy on Education 1986 to make it self employment oriented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education, 1986 was reviewed by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Acharya Ramamurti in 1990. a Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education was appointed to look into the recommendations of the Acharya Ramamurti committee. Deliberations of this Committee are underway.

(c) Does not arise.

### Immunisation of Pregnant Women, Infants and Children

1882. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target to immunise pregnant women, infants and children during 1990-91 has been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the extent of actual shortfall; and

(c) the extent to which the voluntary organisations have made their contribution

towards the prevention of diseases of children and pregnant women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a). The reported achievement of targets under the Universal Immunisation Programme, in the country during 1990-91 is as under:

Diphtheria: Pertussis Tetanus (DPT) —98%

Oral Polio Vaccine 90PV) —99%

Vaccine for Prevention of Tuberculosis (BCG) —97%

Measles —89%

Tetanus Toxoid for Pregnant Women (TT (PW) —78%

(b) As indicated in (a), except for shortfall of 22% in case of immunisation of pregnant women with TT (PW) and 11% for immunisation against Measles, the shortfall in other cases is marginal (1 – 3%). The main reasons for lowers coverage include reluctance of women to take drugs/injections during pregnancy and other superstitious beliefs etc. as well as weak infrastructure in some areas.

(c) Special Immunisation Campaigns were launched on 2nd October, 4th November and 2nd December, 1990, in collaboration with Rotary Club of India and Indian Medical Association, in which 17,111 Pregnant women and 556635 children were reportedly immunised.

India Office Library, London

1883. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initi-

ated any action to bring the books and other important documents lying in the India Office Library, London;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be brought back?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) 3473 rolls of microfilms of important documents from the India Office Library, London have been acquired so far by the National Archives of India. Negotiations continue for further acquisition. In spite of our best efforts, the India Office Library, London has expressed its inability to part with original books and documents.

(c) The process of acquisition is an ongoing programme considering the volume of the material in the India Office Library.

#### **Rail Transport in North Bengal**

1884. SHRI AMARROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received requests from people of North Bengal to develop rail transport system in that area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been demands for the early completion of the Eklakhi-Balurghat new line.

(c) On account of acute constraint of resources, no funds could be allotted to this project since 1987-88. Progress of this project will depend upon availability of resources in the coming years.

[*Translation*]

#### **Linking of Jhansi by Air**

1885. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to link Jhansi by air;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to air link Jhansi at the present juncture due to commercial and operational reasons.

[*English*]

#### **Performance of Indira Gandhi National Open University**

1886. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether performance of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Centre set up at Kavaratti is excellent;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to establish this Centre at Kavaratti permanently on full time basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) to (c). The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established in September, 1985 by an Act of Parliament for the introduction and promotion of the Open University and Distance Education systems in the educational pattern of the country and for the coordination and determination of standards in such systems. The University has established an extensive delivery system through its Regional and Study Centres situated in different parts of the country. Study Centres of IGNOU have been provided with accommodation by existing educational institutions. They generally function in the evenings and on holidays.

The Study Centre at Kavaratti in Lashadweep was established in October, 1989 and is located in the Jawaharlal Nehru College. It caters to about 100 students who are enrolled in IGNOU's Bachelor Degree Programme and the Certificate Course in Food and Nutrition. According to IGNOU the Study Centre at Kavaratti is functioning satisfactorily.

#### **Deforestation in Assam**

**1887 SHRIDWARAKA NATH DAS:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that deforestation is going on unabated in Karimganj and Hailakandi districts of Assam; and

(b) the steps being taken to check this deforestation and arrange for speedy afforestation in that area?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-**

**ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a). The State Government reports that no deforestation has taken place in the reserved forests of Karimganj and Hailakandi districts in Assam, except for some sporadic incidents of encroachments;

(b) Appropriate action has been taken to stop encroachments and felling of trees in the reserved forest area. Moreover, massive afforestation under 20-point programme has been taken up in the degraded forests.

#### **Clearing of Baggages at Airports**

**1888. SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedures for clearing baggages at the airports have been revised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether private contractors have been appointed to supply manpower to clear the baggage of passengers at the airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Customs under Department of Revenue have made certain procedural changes for speedy clearance of baggages to ensure better passenger facilitation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Rail Link between Gadag-Harihar (Karnataka)**

**1889. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been submitted to the Union Government for laying new railway line from Gadag-Harihar via Mundaragi Huvvinahadagalli in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the total estimated expenditure involved; and

(c) the time by which a final decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Trans-Hindon Areas**

1890. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a new C.G.H.S. dispensary in trans-Hindon areas covering Lajpat Nagar, Rajendra Nagar and Sahibabad;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Requests have been received for opening CGHS dispensary at Rajinder Nagar Sector II Sahibabad and Hindon Air Force Station. On examination, the proposal for opening of a CGHS dispensary at Rajinder

Nagar Sector II has been found justified and the same will be considered subject to availability of funds.

#### **Booking Facilities for Remote Areas**

1891. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that people residing in remote areas have to travel considerable distance for booking of tickets as well as freight;

(b) if so, the action being taken to provide booking facilities for them of the areas not connected by rail, and

(c) whether the Government are considering to set up computer linked booking offices at district headquarters of each district in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Depending on demand. Out Agencies are opened in areas which are not connected with rail heads and facilities of buying tickets and booking of Parcel & Goods traffic are provided.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Indian Squad to ATF Meet, Kuala-Lumpur**

1892. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of athletes in Indian Squad sent to Kuala-Lumpur for the Ninth Asian Track and Field (ATF) Meet;

(b) the total number of officials accompanied the squad;

(c) whether India had sent the 'largest official' contingent after the host; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). Amateur Athletic Federation of India(AAFI) sent twenty eight athletes and five officials to take part in the Ninth Asian Track and Field Meet held in Kuala Lumpur.

(c) AFFI have informed Government that this was not so.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Building for Kendriya Vidyalaya at Hamirpur**

1893. PROF. PREMDHUMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a building for the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, by what time the work is likely to begin; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The construction work of permanent school building at Hamirpur has already been entrusted to C.P.W.D.

#### **Sports Development in Kerala**

1894. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given to Kerala for the development of sports and games;

(b) whether any new proposals have been received from the Government of Kerala for the Central assistance; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a). A sum of Rs. 2,68,87,631/- has been sanctioned and released to the Government of Kerala for development of Games and Sports.

(b) and (c) 30 new proposals have been received for Central assistance under the Scheme of Grants to State Sports Councils etc. One case has been approved. Deficiencies have been pointed out for rectification to the State Government in 10 cases. Others are under process. Another 55 proposals have been received under the Scheme of Grants to Rural Schools. 6 nos. have been rejected. Deficiencies in respect of remaining 49 cases have been pointed out to the State Govt. for compliance.

[*Translation*]

#### **Bridges in Aligarh District**

1895. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some places/railway stations have been selected for the construction of over-bridges in Aligarh district; and

(b) if so, the names of such places/ railway stations and when the construction is likely to be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Allotment of Wagons to F.C.I.**

1896. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non availability of wagons to the Food Corporation of India caused problem in supply of foodgrains to West Bengal;

(b) if so, the position of wagons given by the railways to the Food Corporation of India for supply food and other materials in West Bengal during the last six months, month-wise; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**New Lines in Madhya Pradesh**

1897. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places where survey has been conducted to lay new railway lines during the last three years and the current year particularly in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the estimated cost of these new railway lines projects?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a). Seven surveys for new lines have been conducted/ are in progress in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the

last 3 years and the current year.

(b) Decision on construction of these lines will depend on the results of surveys and availability of funds.

**Non-Practising allowance**

1898. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis and rationale of providing non-practising allowance to medical officers, technical officers and subordinate officers of the Ministry;

(b) whether there is any discrepancy in the applicability of sanctioning no-Practising allowance to class II officers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA):** (a) The basis and rationale of providing non-practising allowance to medical officers, technical officers and subordinate is to prevent private practice by these doctors

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Maternal and Child Health Programme in Bihar**

1899. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred under the maternal and child health services programme in Rohtas, Bhopur, Patna, East and West Champaran districts of Bihar; and

(b) the target fixed under the programme and the extent to which it has been achieved during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI  
SIDDHARTHA): (a). The expenditure in-

curred as reported by the Government of  
Bihar, for the last three years in respect of  
Patna, East and West Champaran and  
Rohtas districts are as under:-

(in Rs.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Patna</i>	<i>East Champaran</i>	<i>West Cham paran</i>	<i>Rohtas</i>
1988-89	142357	180021		
1989-90	152055	284060	146150	116270

The information in respect of District  
Bhojpur; District East Champaran for the  
year 1988-89; Districts of West Champaran  
and Rohtas for the years 1988-89 & 1989-90

is yet to be received from Govt. of Bihar.

(b) The performance reported by Bihar  
Government in respect of above five districts  
may be seen in the statement.

**STATEMENT**  
*Performance Reported under Maternal and Child Health Services Programme*

		<i>( in percentage )</i>			
	<i>Bhojpur</i>	<i>East Champaran</i>	<i>West Champaran</i>	<i>Rohitas</i>	<i>Patna</i>
<b>1988-89</b>					
DPT	107.22	103.89	132.74	135.62	112.39
DPV	107.34	106.04	107.89	132.12	128.02
BCG	102.04	111.07	101.2	119.88	101.09
Measles	104.82	108.39	104.59	146.89	95.01
TT (PW)	103.9	113.64	104.98	112.0	80.38
<b>1989-90</b>					
DPT	109.02	57.75	106.34	117.92	95.76
OPV	107.54	58.34	100.47	117.36	104.20
BCG	100.34	135.47	89.27	104.93	133.87
Measles	97.09	101.48	69.28	140.25	84.98
TT (PW)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	68.04

*( in percentage )*

	<i>Bhojpur</i>	<i>East Champaran</i>	<i>West Champaran</i>	<i>Rohas</i>	<i>Patna</i>
<b>1990-91</b>					
DPT	129.47	91.31	123.33	102.28	135.21
OPV	131.65	101.69	112.31	101.69	134.88
BCG	105.99	83.71	81.96	95.17	136.18
Measles	123.01	68.24	76.88	92.54	131.13
TT (PW)	50.28	32.17	82.01	58.71	91.43

**Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Country**

1900. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-  
DIN:  
SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-  
THALA:  
SHRI BHEEM SINGH  
PATEL:  
SHRI MAHENDRA BAITHA:  
SHRI DAU DAYAL HJOSHI:  
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D.  
CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to  
state:

(a) a total number of Kendriya  
Vidyalayas/Navodaya Vidyalayas in the  
country, during the educational year  
1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92  
State-wise.

(b) whether there is a demand for the  
setting up of more Kendriya Vidyalayas/  
Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(c) if so, the details of the plan to open  
more Kendriya Vidyalayas/Navodaya  
Vidyalayas; and

(d) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas/  
Navodaya Vidyalayas slated to be set up  
during 1991-92, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN

SINGH): (a). The total number of Kendriya  
Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the  
country, State-wise during 1988-89,  
1989-90 1990-91 and 1991-92 to give in  
the attached statement-I.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. There are demands  
for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas and Na-  
vodaya Vidyalayas.

It has been decided to open 20 Kendriya  
Vidyalayas in Civil and Defence Sectors in  
the country during 1991-92. However, the  
State-wise/District-wise distribution has not  
been finalised. The opening of new Ken-  
driya Vidyalayas depends on the availability  
of suitable proposals from the user agen-  
cies, especially the presence of a cluster of  
transferable employees of the Central Gov-  
ernment or Central Government Undertak-  
ings, and the availability of physical facilities  
and financial resources.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme en-  
visages the opening of one Navodaya  
Vidyalaya on an average in each Distt. in the  
country. The location is selected on the  
basis of an offer of the State Government/  
U.T. Administration in the first instance. Thirty  
acres of land free of cost are provided by  
the State Govt. U.T. Administration along  
with sufficient buildings and other infrastruc-  
ture for temporary use of the Vidyalaya ini-  
tially for a period of 2-3 years. Fourteen  
Navodaya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned  
during the year 1991-92, the State-wise  
Distt.-wise distribution of which is given in  
the attached statement-II.

**STATEMENT - I****STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS**

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Kendriya Vidyalaya			
		1888-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	39	39	39
2.	Assam	42	43	43	43

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of States/UTs</i>	<i>Number of Kendriya Vidyalaya</i>			
		<i>1888-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
3.	Bihar	52	52	52	52
4.	Gujarat	34	34	34	34
5.	Haryana	20	20	20	20
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13	13	13	13
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	25	25	25	25
8.	Karnataka	24	24	24	24
9.	Kerala	21	21	21	21
10.	Madhya Pradesh	66	70	70	71
11.	Maharashtra	47	49	49	49
12.	Manipur	5	5	5	5
13.	Meghalaya	7	7	7	7
14.	Nagaland	4	4	4	4
15.	Orissa	21	22	22	22
16.	Punjab	35	36	36	36
17.	Rajasthan	41	42	42	42
18.	Sikkim	1	1	1	1
19.	Tamilnadu	26	27	27	26
20.	Tripura	4	4	4	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	101	106	106	106
22.	West Bengal	45	45	45	45
23.	A & N Island Portblair	2	2	2	2

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Kendriya Vidyalaya			
		1888-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	6	6	6
25.	Chandigarh	6	6	6	6
26.	Delhi	30	30	30	30
27.	Goa	5	5	5	5
28.	Pondicherry	2	2	2	2
29.	Mizoram	1	1	1	1
Total		724	741	741	74

**STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS**

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Navodaya Vidyalayas			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	20	20	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	5	5
3.	Bihar	23	24	24	24
4.	Goa	2	2	2	2
5.	Gujarat	6	7	7	9
6.	Haryana	9	9	9	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8	8	8	8
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	14	14	14
9.	Kerala	10	10	10	10
10.	Karnataka	18	18	18	18

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Navodaya Vidyalayas			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	28	28	28	29
12.	Maharashtra	19	19	19	20
13.	Manipur	7	7	7	7
14.	Meghalaya	3	3	3	3
15.	Mizoram	2	2	2	2
16.	Orissa	12	12	12	12
17.	Punjab	7	7	7	7
18.	Rajasthan	20	21	21	21
19.	Sikkim	1	1	1	1
20.	Nagaland	1	1	1	2
21.	Tripura	1	1	1	2
22.	Uttar Pradesh	29	30	30	35
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	2	2	2
24.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	
26.	Daman & Diu	2	2	2	2
27.	Delhi	1	1	1	2
28.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1
29.	Pondicherry	4	4	4	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>256</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>275</b>

**STATEMENT - II****DETAILS OF FOURTEEN NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS SANCTIONED DURING 1991-92**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Uts</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	Siwan
2.	Delhi	Jaffarpur Kalan (East Distt.)
3.	Gujarat	i) Surinder Nagar ii) Rajkot
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam
5.	Maharashtra	Sangli
6.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills
7.	Nagaland	Thensang
8.	Tripura	S. Tripura Distt.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	i) Gazipur ii) Deoria iii) Hardoi iv) Bhadohi v) Etah

**Doubling of Ranchi-Lohardaga Line**

1901. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-  
GUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to  
convert the single railway line between  
Ranchi and Lohardaga in Bihar into double  
line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-

LIKARJUN): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Doubling of lines is done to meet the  
operational and traffic requirements. It is  
resorted to when the sectional capacity of a  
single line with various operational improve-  
ments gets saturated. The Ranchi-Lohard-  
aga section has not yet come in this cate-  
gory.

**Indo-Romania Air Service Contract**

1902. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH  
SHAKYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIA-  
TION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contract has been signed between India and Romania to regulate air servicers between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the main features of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). India and Romania initialled the text of a bilateral Air Services Agreement on 6.12.1990. The agreement provides for operation of 2 services per week by the designated airlines of the two countries between the specified points.

#### Family Planning Programme

1903. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of Tubectomy, Vasectomy and Loop operations during 1988, 1989 and 1990 under the family planning programme;

(b) whether the number of Tubectomy and Vasectomy operations is showing a downward trend every month; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures proposed to boost these family planning programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SINDDHARTHA): (a). As per the latest available information from the State, the number of Tubectomy, Vasectomy and I.U.D. insertions (Copper-T & Loop) done during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 in the country are given below:- as under

(Figures in 000's)

Year		Tubectomy	Vasectomy IUD-Inser tions
1988-89	4061	617	4851
1989-90 (Provisionals)	3840	341	4937
1990-91 (Provisional)	3873	249	5322

(b) A statement giving Month-wise Tubectomy and Vasectomy operations done during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 in the country is given in the statement attached.

(c) To check the population growth in the country, a number of new initiatives have been taken up to impart a new thrust and dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme.

In this context a draft Action Plan has been evolved in consultation with the State Government /Union Territories Administration. The draft Action Plan is directed towards improvement of the quality and outreach of health and Family Welfare services, expansion of the programme for mother and child health care, better intersectoral coordination, meaningful information, education and communication efforts, greater participation of the people in the Family Welfare Pro-

gramme and evolving a national consensus for imparting a new momentum to population control efforts. The draft Action Plan is being further examined by the State Governments/

Union Territories Administration and other concerned departments of the Government for possible improvements, before it is finalised and put to implementation.

## STATEMENT

*Tubectomy and Vasectomy Operations done during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91.*

*(Figures in 000's)*

Months	Tubectomy			Vasectomy		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*	1988-89	1989-90 <sup>5</sup>	1990-91 <sup>6</sup>
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
April	151	143	155	11	8	5
May	191	185	177	15	9	6
June	200	210	216	14	13	8
July	199	212	210	18	14	9
August	226	231	217	22	22	11
September	280	300	251	36	29	16
October	263	263	268	39	30	15
November	330	337	381	45	30	19
December	518	463	478	78	34	27

(Figures in 000's)

<b>Months</b>	<b>Tubectomy</b>				<b>Vasectomy</b>		
	<b>1988-89</b>	<b>1989-90</b>	<b>1990-91*</b>	<b>1988-89</b>	<b>1989-90*</b>	<b>1990-91*</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>January</b>	588	509	588	108	41	38	
<b>February</b>	588	427	444	956	20	38	
<b>March</b>	599	560	570	136	70	57	

\* (Figures Provisional)

[English]

**Medical Expenditure on Female and Girl Child**

1904. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to determine different types of diseases prevalent among female adult and girl child in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether there has been any difference in the expenditure on medical treatment between men and women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the average expenditure spent on women and girl child in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a). No country-wise survey has been conducted to determine different type of diseases prevalent among female adult and girl child. However, the Indian Council of Medical Research has

carried out a population based cross-sectional study of gynecological and sexual diseases in rural women in two villages of Maharashtra;

(b) Of 650 women who were studied, 55% had gynecological complaints and 45% were symptom-free.

(c) and (d) No differentiation is made in the medical treatment between the two sexes and the State Governments as also the Central Government have made appropriate arrangements for the medicare of the entire population through the rural/ urban health care infrastructure consisting of sub-centres, primary health centres, community health centres/district hospitals and state level hospitals as also in the hospitals run by the Central Government. However, under the Family Welfare Programme, high priority has been assigned to safe motherhood and child survival programme under the Maternal and Child Health Scheme. State-wise expenditure for 1989-90 and 1990-91 in respect of the Prophylaxis Scheme and Oral Rehydration Therapy Scheme are enclosed as Statement I and II, respectively. All India figures of expenditure for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 in respect of Universal Immunization Programme are enclosed as Statement III.

## STATEMENT - I

## Prophylaxis Schemes

Statement showing MCH Drugs issued to the States/UTs during the year 1989-90 (from Feb./March, 1989 to January, 1990)

Sl. No.	Name of States	IFA (Large)		IFA (Small)		Liquid Iron		Vit. 'A' Solution		Cost Total Rs. in lakhs
		In Lak doses	Rs. in lakhs	In lak doses	Rs. in lakhs	In lak doses	Rs. in lakhs	In lak doses	Rs. in lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Gujarat	1055.00	12.13	1800.00	8.87	150.00	9.05	56.443	27.77	57.82
2.	Rajasthan	1200.00	13.00	1170.00	5.17	146.25	8.82	29.057	14.30	41.89
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1051.00	12.09	1980.00	9.76	247.50	14.93	47.00	23.12	59.90
4.	Maharashtra	3700.00	42.55	2915.00	14.37	380.1635	22.93	84.3105	41.48	121.33
5.	D & N Haveli	10.00	0.12	9.90	0.05	1.10	0.07	0.22	0.11	0.35
6.	Goa	29.70	0.34	42.00	0.21	7.20	0.43	0.94	0.46	1.44
7.	Daman & Diu	1.30	0.02	3.00	0.02	0.20	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.08
8.	Assam	375.00	41.31	378.00	1.86	26.25	1.66	10.50	5.17	13.00
9.	Bihar	1150.00	13.23	876.96	4.32	169.50	10.22	18.00	8.86	36.63
10.	Manipur	26.00	0.30	54.00	0.27	9.00	0.54	2.20	0.06	2.19
11.	Meghalaya	43.50	0.50	23.04	0.11	—	—	0.45	0.22	0.83

Sl. No.	Name of States	IFA (Large)			IFA (Small)			Liquid Iron			Vit. 'A' Solution			Cost Total Rs. in lakhs
		In Lak doses	Rs. in lakhs	In lak doses	Rs. in lakhs									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
12.	Nagaland	26.00	0.30	90.00	0.44	15.00	0.90	3.00	1.48	3.12				
13.	Orissa	852.00	9.80	1818.00	8.96	229.75	13.80	39.25	19.31	51.93				
14.	Sikkim	19.00	0.17	18.00	0.09	3.00	0.18	0.80	0.39	0.73				
15.	Tripura	80.00	0.58	99.00	0.44	15.00	0.90	2.00	0.98	2.90				
16.	West Bengal	1787.00	20.55	1622.00	8.00	176.35	10.64	37.425	18.41	57.60				
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.00	0.24	57.69	0.28	9.60	0.58	1.375	0.68	1.78				
18.	Mizoram	31.00	0.36	59.04	0.29	9.75	0.59	1.50	0.74	1.98				
19.	Haryana	461.50	5.81	599.60	2.41	92.95	5.81	11.237	5.53	18.86				
20.	Himachal Pradesh	127.00	1.46	270.00	1.33	51.125	3.12	4.00	1.91	77.88				
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	272.00	3.13	225.36	1.11	49.50	2.99	5.20	2.56	9.79				
22.	Punjab	510.00	5.87	450.00	2.22	84.20	5.08	7.50	3.69	16.86				
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1749.50	20.12	2168.74	10.69	424.082	25.58	40.4285	19.89	76.28				
24.	Chandigarh	10.00	0.12	7.20	0.04	1.50	0.09	0.20	0.10	0.35				

Sl. No.	Name of States	IFA (Large)		IFA (Small)		Liquid Iron		Vit. 'A' Solution		Cost Total Rs. in lakhs
		In Lak doses	Rs. in lakhs	In lak doses	Rs. in lakhs	In lak doses	Rs. in lakhs	In lak doses	Rs. in lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Delhi	130.00	1.50	46.08	0.23	5.625	0.34	2.50	1.23	3.30
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1713.50	19.71	2735.768	13.49	293.175	17.68	23.795	11.71	62.50
27.	Karnataka	1215.50	13.97	3329.12	16.41	405.5155	34.46	30.05	14.78	17.68
28.	Kerala	688.15	7.82	1800.00	8.87	240.00	14.48	31.999	15.74	41.91
29.	Tamil Nadu	1194.98	13.74	3388.106	16.70	421.812	25.44	46.577	22.92	76.80
30.	A & N Islands	10.00	0.12	4.50	0.02	0.75	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.24
31.	Lakshadweep	8.08	0.09	4.50	0.02	0.75	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.21
32.	Pondicherry	21.00	0.24	9.00	0.04	1.50	0.04	0.22	0.11	0.48
33.	Ministry of Defence	72.00	0.83	64.28	0.32	2.00	0.12	1.30	0.64	1.91
34.	Ministry of Railways	202.00	2.32	289.04	1.42	0.28	0.08	5.30	2.61	6.37
Grand Total		19800.63	226.94	28288.914	139.43	3670.948	231.51	545.037	268.17	865.95

Cost Per does in Rs.

IAF (large)	0.012
IFA (Small)	0.005
Liquid Iron	0.8622
Vit 'A' Solution	0.4792
Cotrimoxazole	0.09

## STATEMENT

*Prophylaxis Scheme**Statement showing MCH drugs issued to the States/UTs during the year 1990-91 (from February, 1990 to January, 1991)*

Sl. No.	Name of States	IFA (Large)		IFA (Small)		Liquid Iron	
		In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh	In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh	In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat	881.28	10.58	1403.25	7.02	101.00	6.47
2.	Rajasthan	1321.28	15.86	1849.80	9.23	252.20	15.60
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2129.20	25.55	1844.95	9.22	204.95	12.75
4.	Maharashtra	1729.20	20.75	2880.00	14.4	240.00	14.93
5.	D & N Haveli	3.60	0.04	4.90	0.02	1.10	0.07
6.	Goa	16.30	0.20	33.70	0.17	4.80	0.30
7.	Daman & Diu	1.42	0.01	2.80	0.01	0.20	0.01
8.	Assam	543.00	6.52	846.72	4.23	2.50	5.75
9.	Bihar	975.00	11.70	1696.32	8.48	122.50	7.60
10.	Meghalaya	35.50	0.42	65.52	0.33	8.85	0.50
11.	Manipur	36.00	0.43	59.04	50.30	8.00	0.50

Sl. No.	Name of States	IFA (Large)		IFA (Small)		Liquid Iron	
		In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh	In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh	In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Nagaland	20.50	0.25	34.62	0.17	4.80	0.50
13.	Orissa	650.00	7.83	1152.00	5.76	131.50	8.16
14.	Sikkim	11.00	0.13	15.84	0.08	2.00	0.32
15.	Tripura	51.00	0.61	82.80	0.41	11.30	0.18
16.	West Bengal	1256.50	15.08	1383.28	6.92	158.125	9.84
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.50	0.25	10.80	0.05	1.20	0.91
18.	Mizoram	19.00	0.23	25.92	0.13	3.50	0.32
19.	Haryana	367.50	4.41	622.72	3.06	84.64	5.20
20.	Himachal Pradesh	137.00	1.64	220.32	1.10	23.275	1.45
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	90.00	1.08	329.20	1.65	30.725	1.84
22.	Punjab	347.50	4.17	576.00	2.88	79.60	4.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1945.14	22.99	2561.41	12.81	337.625	21.00
24.	Chandigarh	21.00	0.25	18.72	0.09	3.20	0.90

Sl. No.	Name of States	IFA (Large)		IFA (Small)		Liquid Iron	
		In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh	In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh	In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Delhi	144.00	1.73	69.84	0.35	9.00	0.56
26.	Karnataka	723.90	8.69	1795.90	8.98	238.8115	14.82
27.	Andhra Pradesh	1782.50	21.39	2074.72	10.37	239.173	14.85
28.	Tamil Nadu	934.424	11.21	1842.693	9.21	243.7315	15.00
29.	A & N Islands	6.00	0.07	0.40	0.05	1.30	0.86
30.	Lakshadweep	1.20	0.01	1.80	0.01	0.20	0.09
31.	Kerala	265.019	3.18	1080.00	5.40	120.00	7.26
32.	Pondicherry	12.10	0.15	22.552	0.11	3.00	0.19
33.	Min. of Defence	90.75	1.09	64.56	0.32	—	—
34.	Min. of Railways	166.00	1.99	320.00	1.60	8.00	0.50
	Grand Total	16704.293	200.46	24992.095	124.94	2773.806	172.53

## STATEMENT

Statement showing MCH drugs issued to the States/UTs during the year 1990-91 (from February, 1990 to January, 1991)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Vit. 'A' solution		Cotrimoxazole			Total Rs. in lakh
		In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh	In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh	Rs. in lakh	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Gujarat	18.1585	8.70	16.80	1.515	34.284	
2.	Rajasthan	61.8915	29.66	16.80	1.514	71.974	
3.	Medhya Pradesh	74.623	25.47	16.80	1.514	84.504	
4.	Maharashtra	25.00	11.95	16.80	1.514	63.574	
5.	D & N Haveli	00.104	0.05	—	—	00.15	
6.	Goa	0.626	0.25	—	—	0.98	
7.	Daman & Diu	0.042	0.02	—	—	0.05	
8.	Assa,	15.725	7.54	16.80	1.514	25.534	
9.	Bihar	18.00	8.62	—	—	36.42	
10.	Meghalaya	1.825	0.68	—	—	1.95	
11.	Manipur	1.075	0.51	—	—	1.74	
12.	Nagaland	0.60	0.29	—	—	1.01	

Sl. No.	Name of States	Vit. 'A' solution		Cortimoxazole			Total Rs. in lakh
		In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh	In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh	Rs. in lakh	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
13.	Orissa	27.50	13.18	16.80	1.514	36.434	
14.	Sikkim	0.30	0.14	—	—	0.47	
15.	Tripura	1.50	0.71	—	—	1.43	
16.	West Bengal	32.925	15.78	16.80	1.514	49.134	
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.25	0.12	—	—	0.49	
18.	Mizoram	0.525	0.25	—	—	0.83	
19.	Haryana	10.95	5.25	16.80	1.514	19.494	
20.	Himachal Pradesh	1.65	20.79	16.80	1.514	6.494	
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.675	1.28	—	—	5.91	
22.	Punjab	11.25	5.39	16.80	1.514	18.904	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	43.275	20.74	16.80	1.514	79.654	
24.	Chandigarh	0.20	0.10	—	—	0.64	
25.	Delhi	2.00	0.96	—	—	1.60	
26.	Karnataka	62.4446	29.90	16.80	1.514	63.954	

Sl. No.	Name of States	Vit. A solution		Cotrimoxazole			Total Rs. in lakh
		In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh	In lakh doses	Rs. in lakh	Rs. in lakh	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
27.	Andhra Pradesh	21.375	10.24	16.80	1.514	58.304	
28.	Tamil Nadu	21.375	10.24	16.80	1.514	58.304	
29.	A & N Islands	0.174	0.08	—	—	0.23	
30.	Lakshadweep	0.036	0.02	—	—	0.08	
31.	Kerala	30.00	14.38	16.80	1.514	31.934	
32.	Pondicherry	0.368	0.18	—	—	0.60	
33.	Min. of Defence	1.30	0.62	—	—	2.03	
34.	Min. of Rail ways	6.80	2.97	—	—	7.86	
Grand Total		509.4675	244.12	252.80	22.71	764.00	

**STATEMENT - II***Details of the Expenditure Reports for the year 1989-90 for O R T Programme*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Amount released</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>% of expdr. to amount released</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.34	38.34	30.36	79.19
2.	Assam	15.34	7.67	10.24	133.51
3.	Bihar	50.60	25.30	Nil	Nil
4.	Gujarat	24.77	24.76	11.33	45.76
5.	Haryana	10.65	5.33	6.38	119.70
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.36	4.36	1.30	29.82
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.70	2.85	4.20	117.39
8.	Karnataka	27.13	13.56	6.19	45.65
9.	Kerala	18.68	9.93	16.48	176.64
10.	Madhya Pradesh	38.68	19.34	2.76	14.27
11.	Maharashtra	44.64	54.40	34.75	63.98
12.	Manipur	2.44	1.22	0.44	36.07
13.	Meghalaya	2.34	1.17	1.98	169.23

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Expenditure			% of expdr. to amount released
			Amount released	5	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
14.	Negaland	1.70	0.85	0.94	110.80	
15.	Orissa	19.33	9.66	15.46	100.05	
16.	Punjab	12.61	12.60	4.16	32.00	
17.	Rajasthan	28.58	26.58	13.91	52.33	
18.	Sikkim	1.21	0.60	1.18	183.23	
19.	Tamil Nadu	33.77	33.76	28.73	85.10	
20.	Tripura	2.43	2.42	1.07	44.21	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	79.39	39.68	77.37	194.98	
22.	West Bengal	38.80	38.80	10.98	98.04	
23.	A & N Island	1.12	*	1.12		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.60	1.49	93.12		
25.	Chandigarh	1.37	*	1.31		
26.	D & N havelli	1.04	*	0.84		
27.	Delhi	6.18	*	0.96		

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Amount released	Expenditure	% of expdr. to amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Goa	1.66	0.83	0.22	26.51
29.	Lakshadweep	0.99	*	0.84	
30.	Mizoram	1.39	0.70	0.08	4.29
31.	Pondicherry	1.44	*	0.24	
32.	Daman & Diu	0.94	*	0.13	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>517.18</b>	<b>375.71</b>	<b>285.77</b>	<b>76.06</b>

\* UTs are provided grants as re-imbusement of the amount spent by them of ORT Programme.

*Details of Allocation of amount to States/UTs and Expenditure Reports (1990-91) for ORT Programme*

Sl.No.	States	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
		Allocation & releases	Expenditure reported (1990-91)	% of Expenditure reported
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.63	35.93 (upto 28.3.91)	62.35
2.	Assam	22.76	14.74 (upto March, 91)	64.76
3.	Bihar	76.64	—	Nil
4.	Gujarat	37.18	14.00 (upto March, 91)	37.68
5.	Haryana	15.63	9.10 (upto March, 91)	58.72
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.77	1.89 (upto March, 91)	32.78
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.85	—	Nil
8.	Karnataka	40.92	19.78 (upto March, 91)	48.36
9.	Kerala	27.80	19.21 (upto March, 91)	69.19
10.	Madhya Pradesh	57.20	—	Nil
11.	Maharashtra	67.58	62.28 (upto March, 91)	24.16
12.	Manipur	2.79	1.77 (upto March, 91)	63.44
13.	Meghalaya	2.70	1.77 (upto March, 91)	65.86

Sl.No.	States	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		% of expdr. reported
		Allocation & releases	Expenditure reported (1990-91)	
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Nagaland	2.09	—	Nil
15.	Orissa	28.66	—	Nil
16.	Punjab	18.60	—	Nil
17.	Rajasthan	39.90	20.93 (upto March, 91)	4.46
18.	Sikkim	1.34	1.53 (upto March, 91)	14.38
19.	Tamil Nadu	51.04	29.95 (upto March, 91)	58.88
20.	Tripura	3.20	0.94 (upto March, 91)	29.69
21.	Uttar Pradesh	120.64	119.09 (upto March, 91)	98.71
22.	West Bengal	58.79	—	Nil
23.	A & N Island	0.65	0.94 (upto March, 91)	196.83
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.97	1.01 (upto March, 91)	51.97
25.	Chandigarh	0.79	0.59 (upto March, 91)	74.68
26.	D & N Haveli	0.65	—	Nil
27.	Delhi	3.09	4.88 (upto March, 91)	157.93

Sl.No.	States	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>				
		Allocation & releases	Expenditure reported (1990-91)		% of expdr. reported	
1	2	3	4	5		
28.	Goa	2.04	0.55 (upto March, 91)	26.96		
29.	Lakshadweep	0.63	—	Nil		
30.	Mizoram	1.60	2.35 (upto March, 91)	146.88		
31.	Pondicherry	0.92	0.22 (upto March, 91)	23.91		
32.	Daman & Diu	0.63	0.04 (upto March, 91)	6.35		
	India	759.68	363.50	47.86		

**STATEMENT – III***[English]***Universal Immunization Programme****Rural Oriented Education Policy***(Consolidated Figures)*

1906. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

*(Rupees in lakhs)*

1989–90	5196.68
1990–91	5813.80

(a) whether any Rural-oriented education policy has been formulated by the Union Government;

*[Translation]*

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

**Cleaning of Rivers**

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

1905. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a). The National Policy on Education 1986 (NPE) and the programmes taken up in pursuance of NPE lay strong emphasis on equalisation of educational opportunities; and on universalisation of elementary education and adult literacy.

(a). the names of the rivers undertaken for cleaning by the Government during 1991–92; and

(b) the details of the work done in this direction so far?

(b) Emphasis of programmes such as Operation Black Board, Non-Formal Education, Rural Functional Literacy Programmes and special Literacy Campaigns are predominantly rural.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a). Ongoing pollution abatement works on river Ganga only are being continued during 1991–92 under the Ganga Action Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Air Service from Deesa, Gujarat**

(b) 173 schemes out of a total of 261 schemes have been completed so far under this plan. The completed schemes include 53 schemes of Interception & Diversion, 7 of Sewage Treatment, 39 of Low Cost Sanitation, 19 of Electric Crematorium, 30 of River Front and Ghat Development and 25 schemes of miscellaneous category. These schemes account for diversion of 405 million litres per day (mld) of waste water against a target of 873 mld.

1907. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an airport in Deesa town of Banaskantha district of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the time by which the Government propose to start regular air service from there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):**(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It is not possible to air link Deesa at the present juncture due to commercial and operational reasons.

[English]

#### **Distribution of Mark Sheets**

1908. **PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state that steps taken/being taken by the Government to distribute the mark sheets of Acharya (MA-first year) Vedantha examination of Guruvayoor Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Kerala?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** All the mark sheets including Acharya (MA-first year) Vedantha examination, 1991 have since been sent on 30.9.1991 to Guruvayoor Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Kerala for distribution.

[Translation]

#### **Running of Schools in Tents in Delhi**

1909. **SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:**  
**SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:**

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

(a) whether many Kendriya Vidyalayas, schools of the Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation are being run in tents in East Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the time by which buildings are likely to be constructed for these schools?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) to (c). According to the information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation, the position in respect of schools running in tents in East Delhi is as follows:

#### **KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN:**

There is only one Kendriya Vidyalaya at New Friends Centre at present running entirely in tents. The construction of a permanent school building could not be taken up because final allotment of permanent site is awaited from the Delhi Development Authority.

#### **DELHI ADMINISTRATION:**

21 schools wholly and 13 partially are run in tents. Sanction for construction of semi-pucca construction for 24 schools has been issued and four pucca buildings are under construction.

#### **DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:**

14 schools are presently functioning in tents. Construction of new school buildings is at different stages at different sites. The schools have to run in tents for the time being in the following circumstances:

- i) where the schools have been newly opened and the land has not been formally handed over to Municipal Corporation Delhi;

- ii) where the ownership of the site is disputed;
- iii) where old buildings have been declared dangerous and new constructions are in progress/being planned;
- iv) where the enrolment has increased and existing building is insufficient to accomodate the additional children.

#### Frequency of Ganganagar Express

1910. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ganganagar Express is the only train between Ganganagar and Jaipur in a day;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to increase the frequency of the present train or to introduce any new train between the two places;

(c) whether it is also proposed to replace the steam engine of Ganganagar Express into diesel engine; and

(d) if so, when the proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At present, there is no proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Overbridge at Pandavapur (Karnataka)

1911. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an overbridge in place of the existing railway gate near Pandavapur Sugar Factory in Mandya District, Karnataka;

(b) whether any survey has been undertaken for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise, since no firm proposal in this regard has so far been sponsored by the State Government, duly consenting to share the cost, as per rules.

#### Day Time Train between Mangalore and Bangalore

1912. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received to introduce a day time train between Mangalore and Bangalore and vice-versa;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the time by which the train is proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Examined but not found feasible.

### **Functions of Indira Gandhi National Open University**

1913. SHRI BHOY KRISHNA HAN-  
DIQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in the context of acting as the controlling body at the national level in respect of distance education;

(b) whether distance education in various universities is still being controlled by the UGC;

(c) whether the Government propose to assign the responsibility of distance education to Indira Gandhi National Open University;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN  
SINGH): (a) to (e). The Indira Gandhi Na-  
tional Open University, which was estab-  
lished by an Act of Parliament in 1985, has  
been assigned the responsibility for coordi-  
nation and promotion of the open university  
and distance education systems in the educa-  
tional pattern of the country and for the  
coordination and determination of standards  
in such systems. For the purpose of perform-  
ing these functions the University has also  
been conferred with powers to allocate and  
disburse grants to other Higher Education  
institutions. To enable it to discharge these  
responsibilities IGNOU has recently decided  
to establish a Distance Education Council  
(DEC) as statutory authority of the Univer-

sity.

The University Grants Commission, has  
the responsibility for coordination and deter-  
mination of standards in Universities. The  
Commission has the authority to declare  
Open Universities fit for Central assistance  
and to provide financial assistance to such  
Universities and Institutes of Correspondence  
Studies in other Universities.

It is expected that with the establish-  
ment of the Distance Education Council,  
IGNOU would gradually assume greater  
responsibility for the development of the  
Open University and Distance Education  
systems in the Country.

### **Setting up of Mental Hospital in the Country**

1914. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the  
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-  
FARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of mental  
hospitals in the country, State-wise;

(b) the intake capacity of each one of  
them and the actual number of patients  
admitted therein;

(c) the average expenditure incurred on  
each patient;

(d) whether the Government propose to  
build more mental hospitals; and

(e) if so, the number and places thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI  
SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The number  
and names of mental hospitals in the country  
alongwith beds available in these are given  
in the statement enclosed.

(c) The expenditure varies from institution to institution depending upon infrastructure and facilities available. It does not, therefore, seem possible to give any national average of expenditure.

(d) and (e). Setting up of hospitals is basically a State subject. So far as Central Government is concerned, at present, there is no proposal to build any more mental hospital.

## STATEMENT

*List of Mental/Psychiatric Hospital in India (as on 01.01.1987)*

Sl.No	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1.	Govt. Hospital for Mental Care, Hyderabad.	U	Govt.	600	—	—
2.	Govt. Hospital for Mental Care, Visakhapatnam.	U	Govt.	300	960	2
<b>Assam</b>						
3.	Tejpur Mental Hospital, Tezpur.	U	Govt.	1000	1000	1
<b>Bihar</b>						
4.	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi.	U	Govt.	643	—	—
5.	Ranchi Mansik Arogyashala, Ranchi.	U	Govt.	1580	—	—
6.	Davis Institute of Neuro-psychiatry, Ranchi.	U	Pvt.	300	2483	3

Sl.No	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Goa</b>					
7.	Institute of Psychiatry & Human Behaviour, Panaji.	U	Govt.	272	272	1
	<b>Gujarat</b>					
8.	Mental Hospital, Delhi Darwaja, Ahmedabad.	U	Govt.	317	—	—
9.	Mental Hospital, Jamnagar	U	Govt.	50	—	—
10.	Govt. Hospital, Bhuj	U	Govt.	16	—	—
11.	Dr. Acharya's Hospital, Mansa	U	Pvt.	20	—	—
12.	Mental Hospital, Vadodara	U	Govt.	155	—	—
13.	Kasturba Sevashram Hospital, Marolli.	R	Vol	100	658	6
	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>					
14.	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital kathi Darwaza, Srinagar.	U	Govt.	100	100	1

Sl.No	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(b)Mental Hospital East Jammu	—	Govt.	—	—	—
	<b>Karnataka</b>					
15.	Nimhans, Bangalore	U	Aut.	895	—	—
16.	Mental Hospital, Dharwad	U	Govt.	376	1260	2
	<b>Kerala</b>					
17.	St. Raatha Hospital, Thanki	R	Vol.	50	—	—
18.	Nair's Hospital, Cochin	R	Pvt.	25	—	—
19.	Central Hospital, Kadavanthara	U	Pvt.	12	—	—
20.	Anand Nursing Home, Perumbavoor	U	Pvt.	20	—	—
21.	Little Flower Hospital Kozha Kuravilangad.	R	Pvt.	10	—	—
22.	City Hospital, Kottayam	U	Pvt.	16	—	—
23.	Vijaya Hospital, Calicut	U	Pvt.	8	—	—

Sl.No	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Viveka Hospital, Calicut	U	Pvt	28	—	—
25.	Sumena Nursing Home Nedakkavu	U	Pvt.	14	—	—
26.	Govt. Mental Hospital, Calicut	U	Pvt.	474	—	—
27.	Dr. C.R. Parmeswaran Memorial Hospital, Manalmontha.	R	Pvt.	N.A.	—	—
28.	N.S.S. Mission Hospital Vailiyakulangara.	R	Vol.	40	—	—
29.	Jaya Bharatham Nursing Home Punalur.	U	Pvt.	75	—	—
30.	St. Mary's Hospital, Kottappu Ram	U	Pvt.	16	—	—
31.	Prasanthi Hospital, Poonkunnam	U	Pvt.	30	—	—
32.	Marthoma Hospital, Azhicode	R	Vol.	30	—	—
33.	Mental Hospital, Trichur	U	Govt.	331	—	—
34.	C.P. Gopala Panicker Memorial Hospital, Muttada	R	Pvt.	10	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sl.No	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
35.	Peace Mount Hospital Paroorkada.		Pvt.	10	—	—
36.	Mental Hospital, Trimbak Madhya Pradesh		Govt	507	1706	20
37.	Mental Hospital, Gwalior	U	Govt	182	—	—
38.	Mental Hospital, Indore Maharashtra	U	Govt.	125	307	2
39.	Kshirsagar Hospital Ahmednagar.	U	Pvt.	12	—	—
40.	Mental Hospital, Nagpur	U	Govt.	910	—	—
41.	Mental Hospital, Nagpur	U	Govt	2600	—	—
42.	Govt. Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri	U	Govt.	365	—	—
43.	Dr. K.K. Ghatge Hospital, Miraj	U	Pvt.	18	—	—

Sl.No	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44.	Govt. Mental Hospital, Thane	U	Govt.	1850	5755	6
45.	Kirpamaiye Institute of Mental Health, Miral, Nagaland	U	Pvt.	150	—	—
46.	Mental Hospital, Kohima Orissa	U	Govt.	25	25	1
47.	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack.	U	Govt	60	60	1
48.	Mental Hospital, Amritsar Rajasthan	U	Govt.	811	811	1
49.	Psychiatric Hospital, Jaipur	U	Govt.	280		
50.	Mental Hospital, Jodhpur	U	Govt.	85	365	2

Sl.No	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>					
51.	Institute of Mental Health, Kilpauk, Madras.	U	Govt.	1800	1800	1
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
52.	Mental Hospital, Agra.	U	Govt.	818	—	—
53.	Mental Hospital, Bareilly	U	Govt.	401	—	—
54.	Mental Hospital, Varanasi	U	Govt.	331	1557	3
	<b>West Bengal</b>					
55.	Lumbini Park Hospital, Calcutta.	U	Govt.	200	—	—
56.	Hospital for Mental Diseases, 18 Gobra Road, Calcutta.	U	Govt.	250	—	—
57.	Mental Hospital, Mankundu	U	Pvt.	180	—	—
58.	Mental Hospital, Berhampur	U	Govt.	350	—	—

Sl.No	Hospital Name	Rural/Urban	Controlling authority	No. of Beds.	Total No. of Beds in the State	Total No. of Hospitals in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59.	Lalgola Special Jail Mental Hospital, Murshidabad.	U	Jail	300	—	—
60.	Sarkarpole Mental Hospital, Mahheshatala.	U	Pvt.	165	—	—
61.	Bangiya Unmad Ashram, 24-Paragnas. Delhi	U	Pvt.	110	1555	7
62.	Hospital for Mental Diseases, Shadhara, Delhi.	U	Govt.	578	1	—
All India: Total No. of Hospitals		—	—	61		
All India: Total No. of Beds		—	—	21189		

Abbreviations: R = Rural, U = Urban, Govt. = Government, Pvt. = Private, Vol. = Voluntary organisation, Aut. = Autonomous.

Source: Modified from Directory of Hospitals in India (1988) Central Bureau of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi.

**Expansion of Thiruvananthapuram Airport**

**1915. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the expansion of Thiruvananthapuram airport after taken over by the International Airports Authority of India; and

(b) when the expansion work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The International Airports Authority of India took over the functioning of the Thiruvananthapuram International Airport with effect from 1.4.1991. The Authority has taken up major development works to bring the airport to the international standards, and to meet immediate requirements. The development works, such as interim modifications to existing domestic terminal building, expansion of aircraft parking apron, provision of simple approach lighting for main runway, improvement to runway lighting system, provision of airconditioning in the Domestic Arrival Hall, construction of shoulders for main runway, strengthening of main and abandoned runways are in progress. These works are likely to be completed by middle of next year.

[*Translation*]

**Restoration of Indian Airline Service on Bhopal-Rewa-Delhi Route**

**1916. SHRI BEEM SINGH PATEL:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flights of the Indian Airlines on Bhopal-Rewa-Delhi route has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be restored and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines never operated a Bhopal-Rewa-Delhi service. The airfield at Rewa is not suitable for operation of any of the aircraft available with Indian Airlines.

[*English*]

**Functioning of Central Ayurveda and Sidh Research Council**

**1917. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report regarding the activities of Central Ayurveda and Side Research Council has been sent to the Central Vigilance Commission; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). No report on the activities of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has been sent to the Central Vigilance Commission. However, a disciplinary case against the Director of the Council was referred to them for advice.

[*Translation*]

**Temporary Arrangement for Tickets at Mathura Junction**

**1918. SHRI YOGANAND SARASWATI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to make any temporary arrangement for booking of tickets at Mathura Junction during Gowardhan Parikarma (Purnima), three days before Purnima and 2 days after it to reduce the rust of passengers at booking counters;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). An additional booking window is opened at Mathura Junction for three days during Gowardhan Parikarma every month to clear the rush of pilgrims.

(c) Does not arise.

### Afforestation in Bihar

1919. SHRI MAHENDRA BAITHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for afforestation in Bihar during the current year;

(b) the targets achieved during first six months; and

(c) the targets fixed by the Union Government for afforestation in the State Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The target fixed for afforestation/tree planting activities in respect of Bihar for the year 1991-92 under the 20-Point Programme and the achievement upto 30.9.1991 are given below:-

	<i>Seeding distribution (in lakhs) (for planting on private lands)</i>	<i>Area (in bectares) (public lands including forest lands)</i>
Target	700.00	50,000.00
Achievement (upto 30.9.1991)	533.00	38,562.00

[English]

### AIDS Education Programme

1920. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay-Ferozpur Janta Express train was flagged off as AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) Education Express with 80 members medical team in order to create awareness about the dreaded disease;

(b) whether there is any proposal to

launch such mass awareness programmes both in the urban and rural areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India or the Government of Maharashtra did not flag off any train by naming it as AIDS Education Express. However, the Bombay-Ferozpur Janta Express which left Bombay on 16th September, 1991 to New Delhi, was having 80 students who are study-

ing in the second year MBBS at Grant Medical College, Bombay as passengers. They were scheduled to attend the All India Inter Country Medical Youth Festival "PULSE - 91" at the AIIMS. These students were given orientation training and education programme which was conducted by the Indian Health Organisation, a non-government organisation.

(b) The Government has no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Encroachments of Land of Golconda Fort**

1921. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that land of the Golconda Fort in Andhra Pradesh is being encroached; and

(b) if so, steps taken to remove the encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cases pertaining to the eviction of encroachments from the protected area have been taken up with the State authorities.

#### **Private Sector to Run Third Airlines**

1922. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vayudoot has succeeded on expected assessment during the last two years;

(b) if not, the factors responsible for such result:

(c) whether the Government are considering to allow private sector to run the third Airlines in the next one or two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Due to commercial and operational reasons, Vayudoot had to curtail its operational activities during the last two years. The accumulated losses of the Company upto 31st March, 1991 are estimated to be of the order of Rs. 128 crores. The major reasons for the losses are: Shorthaul nature of the operations, obsolete and uneconomic fleet, unremunerative fare structure

(c) and (d). Air Taxi Services are run by private operators and they can operate to all the airports open to schedule operations in the country.

#### **Environmental Imbalances in Kolhapur, Maharashtra**

1923. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the thick forests of Kolhapur District in Maharashtra have been badly damaged due to mining; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the district from environmental imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Only one mining proposal regarding the renewal of quarry lease has been agreed to under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in

13.1.89 in Kolhapur District, Maharashtra. While clearing this proposal, conditions have been stipulated with regard to afforestation after quarry operations. The project authorities have to obtain approval from the competent authority of the State Government for the mining activity. Implementation of the stipulations made while diverting the forest land is monitored by the Ministry.

#### **Conversion of Katpadi-Tirupati Line**

1924. SHRIDATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert Katpadi-Tirupati line into broad-gauge;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

#### **Creches for Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers**

1925. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Kendriya Vidyalayas Teachers Association have demanded that creches must be provided for them in every Kendriya Vidyalaya; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The All India Kendriya Vidyalayas Teachers Association in their letter dated 31.10.91 has demanded that suitable provision of creches should be made in Kendriya Vidyalayas. However, no decision has been taken as yet in the matter.

[*Translation*]

#### **Medical Facilities in Trans-Yamuna, Delhi**

1926. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of medical and C.G.H.S facilities in trans-Yamuna area of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to increase the number of C.G.H.S. dispensaries and also set up a hospital there during 1991-92; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, there is a proposal for setting up of another dispensary at Nand Nagari which is held up for want of suitable accommodation. There is also a proposal to establish two more dispensaries i.e. one at Dilshad Garden and another at Noida which is under consideration. There is no proposal to set up any CGHS hospital during the year 1991-92.

[*English*]

#### **Scheme for Chilka Water Lake**

1927. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canadian International Development Authority had given its approval for the implementation of a scheme for environmental improvement of Chilka Water Lake in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the body for the development of the lake is likely to be set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Canadian International Development Authority has agreed to prepare an Integrated Resource Management Plan for Chilka Lake to help conserve the ecosystem.

(c) Chilka Development Authority has been set up in November, 1991.

#### **Pollution Free Environment in West Rajasthan**

1928. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a scheme to make the Environment free from pollution caused by industries in West Rajasthan for the year 1991-92; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Rajasthan Pollution Control Board has formulated a scheme to control environmental pollution caused by clusters of small scale industries in Pali, Jodhpur & Balotra. The scheme involves mainly in plant modifications to reduce pollution at source and the

setting up of common effluent treatment plants for these clusters at Pali. The Rajasthan Government has entrusted the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation to prepare the feasibility report with the help of the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur. The Rajasthan Pollution Control Board has also proposed that a similar scheme may be made for industries in Balotra.

#### **Report of World Health Organisation on AIDS**

1929. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received recently a report from the World Health Organisation regarding the cases of Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of main recommendations made in the report for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes.

(b) World Health Organisation has estimated that out of 1/2 million HIV infection in South-East Asia, a vast majority is in India and Thailand.

A Strategic Project proposal for AIDS Prevention and Control Programme has been developed by the Government with the following components:

1. Building Surveillance and Clinical Management capacity.

2. Promoting public awareness and community education.
3. Improving Blood safety and promoting rational use of blood.
4. Improving facilities for diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.
5. Strengthening Programme Management capacity.

World Health Organisation is also collaborating with the World Bank and number of bilateral donors for procurement of funds for support to the programme activities.

[*Translation*]

#### **Pollution in Industrial Cities**

1931. SHRI GOVINDRAO  
NIKAM:  
SHIR BARE LAL JATAV:

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

(a) whether pollution has been increasing in the industrial cities;

(b) whether the Government propose to make a policy to check the pollution;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the government against the industrial units responsible for pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According

to the air quality survey, air pollution levels in Industrial cities are by and large within the prescribed limits and continue to remain so. While the levels of sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen are well within the limits, particulate matter in these cities is on the higher side. This is mainly due to the presence of dust and high density of vehicular traffic. Water pollution in these cities is increasing because of urbanisation.

(b) and (c). Protection of the Environment has always been a major concern and has been built into all programmes, projects and policies taken up so far. This has to be a continuing process. As part of this process, we have to seek integration of environment and economic aspects in development planning; stress on the preventive aspects in pollution abatement; promotion of technological inputs for reducing industrial pollutants and reliance upon public cooperation in securing a clean environment.

(d) The action taken by the government against the industrial units responsible for causing pollution include the following:-

(1) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.

(2) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the state pollution control boards.

(3) Industries have been directed to instal necessary pollution control equipment on a time-bound basis and legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

(4) 17 categories of heavily

polluting industries have been identified and these Industries have been asked by the State Governments to comply with the effluents/emission standards by 31.12.1991.

- (5) Schemes for construction/ augmentation of sewage/ drainage system and treatment of sewage have been taken up.
- (6) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to clusters of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants.
- (7) Financial incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.

[English]

#### **Air Service to South Africa**

1932. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to establish direct airlinks with South Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the service will be started;

(d) whether the South Africa will also be allowed to operate any service to India and vice-versa; and

(e) if so, the number of such flights, the airports from which these are likely to operate and their destination in India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No such proposal is under Government's consideration at present.

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

[Translation]

#### **Diabetes Patients in Country**

1933. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:  
SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Desh Mai 20 Lakh Madhumeh se Perit" appearing in the Nav Bharat Times dated November 14, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to eradicate/control diabetes disease; and

(d) the number of diabetic patients registered with the various Government hospitals of Delhi during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

An epidemiological study on the prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus was conducted in 1972-75 under the auspices of ICMR in six different geographical regions of India covering urban and rural terrains. The results were as follows:-

<i>Area &amp; State</i>	<i>Prevalence</i> <i>(Per thousand population)</i>
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	2.86
Calcutta (West Bengal)	1.63
Cuttak (Orissa)	1.40
Delhi	1.23
Poona (Maharashtra)	1.48
Trivandrum	1.81

The prevalence in India was calculated as 1.73 on the basis of data.

Under the Diabetes Control Programme an operational district model is functioning in districts of Salem and South Arcot in Tamil Nadu and districts of Jammu and Kashmir. It is proposed to extend this programme both in its content and coverage during the 8th Five Year Plan.

Educational material relating to diabetes in several languages has been prepared and made available to the Primary Health

Centres, Community Health Centres in the districts included in the programme.

Special pamphlets on the care and control of diabetes vulnerable groups, such as pregnant mothers, have also been prepared as a part of community education. Diabetes related Health Education is also being imparted through media & by organising special drive and exhibitions.

(d) The number of diabetic patients, treated in the selected major Government hospitals of Delhi during the last three years are as follows:-

<i>No.</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
1.	Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	387	213	303
2.	A.I.I.M.S.	381	329	313
3.	L.N.J.P. Hospital	518	488	564
4.	G.B. Pant	233	17	13
5.	Safdarjang Hospital	463	195	246

*[English]*

### **Air Cargo Complex at Calicut Airport**

1934. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to set up an Air Cargo Complex at the Calicut Airport in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The Government has no plan to construct an integrated air cargo complex in the Calicut airport at present. The National Airports Authority has offered to construct and manage the complex if the concerned State Government agencies could meet the construction costs thereon.

*[Translation]*

### **Expansion of Sonapat Station Platform**

1935. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of platform and to increase the length of the existing shed at Sonapat railway station; and

(b) if so, time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Fire Accident at Sonapat Station**

1936. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss occurred due to arson in 1990 at the Sonapat Railway Station and the amount spent to make it operational; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to protect the Railway stations from such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Loss on account of arson at Sonapat Railway Station in 1990 is estimated to be about Rs. 19 lakhs. The amount spent to make it operational is about Rs. 12.5 lakhs.

(b) Depending upon the threat perception, the security arrangements for protecting Railway property are made in coordination with State Police authorities.

*[English]*

### **Bed Capacity of Government Hospitals in Delhi**

1937. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bed capacity in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Safdarjung, and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals and the number of patients actually admitted, ward wise during the last three months;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the bed capacity of AIIMS, and Safdarjung Hospital;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to construct a Nursing Home in Safdarjung Hospital on the pattern of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital;

(e) whether the general upkeep of the Government hospitals is not to the mark; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The information is given in the statement attached.

(b) to (d). In AIIMS, there is a proposal to increase bed strength by construction of an additional Private Ward Block, strengthening IRCH, setting up a Maternal & Child Health Centre and commissioning a few more bed in Cardio Thoracic Centre. There is, however, no proposal to increase the bed strength in Safdarjung Hospital at present.

(e) and (f). The growing load of patients is putting a strain on the hospital infrastructure. However, every effort is being made to improve the general upkeep and maintenance of hospitals providing additional accommodation and staff.

#### STATEMENT

*All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi*

*Total Bed Capacity - 1576*

*Admissions June, 1991 to August, 1991*

<i>Department</i>	<i>June '91</i>	<i>July '91</i>	<i>August '91</i>
Medicine Unit-I	98	88	57
Medicine Unit-II	78	77	77
Medicine Unit-III	68	65	59
Surgery Unit-I	86	118	88
Surgery Unit-II	83	85	81
Surgery Unit-III	115	138	72
Surgery Unit-IV	75	94	71
Orthopaedics-I	136	147	125
Orthopaedics-II	148	145	103
Obst. & Gynae-I	239	311	195
Obst. & Gynae-II	215	222	149
Obst. & Gynae-III	194	195	138

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<i>Department</i>	<i>June '91</i>	<i>July '91</i>	<i>August '91</i>
<b>Nephrology</b>	139	149	188
<b>Endocrine</b>	46	50	38
<b>Gastro-enterology</b>	98	116	85
<b>Haematology</b>	124	130	128
<b>Neurology</b>	154	200	127
<b>Cardiology</b>	299	345	289
<b>C.T.V.S.</b>	179	217	123
<b>Psychiatry</b>	38	46	39
<b>Neuro-Surgery</b>	236	247	209
<b>Urology</b>	145	217	171
<b>Otolaryngology</b>	249	319	-
<b>Dermatology</b>	90	109	88
<b>New Born</b>	115	166	
<b>Paediatrics</b>	291	296	
<b>Paed. Surgery</b>	149	162	135
<b>Radio-Therapy</b>	19	23	
<b>Dental Surgery</b>	14	16	
<b>Nuc. Medicine</b>	1	10	
<b>Gast.-Int. Li.</b>	39	37	
<b>Rehabilitation &amp; Art. Limbs</b>	5	8	
<b>I.R.C.H.</b>	2	2	
<b>Anaesthesiology</b>	-	-	

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**Safdarjag Hospital, New Delhi***Total Bed Capacity - 1531**Wardwise Admission During the Month of August, September, & October, 1991*

<b>Wards</b>	<b>Months</b>		
	<b>*August*</b>	<b>*September*</b>	<b>*October*</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>701</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>418</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>544</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>438</b>
<b>10. G</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>

<i>Wards</i>	<i>Months</i>		
	<i>*August*</i>	<i>*September*</i>	<i>*October*</i>
17.	161	162	189
18.	255	343	195
19.	210	162	189
20.	358	424	315
21.	286	466	282
22.	94	78	77
23.	55	43	55
23. A	26	33	32
24.	38	39	46
25.	24	18	30
26.	30	43	42
27.	55	55	67
28.	59	49	45
29.	61	57	57

*Spinal Inj.*

## NEWBORN INFANTS

3.	123	104	94 (Bed Strength)
4.	96	114	83 (Bed Capacity)
5.	93	85	85
5. N	148	129	102 Adult & Child
8.	287	312	299 1,357
9.	344	379	341

<b>Wards</b>	<b>Months</b>		
	<b>*August*</b>	<b>*September*</b>	<b>*October*</b>
9. N	83	108	102 New Born
10.	400	443	100 IndNRA
<b>TOTAL</b>			174

**Bed Capacity of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital - 929**

<b>Unit</b>	<b>No. of patient admitted (from 1.8.91 to 31.10.91)</b>
Dr. C.P. Singh	Medical 395
Dr. S. Chugh	Medical 404
Dr. N.P.S. Verma	Medical 458
Dr. M.P. Dubey	Medical 448
Dr. S.K. Minocha	Medical 473
Dr. R.C. Bhasin	Medical 420
Dr. D. Natarajan	Cardiology 243
Dr. S.C. Jha	Surgical 417
Dr. S.M. Gulati	Surgical 433
Dr. A.N. Sinha	Surgical 425
Dr. D. Sengupta	Surgical 445
Dr. O.P. Pathania	Surgical 374
Dr. (Miss) S. Pal	Surgical 394
Dr. S.P. Bajaj	Burn & Plastic Surgery 184
Dr. S.P. Aggarwal	Neuro-Surgery 482
Dr. (Mrs) K.K. Siddhu	Paediatrics 625

<i>Unit</i>		<i>No. of patient admitted (from 1.8.91 to 31.10.91)</i>
Dr. U. Sattaya	Paediatrics	520
Dr. A. Kohli	Paediatrics	457
Dr. V.L. Koachhar	Orthopaedic	274
Dr. L.K. Sood	Orthopaedic	325
Dr. Y.P. Gulati	Orthopaedic	261
Dr. (Mrs) Sneha Lata	Gynaecology	351
Dr. (Mrs) S. Bhaudari	Gynaecology	421
Dr. (Mrs) K. Madan	Gynaecology	420
Dr. O.N. Krishna	Eye	125
Dr. Sat Parkash	E.N.T.	324
Dr. A.K. Sharma	Skin	68
Dr. G.L. Sabharwal	Dental	16
Dr. (Mrs) Neena Vohra	Psychiatry	132
C.M.O. (Brought Dead)		661
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10843</b>

**Peripheral Hospitals and Polyclinics in  
Delhi**

1938. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres, polyclinics, sub-clinics, registered private nursing homes in Delhi and the details of the agencies which run these institutions;

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring these institutions under the control of one agency;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the strength of beds in AIIMS and if so, their number;

(e) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the medical services of Govern-

ment hospitals on similar lines as are available in AIIMS and if so, the details in this regard;

(f) whether there is any proposal to construct peripheral hospitals and poly-clinics in Delhi; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) A Statement-I in enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to provide about 100 additional beds in a Private Ward Block.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set up 7 hospitals under Delhi Administration and one Poly-clinic at Swasthya Vihar under C.G.H.S. A Statement indicating the details of the proposed hospitals and the time by which these are likely to be set up is enclosed as Statement-II.

#### STATEMENT-I

<i>Category</i>	<i>Government Local Bodies</i>		<i>Private &amp; Voluntary Organisations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hospitals (All Types)	33*	21	26	80
Dispensaries (All Types)	313	194	146	653
Primary Health Centres	3	5	—	8
Sub-Centres (as on 31.3.91)	18	24	—	42
MCH Centres	17	65	7	89
Nursing Homes	—	—	117	117

## STATEMENT - II

Sl.No.	Name of the Hospital	Location	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	100 bedded Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital	Khichripur	OPD services are likely to be started by March, 1992 and Indoor services by March, 1993.
2.	100 bedded Babu Jagjivan Ram Memorial Hospital	Jahangirpuri	— do —
3.	100 bedded Guru Gobind Singh Hospital 500 bedded Baba Sahib Dr. B.N. Ambedkar Hospital	Raghubir Nagar Ronini	Possession of land has been obtained for these hospital OPD services likely to be started by March, 1994 and Indoor Services by March, 1995.
5.	100 bedded Hospital	Sirasपुरी	
6.	100 bedded Hospital	Pooth Khurd	
7.	100 bedded Hospital	Maidan Garhi	

[*Translation*]**Orissa Social Forestry Project**

1939. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4293 on August 26, 1991 regarding Orissa Social Forestry Project and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The State Government have not furnished the requisite information in full.

[*English*]**AIIMS not Equipped to Handle AIDS**

1940. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 26, 1991 to Unstarred Question No 4491 regarding AIIMS not equipped to handle AIDS and State:

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The Committee constituted by Govt. has not yet submitted its report.

**Special flights on Puja and Diwali**

1941. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the special flights announced during the Puja and Diwali festival this year;

(b) the number, out of them, actually operated; and

(c) the details of expenditure-income, situation in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The following 14 additional flights were announced and operated by Indian Airlines during Puja festival during 1991:

1. Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi	:	6 flights with B-737 aircraft
2. Calcutta-Aqartala-Calcutta	:	1 with B-737 and the other with A-320 aircraft
3. Calcutta-Kathmandu-Calcutta	:	5 flights with B-737
4. Calcutta-Bagdogra	:	1 flight with B-737 aircraft
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>: 14 flights</b>

(c) The revenue earned and expenditure incurred on operation of these flights were Rs. 29.55 lakhs and Rs. 26.85 lakhs respectively.

**Income from Sale of Indian Airlines tickets**

1942. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of domestic flights run by the Indian Airlines, route-wise;

(b) the number of flights, out of them, introduced during the current year and the route thereof;

(c) the total expenditure involved for the consumption of fuel for running these routes and the incomes accrued from the total sale of tickets during last one year; and

(d) how many of these tickets were for J Class and Y Class and how much amount has been paid by the Parliament or the Union Government or by different Public Sector

Undertakings or by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) On an average Indian Airlines runs 89 pairs of flights per day. Routewise details are given in Statement-I.

(b) The requisite information is available in Statement-II.

(c) During 1990-91, the total expenditure involved for consumption of fuel for running domestic flights was Rs. 370 crores and income accrued from the sale of tickets on domestic flights was Rs. 890 crores.

(d) During 1990-91, 75.15 lacs passengers travelled in Y Class and 3.51 lacs in J Class on Indian Airlines network. Since tickets are purchased either on cash payment or on credit directly or through agents, full information relating to the amount paid by the parliament/Union Government/State Government/Public Sector Undertakings etc. on purchase of tickets is not available. Indian Airlines maintains records only in case of a few parties to whom credit facilities have been extended.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Routewise Details of Services Operated by Indian Airlines*

<i>Flight No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
A-300	
IC-105/106	Bombay-Bangalore
IC-107/108	Bombay-Bangalore
IC-109/110	Bombay-Bangalore
IC-163/164	Bombay-Goa

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<i>Flight No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
IC-167/168	Delhi-Boambay-Trivandrum
IC-169-170	Boambay-Goa
IC-171/172	Bombay/Madras
IC-173/174	Bomabay-Madras
IC-175/176	Bombay-Culcutta
IC-183/184	Bombay-Delhi
IC-187/188	Bombay-Delhi
IC-186/185	Bom: bay-Delhi
IC-229/230	Calcutta-Guwahati
IC-263/264	Calcutta-Delhi
IC-273/274	Calcutta-Bom: bay
IC-401/402	Delhi-Calcutta
IC-403/404	Delhi-Bongalore
IC-405/406	Delhi-Bombay
IC-439/440	DelhiHyderabad
IC-571/572	Madras-Bombay
IC-593/594	Madras-Bombay
IC-539/540	Madras-Delhi

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<i>Flight No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
IC-603/604	Bombay-Ahmedabad
IC-613/614	Bombay-Ahmedabad
IC-617/618	Bombay-Hyderabad
IC-629/630	Bombay-Nagpur
IC-689/690	Bombay-Vadodara
IC-695	Bombay-Varanasi-Lucknow
IC-697/698	Bombay-Calicut
IC-729/730	Calcutta-Guwahati
IC-741/742	Calcutta-Agartala
IC-743/744	Calcutta-Agartala
IC-765/766	Calcutta-Madras
IC-771/772	Calcutta-Bangalore
IC-803/804	Delhi-Bangalore
IC-809/810	Delhi-Patna-Ranchi-Calcutta
IC-807/808	Delhi-Bombay
IC-815/816	Delhi-Lucknow
IC-817	Delhi-Ahmedabad-Vadodara-Delhi
IC-835/836	Delhi-Lucknow
IC-839/840	Delhi-Hyderabad

<i>Flight No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
IC-861/862	Delhi-Ahmedabad
IC-879/880	Delhi-Guwahati-Agartala
IC-889/890	Delhi-Guwahati-Imphal
IC-919/920	Hyderabad-Bombay
IC-913/914	Madras-Bangalore
IC-915/916	Bangalore-Hyderabad
IC-927/928	Hyderabad-Bombay
IC-929/930	Madras-Bangalore-Trivandrum
IC-939/940	Madras-Delhi
IC-951/952	Madras-Bangalore-Ahmedabad
IC-955/956	Coimbatore-Bombay
<i>B-737</i>	
115/116	Bombay-Rajkot
121/122	Bombay-Aurangabad
129/130	Bombay-Raipur-Bhubaneswar-Calcutta
133/134	Bombay-Ahmedabad-Indore
135/136	Bombay-Bhavnagar
147/148	Bombay-Jamnagar-Bhuj
159/160	Bombay-Mangalore

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<i>Flight No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
161/162	Bombay-Cochin
177/178	Bombay-Calicut
179/180	Bombay-Mangalore
191/192	Bombay-Cochin
199	Bombay-Ranchi-Patna
201/202	Calcutta-Dibrugarh
209/210	Calcutta-Guwahati-Silchar
213	Calcutta-Tezpur-Jorhat-Guwahati- Calcutta
215/216	Calcutta-Varanasi-Jaipur
217	Calcutta-Guwahati-Tezpur-Jorhat- Calcutta
221/222	Calcutta-Bagdogra
255/256	Calcutta-Silchar-Imphal
257	Calcutta-Imphal-Dimapur
269/270	Calcutta-Bhubaneswar-Nagpur- Hyderabad
277/278	Calcutta-Hyderabad
285/286	Calcutta-Portblair
287/288	Calcutta-Portblair-Carnicobar

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<i>Flight No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
407/408	Delhi-Agra-Khajuraho-Varanasi
409/410	Delhi-Lucknow-Calcutta
419	Delhi-Kanpur-Gorakhpur-Delhi
421/422	Delhi-Chandigarh-Jammu-Srinagar
423/424	Delhi-Amritsar-Srinagar
429/430	Srinagar-Leh
433/434	Delhi-Gwalior-Bhopal-Indore-Bombay
445/446	Jaipur-Bombay
449/450	Delhi-Pune
465	Delhi-Kanpur-Allahabad-Delhi
469/470	Delhi-Nagpur-Raipur
485/486	Jammu-Leh
477/478	Delhi-Bhubaneswar
479/480	Delhi-Bagdogra-Guwahati-Dimapur
481/482	Chandigarh-Leh
487/488	Delhi-Patna
489/490	Delhi-Bagdogra-Guwahati-Dimapur
491/492	Delhi-Jaipur-Jodhpur-Udaipur- Aurangabad-Bombay

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<i>Flight No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
493/494	Delhi-Jaipur-Jodhpur-Udaipur-Bombay
495/496	Delhi-Jaipur-Jodhpur-Udaipur
497/498	Delhi-Varanasi-Bhubaneswar
483/484	Delhi-Leh
499	Delhi-Agra-Khajuraho-Varanasi
501	Madras-Trichy-Madurai
503/504	Madras-Trichy-madurai-Bangalore
517/518	Madras-Bangalore-Pune
523/524	Madras-Bangalore-Goa-Ahmedabad
529/530	Madras-Tribandrum-Cochin
531/532	Madras-Bangalore-Cochin
537/538	Bangalore-Cochin
541/542	Madras-Vizag-Calcutta
543/544	Madras/Bhubaneswar-Calcutta
545/546	Madras-Hyderabad
547/548	Madras-Hyderabad
549/550	Madras-Portblair
559/560	Madras-Bangalore-Mangalore
561/562	Hyderabad-Vizag
533/534	Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore

**STATEMENT-II**

	<i>Route</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>Frequency per week</i>
1.	Bombay-Raipur-Bhubaneswar-Calcutta	B737	3
2.	Calcutta-Bhubaneswar-Madras	B737	3
3.	Calcutta-Varanasi-Jaipur	B737	3
4.	Calcutta-Chhitagong	B737	1
5.	Jammu-Leh	B737	2
6.	Madras-Bangalore-Goa-Ahmedabad	B737	2
7.	Madras-Trichy-Madurai-Bangalore	B737	3
8.	Delhi-Lahore	A320	2
9.	Delhi-Karachi	A320	2
10.	Calcutta-Guwahati-Silchar	B737	7
11.	Delhi-Gwalior-Bhopal-Indore-Bombay	B737	2
12.	Delhi-Kanpur-Gorakhpur-Delhi	B737	2
13.	Delhi-Kanpur-Allahabad-Delhi	B737	2
14.	Calcutta-Guwahati-Tezpur-Jorhat-Calcutta	B737	3
15.	Calcutta-Tezpur-Jorhat-Guwahati-Calcutta	B737	3
16.	Delhi-Guwahati-Agartala	A-320	3
17.	Madras-Bangalore-Mangalore	B737	4
18.	Madras-Bangalore-Pune	B737	3
19.	Madras-Bagdogra-Guwahati-Dimapur	B737	3
20.	Delhi-Bagdogra-Guwahati-Dimapur	B737	3
21.	Bombay-Ranchi-Patna-Bombay	B737	2

### Tourism Development at Places of Pilgrimage

1943. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities for pilgrims developed by or with the financial assistance of the Union Government, in respect of various places of religious pilgrimage during the last five years;

(b) the total investment made by the Union Government direct or indirect, project-wise; and

(c) whether the approved projects have been executed directly by the Union Government or by the State Government or Union Territory concerned?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) With the financial assistance from the Central Department of Tourism, Yatrikas, Yatri Niwases, tourist lodges and complexes have been constructed at places of pilgrimage.

(b) The funds sanctioned by the Central Department of tourism during the last five years are as follows:-

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Yatrikas                             | : Rs. 29.35 lakhs  |
| 2. Yatri Niwases                        | : Rs. 158.19 lakhs |
| 3. Tourist lodges/<br>Tourist complexes | : Rs. 68.87 lakhs  |

(c) Approved Yatrikas are constructed by Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, a society sponsored by the Central Department of Tourism, whereas Yatri Niwases, Tourist lodges/complexes are constructed by the agencies of State Governments/Union Territories concerned.

### Deaths in Operation Theatres

1944. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Operation and theater deaths" and "safety steps for anaesthesia urged" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated October 31, 1991; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The matter of deaths in operation theater in Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi, has been enquired into by a three member expert Committee constituted by the Delhi Administration which has since submitted its report. To ensure non-recurrence of the incident in future, the following steps has been initiated by Delhi Administration:-

- i) To augment the essential anaesthesia equipment in the Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital while condemning old and outdated equipment.
- ii) A proper drill for enquiring into death cases has been laid down.
- iii) Legal action to be taken against the firm which repeatedly repaired the machine and certified it as being fault free.

**Implementation of C.A.T. Decision**

1945. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of the Central Administrative Tribunal in a transferred application No. 27/1987 (original writ petition No. 1556 of 1983 in the High Court of Bombay) on November 11, 1987 to grant option to the petitioners and also to other Railway retired employees with Provident fund in this order in Para 11 (VI) is being implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the number of cases decided so far and the number of cases yet to be decided; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The judgement of the C.A.T in T.A. No. 27/1987 has already been implemented in the case of the two retired employees who had filed the application. Instructions are being issue to the railway Units indicating the modalities for dealing with cases of other similarly placed Railway P.F. retirees as per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal.

**Turmoil in Gandhigram Rural Institute of Tamil Nadu**

1946. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gandhigram Rural Institute in Tamil Nadu is in turmoil;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Institute, there have been some incidents of demonstrations and strikes in the past few months, mainly as a reaction to certain disciplinary measures taken by the University authorities against some staff members. A small group of members of teaching and non-teaching staff of the Institute resorted to strikes and gherao in September and October, 1991, following orders of the Vice-Chancellor to recover some unauthorised loans, and in support of their demands for confirmation of temporary staff. On one occasion the Vice-Chancellor had to call police to restore peace and tranquility.

(c) The Gandhigram Rural Institute is a deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 and is autonomous. The Vice-Chancellor has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of a retired District Judge to investigate into the disturbances on the campus of the Institute.

*[Translation]*

**Admission of Students in USSR**

1947. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students went to USSR for medical and engineering studies during 1991;

(b) whether certain private agencies are working under the supervision of the Government for their admission in USSR;

(c) if so, whether the Government are aware of the exorbitant fees being charged by these agencies for sending the students abroad; and

(d) If so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No student has gone to USSR for Medical and Engineering studies during 1991 under the Cultural Exchange Programmes administered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) No, Sir. They are not working under the supervision of the Government.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have not approved the activities of any private agencies for sending the students to the USSR. If any specific case of violation of Indian laws by these agencies comes to the notice of law enforcing agencies, suitable action will be taken against them.

[English]

#### Price of School Books

1948. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the steep increase in the prices of school books and note books in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring down these prices?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in the prices of school textbooks is mainly due to increase in the

cost of paper which is the main constituent of the cost of production and the increase in the printing rates.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the NCERT to contain the prices of textbooks:

- i) To continue to price the NCERT textbooks on a no-profit no loss basis.
- ii) Not to price textbooks for classes I-VIII beyond Rs. 15/- and to absorb the losses, if any.
- iii) To fix price of Urdu version NCERT textbooks at par with the corresponding English or Hindi version, whichever is lower and to absorb the losses, if any.

#### Merging of areas of SER with SCR

1949. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to merge some of the areas of South-Eastern Railway with South-Central Railway (Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts in Andhra Pradesh as a result of creation of new zones; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Anganawadi Programme in Haryana**

1950. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganawadi workers and helpers in Haryana;

(b) whether the Government propose to make them permanent; and

(c) the amount spent on these programmes during 1990-1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPEMNT)(KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) There are 9863 Anganawadi Workers and the same number of Helpers sanctioned in Haryana. This includes 4433 Anganawadi Workers and the same number of Helpers sanctioned for State State Sector ICDS Projects.

(b) Anganawadi Workers and Helpers are voluntary part-time honorary women workers belonging to the local community.

Hence there is no question of making them permanent.

(c) The total amount spent on the ICDS programme in Haryana during 1990-91 was Rs. 1691.22 lakhs. This includes inter alia the amount allotted by Government of India under the centrally sponsored ICDS as well as amount spent on nutrition and State Sector ICDS projects by the State Government.

[*English*]

**Post Retirement Travelling Facilities**

1953. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the post-retirement travelling facilities such as free and concessional passes etc. given to retired Group 'C' and 'D' railway workers;

(b) whether there is any disparity in providing facilities to these Groups; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Post-retirement Complimentary Passes are issued to retired Group 'C' and Group 'D' Railway employees according to the following to the prescribed scales:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Prescribed years of Railway service</i>	<i>No. of Passes admissible</i>
Group 'C'	a) With 20 years service and above but less than 25 years.	One Set per year.
	b) With 25 years service and above.	Two Sets per year.
Group 'D'	With 25 years service and above	One Set, in alternative year.

(c) Post-retirement Complimentary Passes are granted to the eligible Railway Staff in accordance with their status and service put in at the time of retirement.

#### **Amount for Operation Blackboard**

1954. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

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

(a) the amount allocated under Operation Blackboard during each of the last three years; State-wise;

(b) the amount annually released, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the amount actually spent, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) the number of school buildings actually constructed under the scheme, year-wise and State-wise;

(e) the number of primary schools in the country which are yet to meet the minimum standard envisaged in the Operation Blackboard as on April 1, 1991 State-wise;

(f) the amount allotted for 1991-92, State-wise;

(g) whether the Government propose to review the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information of year-wise grants sanctioned and released to State/ Union Territories and utilised by them, are given in the Statement-I.

(d) Progress with regard to construction of buildings is monitored phase wise. Phase I, II, III and IV, by and large correspond to 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91. Details are given in statement-II.

(e) The information is given in statement-II.

(f) State-wise allocations are made when proposals are received from the State Govts. and sanctioned. An amount of Rs.100 Crores has been made available for the scheme during 1991-92.

(g) and (h) The latest review of the scheme was carried out in a meeting of State Education Secretaries and Directors of Primary Education on 9-10th August, 1991. The implementation of the scheme, the steps to improve implementation and the strategy for the VIIIth Plan were-discussed.

## STATEMENT-I

## Allocation/Release and Utilisation of Funds (Rs. in Lakhs)

State/UT.	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Rel.	Util.	Rel.	Util.	Rel.	Util.	Rel.	Util.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	621.62	549.81	1590.77	1485.56	12,08.29	847.93	2095.00	2095.00
Arunachal Pradesh	63.17	62.98	71.81	51.60	46.76	46.76	82.16	82.16
Assam	826.69	800.52	—	—	692.41	661.07	—	—
Bihar	18,68.41	1124.64	2151.64	1334.59	14,07.66	1407.66	1684.02	1684.02
Goa	12.03	12.88	23.62	21.08	37.32	32.97	47.47	31.48
Gujarat	466.43	460.88	—	—	727.44	727.44	503.10	503.10
Haryana	62.93	69.29	117.33	98.70	111.39	63.90	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	148.75	148.75	280.94	280.94	458.09	485.09	297.03	297.03
Jammu & Kashmir	156.90	166.90	347.04	311.04	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	168.67	164.33	583.09	808.52	537.66	225.19	717.54	717.54
Kerala	151.11	151.11	223.44	233.44	—	—	156.12	156.12

State/UT.	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Rel.	Uti.	Rel.	Uti.	Rel.	Uti.	Rel.	Uti.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	1194.10	834.26	1981.26	856.91	—	—	1344.78	652.47
Maharashtra	545.03	545.03	—	—	788.33	773.61	612.61	612.22
Manipur	30.03	35.04	98.78	77.82	—	—	47.88	46.64
Meghalaya	78.37	76.27	—	—	—	—	100.49	100.49
Mizoram	11.80	11.80	22.88	22.88	8.74	8.74	8.87	8.87
Nagaland	25.66	25.66	24.67	—	42.98	3.44	8.85	5.85
Orissa	753.00	753.00	1105.45	1105.45	864.25	599.15	1818.32	347.19
Punjab	334.11	334.11	384.25	384.25	115.63	115.69	219.29	219.29
Rajasthan	1175.55	1175.55	1123.68	1120.91	1568.63	1568.63	3456.83	2238.43
Sikkim	41.57	41.57	9.06	9.06	—	—	15.36	15.36
Tamil Nadu	480.66	480.80	856.92	837.49	1213.02	740.77	510.24	510.24
Tripura	42.12	42.12	—	—	49.59	49.59	7.70	7.70
Uttar Pradesh	1759.43	1527.45	1893.44	1893.44	2757.98	1369.85	860.94	860.94

State/UT.	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Rel.	Uti.	Rel.	Uti.	Rel.	Uti.	Rel.	Uti.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	—	—	384.34	366.90	—	—	349.46	—
A & N Island	—	—	—	—	8.27	8.26	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	1.17	1.17	—	—
D & N Havell	1.99	1.93	—	—	—	—	4.14	4.14
Daman & Diu	—	—	1.19	1.19	—	—	—	—
Delhi	31.39	—	—	—	32.39	30.26	53.59	27.27
Lakshadweep	0.48	0.47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	27.20	25.07	20.32	20.32	10.72	10.72







State/UT.	Phase-I		Phase-II		Phase-I		Phase-II		No. of Primary Schools yet to Standard
	Compl.	Under Prog.	Compl.	Under Prog.	Compl.	Under Prog.	Compl.	Under Prog.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	74	24	—	—	—	—	113

[*Translation*]

**Development of Tourism in U.P.**

1955. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under the consideration of the Government to promote religious places in Uttar Pradesh from the tourism point of view;

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

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHIR MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Development of tourist infrastructure at various places of pilgrimage is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Department of Tourism extends financial assistance on specific projects/schemes based on their merit, availability of funds and interest priorities. In addition to this, the Central Government have given Income exemption on 50% of the income and full exemption from expenditure Tax for a period of 10 years for hotels to be constructed at places of pilgrimage.

(b) and (c). The Central Department of Tourism interalia has provided assistance for the augmentation of tourist facilities at places of pilgrimage which include Allahabad, Ayodhya, Haridwar, Varanasi, Brindavan, Mathura, etc. Further, a project for strengthening of tourist Infrastructural facilities at important Buddhist centres in the State is also under implementation.

**Encroachment of Railways land**

1956. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any major project for the utilisation of the unused railway land is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Most of the railway land lying vacant at present is required for Railways' future developmental works. It is proposed to explore the feasibility of commercially exploiting space over railway land and land presently lying vacant, without obstructing the use of the land by Railways when required, with a view to generating additional resources for Railways' developmental projects.

[*English*]

**Charging of Registration Fees**

1957. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directives have been issued to all schools not to charge registration fee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure its compliance?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Health of Children**

1958. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for improving the health of children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programmes being implemented for improving the health of children include the Universal Immunization Programme which provides immunization to children against six vaccine preventable diseases; Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme, which seeks to prevent deaths due to dehydration in diarrhoea Programme of Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia and blindness by providing Iron/Folic Acid Tablets and Vit 'A' respectively. A pilot Project in 24 districts to Control Acute Respiratory Infections by giving the anti-microbial Contrimoxazole is also being implemented.

Besides this, School, Health Programme; fortification of salt with Iodine to prevent Iodine deficiency, Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme of the Department of Women and Child Development and other schemes of the Department of Foods which inter-alia include fortification of Milk with Vitamin 'A' are being implemented for improving the health of children.

#### Introduction of 'Heritage on Wheels'

1959. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce 'Heritage on Wheels' train;

(b) if so, the special features of the train including the distance proposed to be covered, its fare structure, categories of compartments and other facilities to be provided

therein;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce more such trains for highlighting culture of other regions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) It has been decided to introduce a 'Palace on Wheels' type train in Southern sector for promoting tourism.

(b) These details have not been finalised so far.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

(d) Indian Railways' vast network and complement of thousands of passenger carrying trains provide an excellent window to the culture of various regions of the country. Besides, several superfast and inter-city trains have already been introduced providing linkage to the centres of cultural heritage.

#### National Wastelands Development Board

1960. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restructure the National Wastelands Development Board to make it more effective; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The National Wastelands Development Board was established in May 1985. A re-

view of its working was carried out in 1989-90. This led to restructuring of the Board, alongwith revision of the Wastelands Development Programme, with a view to enhance effectiveness. The new approach focusses on enlisting people's participation, harnessing inputs of science and technology and achieving inter-disciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation. The strategy aims at integrated land-use planning on watershed basis, village level action plans, emphasis on conservation and natural regeneration, fuelwood, fodder and timber production and technology extension. This programme is being implemented with renewed vigour, mainly through the State Governments, which have been advised recently to strengthen the monitoring mechanism and ensure improved results. The Wastelands Development Programme will be expanded during the Eighth Five Year Plan, which is under finalisation. On the basis of a review of working and experience gained, further steps may be taken.

#### **Leasing of Surplus Railway Land**

1961. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:  
SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to lease out surplus railway land and other idle properties in metropolitan cities and other places to the private builders;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the terms and conditions of the contracts in this regard; and

(c) the area of the total surplus railway land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). At present there is about 61,000 hectares of vacant land in the Railway. However, all this land cannot be declared surplus as most of the railway land lying vacant at present is required for Railways' future developmental works. It is proposed to explore the feasibility of commercially exploiting space over railway land and land presently lying vacant without obstructing the use of the land by Railways when required with a view to generating additional resources for Railways' developmental projects.

#### **Development of Infrastructural Facilities to Promote Tourism**

1962. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to develop basic infrastructural facilities at 15 centres in the country to promote and encourage tourism; and

(b) if so, the details of the centres identified?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government are in the process of formulating a scheme to develop special tourism areas. However, these areas would be identified in consultation with the State Governments.

#### **Nehru Yuwak Kendras**

1963. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives behind setting up of the Nehru Yuwak Kendra Sangathan and appointment of Nehru Yuwak Kendras District Co-ordinators; and

(b) the details of the grants released to the Nehru Yuwak Kendras District Co-ordinators during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESORUCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPTT. OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE): (a) The objective of Sangathan may kindly be seen in the Statement attached.

(b) During 1989-90, Rs. 3.30 Crores was released to Nehru Yuva Kendras towards establishment and Rs. 3.32 Crores was released for programmes. Regarding release of funds for 1990-91, during the month of April, 1990 an advance of Rs. 17,500/- was given to each Kendra for programme and subsequently due to the ban on release of programme funds effective from June 1990, no further programme funds were released. However approximately Rs. 75,000/- was released for establishment and salaries pertaining to each Kendra. As far as 1991-92 is concerned, the ban was lifted in the month October 1991 and Rs. 35,000/- as advance has been released to each Kendra for Programmes apart from Rs. 63,000/- as advance for meeting the establishment expenses.

#### STATEMENT

*The objectives for which the Sangathan is established are:-*

- i) To take over, manage, administer and run the existing Nehru Yuva Kendras;

ii) To establish, run, manage and administer new Nehru Yuva Kendras any where in India and evaluate their working;

iii) To promote and develop the concept of national integration, solidarity and secularism among the youth;

iv) To involve the youth in programmes that would facilitate the organisation of youth leadership training programme, community singing, cultural activities, work Camps, Sports activities, Self-help programmes, Physical and Adult Education character - building and Co-operative movement etc.

v) To function as a co-ordination agency to link the youth with various departments/agencies of the Government administering programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Self-Employment, Health and Family Welfare Programmes, Adult Education etc.

vi) To create an awareness among the rural youth and providing them necessary guidance for taking advantage of various rural developing programmes;

vii) To organise special train-

- ing programmes for the functionaries in order to familiarise them with the programmes/schemes of various departments/agencies being implemented in rural areas;
- viii) To establish, run, manage and administer Regional offices of Sangathan anywhere in India;
- ix) To create administrative, technical and non-technical and other posts and to make appointments, promotions and transfer thereto;
- x) To collaborate with State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and other Organisations in and outside India for furtherance of its objectives;
- xi) To advise the Government of India on all matters within its purview either suo-motto or on a reference from the Government;
- xii) To organise, sponsor, and finance seminars, conferences etc. in the field of youth and allied matters;
- xiii) To undertake, sponsor and encourage publication of journals and literature relating to youth;
- xiv) To institute, offer and grant prizes, awards and stipends in the implementa-
- xv) To constitute Boards, Committees or other bodies as may be deemed fit and to prescribe their powers, functions, tenure etc.;
- xvi) To accept and collect donations, grants and gifts and to undertake management of any endowment or trust and to make donations, grants and gifts for the purpose of these objects;
- xvii) To borrow and raise money with or without security of moveable and immovable properties belonging to the Sangathan provided that the prior approval of the Government of India is obtained in that behalf;
- xviii) To acquire, purchase or otherwise own, take on lease or hire, moveable and immovable properties and to sell, mortgage, transfer or otherwise dispose of any such moveable or immovable properties, but the prior approval of the Government of India in respect of such immovable properties shall be obtained;
- xix) To make Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the affairs of the Sangathan and to add, amend, vary or repeal them from time to time;

xx) To maintain a 'Fund' which shall be vested in the Sangathan;

xxi) Generally to take all such measures as may be found necessary from time to time to achieve its objectives; and

xxii) To do all such acts and things as the Sangathan may consider necessary conducive or incidental to the attainment or enlargement of the aforesaid objects or any one of them.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Primary Health Centres**

1965. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of primary Health Centres set up during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the target to set up one primary Health Centre for every 30,000 population is yet to be achieved; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be achieved?

**Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Bangalore**

1964. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only one train running between Bangalore and New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to introduce a Rajdhani Express between these two cities in view of heavy rush of passengers on this route;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Feasibility of running a Rajdhani type of train between Bangalore and New Delhi is being examined. No time-frame has been fixed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Statement-I showing the Statewise number of Primary Health Centres set up in the country during the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91 is attached.

(b) Primary Health Centre is established for a population of 30,000 in plain area, 20,000 in tribal and billy area under the minimum needs programme. As per records available with the RURAL HEALTH DIVISION, 22 States/UTs have achieved the norm of 1 PHC per 30,000 population. 8 States/UTs have not yet achieved the National norm. Details of the States/UTs according to coverage of population by a PHC is given in the attached Statement-II.

(c) Funds for Primary Health Centres is released directly by the Planning Commission to the States, who are responsible for establishment of the same. Targets for VIIIth Plan are now being finalised by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government.

**STATEMENT - I***State-wise No. of PHCs established in the country during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91*

Sl.No.	State/Uts	PHCs		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	4
3.	Assam	47	3	2
4.	Bihar	407	Nil	493
5.	Goa	2	1	-
6.	Gujarat	49	25	-
7.	Haryana	30	33	29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15	30	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	61	Nil	1
10.	Karnataka	282	306	Nil
11.	Kerala	127	164	25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	200	46	1
13.	Maharashtra	Nil	107	1
14.	Manipur	13	6	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	7	11	8
16.	Mizoram	4	Nil	-
17.	Nagaland	4	2	Nil
18.	Orissa	96	112	100
19.	Punjab	85	95	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	300	150	275
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	2

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/Uts</i>	<i>PHCs</i>		
		<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
22.	Tamil Nadu	384	164	43
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	503	124	535
25.	West Bengal	127	6	INR
26.	A&N Islands	1	2	2
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	—
28.	D&N Haveli	1	Nil	—
29.	Daman & Diu	Nil	2	Nil
30.	Delhi	Nil	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	—
32.	Pondicherry	2	—	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>2751</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>1523</b>

Sources Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India-March 1991 and June, 1991. issued by R.H.D., Dte. G.H.S.

**STATEMENT - II***Classification of States/UTs according to Coverage of Population by A PHC (Primary Health Centre)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Range of Population</i>	<i>No. of States/UTs in the range</i>	<i>States/UTs having achieved the population</i>			
<i>range</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	< 10,000			2		1. Lakshadweep (2085)
2.	10,000-20,000	6				2. Punjab (6499) 3. A & N Islands (10955) 4. Mizoram (13202) 5. Pondicherry (13495) 6. Sikkim (15295)
3.	20,000-30,000				14	7. Meghalaya (16521) 8. Manipur (18119) 9. J & K (50868) 10. Arunachal Pr. (22906) 11. Himachal Pr. (22943) 12. D & N Haveli (24280)

Sl. No.	Range of Population range	No. of States/UTs in the range				States/UTs having achieved the population
		1	2	3	4	
						13. Rajasthan (24665)
						14. Tamil Nadu (25117)
						15. Orissa (25361)
						16. Kerala (25529)
						17. Karnataka (25940)
						18. Nagaland (25984)
						19. Maharashtra (27529)
						20. Uttar Pr. (28356)
						21. Bihar (28795)
						22. Haryana (29701)
						23. Andhra Pr. (35710)
4.	30,000-40,000			3		24. West Bengal (30052)
						25. Gujarat (37644)
5.	40,000-50,000				4	26. Madhya Pr. (40053)

Sl. No. Range of Population range	No. of States/UTs in the range	States/UTs having achieved the population
1	3	4
6. 50,000 & above	1	27. Goa (42135) 28. Tripura (45665) 29. Assam (488890) 30. Delhi (55687)

**Note:**

1. Chandigarh has not established any P.H.C.
2. 22 States/UTs falling in the three ranges (less than 10,000) (10,000-20,000) & (20,000-30,000) have achieved the national norm of population to be served by a Primary Health Centre.

\*Figures with in Brackets are average population covered by the one Primary Health Centre (Figures are Provisional)

**Educationally Backward districts of  
Uttar Pradesh**

1966. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANG-  
WAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to  
state:

(a) the name of educationally backward  
districts in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Govern-  
ment for removing their backwardness?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN  
SINGH): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored  
Schemes such as Operation Black  
Board, Teacher Education, Non-Formal  
Education and Adult Education Programme,  
financial assistance is provided to the State  
Governments/U.T. Administrations for Edu-  
cational development. The State Govern-  
ments/U.T. Administrations have been ad-  
vised to concentrate on backward districts.

**STATEMENT**

*List of districts having Literacy Rate below the National Literacy rate 36.23 (all  
Persons)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the District.</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>
1	2	3
1.	Agra	33.45
2.	Allahabad	27.99
3.	Aligarh	31.35
4.	Azamgarh	25.10
5.	Budaun	16.10
6.	Bahraich	15.57
7.	Balia	28.18
8.	Banda	23.30
9.	Barabanki	18.87
10.	Bareilly	22.04
11.	Basti	20.24
12.	Bijnor	26.71
13.	Bulandshahar	28.97

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the District.</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>
1	2	3
14.	Deoria	23.20
15.	Etah	27.10
16.	Faizabad	25.61
17.	Farrukhabad	32.02
18.	Fatehpur	25.97
19.	Gazipur	27.62
20.	Gonda	16.32
21.	Gorakhpur	23.92
22.	Hamirpur	26.31
23.	Hardoi	22.19
24.	Jalaun	35.95
25.	Jaunpur	26.30
26.	Kheri	17.70
27.	Lalitpur	21.34
28.	Mainpuri	33.30
29.	Mathura	30.63
30.	Meerut	34.68
31.	Mirzapur	23.58
32.	Moradabad	19.82
33.	Muzaffarnagar	30.10
34.	Pratapgarh	23.81
35.	Pilibhit	20.44
36.	Rampur	16.34

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>
1	2	3
37.	Rae Bareli	23.08
38.	Saharanpur	21.44
39.	Shahjahanpur	21.44
40.	Sitapur	19.44
41.	Sultanpur	22.44
42.	Tehri Garhwal	27.89
43.	Unnao	25.28
44.	Uttar Kashi	28.92
45.	Varanasi	31.85

N.B. Based on 1981 census Reports.

[English]

**History Teacher in Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Moscow**

1967. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:  
SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA:

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

(a) whether there is no Post Graduate  
Teacher of History in Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Moscow since 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and  
(c) the time by which the post is likely to  
be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN  
SINGH): (a) to (c) A post of PGT (History)

was normally admissible to Kendriya  
Vidyalaya, Moscow but the same was not  
filled up by the posting of any regular teacher  
because of non-availability of residential  
accommodation. The concerned teacher  
Shri. H.L. Sonar can be posted on the confir-  
mation of availability of residential accom-  
modation for him by the Indian Embassy,  
Moscow.

**Family Planning operation**

1968. SHRI SOBHANADRESSWARA  
RÃO VADDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH  
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to  
provide further monetary incentive to Gov-  
ernment employees undergoing Family  
Planning Operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to introduce any scheme for the popularisation of one child norm; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the incentives proposed to be given in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA: (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to provide further monetary incentive to government employees undergoing family Planning Operation.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present to introduce any scheme for the popularisation of one child norm.

#### **Encouragement to Indigenous Games in Districts**

1969. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to include indigenous games like Kabaddi and Kho-Kho in the districts sports scheme:

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c) Indigenous games like Kabaddi and Kho-Kho are already covered under various

schemes being operated by the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports and Sports Authority of India. These disciplines are included in the All India Rural Sports Tournament Programme, Women Sports Festival programme and the Scheme of SPDA.

#### **Purchases of wagons from private companies**

1970. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to purchase wagons from the private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether global tenders are being invited for the same; and

(d) the criteria adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Wagons are being purchased from 11 industries, of which 5 are in private Sector.

(b) Details of the Private Sector units are given below:-

- i) M/s. Cimmco Limited, Bharatpur.
- ii) M/s. Hindustan General Industries Ltd. Nangloi, Delhi .
- iii) M/s. Modern Industries, Sahibabad, U.P.
- iv) M/s. Texmaco Limited, Calcutta.
- v) M/s. Hindustan Develop-

ment Corporation Ltd.,  
Calcutta.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No tenders are floated for procurement of wagons. Distribution for off-take amongst wagon building units is generally decided on the basis of licensed capacity of the units and trends in past production. The share of the Public Sector Units is distributed amongst the six units under this sector by the Chairman & Managing Director/Bharat Udyog Nigam Limited.

[*Translation*]

**Passenger facilities at stations in Orissa**

1971. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities provided to the passengers at major stations of Phulbani and Kalahandi districts in Orissa are inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

**Opening of Central university in Orrissa**

1972. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Central University in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A proposal to establish a Central University in North Orissa received by the Government was referred to UGC for its views. According to the information furnished by UGC, the matter was considered by the commission at its meeting held on 18-11-1991. The Commission was not in favour of the proposal in view of the constraint of financial resources.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Link Express as full fledged Train**

1973. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert Link Express running between Haridwar and Allahabad into full fledged, train with a 2nd AC Sleeper Coach and all passenger facilities:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Operational and resource constraints.

**Lucknow-Patna Air Service**

1974. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lucknow-Patna air service

has been suspended;

(b) if so, since when and the the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is proposed to restart this air service;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Indian Airlines discontinued its service on Lucknow Patna sector from 1.11.1991 due to poor load factor.

(c) no, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Due to inadequate traffic demand, there is not plan to restore the service between Lucknow and Patna.

[English]

#### Conducting of seminars

1975. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seminars conducted with full or partial assistance of the government during 1991 and the expenditure incurred on each of them;

(b) the details of the subjects discussed and recommendations made in each of these seminars; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

#### Committee for new Airport in Bangalore

1976. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power committee has been constituted to identify a site to develop an airport of international standards in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the number of sittings held by the Committee during the last six months and the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite location of a site for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Committee had three sittings in all and have identified three sites. Certain other suggestions are being considered by the Committee. The Committee is likely to submit its final report by the 31st of December, 1991.

#### Fleet Management Programme for Air India

1977. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have worked out any detailed fleet management programme for the Air India?

(b) if so, he details thereof;

(c) the total foreign exchange to be earned by this perspective programme; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be launched?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) to (c) Air India has prepared a fleet renewal perspective plan for 20 years and have come to the conclusions that it is possible to have a more younger and modern fleet without additional financial burden. It is a policy paper rather than a substantive fleet plan.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

**Conference of SARRC countries on population growth**

1978.    **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:**  
           **SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:**

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

(a) whether a conference of experts from the South Asia Association for Regional Co-operation countries was held at New Delhi in October, 1991 to discuss the population policy; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by them and the action proposed to be taken thereon including population control?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA):** (a) Yes, please. A SARRC Workshop on Population Policy was held at New Delhi from 7th to 10th October, 1991.

(b) The Workshop made many recommendations to tackle the problem of Population Control. These include the need for

- (1) evolving well defined national population policies with definite goals and objectives,
- (2) strong political commitment in support for the population control programmes,
- (3) promoting active community participation in implementation of these programmes,
- (4) increasing coverage of younger age couples with high fertility potential through vigorous promotion of spacing methods.
- (5) strengthening of programmes for maternal and child health care and,
- (6) Collaboration amongst the SARRC Countries to pool and share experiences to further improve their national programmes. Almost, all these recommendations have already been included in the new Draft Action Plan which has been evolved by the Government of India to give a new thrust and dynamism to the Family welfare Programme.

**Environmental Problems**

1979. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development has sought a reorientation of the policy framework to deal comprehensively and effectively with environmental problems;

(b) if so, the details of their recommendations and observation for implementation of various environment protection schemes; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development is scheduled to take place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil during June 1992. As the conference is yet to be held, question of reacting to its recommendations and observation does and arise at this stage.

[*Translation*]

**Executive Class coaches in trains**

1980. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of trains which have Executive Class coaches;

(b) whether it has been decided that Shatabdi Express and Himalayan Queen Express will be provided with Executive Class coaches; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 2001/2002 New Delhi-Bhopal Shatabdi Express and 2003/2004 New Delhi-Lucknow Shatabdi Express.

(b) There is at present no proposal to provide Executive Class coaches on 2005/2006 New Delhi-Kalka Shatabdi Express and 4095/4096 Himalayan Queen Express.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Disaffiliation of schools in Chandigarh**

1981. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has threatened to disaffiliate certain schools in Chandigarh;

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

(c) whether it will be ensured that students are not harmed/harassed on account of disaffiliation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), affiliation is granted to a school if it satisfies the minimum conditions laid down in the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Boards. Six schools of Chandigarh which were provisionally affiliated with the Board were disaffiliated after proper show cause notice, as these schools were not able to fulfil the minimum conditions regarding land and payment of salaries to the staff. One of the six schools has since fulfilled the affiliation conditions laid down by the Board and the schools has been reaffiliated.

(c) The students of class X belonging to the concerned schools disaffiliated by the CBSE have been allowed to appear in the Board's Examination in 1992 as a special case so that the academic future of the students is not harmed.

#### **Upgradation of Government schools in Chandigarh**

1982. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have decided to upgrade various schools in Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and of those upgraded during 1990 and 1991?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During 1990-91, Chandigarh Administration have upgraded seven schools to Senior Secondary level. During 1991-92, one primary school has been upgraded upto middle standard.

#### **Working Women's Hostel in Chandigarh**

1983. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of inmates of Working Women's Hostel at Chandigarh and the number of applications pending for admission;

(b) whether it is working satisfactorily;

(c) if not, the improvements proposed; and

(d) the amount allocated for it during the each of last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) There are 166 residents against the sanctioned strength of 178 working women in three Working Women's Hostels at Chandigarh assisted by the Government of India, as under.

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Organisation</b>	<b>Year of Sanctioning.</b>	<b>Sanctioned Capacity</b>	<b>No. of residents as on date.</b>	<b>No. of applications pending for admission.</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
1.	Young Women's Christian Association, Chandigarh.	1974-75	54	52	—
2.	Chandigarh Council of Child Welfare, Chandigarh.	1975-76	64	64	—
3.	All India Women's Conference, Chandigarh.	1980-81	60	50	10
			178	166	10

(b) and (c) No complaint has been received about the functioning of the Working Women's Hostels in Chandigarh.

(d) No grant has been released towards construction of hostel buildings for working women in Chandigarh during the last three years.

[*Translation*]

#### Reservation Quota at Bhabhua station

1984. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide reservation quota in passenger trains stopping at Bhabhua station in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Reservation quota in two trains namely 2391 Patna-New Delhi Magadh Express and 3010 Dehradun-Howrah Doon Express for journey towards Delhi and Howrah respectively are already being operated at Bhabhua Road Station. Due to limited availability of reserved accommodation and full utilisation of quotas at the existing quota holding stations, it is not feasible at present to allot additional/fresh quota in other trains stopping at Bhabhua Road station.

#### Stoppage of Surtaj express at Kundra Station (E.R.)

1985. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide stoppage of Surtaj Express at Kundra station (ER);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Lack of commercial justification.

[*English*]

#### Construction of New Lines

1986. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the new broad-gauge/metre-gauge railway lines under-taken for construction in different States, since March, 1985;

(b) the links provided by these lines and the length of railway lines (in kilo meters) constructed during this period; and

(c) the amount allotted for these lines in each of the Railway budgets since 1985, and the amount spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c), A statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	New Lines Section & State	Year of works prog	*Cost	Outlays ( in Crores)								Anticipated expenditure upto
				85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	March, 91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Satna-Rewa (50 km) M.P.	85-86	48.13	0.75	0.59	2.00	5.00	7.01	12.00	2.00	27.60	
2.	Guna-Etawah (318 km) M.P./U.P.	85-86	159.77	0.01	4.00	6.00	16.00	20.00	25.78	20.00	78.64	
3.	Lakshmikantapur- W.B Namkhana (47.5 km)	87-88	40.90	—	—	1.00	2.30	2.30	7.00	3.00	14.40	
4.	Trichur Guruvayur (24 km) Kerala	87-88	16.67	—	—	1.00	4.00	3.00	8.00	2.23	15.13	
5.	Beas-Goindwal (27 km) Punjab	89-90	21.13	—	—	—	—	0.25	2.00	2.00	2.25	
6.	Godhra-Indore & Dewas-Maksi (316 Km) Gujarat M.P.	89-90	297.14	—	—	—	—	1.00	5.39	11.00	5.50	
7.	Guwahati Burnihat Assam & Meghalaya (26.70 km)	89-90	25.78	—	—	—	—	0.25	0.00,01	0.00,01	0.45,69	

New Lines		Outlays (In Crores)									
Sl. No.	Section & State	Year of works prog	*Cost	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	Anticipated expenditure upto
											March, 91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Mangalore-Udupi-Roha (837 km)	Karnataka Goa Maharashtra	Railways' Share State Govts., Share Through Bonds	128 crores 122 crores 787 crores	Expenditure upto 31.10.91	135 crores	Expenditure upto 31.3.91 Rs. 31.38 crs.				
9.	Length of new lines opened	Guna-Shivpuri Gwalior-Panlhar	M.P M.P	110 km. 8 km.							

\* at the time of approval of the project.

**Transportation of Goods.**

1987. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shift in the movement of goods traffic from Railways to road transport during the last decade, and whether this trend is persistent; and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the revenue-earning goods traffic carried by the Railways in different zones/

divisions and the percentage of variation, year-wise since 1986 and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the passenger traffic in different zones/divisions, with percentage of variation, year-wise since 1986 and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Although Railways continue to be principal mode of transport, yet there is shift of traffic in favour of road transport over the year. The details are given below:-

**Land Freight Traffic***(Billion Tonne KM)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rail. Movement</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Road. Movement.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1980	156	65.0	84	35.0
1985	182	53.0	161	47.0
1987	223	52.0	210	48.0

(Data of road movement is not available for the subsequent years)

(b) and (c). Details of revenue earning goods traffic and passengers carried in dif-

ferent zones and percentage variation over the previous year are given below:

*Revenue earning goods traffic**(In thousand tonnes)*

<i>Railways</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>Percentage variation</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>Percentage variation</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>Percentage variation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Central</i>	69,894	7.15	78,159	11.83	80,371	2.83
<i>Eastern.</i>	74,540	11.54	82,140	10.20	86,602	5.43
<i>Northern.</i>	68,012	15.05	78,240	15.04	80,148	2.44
<i>N.E.</i>	11,094	25.68	12,544	13.07	12,729	1.47
<i>N.F.</i>	8,941	22.83	9,886	10.57	11,096	12.24
<i>Southern</i>	31,389	10.84	31,769	1.21	32,112	1.08
<i>S.C</i>	43,183	12.17	45,586	5.56	48,285	1.53
<i>S.E.</i>	1,02,383	6.75	1,10,134	7.57	1,18,403	7.51
<i>Western.</i>	46,374	7.65	50,721	9.37	52,710	3.92

*Revenue earning goods traffic**(In thousand tonnes)*

<i>Railways</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>Percentage variation</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>Percentage variation</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>Percentage variation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	
Central	80,448	0.10	84,685	5.27	87,759	3.63	
Eastern	90,521	4.53	88,137	-2.62	87,444	-0.79	
Northern	80,273	0.16	82,373	2.62	81,602	-0.94	
N.E.	12,743	0.11	13,302	4.39	13,519	1.63	
N.F.	11,028	-0.61	11,203	1.59	11,162	-0.37	
Southern	34,934	8.79	34,648	-0.82	37,653	8.67	
S.C.	48,396	4.56	51,621	6.66	53,216	3.09	
S.E.	1,24,377	5.05	1,30,655	5.05	1,32,668	1.54	
Western	52,070	-1.21	55,146	5.91	56,120	1.77	

*(In thousand tonnes)*

<i>Railways</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>Percentage variation</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>Percentage variation</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>Percentage variation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>

*Number of passengers carried (In thousands)*

<i>Central.</i>	967,358	3.14	997,588	3.13	1,076,344	7.89
<i>Eastern.</i>	484,249	2.60	504,733	8.72	542,637	7.51
<i>Northern.</i>	397,329	8.76	420,377	5.83	430,489	2.41
<i>N.E.</i>	195,476	3.32	202,877	3.79	216,269	6.60
<i>N.F.</i>	33,085	4.26	35,181	6.34	32,028	-8.96
<i>Southern.</i>	289,913	1.47	303,308	4.62	315,120	3.89
<i>S.C.</i>	173,082	3.55	176,835	2.17	184,854	4.53
<i>S.F.</i>	167,804	2.60	177,950	6.05	191,851	7.81
<i>Western.</i>	1,062,765	0.45	1,091,946	2.75	1,142,829	4.66

*(In thousand tonnes)*

<i>Railways</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
		<i>1988-89</i>	<i>Percentage variation</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>Percentage variation</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>Percentage variation</i>
Central		1,008,718	-6.28	1,058,402	4.93	1,148,666	8.53
Eastern.		502,386	-7.42	528,352	5.17	561,383	6.25
Northern.		412,868	-4.89	443,212	7.35	438,769	-1.00
N.E		193,607	-10.48	198,271	2.41	198,992	0.36
N.F.		29,822	-6.89	32,090	7.61	31,887	-0.63
Southern.		290,878	-7.69	303,732	4.42	328,633	8.20
S.C.		164,330	-11.10	156,546	-4.74	164,936	5.36
S.E.		166,609	-13.16	169,096	1.49	172,822	2.20
Western.		1,100,537	-3.70	1,145,014	4.04	1,236,338	7.98

There has been an increasing trend in freight and passenger traffic except in 1988-89 when there was a decline in short-distance passenger traffic even though earnings increased.

**Allowing passengers in cock-pit**

1988. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether several pilots in the North-Eastern Sector allow passengers in the Cock-pit for aerial views;

(b) if so, the details of enquiry made, if any, in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the government to ensure strict compliance of the prescribed guidelines by the pilots in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Supply of News Papers in Flights**

1989. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of news-papers sanctioned in each flight at the origin points;

(b) whether the newspapers supplied in the flights ex-Calcutta even the first flight has much less number of newspapers than those available in other Zones; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) In the case of Indian Airlines, one newspaper is kept in each seat pocket of every aircraft on all the morning originating flights. The details of newspapers uplifted on different types of aircraft at the point of origin in the case of Air India are given below:

<i>Departure between period</i>	<i>Edition</i>	<i>AIRCRAFT</i>			
0500/1100 HRS	MORNING	275	235	175	165
1100/1600 HRS	MORNING	125	110	95	95
1600/2000 HRS	EVENING	130	120	80	60
2000/0500 HRS	DAK	50	35	35	35

(b) and (c) While the number of newspapers supplied in the flights ex-Calcutta is the same as in other zones in the case of Indian Airlines, it is less in the case of Air India because Calcutta is only a transit point for flights operated by Air India.

**[Translation]****Rail Facilities in tribal areas of Maharashtra**

1990. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide adequate rail facilities in the tribal dominated areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the locations thereof; and

(c) when these facilities are likely to be provided?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN):** (a) to (e) Rail network exists in Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Yavatmal, Nanded Districts in Maharashtra which are tribal dominated, except the district of Gadchiroli which has Mulmarode as the nearest rail head about 45 Kms from district headquarter. Proposal to convert MG line to BG in the district of Nanded as part of Manmad-Parbhani-Pari-Vajnath and Parbhani-Purna & Mudkhed-Adilabad and parallel BG line between Purna and Mudkhed (602 Kms) has been approved at a cost of Rs. 321.73 crores. Manmad-Aurangabad section (114 Kms.) of this project is targetted for completion during 1991-92.

#### **Restoration of cancelled air services**

**1991. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air services suspended/ cancelled during the current year have since been restored;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) to (c). Air India had discontinued its twice weekly service to Australia for commercial reasons. Indian Airlines has restored all the suspended flight, except Bombay-

Male-Bombay service which has not been restored owing to capacity constraints and commercial considerations. Vayudoot has suspended its operations to Nasik, Aurangabad, Surat, Bhavnagar, Tezu, Dimapur, Vishakhapatnam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kanpur & Lucknow. These services have not been restored owing to shortage of aircraft capacity and commercial reasons.

[*English*]

#### **Women Pilots**

**1992. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women pilots in the country and the number undergoing pilot's training; and

(b) the steps being taken by the government to encourage more women towards this profession?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) the number of women pilots in the country is 344 and the number of women undergoing pilots; training in various flying clubs/institutes/schools etc. in the country are 109.

(b) The profession is open to men and women alike. There is marked increase in the number of women pilots/trainee pilots in the last five years.

[*Translation*]

#### **Population Growth rate in Haryana**

**1993. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the population growth rate in Haryana in comparison to the national average; and

(b) the total amount spent for the implementation of the family welfare programmes in Haryana during the last three years and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Based on provisional population Total of the 1991 Census, decennial growth rate of population during 1981-91 for Haryana and All India are 26.27% and 23.56% respectively.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Haryana State the implementation of Family Welfare Programme during the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure incurred by Haryana Government</i>
1988-89	1363.55
1989-90	1446.67
1990-91	1344.21

The results of Family Planning Programme can be measured in terms of Birth rate and that of Maternal and Child Health programme, which is an terms part of family welfare programme, in terms of Infant Mortality rote. The figures of Birth Rate and Infant Morality Rate for Haryana as available from sample Registration system of Registrar General, India for the latest three years viz. 1988, 1989 and 1990 are as follows:

Haryana State	1988	1989	1990
Birth Rate (per 1000 Population)	33.8	35.2	31.8
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	90	82	69

#### **New Population Policy**

1994. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new policy on population was considered in the meeting of Family welfare Secretaries of States and Union Territories on August 29 and 30, 1991; and

(b) if so, the recommendations sugges-

tions made by it and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) A meeting of Secretaries Incharge of Family Welfare of the States/ Union Territories was held at New Delhi on 29-30 August, 1991 for reviewing the National Family Welfare Programme, understanding the problems being experienced in the implementation of the programme at the

field level and for evolving new initiatives required for imparting a new thrust and dynamism to the programme.

(b) Based on the deliberations of this meeting, a draft Action Plan has been formulated. The key features of the Draft Action Plan include, (1) evolving a national consensus in support of the Family Welfare Programme and obtaining willing participation of all sections of the society (2) improving the quality and outreach of family Welfare services, (3) special focus on 90 poor performing districts (Birth rate of 39 per thousand population and above as per the 2982 census), (4) developing an innovative package of incentives/disincentives for promotion of the small family norm, (5) increasing the coverage of younger age couple through vigorous promotion of spacing methods, (6) introducing new contraceptives and improving the quality of contraceptives, (7) strengthening Family Welfare schemes in urban areas especially in slum pockets, (8) revitalising training activities of medical/para-medical personnel with emphasis on motivational and counselling aspects, (9) sustaining the good work done under the Universal Immunization Programme and strengthening of other interventions for Maternal and child Health Care, (10) reorientation of information, education and communication efforts to focus on the quality of life issues and interpersonal communication, (11) involving voluntary and non-governmental organisations in a big way to promote active community participation in the programme, (12) gearing up of the implementation machinery in the States/UTs and (13) evolving high level inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the National, State and District levels, etc. This Draft Action Plan has now been referred to the States/UTs to give them further opportunity to examine its contents and make suggestions for improvement, keeping in view their own special requirements. It is proposed to finalise the Action Plan over a period of next 2-3 months after a high level

meeting with Health Ministers of States/UTs. It is expected that the Action Plan evolved in this manner would be more practical, realistic and result-oriented and will be able to make a marked impact on the population problem in the country.

#### Hospital in Sahibganj (Bihar)

1995. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision had been made in the railway budget during 1989-90 for setting up of a 30 bed railway hospital at Sahibganj in Bihar;

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this regard;

(c) the amount spent so far and the details of the pending jobs yet to be executed; and

(d) the time by which the hospital will start functioning and the total amount estimated to be spent on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Superfast train on Bhagalpur-Rampurhat route

1996. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to introduce a superfast train on Ranchi railway line passing through Bhagalpur - Sahibganj - Pakur - Rampurhat being a tribal dominated area;

(b) if so, the time by which this train is likely to be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present there is no such proposal.

(c) Operational and resource constraints.

[*English*]

**Sanitary problem in the country**

1997. **SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item cautioned "India among dirtiest in world" appearing in the Patriot dated November 11, 1991; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA):** (a) Yes, sir.

(b) It is a fact that sanitary conditions in our cities and towns are not ideal and there is much scope for improvement.

Sanitation is primarily a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Government/UTs and Urban local bodies to plan and maintain sanitation schemes. However, Central Government also supplement the efforts of the State Governments/UTs.

Under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme from 1981-90, coverage of sanitation in urban

areas till the end of December, 1990 was 45.93% (provisional).

During the 8th Five Year Plan, there is a scheme for the elimination of manual scavenging in the country to the minimum extent possible. This will be achieved by conversion of day latrines/construction of low cost water-seal port flush latrines at the rate of 500 towns per annum, on whole-town basis. The scheme is being operated through HUDCO by providing a mix of central assistance in the form of subsidy and loan from HUDCO to State Governments/UTs.

The Central Government have also circulated a package proposal to the pilot projects for solid waste management over a period of three and on coast sharing basis by the Centre and the State/local bodies in the ratio of 50 : 50.

[*Translation*]

**Crossing at Markedih and Murkunda**

1998. **SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no railway crossing at Markedih between Parsabad and Chobe and at Murkunda between Barkakana and Patratu on Grand Chord line in Hazaribagh district;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct railway crossing at these places for preventing accidents; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Railway can take action

in the matter only after the State Government/Civil Authorities sponsor firm proposals for the desired facilities, duly consenting to bear the cost, as per rules.

**Pollution by Public sector Units**

1999. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector units have been violating the instructions by not installing the pollution control equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some public sector units in the country are not conforming to the prescribed standards due to their not installing adequate pollution control equipment. However, these units have already initiated steps to provide the necessary pollution control devices. The progress of work in this respect is monitored by the respective State Pollution Control Boards.

(c) The action taken by the Government against such units is as under:

- i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- ii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries;
- iii) Industries have been

asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to limit the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated standers;

iv) The Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments, has prepared an action plan to meet the effluent and emission standards for polluting industries, including public sector units;

v) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and also for the shifting of polluting industries from congested area;

vi) Network of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;

vii) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to closer of small-scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants.

[English]

**New Flight between Indore and Bhopal**

2000. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state;

(a) whether the government have any proposal to introduce new air routes between Delhi, Indore and Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Air taxi operators**

2001. **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:**  
**SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KON-ATHALA:**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have a plan for relax rules for the air taxi operators in order to attract N.R.Is in the venture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating a new policy for the air services to encourage efficiency and economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) and (b). The air taxi scheme is already designed to attract NRI investment.

(c) and (d). Under the New Industrial policy, air transport has been deleted from

the list of industries reserved for public sector.

**Elephant Sanctuaries**

2002. **SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:** Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elephant sanctuaries at present and the location thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up some new elephant sanctuaries; and

(c) if so, the name of the States where these are proposed to be set up and the area likely to be covered under these new sanctuaries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) There are no sanctuaries created especially for elephants. However, a Statement showing the sanctuaries having elephant population and their locations is given in statement. I

(b) and (c). The wildlife Institute of India in their report entitled 'PLANNING A WILDLIFE PROTECTED AREA NETWORK' in areas having elephant population. The names and the areas of the recommended sanctuaries are given in Statement II

As the power to set up sanctuaries vests with State Governments, they have been requested to consider implementation of the report.

**STATEMENT - I**

*Name of the Wild Life sanctuaries which have Elephant Populations*

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Wildlife Sanctuaries</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>State</b>
1.	Sri Venkateswara	Chittoor, Guddapa	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Mehao	Dibang Valley	Arunachal Pradesh

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<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Wildlife Sanctuaries</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
3.	Pakhui	East Kameng	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	D 'Ering	Siang	Arunachal Pradesh
5.	Bamadi	Kamrup	Assam
6.	Garampani	Sibsagar	Assam
7.	Orang	Darrang	Assam
8.	Dalma	Ranchi	Bihar
9.	Bhadra	Shimoga	Karnataka
10.	Bilgiri Ranga Swamy	Mysore	Karnataka
11.	Brahmagiri	Madikeri	Karnataka
12.	Cauvery	Mysore	Karnataka
13.	Dandeli	Urrara Kanada	Karnataka
14.	Shettihally	Shimoga	Karnataka
15.	Chimmony	Quilon	Kerala
16.	Chinnar	Idukki	Kerala
17.	Idukki	Idukki	Kerala
18.	Neyyar	Trivandrum	Kerala
19.	Parambikulam	Palghat	Kerala
20.	Peechi Vazhani	Trichur	Kerala
21.	Poppara	Kottayam	Kerala
22.	Periyar	Kottayam	Kerala
23.	Shenduruny	Quilon	Kerala
24.	Thattakadu	Iduki	Kerala
25.	Wayanad	Calicut & Wayanad	Kerala

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<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Wildlife Sanctuaries</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>State</b>
26.	Nongkhyallem	East Khasi Hills	Meghalaya
27.	Siju	West Garo Hills	Meghalaya
28.	Dampa	Aizawal	Mizoram
29.	Intanki	Kohima	Mizoram
30.	Chandka-Dampara	Puri	Orissa
31.	Hadgarh	Keonjar Mayurbhanj	Orissa
32.	Khalasuni	Sambalpur	Orissa
33.	Kotgarh	Phulbani	Orissa
34.	Kuldhia	Balasore, Mayurbhanj	Orissa
35.	Mahanadi Baisipalli	Puri	Orissa
36.	Satkosia Gorge	Dhenkanal Puri	Orissa
37.	Similipal	Mayurbhanj	Orissa
38.	Ushakothi	Sambalpur	Orissa
39.	Sanmalai (Indira Gandhi)	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu
40.	Mudumalai	Nilgiris	Tamilnadu
41.	Nilgiri Tahr	Nilgiris	Tamilnadu
42.	Sonnadi	Pauri-garhwal	Uttar Pradesh
43.	Chapramari	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
44.	Gorumara	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
45.	Jaliaparm	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
46.	Mahananda	Darjeeling	West Bengal

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**STATEMENT-II*****Names of Areas havingt Elephant Population and Recommended for Setting up of wild-life Sanctuaries***

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Area having elephant population</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Area under the proposed sanctuary (in Sq. Kms.)</b>
1.	Kurathimalai	Kerala	100.00
2.	Ponmundy	Kerala	100.00
3.	Gunjawati	Karnataka	350.00
4.	Karimpuzha	Kerala	225.00
5.	Anamudi Park	Kerala	207.00
6.	Boluvampatti	Tamilnadu	107.00
7.	Megamalai	Tamilnadu	400.00
8.	Kaveri	Tamilnadu	600.00
9.	Barbetta	Tamilnadu	200.00
10.	Sujjalkuttai	Tamilnadu	36.00
11.	Chandrapur	Orissa	471.00
12.	Srirampur	Orissa	109.00
13.	Mahendragiri	Orissa	50.00
14.	Ajodhya	West Bengal	100.00
15.	Malayagiri	Orissa	800.00
16.	Saranda	Bihar	315.00
17.	Dalka	West Bengal	7.00
18.	Turu Arabella	Meghalaya	30.00
19.	Nongkhlaw	Meghalaya	150.00
20.	Rangarengri	Meghalaya	200.00
21.	Saipnglink	Meghalaya	300.00

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Area having elephant population</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Area under the proposed sanctuary (in Sq. Kms.)</b>
22.	Barail	Assam	300.00
23.	Barak	Assam	190.00
24.	Interline Forest	Assam	100.00
25.	Dhansiri Kaki	Assam	100.00
26.	Central Catchment	Tripura	50.00
27.	Kisa	Nagaland	30.00
28.	Dzuki - Phuliebazie	Nagaland	70.00
29.	Dzuko	Manipur	100.00
30.	Taret-Lokehao	Manipur	100.00
31.	Palak	Mizoram	200.00
32.	Ngengpu	Mizoram	100.00

#### **Upgradation of Metre-Gauge System**

2003. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a plan recently for the upgradation of some metre-gauge routes;

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

(c) the amount earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Wildlife species in Himalayas**

2004. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:-

(a) the names of wildlife species living in Himalayas; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to preserve these species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Due to the large altitudinal and longitudinal variations, the number of wildlife species living in the

Himalayas is very large and it is not possible to give a comprehensive list of wildlife species living in Himalayas particularly the lower orders of vertebrates and invertebrates. However, the names of important species of mammals and birds found in the Himalayas are given in the statement attached.

(b) Steps taken to preserve these species include:

- i) Hunting of all wildlife species, except for protection of life and property and for the purpose of research, education and management of population, has been banned under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act.
- ii) A network of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserve has been set up to provide protection to the wildlife. Government of India is providing Central Assistance to State Governments for development of such parks and sanctuaries.
- iii) International and internal trade in products from rare and endangered species of wildlife has been banned.
- iv) Anti-poaching infrastructure in the states has been strengthened. Government of India provides assistance to State Governments for strengthening the anti-poaching infrastructure under the Centrally sponsored

Scheme "Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade in Wildlife".

- v) Co-operation of Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Army has been sought for conservation of wildlife in border areas.
- vi) Wildlife Institute of India is providing training to officials in Wildlife management.
- vii) Research on various aspects of wildlife management has been taken up.
- viii) State Governments have been requested to ban felling of trees in the hills, above the altitude of 1000 metres.

#### STATEMENT

##### MAMMALS

1. Leopard
2. Snow Leopard
3. Clouded Leopard
4. Lynx
5. Pallas's Cats
6. Golden Cat
7. Marbled Cat
8. Spotted Linsang

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 9. Binturong                  | 33. Nilgai              |
| 10. Red Panda                 | 34. Wild Boar           |
| 11. Himalayan Black Bear      | 35. Tibetan Wild Ass    |
| 12. Himalayan Black Bear      | 36. Common Langur       |
| 13. Red Fox                   | 37. Capped Langur       |
| 14. Hangul                    | 38. Golden Langur       |
| 15. Shou                      | 39. Assamese Macaque    |
| 16. Sambar                    | 40. Rhesus Macaque      |
| 17. Barking Deer              |                         |
| 18. Musk Deer                 | <b>BIRDS</b>            |
| 19. Wild Yak                  | 1. Tibetan snow Cock    |
| 20. Takin                     | 2. Himalayan Monal      |
| 21. Serow                     | 3. Sclater's Monal      |
| 22. Goral                     | 4. Western Tragopan     |
| 23. Urial or Shapu            | 5. Timminck's Tragopan  |
| 24. Nayan                     | 6. Blyth's Tragopan     |
| 25. marcopolo sheep           | 7. Eared phesnat        |
| 26. Bharal                    | 8. Pheasant grouse      |
| 27. Ibex                      | 9. Blood pheasant       |
| 28. Himalayan Tahr            | 10. kokias Pheasant     |
| 29. Tibetan antelope or chiru | 11. Cheer pheasant      |
| 30. Tibetan Gazelle           | 12. Bar-tailed pheasant |
| 31. Black buck                | 13. Peacock pheasant    |
| 32. Indian Gazelle            | 14. Jungle fowl         |
|                               | 15. Black necked crane  |

**Bomb Explosion in shuttle train at Meerut**

2005. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a powerful bomb exploded in a shuttle train from Meerut to New Delhi recently.

(b) if so, the number of passengers killed/injured.

(c) whether the Government have since instituted any inquiry into this incident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to provide safe journey to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):(a) A bomb explosion took place in 2 DNM passenger train between Modi Nagar and Murad Nagar on 19. 10. 1991.

(b) Two passengers sustained serious injuries and two minor injuries. No passengers was killed.

(c) and (d) Government Railway Police Meerut has registered a criminal case which is under investigation.

The maintenance of law and order in the Railway is the responsibility of the State Government. However, the travelling public are being warned in the affected areas through public address system. T. V. , posters and Newspapers advertisement not to touch or handle any suspicious object and to report about it to the police/Railway Staff. Coaches of passenger trains are thoroughly checked before they are placed at the platforms. Random check of passengers' lug-

gage is also being conducted in the affected areas by police parties to identify and locate unclaimed articles.

**Infant Deaths in Kasturba Hospital, Delhi**

2006. SHRI HARIKISHORE SINGH:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn the news-item captioned "Death stalks hospital's labour ward", "MHO to probe into death of 79 new-born babies", and "Infant mortality high in municipal hospital" appearing in the Indian Express, dated October, 1991 and the Hindu dated October 11 and 12, 1991 respectively; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K.THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 1. 1. 1991 to 31. 10. 1991, 2115 infants were admitted in the Neo Natal Intensive Care Unit out of which 430 died. The reasons for mortality are that only such new born infants who are underweight; born preterm; suffering from congenital/acquired infections; acute fulminant septicaemia, jaundice; and other serious ailments; or, born to diabetic; weak and anaemic; and preeclamptic toxæmial mothers are admitted in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. The mortality rate is not considered abnormal in view of the fact that only very high risk new born babies are admitted in the said unit.

**Setting up of National Commission on Teachers**

2007. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Commission on Teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Central Government had appointed two national Commissions on Teachers in February, 1983- one dealing with teachers at the school stage and the other for teachers at the higher education level (including Technical Education). The reports of these Commissions were received in 1985. The Reports of these Commissions have duly been considered by Government. The matter relating to working conditions of teachers was also considered in the context of Review of National Policy on Education, 1986, and follow up action taken on the report of the Review committee.

**Vacancies of Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

2008. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) the category-wise vacancy of teach-

ers in Kendriya Vidyalayas as on November 1, 1991;

(b) whether the panels of direct recruits formed in 1989-90 are still in operation;

(c) if so, the reasons for not filling up the vacancies; and

(d) the time by which all these vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) the category-wise vacancies of teachers/in Kendriya Vidyalayas as on 1st November, 1991 is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) According to sequence given in the transfer guidances approved by the Board of Governors, the panels of teachers for direct recruitment is to be taken up after the transfers.

[*Translation*]

**Discovery of cancer Medicine**

2009. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:

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

(a) whether any new medicine has been developed for Cancer patients by the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad and also by Cipla named 'Atocid';

(b) if so, the datalist thereof;

(c) whether the said medicine has been tested and found fit for use; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) The technology for an anti-cancer drug 'Etoposide' has been developed which involves the use of podophyllotoxin. It has been found to be useful for the treatment of cancer of lung, ovary, test sand lymphoma, etc. The brand name of the drug is 'Atocid'.

(c) and (d) Government has examined the efficacy and safety data of the medicine in consultation with cancer experts and has approved the drug for marketing.

#### **Kala-Azar Disease**

2010. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various parts of the country had been in the grip of Kala-azar during the last two months;

(b) if so, the names of the worse affected States and the number of persons died as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to eradicate this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) Kala-azar is endemic only in two States viz., Bihar and West Bengal. During the last two months, 258 deaths due to Kala-azar has been reported from West Bengal during the last two months.

(c) The following specific steps are being undertaken to contain the spread of this disease;

-Systematic case detection & treatment of all patients with drugs like Sodium Stibu Gluconate, Pentamidine etc.

-Interruption of transmission through vector control by undertaking residual insecticidal spraying in affected areas

-with two rounds of DDT.

-Improvement of general sanitation in and around the house to eliminate breeding ground or sandfly, the vector for Kala-azar.

-Intensification of health education activities for disease

-prevention.

-Praining of medical and para-medical personnel in the diagnosis and treatment of Kala-azar cases.

#### **Literacy rate in tribal areas**

2011. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATEL: Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of literacy in tribal and backward areas;

(b) the efforts being made by the Government for spreading literacy in these areas;

(c) whether the number of school going children is still very less in tribal areas;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme for increasing the percentage thereof;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to 1981 census, the literacy rate amongst scheduled tribes was 16.35% for all age-groups. The literacy rate for the scheduled tribes according to 1991 census is not yet available.

(b) Universalisation of elementary education including non-formal education and the national Literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age-group by 1995 forms an integral part of a larger programme of eradication of illiteracy in the country with special emphasis on the tribal and educationally backward areas.

(c) There has been a substantial increase in the enrollment of children belonging to scheduled tribes at all levels and particularly at the primary stage, which has increased from 22.8 lakhs in 1964-65 to 76.00 lakhs in 1988-89, which worked out to a growth rate of 5.1 as against the All India average growth of 2.9.

(d) and (e) A number of steps have been taken to strengthen the basis of educational programmes for the scheduled tribes. These include priority to tribal areas in the matter of opening of adult education and non-formal education centres and coverage under 'Operation blackboard'; provision of educational institutions in areas as predominantly inhabited by this community; provision of incentives like, scholarships, free student-ships mid-day meals, uniforms, books and stationery; reservation of seats in educational institutions of higher learning; remedial and special coaching in these institutions; provision of coaching classes for competitive examination; preparation of text books, primers etc. in tribal languages through the Central Institute of Indian languages, the

National Council of Educational Research and Training and the State Resource Centres of adult education etc; post matric scholarships; and assistance to state government for construction of hotels and ashram schools.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Hunting of elephants in Jalpaiguri

2012. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether hunting of wild elephants has been permitted in Udlabadi area of Jalpaiguri of West Bengal,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of elephants or other wild animals killed during this year, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check the killings in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Hunting of elephant is banned throughout the country. Permission can, however, be given by Chief Warden for hunting of such elephants that become dangerous to human life, in exercise of powers under Section 11 (1) (a) of the Wild Life (protection) Act, 1972. In the current financial year one such elephant was permitted to be hunted in the area around Udlabadi in Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal. No other wild animals have been killed in this area during this financial year.

(c) Steps taken to check the killing of wild animals are:-

(i) Hunting of wild animals has been banned in the country.

(ii) Trade in rare and endangered

species of wild animals has been banned.

- (iii) The trade of other species is regulated strictly according to the conditions of a trade licence under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act. International trade in wild life products of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild fauna and Flora of which India is a member.
- (iv) Government of India has created Regional offices and sub-regional offices to monitor and control International trade in wildlife products.
- (v) Financial assistance is provided to state Government to strengthen their anti-poaching infrastructure under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Control of poaching and illegal Trade in Wildlife".
- (vi) The Wild Life(Protection) Act. 1972 has been amended. Penalties for poaching and illegal trade have been suitable enhanced.
- (vii) Transport of wildlife products without orders from the authorised officer has been made punishable offence.

#### **Factory at Bhatni Junction**

2013. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up a

factory to manufacture spare parts, on the vacant land belonging to railways at Bhatni Junction on Eastern Railway; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Wildlife sanctuary in Garhwal region**

2014. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government have received some complaints regarding wildlife sanctuary in Garhwal region;

- (b) if so, the nature of these complaints;

(c) the number of persons and cattle killed and injured seriously in this region by the wild animals of the sanctuary during the last two years;

(d) whether compensation has been given to the dependents of the deceased and injured persons;

- (e) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(f) the action being taken by the Government for checking such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Ancient temples of Pauri and  
Chamoli Districts**

2015. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the ancient temples, historical buildings and other places in Pauri and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh under the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) whether this department proposes to take charge of some temples, buildings or places of historical importance of these two districts;

(c) if so, whether the temple of Gujadoogarhi and other shrines in Nainidanda Development Block area of Pauri district are also included in the list; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A list of monuments/sites under Central protection in District Chamoli is attached as statement. There is no monument/site protected by the Central Government in District Pauri.

(b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The worthiness of the temple and shrines have not been assessed for protection as monument of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1985.

**UTTAR PRADESH  
DISTRICT-CHAMOLI**

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of monument/site
1.	ADBADRI	Remains of Sixteen temples
2.	CHANDPUR	Fort with walls and ruins of dwelling houses inside it and with flights of steps.
3.	GOPESHWAR	Trident of iron with a shaft with one ancient and three modern inscriptions.
4.	-do-	Ruderanath temple
5.	PANDUKESHWAR	Two temples
6.	VILLAGE MANDAL No. 89.	Rock inscription in Survey Plot

[English]

### **Heritage Hotels**

2016. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND  
TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to create a distinctive category of heritage hotels distinct from palace hotels;

(b) if so, the details of stipulations for their creation, classifications and maintenance; and

(c) the full details of incentives and concessions laid down to encourage more proprietors to qualify for the new classification to hotels?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Government has created a category of 'Heritage Hotels' which cover running hotels in palaces/castles/forts/havelies/residence of any size, which were built prior to 1950.

(b) Details are given in the attached statement

(c) the incentives and concessions presently applicable to Government approved hotels are also applicable to the category of approved 'Heritage Hotels'.

### **STATEMENT**

1. *Definition:* "Heritage Hotels should cover running hotels in palaces/castles/forts/havelies/residence of any size, which were built prior to 1950.

2. *General Features:* The facade, architectural Features and general construction should have the distinctive qualities, ambi-

ence and decor in keeping with the traditional way of the palaces. There should be adequate parking space for cars. All public rooms and areas and the guest rooms, should be well maintained and well equipped with quality capets/area rugs, furniture, fittings, etc. in good taste and in keeping with the traditional life style. The guest rooms should be clean, airy, pest free, without dampness and musty odour, and of reasonably large size, with attached bathrooms with modern facilities (e.g. flush commodes, wash basins, running hot and cold water etc.). There should be well appointed lobby or lounge equipped with furniture of high standard, with separate laddies and gents cloak rooms with good fittings.

3. *Facilities:* There should be a reception, cash and information counter attended by trained and experienced personnel. There should be money changing facilities, left luggage room. There should be a well equipped, well furnished and well maintained dining room on the premises and, wherever permissible by law, there should be an elegant, well equipped bar/permit room. The kitchen and pantry should be professionally designed to ensure efficiency of operation and should be well equipped. Crockery, cutlery, glassware should be of high standard and in sufficient quantity, keeping in view the life style and commensurate with the number of guests to be served. Drinking water must be bacteria free; the kitchen must be clean, airy, well lighted and protected from pests. There must be the three tier washing system with running hot and cold water, hygienic garbage disposal arrangements; and pest free deep freezer and refrigerator (where the arrangement is for fresh food for each meal, standby generator will not be insisted upon. the grandness/grounds must be very well maintained.

4. *Services:* The hotel should offer good quality cuisine and the good and beverage service should be of good standard. There

should be qualified, trained, experienced, efficient and courteous staff in smart and clean uniforms and the staff coming in contact with the guests should be of the highest possible standard and there should be a plentiful supply of linen, blankets, towels, etc. which should be high quality. Each guest room should be provided with a vacuum jug/flask with bacteria free drinking water. Arrangements for foresting/cooling must be provided for the guest rooms in season. Places which have telephone lines must have at least one phone in the office with call bells in each guest rooms. Arrangements for medical assistance must be there in case of need.

Apart from the above points, it was felt that the architecture of the properties to be considered in the category of "Heritage Hotels" should not be interfered with; and extension/improvements/change must be in keeping with the traditional life style. The staff/room ratio must be in keeping with the number of guest room in each property. It was also stressed that these hotels must be run on a professional basis while losing none of their ambience and services.

The heritage hotels must present a distinctive and traditional life style of the area and should be of very high quality in terms of service, ambience and cuisine, of not less than 4-star standard.

#### **Jamrani Multi-Purpose Project**

2017. SHRI CHETAN P. S.  
CHAUHAN:  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:

Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:-(a) when the action plan for Jamrani Multi-Purpose Project has been submitted to the Government for environmental clearance;

(b) whether the Government have

cleared the same;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to clear the project early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Comprehensive Environmental Action Plans for Jamrani Multi-purpose Project are still to be furnished by the project authorities.

(b) and (c) Consideration of the project for clearance is possible only after receipt of the comprehensive plans.

(d) A number of discussions have been held with the project authorities to expedite the case.

#### **Family Planning Programme**

2018. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA  
VERMA:  
SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-  
THALA:  
SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:  
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

Will the HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the family planning programme has not made the decide progress;

(b) if so, the targets fixed and the achievements made during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided in the above period and its percentage utilisation, State-wise and Year-wise and the amount proposed to be allocated in

this regard in the Eight Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan inter-alia envisaged achievement of the following Demographic Goals for the year 1990:

Crude Birth Rate: 29.1 per 1000 population  
Crude Death Rate: 10.4 per 1000 population

Effective Couple  
Protection Rate: 42%

Infant Mortality  
Rate 90 per 1000 live births

Against the above targets, the provisional achievements for the year 1990 have been as under:

Crude Birth Rate: Sample Registration	29.9 per 1000 population System estimates)	( b a s e d
Crude Death Rate: Registration System	9.6 per 1000 population (based on Sample astimates)	
Effective Couple Protection Rate:	43.3% ( as on 31.3. 1990)	
Infant Mortality Rate: Registration System estimates)	80 per 1000 live births (based on Sample	

From the above it will be seen that except in the case of Birth Rate the goals in respect of Death Rate, Effective Couple Protection Rate and Infant Mortality Rate had already been reached and surpassed.

(b) A set of statements giving State-wise and method-wise family planning targets fixed and achievements made during the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90

and 1990-91 as given in the attached statement-I

(c) Statement- II giving State-wise Expenditure incurred towards implementation of Family Welfare Programme during the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 as given below. The allocation for the implementation of Family Welfare Programme to the States during the Eighth Five Year plan has not been finalised.

## STATEMENT - I

## State-wise Targets and Achievements in respect of Sterilisations during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

S. No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	State/UT						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60000	477106	637000	435963	550000	452405
2.	Assam	149000	58119	200000	60173	254000	72438
3.	Bihar	513000	514498	513000	332455	550000	268249
4.	Gujarat	293000	241079	293000	237255	258000	240461
5.	Haryana	100000	81420	100000	88686	102000	88850
6.	Karnataka	325000	301147	311000	289372	360000	282430
7.	Kerala	200000	207457	180000	208537	200000	190547
8.	Madhya Pradesh	400000	273584	350000	237386	350000	284815
9.	Maharashtra	500000	510191	525000	528457	575000	552241
10.	Orissa	200000	161547	209000	152614	220000	142329
11.	Punjab	120000	96594	120000	138962	120000	92021

S. No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Rajasthan	225000	107372	225000	422635	225000	147811
13.	Tamil Nadu	450000	407552	425000	383132	425000	382512
14.	Uttar Pradesh	650000	729075	700000	483354	785000	439245
15.	West Bengal	437000	335873	450000	320212	500000	320052
16.	Himachal Pradesh	30000	35184	30000	32591	34000	32574
17.	J & K	36600	26146	36600	13973	38000	12408
18.	Manipur	7000	5740	7800	4631	10000	3550
19.	Meghalaya	1000	470	700	508	800	536
20.	Nagaland	1000	715	1500	1065	1500	998 **
21.	Sikkim	1100	973	1100	983	1800	889
22.	Tripura	10000	6915	9000	7331	11000	7670
23.	A & N Islands	2000	2061	2100	2138	2000	1909
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1800	1560	1400	1486	2300	1331

S. No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
25.	Chandigarh	3500	2926	3500	2268	3500	2510			
26.	D & N Haveli	1100	1163	800	863	1000	712			
27.	Delhi	36000	31456	36000	31917	40000	33460			
28.	Goa	4500	4368	4500	4569	4500	4341			
29.	Daman & Diu	450	367	350	395	350	420			
30.	Lakshadweep	60	40	60	22	70	22			
31.	Mizoram	300	3154	3000	3581	3000	4147			
32.	Pondicherry	5300	6074	5100	7437	5600	7813			
<b>II. Other Agencies</b>										
1.	M/D Defence	28800	19746	28900	20150	30800	19217			
2.	M/D Railways	38400	26519	38600	28191	40480	30883			
<b>All India</b>		<b>5374000</b>	<b>4678177</b>	<b>5449010</b>	<b>4181322</b>	<b>5803900</b>	<b>4121980</b>			

\* Figures are provisional  
 \*\* Figures upto Jan '91

*State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of IUD Insertions during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91*

S. No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. State/UT</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321000	213648	421000	240647	450000	253553
2.	Assam	68400	23510	30000	27703	90000	28471
3.	Bihar	355000	337869	400000	253737	475000	201095
4.	Gujarat	317000	358918	317000	356547	460000	451847
5.	Haryana	187000	194783	164000	170409	210000	155135
6.	Karnataka	210000	204693	223000	199555	262000	204006
7.	Kerala	115000	115535	115000	125324	150000	119747
8.	Madhya Pradesh	251000	306712	300000	334171	370000	357600
9.	Maharashtra	475000	396949	500000	435091	525000	471034
10.	Orissa	148000	146188	168000	157497	200000	164442
11.	Punjab	270000	314310	275000	356729	350000	406098

S. No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Rajasthan	210000	173026	250000	191723	250000	178438
13.	Tamil Nadu	453000	458664	415000	431817	550000	419192
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1151000	1310552	1250000	1340976	1535000	1579715
15.	West Bengal	168000	116864	175000	131126	225000	139672
16.	Himachal Pradesh	43200	35287	43000	37420	60000	41796
17.	J & K	25700	15953	25700	14792	25000	15516
18.	Manipur	7000	8026	8200	7151	8000	7728
19.	Meghalaya	5300	1454	2000	1610	2000	2015
20.	Nagaland	4100	646	2500	834	2500	653**
21.	Sikkim	1700	1384	1700	1471	1300	1568
22.	Tripura	4000	1867	4500	2560	2500	2379
23.	A & N Islands	1700	1889	1500	1695	1500	1694
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4200	2169	2000	2116	2400	2350

S. No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Chandigarh	10000	6020	10000	5644	10000	5511
26.	D & N Haveli	180	200	210	160	200	231
27.	Delhi	110000	69402	90000	70641	126800	71454
28.	Goa	3050	3056	3500	3695	3500	3533
29.	Daman & Diu	250	124	330	120	330	162
30.	Lakshadweep	100	44	100	65	150	120
31.	Mizoram	2700	2100	2700	2580	2750	2570
32.	Pondicherry	3300	3924	3200	4121	4200	4236
II.	Other Agencies						
1.	M/O Defence	18200	12645	20000	13115	24400	19360
2.	M/O Railways	26100	13070	28700	13851	20320	14222
	All India	497000	4851483	5252840	4936693	6400000	5322143

\* Figures are provisional

\*\* Figures upto Jan'91

**State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of O.P. users during 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91**

S. No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7779000	601396	1014000	750786	1078300	826262
2.	Assam	119000	33343	60000	37414	40000	36647
3.	Bihar	202000	205670	202000	185749	359100	153791
4.	Gujarat	650000	671876	650000	769208	600000	801892
5.	Haryana	628000	660530	550000	598272	552360	512438
6.	Karnataka	222000	223745	246000	223703	264630	228417
7.	Kerala	271000	238830	271000	292139	297200	305889
8.	Madhya Pradesh	961000	1002491	1150000	1230744	1100000	1317060
9.	Maharashtra	849000	805822	850000	915241	969000	1110249
10.	Orissa	268000	268476	306000	306666	291600	300761
11.	Punjab	462000	521597	429000	580799	473600	493371

S. No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
		3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Rajasthan	527990	428755	400000	445700	400000	297285
13.	Tamil Nadu	320000	342840	280000	324752	389000	296591
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1183000	1138746	1300000	1265976	1459500	1576380
15.	West Bengal	412000	252470	425000	319860	418700	312268
16.	Himachal Pradesh	69300	57935	69000	69087	75000	73991
17.	J & K	21200	14016	21200	14731	16000	11708
18.	Manipur	3900	2783	4600	3732	5100	2509
19.	Meghalaya	13600	1407	3000	2264	3000	1668
20.	Nagaland	640	17	700	31	900	14**
21.	Sikkim	600	246	600	463	800	514
22.	Tripura	8100	3074	4000	4420	1600	4287
23.	A & N Islands	1300	1402	1400	1702	1580	1845
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1700	628	600	882	300	1205

S. No.	State/UTI/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Chandigarh	14200	9975	10000	8482	11180	7933
26.	D & N Haveli	600	497	700	503	940	59
27.	Delhi	345000	319313	360000	319973	450000	298593
28.	Goa	17700	16253	12000	14762	12900	14154
29.	Daman & Diu	1400	281	750	578	750	332
30.	Lakshadweep	790	291	1000	261	1000	192
31.	Mizoram	2200	1091	2200	1649	4240	1473
32.	Pondicherry	8400	10194	8300	11241	9900	8368
<b>II. Other Agencies</b>							
1.	M/O Defence	82700	50058	90800	68661	61350	65118
2.	M/O Railways	402000	315895	442000	378552	400000	324782
3.	Comm.Distr.	4200000	4220000	4850000	5036528	5330000	5318889
<b>All India</b>		<b>13043320</b>	<b>12421943</b>	<b>14015850</b>	<b>14185511</b>	<b>15079530</b>	<b>14706935</b>

\* Figures are provisional

\*\* Achievement figures upto Jan.91

*State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of O.P. users during 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91*

S. No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achvt.	3	Target	Achvt.*	4	Target	Achvt.*	5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>I.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	151000	139221	194000	170939	225128	192416			
2.	Assam	12900	7804	15000	2031	30000	9242			
3.	Bihar	207000	20164	207000	37210	59700	47588			
4.	Gujarat	78000	114808	78000	118368	90000	114473			
5.	Haryana	25000.	40994	40000	38340	32800	37615			
6.	Karnataka	65000	75608	49800	74249	77900	74582			
7.	Kerala	34500	37557	34500	43427	50300	40651			
8.	Madhya Pradesh	132000	191491	200000	222042	220000	257054			
9.	Maharashtra	181000	249594	350000	303363	286600	430283			
10.	Orissa	37700	55433	42100	57675	53900	63279			
11.	Punjab	31000	53837	50000	61523	47900	63073			

S. No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Rajasthan	45990	46234	5000	66647	50000	59254
13.	Tamil Nadu	82100	164212	150000	189094	173600	176695
14.	Uttar Pradesh	112000	169112	180000	186252	224900	213336
15.	West Bengal	44700	83572	100000	99701	124600	106832
16.	Himachal Pradesh	9500	9000	9500	9806	12000	13002
17.	J & K	2600	3020	3200	2946	4000	4083
18.	Manipur	190	556	220	565	500	521
19.	Meghalaya	2500	1282	2000	1200	2000	1045
20.	Nagaland	980	100	1000	137	1000	93**
21.	Sikkim	2100	1467	2200	1768	1300	1619
22.	Tripura	2900	2581	2900	2660	2100	2861
23.	A & N Islands	280	407	320	419	380	483
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1600	965	1000	1047	700	1013

S. No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Chandigarh	420	363	500	240	900	—
26.	D & N Havelli	40	80	100	142	180	220
27.	Delhi	200	3891	4500	3484	8000	5612
28.	Goa	1950	1686	2000	2054	2300	2380
29.	Daman & Diu	150	78	120	118	120	140
30.	Lakshadweep	50	50	250	69	300	58
31.	Mizoram	920	1328	920	978	1580	1106
32.	Pondicherry	990	1000	960	1080	1040	927
II. Other Agencies							
1.	MO Defence	3800	3221	4200	4279	2960	5524
2.	MO Railways	3700	4012	4100	4454	4100	5041
3.	Comm. Distn.	1050000	93462	500000	1032077	700000	1174615
All India		2140260	2416190	2094090	2740384	2492788	3107010

\* Figures are provisional

\*\* Achievement figures upto Jan.91

**Commercial Exploitation of Forests**

2019. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:-(a) whether the Government have any proposal to place a moratorium on commercial exploitation of forests in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS(SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The National Forest Policy 1983 does not provide for total ban on cutting of trees. However, it enjoins that no forest should be permitted to be worked without the Government having approved the Management plan and that derivation of direct economic benefit from the forests should be subordinated to

the importance of forests for environmental stability and ecological balance.

**Adventure Tourism in Orissa**

2020. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have laid emphasis on the promotion of adventure tourism; and

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in this direction and particularly in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM(SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the Central Government has extended financial assistance to the government of Orissa for following schemes pertaining to adventure tourism:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1.	Water Sports Equipment for three centres.	15.44
2.	Forest lodge at Chandbali for Bhitarkanika.	14.96
3.	Fores lodge at Tikarpara	14.80
4.	Motor yacht for Bhitarkanika Wild Life Sanctuary.	4.30
5.	Mini-buses and elephants for Simlilpal national Park.	4.04

**Buddhist Monuments**

2021. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the world famous buddhist monuments like Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri and Udaygiri etc. have been neglected since decades; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union

Government for the development of these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir, Buddhist monuments at Ratnagiri, Udaygiri and Lalitgiri are preserved and maintained as per archaeological norms. Excavations at Buddhist site Lalitgiri and Udaygiri have already been conducted and starts, building at Ratnagiri has been completed. At Lalitgiri the antiquities discovered during excavation have been housed in a building.

**Popularisation of ayurvedic system of medicine**

2022. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA:  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:  
DR. C. SILVERA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:-(a) whether any meeting was held recently in Delhi for the popularisation of Ayurvedic system of medicine;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by it and the action proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) the number of Ayurvedic Colleges/hospitals, State-wise;

(d) the amount of financial assistance granted to Ayurvedic colleges and hospitals during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(e) whether there of financial assistance granted to Ayurvedic colleges/hospitals in Orissa and Bihar; and

(f) if so, the locations thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) Discussions are often held for this purpose. Various suggestions have emerged during such discussions; improvement of infrastructure in Ayurvedic Colleges; promotion of postgraduate education; production of herbs which are in short supply; quality control of drugs; strengthening of administrative set-up in Ministry etc. New schemes have been started for improvement in educational institutions and cultivation of herbs which are in short supply. Thrust is also given to quality control of drugs and better career prospects to Ayurvedic physicians in Central Government.

(c) A statement I showing number of Ayurvedic Colleges/Hospitals (State-wise) as on 1. 4. 89 is attached (Annexure-I).

(d) A statement II showing Grant-in-aid given to Ayurvedic colleges (including attached hospitals) during the last three years under the scheme of "Grants for Development of ISM&H Colleges" is also attached.

(e) & (f) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to set up any Ayurvedic college or hospital in Orissa and Bihar.

## STATEMENT - II

*Grant-in-aid to Ayurvedic Colleges During Last Three Years (State-Wise)**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>S. No/Name of the State/U. T.</i>		<i>Name of the Institution</i>		<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Swami Kalyan Govt. Ayu. College, Rampur	—	1.60	—
2.	Maharashtra	1.	R.A. Poddar Ayu. Medical College, M.A. Poddar Hospital, Worli, Bombay	—	—	6.00
		2.	Vasant Dada Patil Ayu. Medical College Sangli.	—	—	1.60
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Govt. Ayu. Medical College, Parola, Distt. Kangra	—	—	11.36
4.	Haryana	1.	Sh. Krishna Govt. Ayu. College, Kurukshetra.	—	—	8.00
		2.	Gaur Brahman Vaidya Panchaimy Sabha, Rohtak	1.60	—	—
5.	Orissa	1.	S.S.N.Ayu. College and Research Instt. Paikmal.	1.60	—	—
		2.	Gopabandhu Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Puri.	—	—	10.00



S. No	Name of the State/U.T.	Name of the Institution	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Kerala	1. Kerala Ayurvedic and Research Society Kottakkal	1.60	—	—
13.	Union Territory of Delhi.	1. A & U Tibbia College & Allied Units, Karol Bagh.	—	—	8.00
Total			8.00	1.60	93.96

[*Translation*]

**Nehru yuvak kendras in Madhya Pradesh**

2023. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAOAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-(a) the number of Nehru Yuvak Kendras functioning at present in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any evaluation has been made regarding their working; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMITA BANERJEE)

(a) There are 45 Nehru Yuva Kendras in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Programme Evaluation Cell of Planning Commission has conducted an evaluation of the Schemes of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan. This study was conducted on the basis of a sample survey after collecting information from 21 Kendras out of which 3 were from madhya Pradesh.

(c) The study conducted by the Planning Commission has revealed that the

Schemes of the Sangathan have generated awareness amongst the village youth about environment, national values and issues, development programmes and activities. In many cases Youth Clubs have been associated in creation of assets in a voluntary manner in cooperation with the village Panchayats. Further, the Youth participated in vocational training, functional literacy, work camps and Youth Club development programmes. The report, however, also points out that there is a lot of scope for coordination with various sectoral Departments.

**Higher Study Courses on Gandhian Philisosophy**

2024. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-(a) the number of Univesities conducting higher study courses in Gandhian philosophy;

(b) the number of Universities which propose to introduce such courses; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Universities at which Gandhian thought and philosophy is taught as a special subject and the level at which courses in Gandhian Studies are offered are indicated below:-

University	Courses
Annamalai Gandhian Studies.	M.A., PG Diploma in
Bhagalpur	M.A. in Gandhian Thought.
Gujarat Vidyapeeth Philosophy and	M.Phil in and Indian Comparative Religion.

University	Courses
Gandhiji University, Kottayam.	M.A., Ph. D. in Gandhian Studies.
Gandhiji Rural Institute	M.Phil. in Peace Students.
Karnatak Studies.	Diploma in Gandhian
Kashi Vidyapeeth Gandhian Economics.	Diploma and M.A. in
Madurai Kamraj Studies.	PG and M. Phil. in Peace
Mysore Thought.	Diploma in Gandhian
Nagpur Thought.	PG Diploma in gandhian
Punjab Diploma in Gandhian	M.A., M.Phil., Ph. D. and PG Studies.

In addition, Gandhian Philosophy is also taught as part of the courses in Philosophy, Economics and Political Science in many universities.

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by the UGC, no proposal for starting new courses in Gandhian Studies is under consideration of the Commission. The Commission programmes of Gandhian Studies and values and strengthening of Gandhi Bhawans. The Commission also gives research ssociateships for conducting research in Gandhian Studies.

#### **National Education Policy 1986**

2025. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is fact that autonomy to a number of colleges had been envisaged in the national Policy on Education, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved so far in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) National Policy on Education —1986 visualises development of autonomous colleges. According to the information furnished by UGC, at present 102 colleges are functioning as autonomous colleges as per details given below:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Autonomous Colleges</i>
Andhra Pradesh	16
Gujarat	2
Madhya Pradesh	28
Orissa	5
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	44
Uttar Pradesh	2

UGC had appointed an Expert Committee to review the implementation of the Scheme of autonomous colleges. The Committee submitted its report to the Commission in March, 1991. The Commission accepted the report in its meeting held on 6th June, 1991 and agreed to continue the Scheme of Autonomous Colleges in the 8th Plan.

#### **Rail Projects**

2026. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the cases of conversion of metre-gauge lines into broad gauge, construction of new lines and bridges etc. in respect of which survey had been conducted during the last five years but the construction has not yet been started;

(b) if so, the names of the areas where the survey had been conducted and the causes that led to suspension of the work; and

(c) the amount spent by the Government on these surveys?

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

#### **Maternal and Child Health Programme in Gujarat**

2027. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed under the maternal and child health programme in Surat and Baroda districts of Gujarat during each of the last three years; and

(b) the achievements made in this regard that period and the amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). As reported by Govt. of Gujarat the targets, achievements and expenditure incurred during last three years are enclosed in the statement.

## STATEMENT

Sr. No.	Method	1988-89 Target	Achievement	%age
1	2	3	4	5
<i>District: Surat</i>				
1.	I.F.A. Mother	48855	65789	136.6
2.	I.F.A Children	92400	61554	66.6
3.	Vitamin-'A'	92400	105022	113.6
Sr. No.	Method	1989-90 Target	Achievement	%age
1	2	3	4	5
1.	I.F.A. Mother	48855	74579	152.6
2.	I.F.A. Children	92400	79407	85.9
3.	Vitamin-'A'	92400	58992	63.8

Sr. No.	Method	1990-91 Target	Achievement	%age
1	2	3	4	5
1.	I.F.A. Mother	39800	70145	176.2
2.	I.F.A. Children	96900	83007	85.7
3.	Vitamin 'A'	46300	47807	103.2
Sr. No.	Method	1988-89 Target	Achievement	%age
1	2	3	4	5
District: Baroda				
1.	I.F.A. Mother	53972	52516	97.3
2.	I.F.A. Children	100000	66772	66.7
3.	Vitamin 'A'	100000	95170	95.1

Sr. No.	Method	1989-90 Target	Achievement	%age
1	2	3	4	5
1.	I.F.A. Mother	53972	60048	111.3
2.	I.F.A. Children	100000	84507	84.5
3.	Vitamin 'A'	100000	103971	103.9

Sr. No.	Method	1990-91 Target	Achievement	%age
1	2	3	4	5
1.	I.F.A. Mother	43800	68416	133.4
2.	I.F.A. Children	106400	97736	91.8
3.	Vitamin 'A'	50804	77433	152.4

*Expenditure incurred for this Programme is as under:—*

Year	Baroda District	Surat District
1988-89	338,850/-	641,990/-
1989-90	591,200/-	702,000/-
1990-91	269,000/-	297,000/-

**Jungle Mafia in Gujarat and Assam**

2028 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA,  
SHRI SHRIKANTA JENA:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that "Jungle Mafia" is active in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against them in Gujarat and Orissa and the number of persons arrested in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The State Government reports that no "Jungle Mafia" is active in the forest area occupied by tribals in the States of Gujarat & Orissa.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Losses in Indian Airlines**

2029. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
DR. A.K. PATEL:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have projected a heavy loss during the current financial year as compared to the loss incurred during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the loss sustained during each month of 1991, routwise; and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the 20 per cent increases in fares introduced in October, 1991 was to cover this loss; and

(d) whether the Government have any plan other than fare increases to cover the losses?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) During the period April to September 1991, Indian Airlines suffered a provisional loss of Rs. 120.67 crores. While reoutwise profit/loss account is not compiled on monthly basis, the month-wise details of the overall provisional loss are as under:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rupees in crores (provisional)</i>
April 1991	12.83
May 1991	7.86
June 1991	9.34
July 1991	23.45
August 1991	32.26
September 1991	34.93

The main reason for the losses are as follows:

i) Continued upward increases in the value of foreign currencies vis-a-vis the Indian Rupee;

ii) Increase in the price of Aviation Turbine Fuel; and

iii) Absorption of fixed expenses like depreciation, insurance interest and financing charges etc. associated with A-320 fleet.

(c) No, sir,

(d) Indian Airlines has taken various cost reduction measures for reducing its losses.

#### **Ragging in Collegas**

2030. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps the Government propose to take to ban ragging in colleges which has assumed alarming dimensions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Government has drawn the attention of Vice-Chancellor of all Universities, Directors of IITs, Principal of Regional Engineering Colleges and Education Secretaries of all States/Union Territories to some recent incidents of ragging and requested them to take immediate steps to put an end to this undesirable activity and to provide new students conditions in which they feel welcome and conformable. Delhi University has passed a new ordinance on 5.10.1991 strictly prohibiting ragging within the premises of all colleges and Departments of the University as well as on public transport. It is expected

that similar steps would be taken by other Universities where the practice of ragging prevails.

#### **Birth Control Vaccine**

2031. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
DR. G.L. KANAUIA:

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

(a) whether the birth control vaccine developed by the National Institute of Immunology has undergone the second phase of its clinical trials; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The Birth Control Vaccine based on Human Chorionic Gonadotropin developed by the National Institute of Immunology is presently undergoing Phase II clinical trials. These trials are expected to be completed in about 6 months where after the efficacy of the vaccine would be evaluated.

#### **Pollution from Atomic Energy Plants**

2032. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had sought the views of the Atomic Energy Commission regarding the pollution from the Atomic Energy Plants;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) Yes, Sir. View were sought from the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) regarding radiation from the Rawatbhata Atomic power plant.

(b) and (c). The reported ill effects on public health have been examined by an

Expert Committee appointed by the Rajasthan State Government but it found no correlation between the ailments reported and radiation from the Nuclear power Plant at Rawatbhata. Total exposure to radiation from all path was at a distance of 5 Km. from the Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station is reported to be less than 2% of the annual exposure limit recommended by International Commission on Radiological Protection.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	State/UT	Infant Targets 1990-91	Reported Percentage Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus	Coverage of		Levels Targets		As 1990-91	
				Oral Polio Vaccine	(DPV)	Tuber Culosis	(BGC)	Measles	(MSL)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1346284	121	121	126				108
2.	Assam	748368	85	85	96				77
3.	Bihar	2731236	93	91	81				81
4.	Gujarat	1010145	104	105	106				101
5.	Haryana	4328833	104	104	117				99
6.	Karnataka	1201700	87	96	102				88
7.	Kerala	581837	101	104	112				88
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1835422	96	97	107				93
9.	Maharashtra	1655474	112	117	116				100
10.	Orissa	794126	94	94	104				86

S.No.	State/UT	Infant Targets 1990-91	Reported Percentage Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus	Coverage of			Levels/Targets		As 1990-91
				(DPT)	(DPV)	(BGC)	(MSL)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
11.	Punjab	429786	120	121	119	110			
12.	Rajasthan	1482533	92	92	91	88			
13.	Tamil Nadu	1197300	105	106	107	101			
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4410002	101	98	97	91			
15.	West Bengal	1617305	85	97	101	68			
16.	Himachal Pradesh	132559	85	85	97	97			
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	203283	63	62	76	26			
18.	Manipur	41870	77	78	88	64			
19.	Meghalaya	35000	97	99	106	46			
20.	Nagaland *	23777	31	29	44	29			

S.No.	State/UT	Infant Targets 1990-91	Reported Percentage Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT)	Coverage of Oral Polio Vaccine (DPV)	Levels/Targets		As 1990-91 Measles (MSL)
					Tuber Culosis (BGC)	Measles (MSL)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
21.	Sikkim	12169	81	88	86	88	
22.	Tripura	58288	74	75	134	62	
23.	A & N Island	6941	89	105	102	84	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	23155	65	88	64	40	
25.	Chandigarh	15585	89	86	113	64	
26.	D & N Hav.	4030	114	168	127	95	
27.	Delhi	230400	88	88	118	80	
28.	Goa	18888	104	168	102	87	
29.	Daman & Diu	1596	165	172	164	140	
30.	Lakeshadweep	1483	116	122	110	117	

S.No.	State/UT	Infant Tragets 1990-91	Reported Percentage Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT)	Coverage of Oral Polio Vaccine (DPV)	Levels Tragets Tuber Culosis (BGC)	As 1990-91 Measles (MSL)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Mizoram	21140	77	77	100	65
32.	Pondicharry	14138	143	209	201	130
	All India	22337473	98	99	97	89

Note : Figures are Provisional  
Figures upto January

### **Immunisation of Children**

2033. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the target for Immunisation of children upto the age of one year under the Expanded programme on Immunisation (EPI) from 1991 to 1995, year-wise; and

(b) the achievements made against the targets fixed during 1990, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDARTHA): (a) Since 1990 the targets under University Immunisation programme are to immunise 100 percent infants with 3 doses each of Diphtheriapertussis-Tetanus (DPT) and Oral Polio Vaccines (OPV), one dose of BCG and one dose of Measles vaccine.

(b) The State/Union Territory-wise targets and the reported coverage levels as percentage of the annual targets for the financial year 1990-91 given in the enclosed statement.

### **International Tourism Day Celebrations**

2034. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken to observe International Tourism Day on September 27, 1991; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The message from World Tourism Organisation was circulated to all Govern-

ment of India Tourist Offices, State Governments and agencies connected with tourism. Cultural Programmes, facilitation of international tourists at various entry points, press publicity, distribution of literature, discounted tours were amongst the many activities undertaken for celebration of World Tourism Day on September 27, 1991.

(b) No specific funds were earmarked for World Tourism Day. However, Department of Tourism's field offices undertook activities for the occasion for which expenditure was incurred from the overall tourism promotion budget.

### **Airbus A-320**

2035. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aribus A-320 introduced on Patna route was grounded due to technical snag on November 2, 1991; and

(b) if so; the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Airbus A-320 aricraft VT-EPT while operating flight IC\_809 on 2nd November, 1991 got grounded at Patna as its engine failed to start.

### **Merger of Vayudoot with Indian Airlines**

2036. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to close

the Vayudoot and /or to merge it with Indian Airlines due to continuous losses; and

(b) if so, the decision, if any taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Electrification of Vijayawada-Vishakhapatnam Line**

2037. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plans to electrify the Vijayadade-Vishakhapatnam Section in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the length of railway lines electrified in the country and in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Cost-cum-feasibility study for electrification of Vijayawada-Vishakhapatnam Section has been ordered. Final decision will, however, depend upon the results of the study as well as availability of resources and priorities for electrification of other high traffic density routes.

(c) Route Kms. electrified from April, 1986 to March, 1991 in

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i) Indian Railways	3182
ii) Andhra Pradesh	418

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**Salary to Migrant Teachers from J & K**

2038. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several schools of Kashmir have denied salary other dues to their migrant teachers in Jammu;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Stoppage of trains at Raja-Ki-Mandi Station**

2039. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from passengers and other organisations for stoppage of some passenger trains at Raja-Ki-Mandi station;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) it has been examined and most of the demands have been met.

**Reservation Quota for Agra Cantt.**

2040. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide reservation quota for Agra Cantt in the passenger trains leaving from mathura Junction for Bombay.

(b) if so, the name of those trains and the details of quota thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Reservation quotas have been provided at Agra Cantt. station in trains going to Bombay via Agra. Due to limited availability of reserved accommodation and its full utilisation at the originating and other stations on Delhi-Mathura-Bombay Central route, it is not feasible at present to allot any out-station quota at Agra Cantt. in trains towards Bombay ex. Mathura. The intending passengers can seek reservations ex. Mathura by having messages sent to New Delhi through the Autotext facility provided at Agra Cantt. station.

**Attachment of Bogie to Cheetah Express**

2041. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to attach a bogie from Agra Fort-Jodhpur Passenger Train to Chetak Express at Bandikui Railway station to facilitate the passengers of Agra;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to operational constraints.

**Air-Conditioned Compartment in Avadh Express**

2042. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to add an air-conditioned compartment in Avadh Express;

(b) if so, when; and;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). An A.C. 2 tier sleeper coach has been provided on 5063/5064 Avadh Express between Kota and Lucknow w.e.f. 14-11-1991.

(c) Does not arise.

**Development of Airports in Karnataka.**

2043. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for the development of airports in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon;

(c) whether the proposal have been accepted; and

(d) if not, the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The proposals are in regard to Bangalore, Belgium and Hubli airport.

The Government has set up a committee to identify site for setting up of an airport at Bangalore of international standards.

Considering the current density of traffic and availability of resources with the National Airports Authority. There is no immediate plan to upgrade Hubli and Belgium airports.

[*Translation*]

#### Airports in Uttar Pradesh

2044. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of place in Uttar Pradesh where the Government propose to construct airports with & view to promote tourism; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) National Airports Authority has no plans to construct any new airports in Uttar Pradesh for promotion of tourism due to paucity of funds.

#### Purchase of Engines for Being 747

2046. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have selected the engines for Being-747 aircraft of the Air India;

(b) of so, the details of the engine selected and the rationale behind such selection; and

(c) the names of the country with whom agreement has been signed in this regard and the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Air India has selected Pratt & Whitney engines for its Being 747-400 passenger aircraft on the basis of technological superiority and better commercial offer. It has signed an agreement for supply of these engines with M/s. United Technology International of U.S.A. with an obligation of counter trade to the extent of 15% of the value of the contract.

[*English*]

#### White Tiger Safari Park in Nandan Kanan, Orissa

2047. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether world's first white tiger safari park has been inaugurated at the Nandan Kanan National Park in Orissa recently;

(b) if so, the number of white tigers there; and

(c) the tourists facilities available there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Orissa

Government has established a White Tiger Safari Park at Nandan Kanan National park in Orissa recently.

(b) There are four White tigers in the Safari Park.

(c) One tourist bus have been provided for taking the visitors to the Safari.

#### Sale of Adulterated Groundnut Oil

2048. SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) the number of the cases of sale (in loose form) of groundnut oil adulterated with Castor Oil/Cotton seed oil at retail outlets noticed by the government during May to October, 1991;

(b) whether intake of Castor oil is seriously injurious to health; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Based on the information received from the State/UTs, 92 cases of sale of groundnut oil adulterated with Castor oil have been reported during May to October 1991.

(b) and (c). Castor oil is an irritant to the gastro-intestinal mucosah and therefore, mixing of castor oil with edible oil is already prohibited under the provisions of PFA Rules, 1955. Legal action is taken under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,

1954. Whenever any case of adulteration of edible oil with castor oil is reported.

12.00 hrs

[English]

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last week there were two occasions on which many Members of the House particularly from the Opposition parties had pointed out the urgent and imperative need of holding elections to the Delhi Metropolitan Council and the Delhi Municipal Corporation. I had occasion to point out that on the 5th of December, the extension given to the dissolution of these two bodies would come to an end. Therefore, it was necessary for the Government to make up its mind before that date what it proposes to do in order to ensure that the Delhi citizens are not without a representative forum and their sufferings, their grievances are looked into not by the bureaucracy but by the elected representatives. I am sorry that nothing of this kind has happened. On two occasions, I had raised it and pressed it again and again and some assurances were given but nothing had happened.

Therefore, I seek your consent to censure the Government on this particular issue for its failure to hold the elections to the Delhi Metropolitan Council and the Delhi Municipal Corporations, the only two fora available for the people of Delhi for redressal of their grievances.

I think, in every respect, this adjournment-motion falls within the ambit of the rules. It should relate to the Central Government. It does. It should not speak in general terms. It does not. It speaks in very specific terms about one failure, and the monumental failure of the Government to hold the elections without any rhyme or reason. There is no justification, any earthly justification for not holding the elections. In

the beginning, it was said that it was proposed to have a new set up for Delhi. Therefore, we are postponing the elections for six months. Now that postponement has gone on for over three years, or four years, in the case of Corporation. As a result of this, the kinds or problems that Delhi faces are very many. This is not the occasion to go into them.

In this case, I would only like to point out that rule 57 is relating to adjournment-motion. All the requirements of rules 57 and 58 have been met. According to Kaul and Shakhder's definition, the matter must be definite; it must relate to single specific matter; it should not be couched in general terms, not covering a great number of cases and must have a factual basis. It says, that an adjournment-motion does not lie when facts are in dispute. I am sure, the Government also would not dispute the fact. The fact simply is that this Government has failed to hold the elections.

Therefore, I would seek your consent to move my adjournment motion because it would give the House an opportunity to discuss this issue and it would also give the House an opportunity of censuring the Government, if it is so warranted.

Therefore, I would seek your consent for moving the censure motion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as Advanji has said that Delhi Metropolitan council was constituted under Delhi administration Act which provides holding of elections after every 5 years. Delhi Municipal Act was also enacted by this Parliament which provides for hold of Delhi Municipal corporation elections every 4 years. These Acts were passed by this very Parliament. The last elections were held on 5th January, 1983 for four years to

the Corporation and for five years to the Metropolitan Council. These elections were postponed again and again. This is not a state subject. It is a Union territory. It comes directly under the Central Government. The Ministry of Home Affairs has failed totally in holding elections in Delhi. No reason is being given. It is said only in two lines repeatedly that elections have been postponed for four or six months.

I had asked a question in reply to which it has been stated that Corporation's term is expiring on 15.12.91 and Metropolitan Council's extension term is expiring on 11.12.91. In my adjournment-motion I have said that the Home Ministry has failed in performing its duties. It has deprived Delhi of its rights. Elections to Corporation were held for four years and to Metropolitan Council for five years. The next elections should have been conducted in 1987-88. It is December, 1991 now. Nine years are going to be over. Another election should have been held by now. As Advanji has said this Government has failed and we firmly say that the Home Ministry is responsible for it. My request is that a discussion should be allowed on my adjournment motion.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, This is a matter of grave importance. We supported it the other day.

The position is the government says they are very keen about regular elections to the local authorities. They have brought Constitution Amendment Bills also. Earlier, they made a fanfare of it. When they were defeated, that was made an election issue also.

No explanation is being given why different standard is being applied to Delhi. If you are so keen that regular elections should

be held to the local Bodies for which Constitution amendment is necessary, what is the Government's explanation? No step is taken for holding elections. I do not know what is the real purpose behind it. Are you not sure of yourself till now? Would it depend upon your consideration of the political barometer in this country? I do not know. The people should have the opportunity to express their views and decide for themselves what type of local authority or administration they want. They try to preach something and do something else. Therefore, we are supporting the demand for early elections in these Bodies and the Government should immediately announce a time bound programme for that.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Mr. Home Minister, it must be announced in this Session.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Leader of my Party and the other Members elected from Delhi, have been persuaded to move this Adjournment Motion, as mentioned by the Leader of my Party, because we have failed in all our other efforts to elicit either a response from the Government or to be able to raise a meaningful discussion on the floor of the House relating to election in Delhi.

It is not for me to submit to you as to the question of rules permitting the raising of an Adjournment Motion, what rules have to be met so as to warrant the making of an Adjournment Motion. It must, above all, have a direct or indirect relation to the conduct or default of the government for having done or omitted to do something in the case of elections to Delhi. There is a clear-cut case of having omitted to come and explain to the Parliament to the public, why are elections not being held. It must be an definite matter. It is a definite matter. It must have a factual basis. The facts attending upon no-holding of elections to Delhi cannot be denied. It must be an urgent matter and it must be of

recent occurrence. It is an urgent matter and it is of recent occurrence.

MR. SPEAKER: Only on the point of "recent occurrence" you can convince me.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes. It is of recent occurrence.

SHRILAL K. ADVANI: The default would not have occurred if it was three years back. The default is now there when 5th December is approaching. Day after tomorrow they will be issuing another notification. Therefore, the sin of omission arises now.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I submit with due sensibility that it is of recent importance. It is a recent occurrence. It is a matter of public importance, I do not wish to take the time of the House to considerably weary you or bore you by reading out pages 452 or 453 of Kaul and Shakhder to explain what it says. I submit that all these provisions of pages 452 and 453 and the detailed analysis of what warrants the consideration of an Adjournment Motion are all met in this particular case. I submit finally that it is a matter of great public importance because elections are the heart-beat of democracy. I repeat that elections are like the heart-beat of democracy. You play with this heart-beat. You advance them too much; you will cause a seizure and you retard them too much and finally you will cause a collapse. You cannot play with the heart-beat of democracy. Purely because it is a matter of political, partisan consideration, you keep on delaying elections in Delhi. It has, therefore, persuaded the Leader of my party to move an Adjournment Motion with an element of censure and explanation that is demanded from the Government. We appeal you to admit it.

[Translation]

SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM (East Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention

to the deteriorating situation in Delhi. Since the elections are not being held, I have given notice for an Adjournment Motion... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIDIGVJAYASINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is that you are allowing the arguments only for the admission of the Adjournment Motion and not a speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Your point of order is upheld. But then let me hear what he has to say.

[*Translation*]

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: There is a bureaucratic rule in Delhi in the absence of elections. There is no elected representative. One has to bribe the officials to get one's work done. The poor are not listened even in the police stations. Their reports are not registered. Dirt is lying here and there. Today 80 lakh people of Delhi are at the mercy of bureaucracy. If such a condition continues, a situation would arise in Delhi which will be beyond control. Fair price shops do not have any item for as many as 4 months. People have not got sugar for Diwali and Dussehra festivals. So this Motion should be admitted and elections should be held immediately in Delhi.

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVJAYA SINGH: You have upheld my point of order. But you are not restraining him. He is making a speech.

MR. SPEAKER: My point of order is that you do not have to give directions to me.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What you do after question hour, is going on now.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the absence of democratic set up in Delhi is the root cause of all the problems. Why are the elections not being held here? I would like to allege that you want to remove Delhi from the political map of India. So I request you to admit the Adjournment Motion given notice of by Mr. Advani and to discuss it here.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to advance arguments why should my adjournment Motion be admitted. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will see how it can be allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter of recent occurrence.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Advani has explained it. If you want to add something to that, you can.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The point has been tried differently to be included in it. The Government is not ready to discuss it in this House. It is keeping mum. So the Adjournment Motion is the only way to break discreet silence of the Government. It has three issues. Specific issue should have greatest importance in it. (*Interruptions*)

So it should be urgent. Its urgency has arisen. It is going to expire tomorrow and a notification will be issued in this regard. Hence, the urgency. Secondly, it is a matter of public importance. Sir, elections have the greatest importance in democracy and ours is the largest democracy in the world. The saying Near the Church farther from the heaven - is true in our largest democracy from where we are running the Government. The only way out to the situation is the admission of this Adjournment Motion.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting Mr. Advani's statement of recent occurrence the basis for Adjournment-Motion - I want to say that *(Interruptions)*

The question is the problem the people of Delhi are facing. *(Interruptions)*

AN HON.MEMBER: I am on a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are doing nothing according to law.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALKA DAS: There is a question of recent occurrence. *(Interruptions)*

We have to provide facts for Adjournment Motion, Citizens of Delhi are in trouble as elections are not being held. If elections are held, the problems of citizens of Delhi will be mitigated. Therefore elections to Delhi bodies are necessary. Its date should be announced today. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been demanding that the elections to the Metropolitan Council and

the Municipal Corporation should be held immediately in Delhi. But the other day when this was raised, the Government responded positively and said that they would discuss this issue with the political leaders of different parties. Now we are given to understand that the Government is going to again extend the election date in Delhi. We are really surprised why the Congress Party is afraid of holding elections in Delhi.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: we are not afraid of it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: If you are not afraid, why are you not holding the elections? There should be some specific reason for that. Since the government is in a mood to extend the election date again, there is sufficient reason to censure the Government. We demand that the government should come forward clearly whether they are going to hold elections immediately or not and if they are extending it, why they are extending the elections. On behalf of the Janata Dal we demand that the elections should be held immediately.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, the elections should be held for both these corporations. The deadline is the 5th December for both these corporations on 5th, by this time, there will be no elected council.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Otherwise, I will have to allow all these Members.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: If they want to have elections, then the notification for the election should have been already there because on the 5th, there will be no elected council. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV** (Sahasra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak for one minute.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You cannot do so. He has already spoken on behalf of your party.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** But the government has already decided that they are not going to have elections. Therefore, the urgency of discussing it comes. This is my point. And this Adjournment Motion should be admitted. (*Interruptions*)

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):** I appreciate the concern shown by the Leader of the Opposition with regard to Delhi elections. As far as Congress Party and the Government is concerned we are not averse to holding elections. The other day we had a meeting and in that meeting it was decided that the hon. Home Minister will have consultation and meeting with the leaders from the other side. I brought this to the notice of the Home Minister and the Home Minister is very much will in and will be very pleased to have the meeting with the leaders on the other side. I will see that the hon. Home Minister will have the meeting today itself. Therefore, I request the hon. Leader of the Opposition not to press for the censure motion, pending the discussion that we are going to have with the Home Minister today.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This matter was discussed in the House before and the leaders of different parties and expressed their views. The Government had responded and agreed to have a discussion with the Members from Delhi and also with other Members. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has told us

that the discussions are going to be held today itself. This is the position as far as the facts are concerned and this is not the legal position. I would ask the Government to positively hold the discussions today. Otherwise, I will take up this matter tomorrow in the Business Advisory Committee and decide what to do. But I am not allowing the Adjournment Motion because this matter is not of recent occurrence.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY** (Katwa): Sir, through you I want to bring to the notice of this House and the Government, a very intriguing news item that had appeared in *The Hindustan Times* of 29.11.1991.

It says that in over 40 per cent of cases, the militant hideouts turned out to be Government accommodations. It says that flats were sublet by original allottees and the police are thinking of filing complaints to the Urban Development Ministry. It says that the abductors of Mr. Radu, the Romanian Ambassador, had used two Government houses to chalk out their plan. The Sadiq Nagar house, where Mr. Radu was kept was allotted to a government servant working in the audit service.

It also says that one. Mr. Devpal Singh, the militant killed in Connaught Place in police firing used the House which was located in Lodi Colony and that house was allotted to a Deputy secretary of Government of India.

There is another very revealing news item. It says that one. Mr. Kuldeep Singh Sandhu who had a hand in the abduction of Mr. Radu, stayed in Room. No 410, in Punjab Bhavan from October 11 to October 18 and the abduction took place on October 9.

Sir, if these are the types of things that are happening in the Capital, where militants are using the Government accommodations

to carry out their plans than how can we succeed in combating terrorism in the country? A thorough investigation has to be made into this matter to find out who are the people in the higher echelons of the government who are conniving with the militants, giving them hideouts and allowing them to stay free and being at large in the country. The leader of the House is here. I draw his pointed attention to this matter and I request him to come out with an elaborate statement in the House on this subject as it concerns the security and integrity of the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, seven years back in the night of December 2 and 3, poisonous gas from Union Carbide Factory at Bhopal leaked causing deaths of more than two thousand persons and injuries to thousands of others. Though, the Supreme Court has pronounced its verdict for granting compensation to the victims, yet the amount of the compensation is yet to be decided at the district level in Bhopal and it is causing too much delay. On account of this, the deserving victims are yet to get the amount of compensation.

12.25 hrs

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point is that even after 7 years our medical experts are yet to identify that poisonous gas and suggest its actual line of treatment. Without it, the injured victims are suffering. Since their line of treatment is not specified, they undergo great sufferings.

On this occasion, I express my anguish for all who became victims of the tragedy and request the administration to request the Indian Council of Medical Research to find out the actual medical line of treatment. I would like to request the Minister of law to

take a decision for providing compensation to the victims immediately. This is a very important issue today.

[*English*]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: In support of what hon. Member has said, I would like to emphasize that the gas pollution is still continuing. People are dying and the actual compensation that is due to the people is not yet received by the bereaved people. That is the reason why such proposals have been coming up in the House time and again. We strongly support this proposal and expect that the Government will act immediately on this issue.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): I want to draw the attention of the House to the international pressure under which the Indian Patents Act is at the moment. In answer to the Unstarred question No. 300, it had been pointed out by the Government that during the recent visit of Mrs. Carla Hills on the issue of patents no new point was raised and the two sides agreed to let the matter rest for the present. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Such an important issue is being raised and no Minister is paying attention. Will the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs listen?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Now, since that time, however, the Indo-US Joint Business Council completed its deliberations on November 20th and they recommended that India should sign the Paris Convention. I want to know how this recommendation is arrived at if no new point relating to patents Act had been raised at the meeting with Mrs. Carla Hills. If India signs the Paris Convention then the Indian patents Act would have to go back to the pre-1970 period and the patent then will be not on the product alone, but on the process as well.

Now the case stands so that after five to seven years medicine for instance can be manufacture in this country by using indigenous technology. If the Patents Act is revised, then this right would be taken away. Also, if a charge is brought against an Indian manufacture been infringing the Patents Act, then the onus of proof would be on the person against whom the charge is being brought. Moreover, patents so as to tally with the so called International standards. Because there is in fact no such international standard it is going to be raised to 20 years. This, Sir, we feel would toll the death-knell for the indigenous manufacture of drugs. Not only that, many life saving drugs would then have to be imported and consequently they would be priced out of the reach of the ordinary people. Lasix for instance, a popular diuretic, would cost 23 times more. Chemotherapy for cancer would cost Rs.5 lakhs a year.

In view of this, the recommendation of the Joint Business Council as causing grave concern. We must be sure that the government does not succumb to this pressure that is put upon it by the international sources. We want a clear indication of what the government wants to do with regard to the Indian Patents Act. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY**  
(Katwa): I want to add some thing to it.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Is it connected with this matter?

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:** Yes. It is in the interest of the country and some other important issues are involved on the aspect of drugs/and pharmaceuticals, in relation to Patent Laws. The United States are pressuring our country to accept some thing which is detrimental to our agriculture. They are demanding that we have to accept

the Plant weeders' Right. That means, the kind of Green Revolution that has taken place in our country, on the basis of high yielding variety of seeds, will be totally in jeopardy, and our agricultural development will be at stake. They are demanding patent on living material. We have never accepted that so far. They want us to do away with the kind of protection we give to our agriculture, the kind of subsidy we give and the kind of specific commodity variety protection we give and all that. They are demanding this from our country, so that they are in a position to undermine our agriculture and dump their foodgrains in our country. This is a very serious matter and if agriculture is under destruction, then our industrial development will also be in jeopardy. In this situation, this House must express its feeling. Before signing any convention during the Uruguay Round of Talks, the government must come to this House and spell out concretely as to what they are going to do. And after signing it, it should say what they have signed. That must be brought before this House and they should get it ratified. I do not know, in international conventions, there may be something to sign about. But the point is this that they must tell this House and the people of this country as to what they are going to sign and after signing, whatever they have signed should be brought to this House and get it ratified. This is a very serious matter.

**SHRI TARIT BATAN TOPDAR:** Without referring it to this House, they must not sign any single paper on this issue.

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:** This is a matter of serious concern and it is a matter of national concern. The issue is being debated outside, but till now, there has been no official pronouncement as to what is the approach of the Government in this regard.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE:** Everything is done behind the back of this House.

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:** These days we are trying to sort out our economic problems also by negotiating with the IMF, etc. Very often, issues of this kind are also linked up with them. This may be right or this may be wrong, I do not know. So, these misgivings can be set at rest only by sharing with the House. the thinking of the Government in this regard. So far as I feel, this is a matter which should not in any way be linked up with our economic problems. It should be decided on its own. If there are certain lobbies which are interested in forcing us to sign this particular document, we should stay away from it. Therefore, my demand would be this. Let the Government share with the House as to what is its thinking in this regard before going to participate in that. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** Sir, what about the issue raised by Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya and what is the reaction of the Government? The Government must say something. The Opposition is already unanimous on this point. Whatever the Government does, they must bring it to the House. The House should know what the government is thinking on this point.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Why the leader of the House is so unresponsive today? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY** (Jagatsinghpur): The silence of the Government only shows that they have already agreed to this. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI HARADHAN ROY** (Asansol): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the government to the serious situation arising out of the decision of the Government to privatise or close down some of the public sector units on the plea that they are sick. Over the years, since nationalisation, most of these public sector units were taken over

from the private sector for modernisation, diversification and expansion, but nothing has been done. In West Bengal, Sen-Raleigh - now Cycle Corporation of India - MAMC, BOGL, seven refractory units under Burn Standard, and fertiliser units are on the verge of closure. IISCO's future is uncertain. The modernisation programme is yet to come from the Government's side. Even Coal India is facing a bleak future. While private sector is demanding coal-bearing land, privatisation of power generation is promoting privatisation of coal mines. ECL has already notified closure of 32 mines in Raniganj.

I would request the Government to give up this privatisation and closure move and try to improve the functioning of the public sector units by modernisation, expansion, diversification, etc. It is high time that the Government should abandon the privatisation and closure move. Otherwise, workers of the closed public sector units will resist the Government's move and the situation will be worse. The Government must have realised the gravity of the situation after the 29th November, one-day industrial strike. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have called the name of Shri Anna Joshi, Let him speak.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI** (Pune): Sir, Maharashtra State has been facing severe drought condition this year. The Government has fixed a quota of rice to be levied on the rice-mill owners. It is increasingly becoming difficult to fulfill the stipulated quota. Government authorities and revenue officials are pressing hard to extract levy from rice-mill owners. Drought has already brought down the yields and paddy cultivation which is limited only to three or four districts of Konkan and Bhandara in Vidarbha. Further, the price extended by Government for such levy is half that of market price.

It is totally irrational, illogical and absurd to levy on rice-mill owners. It should either be charged on manufacturers or end-sellers in the market. Rice-mill owners only process the paddy. They do not have right over anything except the service charges.

Government should intervene immediately and send a team of experts to assess the situation and stop harassment of rice-mill owners by the revenue authorities. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thousands of passport applications are pending in Cochin and Calicut Regional Passport Offices. The passport officials are creating unnecessary delay. They are harassing the people. One of the major problems being faced by these two passport offices is lack of staff.

We cannot provide employment to the people in our country. Let these young people go to other countries and seek jobs there. We have to allow them. There is unnecessary delay and red-tapism. Passport applicants are being harassed by these officials. So many times, we have brought this matter to the notice of the Government as well as the Minister. But no action has been taken. This is very urgent. Now that the situation in Kuwait is normal, people are going back to Kuwait. They want to renew their passports and they want to get new passports. Because of the unnecessary delay in the passport Offices, these young people and job-seekers are suffering a lot. Recently, the Minister has also assured that a new Regional passport Office will be opened in Trivandrum. Five months are already over, but no action has been taken till now. My humble request to the Government is that they should take immediate action to expedite issuing of passports. They should also conduct an inquiry into the present affairs of

the Passport Offices at Cochin and Calicut (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Brishin Patel please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL (Siwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during 1990-91, the Bihar State Sugar Corporations sivan Unit supplied ten thousand bags of sugar to the Department of Delhi Administration responsible sale of sugar last an any my Inspector declared all ten thousand lags of sugar unfit for human consumption. As a result of it, the Food Corporation of India has stopped lifting the quota of sugar, from there. It seems that this Inspector, as he was not entertained properly, has taken this stand which is contrary to the interest of the people and all those ten thousand bags are laying there. As a result the workers are starving. I, therefore, urge the Government to send to Siwan a Senior Officer of Delhi civil Supplies Department to carry out of fresh test so that the truth may be found out.

SHRI RAMSAGAR (Barabanki) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India and the leader of the House to a political prisoner.

Sir, Shri Vishambhar Singh an M.L.A is kept in Fatehpur jail. He is a patient of cancer and his condition has deteriorated too much. The district Magistrate and the jailor have written to the Uttar Pradesh Government to release him but the Uttar Pradesh Government is adopting a indicative attitude and that is why it is not releasing him. Be it Shri Vishambhar Singh, Madan Bhalya or Shri D.P. Yadav, all these M.L.As. are not being released due o political retribution.

Sir, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan and Gandhiji were also political prisoners and

whenever they fell ill, they were released from jail. But the Uttar Pradesh Government has surpassed even the British rulers because it is not releasing even an M.L.A. suffering from cancer. I would like to know from the Government as to why it is not releasing Shri Madan Bhaiya, Shri D.P. Yadav and Shri Vishambhar Singh. All the three are S.J.P. M.L.A.s. I would like to request the leader of the House to intervene in the matter and announce its decision for their release. This is our request.

[English]

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I hold that the submission that I wish to make is potentially embarrassing to the legislature as such and it would be my appeal to both the leader of the House, as also the leader of the Opposition, to jointly apply themselves to this particular problem that I wish to draw their attention to. A writ has been filed in the Supreme Court challenging the legality of sanctioning pensions to Members of Parliament and legislators. The submission that has been made is that salaries and allowances to Members of parliament as admissible if I am not mistaken — under Article 106 does not include pension. Therefore, whatever pensions had been paid in the past or are being paid today either to the former Members of parliament or to legislators are in violation of the Constitution. If the Supreme Court were to hold that writ as valid then the entire legislators would be faced with an embarrassing situation because, I do not know a very eminent barrister is present here whether we can retroactively amend the Constitution.

Therefore, it is my appeal both to the Leader of the House and also to the Leader of the Opposition to apply themselves to this particular aspect to save embarrassment of the legislators as such.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**

(Bolpur): Sir, so far as the question of prices of essential commodities in this country is concerned, concerned, the situation is becoming, is more and more alarming. There is continual spiralling of prices. Essential commodities are becoming out of the reach for the common people and the poor people.

Since the Budget was announced, although all sorts of pious wishes were expressed by the Finance Minister, nothing has happened. There is a continued spiralling of price which is putting greater and greater strain on the common people. This is a matter which must be attended to immediately. I would like to know what is the step taken by the Government. We do not find any attempt being made to contain the spiralling of prices in this country; to control the inflation. We are told that after three years the result of the new Economic Policy, new Industrial Policy and the new Trade policy will be felt. But, what will happen to the people during these three years, nothing has been said. People are losing jobs. No new jobs are being created. On the plea of sickness factories and establishments have been closed. This is a very serious situation which has already arisen and it is becoming more and more difficult for the people.

Over and above that, Sir, There are reports circulated in the National Dailies of this country which are not controverted by the Government which say that the World Bank has recommended radical changes in the Indian Agriculture. The Bank has suggested reduction in food buffer-stock; curtailment of the role of Food Corporation of India, that means affecting the Public Distribution System; Integration of Price Support and Crop Procurement Policy; a new Crop Price Formula linked to International price; disbandment of levy scheme for procurement of rice and sugar and liberalisation of foreign imports. All these are bound to have a cascading effect on our prices.

Then, Sir, in a comprehensive memorandum to the Government the multi-lateral agency, that is the World bank, has also demanded increase in the Prices of fertilisers, irrigation, water, electricity and reforms to reduce the farm subsidy which is largely enjoyed by the rich State and rich farms. It is said that 1992 Budget should provide...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, normally, you do not refer to the newspapers' reports.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On this important issue there is no reaction by the Government.

Sir, it is said that 1992 Union Budget should provide for the subsidy cut.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Generally, Sir, newspapers' reports are not referred to here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let us take it to be my observation.

Therefore, Sir, the situation is going to become more critical. Are we continuing to be an independent country or not? I do not know. Who is going to decide our policy? Our Budget policy, economic policy, everything is being dictated here which is having... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Please listen

[*English*]

Please listen Cannot you think of the country for a while?

[*Translation*]

Nobody knows as to when some one is in or out of power.

[*English*]

I know he is also feeling concerned. But sitting there, obviously he has to make his presence felt. Please, not in this manner. When serious situations are being raised here, matters should be given proper attention. I am sure nobody in this country and nobody in this House can deny that price situation is critical and becoming more and more critical. Therefore, instead of trying to shout me down which you cannot, you try to listen and take some steps.

Therefore, I call upon the Government at least to make a statement here immediately as to what is going to happen and what steps they are taking on this very very vital issue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K ADVANI: Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government to the virtual paralya is of postal services in the North-Eastern Region because of the strike undertaken since 15th November by postal employees belonging to the C&D Group. This is the situation. Their grievances are very legitimate. Their grievances are that all Central Government employees in the North-Eastern States like, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizora, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur are paid a Special Duty Allowance because of the geographical conditions there, the transport difficulties etc., etc., and even from among the postal employees, Group A & B officials have been given this allowance, but Group C & D employees have been denied this. They went to the Central Administrative Tribunal which directed that they should be paid. Subsequently, the Government went to the Supreme Court and sought a Stay. The Supreme Court refused to give a Stay and

the legal battle has been going on. They have been pushed to this extreme of strike as a result of which the people there, are suffering. When postal services crumble in this manner of becoming paralysed, the people are also suffering.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Government and the Minister of Communications in particular, that let him realise that the telecommunication employees have been compelled to pay because of the Court Judgement. Why should these people be denied and why should they be forced to take recourse to a strike?

Therefore, immediately, this matter should be taken up. Their very legitimate demands should also be treated at par with other employees. They should also be paid the Special duty Allowance.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): I would like to add to it that the Special leave petition filed by the Government should be withdrawn. They, therefore, should hold negotiations.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat). Sir, a very important issue has been raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The issue relates to the increase of prices. It was said during the Budget discussion, that the price increase was of a temporary nature and it is also of a seasonal character. I think, even several months after the Budget, the increase in prices continues unabated.

The Prime Minister is on record to say that special arrangements are being made for strengthening and expanding the Public Distribution System. Instead of further ex-

panding the Public Distribution System, the requisite amount of foodstuffs, kerosene oil and other essential commodities which are supplied through the Public Distribution System are not being supplied to the State Governments. In the list of the State Governments, I include the Governments of Kerala, Tripura, West Bengal and almost all the State Governments who run the Public Distribution System in any way. So, the price increase has not been halted. This price increase is due to the faulty economic policy of the Government of India. It is because the Government of India has accepted that policy at the behest of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to allow the monopolists and the multi-national corporations to plunder our country.

Therefore, I want that the Government should make a statement and you should also allow a discussion on the price situation in the country which has gone beyond limits.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through this House I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Communications to the telephone system at Aurangabad (Maharashtra). The equipments which have been procured from I.T.I. Rai Bareilly last year for the expansion of telephone exchange in Aurangabad are of inferior quality in comparison to those manufactured in I.T.I., Bangalore. As a result of it, I think, Telephone services in Aurangabad would not be improved even after its expansion. The Department which takes the policy decision in regard to installation of telephone exchanges has not yet sanctioned. The Exchange of 5000 telephone lines for Aurangabad.

Similarly, an exchange having 600 lines is going to be installed in Chikaldhara city of this district in which all equipments removed from Jaina are being used. I urge upon the

Government to install a modern telephone exchange with a capacity of 1400 lines in view of the industrial position of Chikaldhana.

Sir, similarly, I demand that 30 channels should be provided to Valooz and Jaikvadi from the 120 channels Microwave digital System which is being installed between Aurangabad and Beed because the M.I.D.C. Industrial area of Valooz and Jaikvadi is very important.

[*English*]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, May I just invite the attention of the Government through you and also through the House to a new phenomenon now being experienced by our passengers at the Santa Cruz Airport. Many of the passengers are being robbed of their valuables by the Security personnel and those who are coming from the Gulf countries have been complaining that their valuables are robbed of by the Security Staff while their luggage is being processed through X-ray. The luggage is x-rayed at the Santa Cruz.

On the 30th of November there was an incident for which myself and another hon. Member of this House, Mr. K. Muralee Dharan are witnesses. We were on board the flight from Bombay to Calicut. And one passenger came on board he was coming from Saudi Arabia - and complained that some of his money had been taken away by the Security staff while his luggage was being x-rayed. The Commander of that aircraft, Capt. Manchanda came down and took him to the security Staff. And he was returned 100, Saudi riyals which had been taken away from him by the Security Staff. This is now continuing and increasing. I would urge the Government to stop forthwith this harassment of the bonafide passengers and also take action against the delinquent officers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the House to a very important issue. As I have also given a notice for it formed. The prices of all the essential commodities are continuously increasing. During the budget session, the Finance Minister had assured the whole nation that the prices of essential commodities will decline or start declining after the month of October. But according to the figures available here, inflation has increased 7 per cent between October and November and the prices of all the essential commodities have increased by 4 per cent. During the last six months prices of life saving drugs have increased by 2.5 times to 3 times. The prices of text books and exercise books for children have increased nearly by 1.5 times during the last six months.

Sir, the Government is inefficient, prices of essential commodities are continuous on the rise. Despite the fact that the Kharif crops have reached the market, the prices of foodgrains are constantly increasing. The Public Distribution System of the Government has virtually collapsed. The Government has completely failed to provide essential items to the people. I, therefore, would like that a discussion should be held in the House regarding the availability of essential commodities to the people and the price rise. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a discussion is going on over such an important issue and the entire House is empty. Please call them inside the House. As assurance was given to bring down the prices of commodities with in hundred days. It should be discussed in the House. Such an important issue is being discussed here, but Members belonging to the treasury benches are not present at all. I request you to call them inside. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly take your seats. During Zero Hour, as soon as an hon. Member raises a matter, the Government will take notice of it; but you cannot expect the Government to immediately respond to it.

(*Interruptions*)

13.00 hrs

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My appeal to you is, I am sure that most of the people who are on this side were also on the other side earlier and that we cannot forget. And those who are here on this side, they may go to the other side later. Therefore, the system and custom which we have followed should be continued for all times to come.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: BY that time they will destory the system.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Secondly, in Zero Hour, most of the people who have raised their hands are anxious to speak. The time at our disposal is also very short. Many people must have been disappointed. As far as possible, I have made my humble effort to give a chance to everybody. Such of those people who could not be heard today, they may have a fair chance tomorrow and other friends who have spoken today, they may accomodate their friends tomorrow to have a chance. This accommodation is absolutely essential. I am sorry that some of our hon. Members had no occasion to speak. I wanted to call their names. But their voice is very feeble while some people are bestowed with

excellent voice and their voice is very much heard. Therefore, I request you to cooperate in this respect. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta will be the last speaker now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, while I come to my point, I would like to support Shri Somnath Chatterjee. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no need for agitation. Shri Jaswant Singh had spoken, Shri Advani had spoken and Shri Anna Joshi had spoken. You also had your own share.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): The same person is given a chance every day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPAKER: It is only for this purpose that I request that such of those people who had no occasion to speak, should be accommodated tomorrow by these people who had a chance today. Nobody should be denied a chance.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): We are not getting a chance though we are giving notices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta will be the last speaker.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Before I go to the point I have given notice of, I support Shri Somnath Chatterjee that the price situation in the country is very bad and that the prices of essential commodities are increasing day by day; but at the same time

I would like to submit to him that he knows that the previous eleven-month Government had completely mismanaged the economy of this country and caused the present situation. *(Interruptions)* When the price situation is so bad, the Government should come out and say what steps they are going to take to control the price increase in the country because it is in the best interests of the country, so far as the essential commodities are concerned.

I have given the original notice about the unemployment problem in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Andaman and Nicobar islands is a Union Territory situated in the midst of the Bay of Bengal. There the educated unemployed are running from pillar to post, for employment, while there are about 2000 posts lying vacant and the administration is not filling up these posts. A number of avenues for employment are there and employment can be increased. But the administration is not taking any action on that. Even the WIMCO factory has also been closed down. I understand that the management had sold out that company. I would like to know whether the gratuity and provident fund of the workers, their safety and security, have been protected or not. And without doing that, is the British Company allowed to take their money back to their country?

I request the Government of India to issue a necessary directive so that the vacant posts in the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are filled up from among the youth available in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Sir, the WIMCO management should be told that no permission will be given to the company by the Reserve Bank of India if the gratuity and the provident fund money of the workers are not paid and settled.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** It

should be reopened. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** Sir, I am obliged to you, Sir, for the observations made by you in reacting to the hon. Member saying that the Members of the Treasury Benches are not present. But the actual truth is, we are all present. Unfortunately, uncles do not recognise their nephews on the other side.

With regard to the major issues raised on price rise, conditionalities attempted to be imposed by the World Bank as alleged by the hon. Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, as well as the Paris Convention mentioned by Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya, I can say this much. We propose to have a discussion on the economic situation on the 16th... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** On the 17th.

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** The date will be fixed in the Business Advisory Committee.

In the discussion on the economic situation, I am sure that all these matters would come up and I am certain that the Government would be able to satisfy the hon. Members from their point of view. I would only like to assure the Members that this Government will in no way compromise the sovereignty either economic or political...

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** There is nothing left to be compromised...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

13.07 hrs

[Placed in Library. See  
No. LT 802/91]

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Statement Correcting reply to us No.  
5352 dated 3rd September, 1991**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-  
LIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a  
statement (Hindi and English versions) cor-  
recting the reply given on the 3rd Septem-  
ber, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 5352 by  
Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav regarding halt of  
express trains at Bakhtiyarpur  
Junction. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-801/  
91]

**Annual Report of and Review on the  
working of the Lala Ram sarivep  
Tuberculoese Hospital, New Delhi.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI  
SIDHARTHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual  
Report (Hindi and Eng-  
lish versions) of the Lala  
Ram Sarup Tuberculo-  
sis Hospital, New Delhi,  
for the year 1988 along  
with Audited Accounts
- (ii) A copy of the Review  
(Hindi and English ver-  
sions) by the Govern-  
ment on the working of  
the Lala Ram Sarup  
Tuberculosis Hospital,  
New Delhi, for the year  
1988.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and  
English versions) show-  
ing reasons for delay in  
laying the papers men-  
tioned at (1) above.

13.09 hrs

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

[*English*]**(1) Court of the Aligarh Muslim Univer-  
sity**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-  
VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH  
AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DE-  
PARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD  
DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI BANERJEE): ON  
behalf of my colleague, Shri Arjun Singh, I  
beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-  
clause (xxiv) of clause (1)  
of Statute 14 of the Stat-  
utes of the Aligarh Mus-  
lim University, the mem-  
bers of this House do  
proceed to elect, in such  
manner as the Speaker  
may direct, six members  
from among themselves  
to serve as members of  
the Court of the Aligarh  
Muslim University, subject  
to other provisions of  
Statutes of the Aligarh  
Muslim University. The  
members so elected shall  
not be the employees of  
the Aligarh Muslim Uni-  
versity.

MR DEPUTY -SPEAKER: The ques-  
tion is:

"That in pursuance of sub-  
clause (xxiv) of clause (i)  
of Statute 14 of the Stat-  
utes of the Aligarh Muslim  
University, the members  
of this House do proceed

to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, six members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University, subject to other provisions of Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the Aligarh Muslim University."

*The Motion was adopted.*

**II) General Council of the Indian School of Mines Dhanbad.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMRI MAMATA BENERJEE):

On behalf of my colleague, Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move:

" That in pursuance of the provisions contained in rule 4 (ii) to (iv) read with rule 15 (3) of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, subject to other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

" That in pursuance of the provisions contained in rule 4 (ii) to (iv) read with rule 15 (3) of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the General council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, subject to other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

*The motion was adopted.*

**(III) Central Advisory Board of Education**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move:

" That in pursuance of para 5 of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) Resolution No. F.1-2/90. PN (D.II), dated 19 October 1990 read with item No.5 (i) of the Annexure thereto, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, subject to

other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

" That in pursuance of para 5 of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) Resolution No. F.1-2/90.PN (D.II), dated 19 October, 1990 read with item No. 5 (i) of the Annexure thereto, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, subject to other provisions of the said Resolution."

*The motion was adopted*

**(iv) Animal welfare Board**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of my colleague Shri Kamal Nath, I beg to move:

" That in pursuance of Section 5 (1) (i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal

Welfare Board for the remaining term of the Board i.e. upto 2 March, 1992, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

" That in pursuance of Section 5 (1) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for the remaining term of the Board i.e. upto 2 March, 1992, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

*The motion was adopted*

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13.12 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

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14.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up Matters under 377.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

- (I) **Need to drop the proposal of bringing the bidi and tobacco manufacturers within the purview of Tobacco Board**

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM (MANDLA):** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to an important matter under Rule 377.

Producers of tobacco occupy a special importance in the Bidi Industry of the country. I have come to know that the Government has been considering a proposal for bringing the Bidi and Tobacco producers within the purview of Tobacco Board.

This proposal is neither in favour of the Government nor in the interest of producers as well as the Bidi manufacturers. It would only encourage the corruption.

I would like to urge the Government to drop this idea keeping in view the interests of the small tobacco producers and Bidi manufacturers. If the proposal is not withdrawn it would directly affect poorer sections of labourers as they would get jobless. Revenue shall also be affected.

- (II) **Need to Constitute a Special Committee to negotiate with technologists of post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research at Chandigarh who are currently on strike**

[*English*]

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh):** Sir, the technologists working at post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research at Chandigarh have been on strike and are sitting on Dharna for over a month now. As a result, the patients are suffering. I find some lack of communication

between them and the authorities. In a democracy, it is imperative that channels of communication, discussion and negotiation are not snapped. Their grouse is that despite the requirement of high qualifications for recruitment to their posts, the salaries etc. are rather discriminatory. A negotiated settlement and understanding and appreciation of each other's viewpoint is necessary. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to constitute a special committee to negotiate with the striking employees and resolve the issue.

- (III) **Need for early sanction of the proposed railway link from Todaraisingh to Nathdwara in Rajasthan.**

**SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR (Bhilwara):** Sir, though Rajasthan is richly endowed with mineral resources, it does not have necessary infrastructure for exploiting its natural wealth. Unfortunately, the State has the metre gauge lines in most of its districts except part of Delhi-Bombay railway line passing through few districts of Rajasthan. In the past, feasibility surveys of several lines being converted from metre gauge to broad gauge and commissioning new railway lines have been undertaken. The proposed railway link from Todaraisingh to Nathdwara is the result of one of such surveys. This rail link will connect important districts of Bhilwara, Udaipur, Ajmer and Tonk which are rich in minerals, agricultural produce and are industrially developed. This line will also be connecting the famous Rampura-Agucha Zinc and Silver Mines on the basis of which a Super Zinc Smelter Plant has been commissioned in Chittorgarh in recent months. Several representations for sanctioning of this important rail link have been submitted to the Minister of Railways in the past by various trade and industrial organisations, Members of Parliament, MLAs, and various sections of the public.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to favourably consider this proposal and sanction the same at an early date.

(iv) **Need to regularise the services of extra-departmental employees of Department of post**

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the government to the problems of extra-departmental employees of the Department of post and Telegraphs. Perhaps, this is the only department where extra-departmental employees are working without getting full salary and other facilities. They have been demanding salary, GPF, Medical facilities, HRA and Bonus for money years. This issue has been raised in this House many a time. They are working in backward and hilly areas of the country and literally they carry on the work of the posts and Telegraphs in hard stations.

Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to regularise their services and sanction them HRA, Bonus gratuity etc. they must be called Rural Postal Workers instead of extra departmental workers

(v) **Need for Central Assistance to State government of Bihar for checking erosion by Gandak at Piplashat on Uttar Pradesh and Bihar border.**

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Water Resources to the Eastern regions of Uttar Pradesh and Western regions of Bihar. Bari Gandak (Narayani River) which originating from Himalaya merges into Ganga near Sonapur in district Patna and destroys lakhs of areas of lands and crops every year. Many villages located on its banks are submerged. This ravaging river keeps on changing its course sometimes in Bihar and sometimes in Uttar Pradesh. Farmers are facing acute residential problem due to this reason. At present this river is causing heavy erosion near Piprashat on the borders of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Lakhs of farmers will be rendered homeless and lives

and property of the people will be damaged on large scale. This is not possible to control this problem without the assistance of the Central Government.

Therefore, I would like to urge the Minister concerned to conduct a survey and provide Central assistance for checking soil-erosion caused by this river so as to safeguard the lives and property of lakhs of farmers.

(vi) **Need to set up an ordinance factory in Kodarma Bihar**

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the government to the Parliamentary constituency of Kodarma. Long back the Government had proposed to set up an ordinance factory there, but no action has yet been taken in this regard. This is a big industrial area but even then the problem of unemployment is growing continuously.

Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Government to set up an ordinance factory there at the earliest.

(vii) **Need to convert narrow gauge railway line from Kotshila to Purulia in West Bengal into broad gauge.**

[*English*]

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia): The 31 kilometer narrow gauge railway line from Kotshila to Purulia is an important means of transport to the people of Purulia district. People of Purulia have been agitating for converting this line into Broad gauge line for a long time.

This railway line, if improved, would directly connect Purulia with Ranchi, Tatanagar, Bokaro, Dhanbad etc. which are big industrial centres. This railway line will go a long way to bring about economic and industrial development of this backward district.

Assurance had been given in past re-

[Sh. Bir Singh Mahato]

garding conversion of this line into broad gauge. As a matter of fact, earth work was started in 1984, but was stopped after a few weeks.

The present Railway Minister has also assured that this line would be taken up for conversion as soon as possible, when he visited Purulia.

I urge upon the government to immediately take up the project of conversion of this line in order to ensure the socio-economic development of Purulia.

**(VII) Need to supply adequate quality of boiled fine rice and Palm oil of Kerala**

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Kerala is the only State where statutory rationing is prevailing. Central Government has to supply rice, wheat, palm oil and kerosene to Kerala for distribution through Public distribution system. For giving full ration at the rate of 220 gram/person/day, Kerala needs 2,40,000 M.T. rice. But only 1,45,000 M.T. rice is being provided. The people of Kerala are accustomed to take only boiled rice. But F.C.I. is supplying raw and inferior quality rice which cannot be distributed through Public distribution system. As a result of this, within one month, the price of rice has increased from Rs. 3.50 to Rs.7.20 per kg. in the open market. Similar as against the requirement of 10,000 M.T. of palm oil by Kerala, only 1,000 M.T. palm oil is being supplied. The unprecedented rise in the price of rice and palm oil has created problems for the people of Kerala. So, I request the Government to supply boiled, fine quality rice and palm oil in adequate quantities immediately to Kerala.

14.25 hrs.

**SICK INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT BILL  
— CONTD.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further consideration of the motion

on Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill - moved on 2nd December, 1991.

Dr. Debi Prosad Pal may speak.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL (Calcutta North West): Sir, I support the Amendment Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Finance Minister.

The Bill propose to amend Section 3 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, by deleting the words "But does not include a Government company as defined in section 617 of that Act" in clause (d) of sub-section (1). In other words, the Sick Industrial Companies Act of 1985 hitherto was applicable only to the companies which were not Government Companies. A Government Company has been defined in Section 617 of the Companies Act to mean a company in which 15 per cent shares are held by the Central Government or the State Government or by the Central and State Government and include also subsidiaries of the Government Company. This amendment has been necessitated as a result of the introduction of the New Industrial Policy which has been introduced in this House by the Government.

Hitherto the public sector undertakings which were incurring losses could not be brought within the purview of the Sick Industrial Undertakings Act for a proper study and also the analysis of the causes of such sickness and the remedies which are available to such sick industries. The public sector undertakings undoubtedly play an important role in our industrial growth and economy. As a result of the policy of the Government of India, the public sector undertakings are complementary to the private sector, they act in cooperation and not in competition and they are complementary with each other. But it has been found when the Bureau of Public Enterprises in 1983-84 took up the matter of examining the causes of sickness of the public sector undertakings— it was found at that time, it was in 1983-84, that out of these 229 public sector companies, 59 companies were having their net-

worth as nil and several crores of rupees thus were invested in the public sector undertakings and many of them including the pioneering industries in the public sector were suffering losses. Now, if it is in the private sector, the Sick Industrial Companies Act of 1985 provides for the reference of the sick industry to an expert body like the BIFR.

The BIFR constituted as it is of expert people analyse and go into the causes of sickness of such industry and then try to suggest remedial measures for the revival of the sick industry. In other words, the entire object of the Sick Industries Companies Act is preventive, ameliorative and suggesting remedial measures. If the sick industry can be detected at a very insipient stage and a suggestion can be made for the revival of the sick industry, it would be possible for the industrial survival of such companies.

In the public sector company, so far this aspect could not be brought within the fold of this legislation. The amendment for the first time introduces that such public sector companies which are suffering losses and which are eating into the vitals of our economy cannot be allowed to continue their sickness at the cost of national exchequer and also at a great social cost. Therefore, by this amendment, these public sector companies have been brought within the fold of this Sick Industrial Companies Act, 1985. At least 58 public sector companies in the public sector today are suffering accumulated losses. The net worth of the company has become nil. If these companies are allowed to continue, ultimately who will suffer? It is the people who will have to pay by way of larger share of taxes for meeting these colossal losses which the public sector undertakings are suffering. The result is that because of lack of proper management, because of lack of initiative because of sluggishness, because of lack of proper correlation, if certain public sector undertakings suffer losses, they can now be brought within the purview of this Act. It is not that they will be closed immediately. This is a wrong suggestion which has come from the other

side. Those cases will be sent to the BIFR which is an expert body. The BIFR will analyse the causes of sickness of such industry unit-wise or on the basis of each public sector company, according to its economic condition. Therefore the BIFR will now examine the each unit on its own, suggest the remedial measures. If some of these public sector undertakings are suffering losses, it may be, on a close analysis and scrutiny by the expert body like BIFR, possible for them to suggest some measures to the operating agencies like the financial institutions to operate the sick industry for some time and thereby assist in the revival of such industry. It is a very healthy measure and it is sought to be introduced by bringing these public sector undertakings within the fold of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. There is no question of bureaucratic revival as it is suggested. It is a policy of the Government, as it is announced in the industrial policy that there is no break-away from the Nehruvian doctrine, as it has been suggested from the other side. The Prime Minister has categorically stated in the House that our industrial policy is marked by a continuity and change. The continuity is that we have no break from the past. Since the industrial policy of 1948, of 1956, of 1973, of 1977 and 1980, the emphasis and the accent from time to time has been upon the public sector undertakings in major and key industries which are of urgent national importance. But we cannot allow the public sector undertakings in other spheres to live in their splendid isolation and not to be competitive with the private industrial sectors and also to go into the free market. What will happen? If the public sector undertakings are given a monopolistic privilege for years to come, then those who are suffering losses will be suffering losses perpetually. The inefficient units will be allowed to continue as inefficient units for ever. This will be a drain not only upon the national exchequer but the people ultimately will have to suffer. Now we have crossed the stage when our industries were in a incipient stage. The infrastructure has been established quite soundly and, therefore, now we have to move to the free market economy so that the

[Dr. Debi Prasad Pal]

prices ultimately will be coming down and the consuming public will ultimately get the benefit, as a result of competitive market.

It is because of this reason that this public sector undertaking will not be allowed to continue to be sick for an indefinite period of time. This legislation is preventive in the sense that before sickness grows the sickness is detected. Normally it is found that when the industries become completely sick, there is no correlation between the commercial banks and the term lending institutions. The commercial banks normally supply the working capital of the company. The term lending institutions like the financial institutions supply the long-term capital needs of a particular industry. If the detection of the sickness is made at the very incipient stage, then the expert body can give suggestions for the revival and the Government can act on the basis of the recommendations of the BIFR. It is wholly wrong to suggest that as soon as the public sector undertakings are brought within the purview of the Sick Industrial Undertakings Act, the Government is intending to close them down. That is not so. It is also wrong to suggest that reorganisation of the working people will be thrown out of employment by such measure. The Government has made it very clear in their announcement that it has no intention to throw the workers out of employment. If there is a sickness in a particular case 3/4 of the industry may survive and 1/4 may be closed down. In such a case those who have been employed there, the Government have no intention to throw them out of employment. They will be given alternative employments and, if necessary, as in private sector also, some other compensatory reliefs will be given. Therefore, it is wrong to suggest that by the introduction of this measure, by the introduction of the new policy, those who are employed in public sector thereof, will be thrown out of employment. It has been categorically stated by the Government in clear terms that it is not the intention of the Government which is a popular Government, to throw the working people out of employ-

ment. But once the sickness is detected, it is nobody's case that the sickness will be allowed to continue. It is only for prevention of such sickness, that this amendment has been introduced.

I must congratulate the Finance Minister that this amendment has been introduced at the proper time and it is in this way only that we can revive the sick public sector undertakings and thereby we can reduce our social cost. I must thank the Finance Minister for introducing this Bill.

Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Amendment Bill moved by the Hon. Finance Minister. There is already a committee of the House to review the working of Public Undertakings and through this House we exercise out control over all the public undertakings and hon. Minister has tried to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the House by bringing this Bill.

An Industrial and Financial Reassessment Board has been established in 1985. Public Enterprises had been kept out of its purview since these were already under the direct control of this House and these are discussed in this House from time to time. Now the irony is that if we follow the principle that sick industrial units should be closed down, then the Air India and the Indian Airlines will have to be closed at first? But the Government would not even think of it, because the affluent people of the country utilise the services of such undertakings. When Government has to close down such sick industrial undertakings it would close Hind Cycles and Scooters India.

The problem with us is that the Government's approach is not at all correct. I agree with the Government that a break-away from the Nehruvian doctrines is needed, but the policy of self-reliance and self-dependence

is not Nehru's contribution, it is Mahatma Gandhi's contribution. So it is evident if some one opposes these policies, he is indirectly opposing the declared policies of Mahatma Gandhi. I would like to submit that the new Indian Government is not only crushing Mahatma Gandhi's ideology but also introducing a new the ideology of erstwhile Swatantra Party. The consequences of following this policy would be the closure of Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur. The Government would not think of doing so. By closing this factory, the Government would have to spend a sum of Rs. 23 crores annually in the form of salaries and D.A. to the factory employees and the Government would have to import fertilizers worth billions of rupees and to sell to the farmers of this country. Even then the Government would not think to make efforts to re-open the fertilizer plant.

I rise to oppose this ideology because Government is proposing to invite the foreign investment through the new industrial policy with the presumption that the new technology cannot be developed indigenously overnight. Therefore, first of all the foreign technology would have to be imported. But later on the idea of importing foreign technique was dropped and now the foreign investment are being invited in this country. It is a direct attack on the reputation of nine big industrial houses of this country. They should oppose this policy but they are also in favour of this policy, which is a matter of deep regret. If this policy is followed, the industrial houses of this country will be no where. The industrial workers had organised a big strike against the new policy of the Government that there will be no new recruitment in any of the Government institution or undertakings. Consequently, the problem of unemployment and terrorism is increasing day by day because unemployment is the main reason of terrorism. But the Government has no theoretical solution to this problem. Government should explain where would the young generation find employment under the present circumstances, particularly when the old industrial units are being closed. In the new industries no recruitment is al-

lowed to be made. So all doors of employment opportunities are closed. The Government of India has no answer to this problem. In the same way, the industrial Houses of this country are interested in profit making alone. They would choose the areas of profit only. If the chances of profits rise in fertilizer plants, they would try to obtain licences in that area. If profitability rises in setting up a cement plant, they would go closer to that area. Once there was a time when sugar industries were the money spinning industries. So the private sector took over the sugar industry in their hands and after earning a huge profit from the sugar industry, they have shifted their capital to other more profitable industries and weakened the sugar industry and forced the Government to take over this industry in the form of sick industrial units, thus putting all the responsibility on the Government to run these sugar mills. Naturally these mills will not run in profit and thus the allegations will be made against the Government that it is inefficient and it cannot run the undertakings smoothly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Public Sector Undertakings have to perform three kinds of duties i.e. to increase the production in the country, to provide reasonable and remunerative price to the indigenous producers of raw material and to provide salary and emoluments to the workers according to their capacity and efficiency. But it is rather a matter of deep regret and disgust that the private undertakings concentrated all of their energies to make profit alone. They have neglected the interests of labourers, farmers and consumers while the public enterprises have to take into account the interests of all them. Social welfare is the first objective of the Public Sector. So, the possibility of losses is much more in the public sector units. Overlooking all these factors and merely making allegations that the Public Sector is only making losses and wasting valuable capital of the country by investing it in the public undertakings is not the proper way of thinking. Sir, I do not agree with this argument. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government that it should give a serious thought to our old policy of 'Mixed Economy'.

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

The concept of following the mixed economy was that the private sector should adopt the concept of social service pursued by the public sector and at the same time the public sector should adopt the ideology of greater production and efficiency pursued by the private sector. Thus it was thought that there would be a healthy competition in the country. But unfortunately this concept has been slowly disappearing for the last forty years. Public sector is steadily moving towards the objective of more and more profit-earning and the objective of social welfare is fading into oblivion. If Government starts viewing things on these lines, then it would withdraw the present industrial policy and stop pursuing that policy for which it is introducing new laws and amendments in this House, Government should review this policy and constitute a Parliamentary Consultative Committee in this regard. Government should review its policy of mixed economy with emphasis on supremacy of the Public Sector. The Government should give a second thought to the new policy which is called 'the Global impact'. We should not be trapped into this illusion that the communist countries are also inviting capitalist countries for investment in their countries, because we are a developing country. The capitalist world is engulfing the whole world with its new policy so we should form a new ideology so that we may be able to keep India free from the jaws of the capitalism. A Parliamentary Committee should be constituted in this regard which should make specific recommendations and then the Government may bring forward legislation for amendments in the laws.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these few words, I oppose the bill and conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody will get ten minutes and I think that it will be better if everyone can complete within ten minutes.

SHRI NIRAML KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): The issue is so important that the initial time limit fixed by the Business Advisory Committee will not be operational here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, both sides must be given enough time. This is a very complicated issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When I say that hon. Members should stick to time it is because that more Members can participate in the debate. There are many Members who want to participate in the debate. Let us accommodate them also.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill moved by the Finance Minister proposes to amend Section 3 of the Sick Industrial Companies Act, 1985, in order to cover the sick Government companies within the definition of the company so that the cases of such sick companies can be referred to the BIFR for the formulation or revival or rehabilitation scheme or winding up. I am sorry that I cannot support this Bill. On the other hand, I oppose the Bill and I demand its withdrawal. The Amendment, though a small one, has a very large dimension. The Bill proposes to wrest away the benefits that have been attained by the workers of our country after a series of struggles. The Bill bids good-bye to all the benefits that were given the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. It is a Bill which forces the workers to bear a disproportionately high cost of the burden of the structural adjustment reforms moved by the Finance Minister at the diktat of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. It is a surrender to the philosophy that the cause of productivity can be better served by the hire and fire system of the West than by having a dialogue with the workers and by establishing the norms for which the Trade Unions were established in our country. It is virtually an economic *coup d'etat* masterminded by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank side by side. That is the signal that the

Finance Minister propose to give when he says that it will be referred to BIFR? Does it mean that these units will be handed over to the private persons - the people who are more interested in land and other immovable assets of these public sector companies - or these units will be shut down and the workers will have to bear the burnt of this Bill. Sir, I am opposed to sending it to BIFR. Going by my experience of the manner in which the sick private sector companies were handled by the BIFR. I oppose the Bill. The BIFR mechanism does not involve consultation with the trade unions on key issues. The BIFR has not the money; the BIFR has not the power; nor the BIFR has been made a permanent body till date by the Government. It is mostly run by people, by staff who are on deputation there and on any day they may be taken back. The Government is not serious about the functioning of the BIFR too. The Chairman of the BIFR many times drew the attention of the Government to all these; but the Government did not pay any heed. The BIFR itself is ailing. So, when you just leave the fate of these big public sector industries to the BIFR, what I believe is that the Government wants these units to shut down, to close down and it wants to sell the assets of these companies.

Till June 1991 the Board received a total number of 1423 references. Of these 142 were registered and 180 were dismissed. Out of 471 cases disposed of, 331 were of approved schemes of revival and 137 were of winding up orders. The BIFR again is not authorised to grant interim relief towards exemption from rescheduling of loans and concessions in respect of pat interest. So, I am opposed to this move.

The public sector in this country was set up as a vehicle for establishing heavy and basic industries having long gestation period, for providing adequate infrastructural facilities, for mobilising resources, for making the economy move in a desired direction. It is an instrument not for developing economy only; it is an instrument in the hands of the Government for bringing a social change. It is an instrument of change. The object is

not to make the steel or car, but to use steel and car-making a tool for social change, economic progress and distribution of income. So if we have to Judge the performance of the public sector, we have to take all these things into account. Only the question of profit and profitability should not be considered; it will only be a partial outlook. It is a strategic political question involving the country's sovereignty and political independence. The debate on profit and profitability should be considered in the context of a welfare state.

Is it a fact that all the public sectors are inefficient? From the performance of the steel industry during 1990 it is revealed that this industry as a whole picked up. In the production of finished steel, the public sector units performed better than the units of the private sector, while even a giant like the TISCO lagged behind as its production of finished steel was 12% less than that of 1989.

It is also a fact that public sectors as a whole have been incurring losses? In his meeting with the trade union leaders on November 17, the hon. Minister Shri P.A. Sangma placed the present position of 244 units under the Union Government. As on March 31, 1990 as many as 131 of the units with 85% of the total capital investment have made profits during 1989-90.

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Thus while 85 per cent of the capital investment has been giving back returns to the Government, only 15 per cent has not been giving a return on investment. Of course, there are chronically loss making units. They are numbering 48. But, the Minister has assured the trade unions that there will be a tripartite committee and on the tripartite committee, he will place the status paper and then discuss it. That is the way to solve the issue to discuss the things with the trade unions. But, why the Government is in a hurry to pass this Bill in this manner? I cannot understand the reasons behind it.

Again, many public sector enterprises

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are well-run, on a profitable basis, as I have already said. Some, even though well-run, may not be profitable, an example being the BHEL, which is without any orders for 1992 because of the paucity of financial resources with the Government and the proclivity of the Government to import power plants in 'tied aid' at considerably higher prices. I cannot understand the logic behind all these. When the public sector units have the capability to produce things, why the Government is trying to import these things from outside, I do not know.

Today my friends from the Congress side are treating the public sector as an unwanted child, to whom? they outwardly proclaim love for, while secretly designing someone else to take care of. The BJP friends are not prepared to treat it as a holly cow. I do not have any objection if they do not treat it as holly. At least they have treated it as a cow, which gives milk to infant, to the aged and to the infirm.

The workers of the public sector have created infrastructural facilities for them; the public financial institutions have given them money, so that these public sector companies have been made strong. But, now they say that the public sector should go and it should be sent to the slaughter house. But, before that, my hon. friend and veteran parliamentarian from the BJP Shri Jaswant Singh wants to make them holly by chanting *mantras*, from our religion, perhaps as preached by Dalmia of VHP, to whom, it is learnt, that assets worth more than Rs. 700 crores were proposed to be handed over, as against Rs. 40 crores or something like that. They have reasons to be pleased and so, they support the Government's intention.

Some of these units are sick. But, why? I am not giving my own argument; I am quoting from the Chairman of the BIFR Shri Ganapathy himself.

"We have not come across any single case

where labour has been the cause of sickness. By and large, sickness is due to other factors. Mainly management failures, external environmental factors including Government policies also contribute to sickness. In some cases, management is propose drastic sacrifices from labour and they are made. It is the promoters who want to make the least sacrifice. Trade Unions role are very constructive. Their primary interest is to ensure that employment continues. They also settled for retrenchment where there is surplus labour".

So, this is the attitude of the workers of our country. I submit that many of these units are sick. But, what is the attitude of the Government? The engineering industry, which was hard hit due to the Government of India's permitting items from abroad which can be purchased indigenously. Even in crucial sectors like steel, the Government of India has decided not to encourage growth in steel production. In view of the supply of cheaper steel in India buy the multi-national companies and so to sell steel in our country at a lower cost, West German Government was subsidising 100 dollar per tonne of steel sold in India, And Japan had half the prevalent price of steel items in the country. And we are spending foreign currency to the tune of Rs. 1,200 crore as import bill.

The Congress (I) people, the Government and the BJP are agog with speeches preaching the virtues of the Bill that will lead to privatisation. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has proposed a complete blueprint of privatisation of the public sector in a gradual manner and advocated that even profit-making units in the public sector should be handed over to the private sector. The ASSOCHAM President has gone one step

ahead and said that the ownership of public sector should gradually be changed from the President of India to the people of India. Who are these people? They are the big business houses and the NRIs. If the Government proposes to hand over these units to these people, I am opposed to this Bill. And I am opposed to the policy behind the Bill.

Why did the saviours of the public sector remain silent when the Reserve Bank of India came out with a study report that only two per cent of the units were sick due to labour management problems while the rest of the cases were due to mismanagement, diversion of funds to other profitable ventures, frittering away of the resources of the companies for dubious purposes and avoiding payment of taxes? Even when the honest officers try to collect taxes, they are not permitted. We have received allegations that the managers of these big companies are to collect funds for certain political parties during the time of elections. Is this the way these public sector undertakings should run? It is high time for the Government to change its attitude towards management and towards other things.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Time is over. You have taken 15 minutes.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I will complete. It is an important topic. Why do the propagandists of the private sector remain silent to the statement of the Chairman of the BIFR when he says:

"Units become sick but the persons responsible for making the units sick continue to become more and more affluent".

The Government has no answer to this. Nearly half the units in the public sector to day were formerly units in the private sector. Some of them have been made viable and profitable and now want that these units are to be handed over to the private sector. Today, making a unit sick and diverting funds

to other units, I have already said, has become a profitable venture. Malafide closure has already become an accepted term in the industrial relations.

The example of privatisation move of Scooters India was a clear example how valuable assets of public sector were sought to be handed over to private big business houses at throw-away prices. Against all these, the workers in our country resorted to strike on 29th of November. They will not be mute spectators to all these. That these words are not anti-rhetoric as is clear from the success of the strike. The people, in general, have responded to their call. This is a signal to you people who encourage the private sector and want to bid good-bye to the public sector. But you will not say the last word. It is the verdict of the people that will ultimately triumph. With these words, I oppose the Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I totally oppose the Bill.

The first question which arises is when BIFR was set up under the Sick Industries Act, why did the Government itself, knowingly and deliberately, exclude the Government owned companies and the public sector companies from the purview of this Act. There was some reason for it; there was some logic behind it. The logic was that obviously even the Government realised that there is a clear distinction between the private companies and the public sector companies and they cannot be treated on the same footing and the assessment of the performance of these companies, the evaluation of these companies cannot be done by the same yardstick. That is quite obvious. Otherwise, to begin with, the public sector companies would have been brought under BIFR which they are now proposing to do. Sir, the reason is very simple. A sick 'company' as defined under the Act is a company which, at the end of any financial year, has accumulated losses equal to or exceeding its entire net worth and has also suffered cash losses in such financial year or any

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proceeding year and 'net worth' has been defined in the Act as the sum total of paid capital and free reserves and 'free reserves' have been defined as all reserves which are credited out of profits and the share premium accounts and not other reserves.

Now, if this definition is to be applied to any company, the moment any company has come under the purview of this definition, it is supposed to be sick and under the Act, within sixty days of finalisation of the audited accounts of such a sick company, a reference has to be made by the directors of that company to the BIFR. This is mandatory under the Act. So, it means that in a public sector company also, if the company comes within this purview financially, if the audited accounts show that this is the condition of that company, then the Directors Board has got to refer it to the BIFR. Of course, a reference can also be made by the Government, the RBI, a State Government, if necessary, by a scheduled bank or by any of the public financial institutions which are operating in this country. Now, in view of this, the Government very knowingly kept the public sector companies out of the purview. Sir, the reason is that public sector was not set up simply in order to compute certain profits and losses. The bulk of the public sector companies have been set up to fulfil a certain priority need in the economic strategy of development of this country. Strategy may change now. That is a different matter. Now a strategy may be a different strategy dictated by the World Bank or the IMF. But the strategy which was followed all these years was that there was a need to set up public sector companies in those sectors where this country was lacking in infrastructure, in heavy industry, in strategic industries and where failure to do so, would make us dangerously dependent on foreign sources. Therefore, these companies were set up and therefore, they are not to be judged simply by their profit and loss accounts as is done in the case of private companies. Their place in the economy and their contribution in the economic development as a whole

have to be taken into account. There is a reason for my saying this. Of course, there are public sector companies which are making losses. There is no doubt about it. But the first attempt should be to see why those losses are being made, what are the factors responsible for those losses, whether they can be rectified or not and whether that sickness can be avoided or not. There is such a thing as an avoidable sickness. This does not make any provision for that. You see, it is not the question of compassion as my friend Shri Jaswant Singh was arguing yesterday. It is not at all a question of human compassion. In the last 10 years, nearly two and a half lakhs to three lakhs of industrial units have been closed down. There are not public sector units. They are private sector units. Nearly three lakhs units of have been closed down. Such is the compassion of our Government that the Labour Ministry cannot even give information or statistics as to the number of workers who have lost their jobs due to this closing down of these three lakh units. If you are on the subject of compassion, then I ask what happened to compassion in those cases. They do not even maintain any figures to tell you how many people have been checked out of their jobs with the closure of these units. What is compassion in this country, where human life has become the cheapest commodity available and where nobody bothers about human life? We know what is going on in this country every day. So, do not talk about compassion. We are not arguing on the basis of compassion at all.

The question about these public sector undertakings is this. Whenever it is apprehended that they may run into losses, or for some reason or the other, if they are not functioning as well as they should be, is it not the job of the Government to set a machinery in motion to identify the causes of those losses and try to rectify them in order to avoid sickness? But no such thing has been done.

A reference to the BIFR is made after the company has been declared sick according to the formula laid down in the Act and not before it reaches the stage of sickness. No precautionary measures are to be

taken. Somebody has just now referred to what Shri Sangma has stated. In his meeting with the trade unions, the other day, Mr. Sangma promised that before these cases go to BIFR or anywhere else, a tripartite committee consisting of representatives of trade unions even of employers and of the Government will look into those cases. I take it that he has promised on behalf of the Government and I hope the Finance Minister is aware of it! He promised that this tripartite committee, a sort of screening committee, will be set up which go into these cases before they go to the BIFR. But there is no announcement yet about this committee. When will it start functioning? What will be the procedure? What will be its composition? We know nothing of it.

My point is that in most of these cases, no serious attempt has been made to investigate into the causes of losses. What are the factors that are responsible for these losses? I know of many cases in which if timely action was taken, these losses would not have been incurred. But nothing has been done about it. I have no time, but I would like to just briefly mention two or three examples.

Take the case of IDPL - the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. It has so many branches set up all over India. It was set up with the assistance of the Soviet Union in the beginning because it was felt that we should not become depend only on private pharmaceutical and drug companies and very well-known multi-national branches which are operating in this country and which want to control the market. So, the IDL was set up.

Now Sir, in most of the Central and State Government hospitals and dispensaries, you will find that they do not at all keep in stock the medicines and drugs manufactured by the IDPL. Has any directive been given to them ever? If you go to a medical shop to buy a particular medicine, you will find medicines manufactured by so many companies, but not the ones manufactured by IDPL. Stockists will tell you, "We are sorry, we do not keep medicines of IDPL." I

have myself had this experience. Why? Because, IDPL, being a public sector company, cannot pay any extra commission or any money to those chemist shops and druggists to keep their stocks. But the private companies can do so. So, why should they not run into losses eventually?

Take the case of steel. We are frequently told how still is being produced at much cheaper cost in South Korea. But steel manufactured by our public sector steel plants is carrying the heaviest burden of excise duties in our country. I don't think in South Korea or any other country a commodity like steel is subjected to such a heavy excise duty as in our country. If those excise duties are reduced or removed our steel can also be marketed at much lower price. So, what is the use of saying that they are running at loss?

Take the case of Bharat Heavy Electricals. It is the only company in the third world which has the capacity of manufacturing the entire range of power equipment. We should be proud of that. But what is happening now? The very same power sets which the Bharat Heavy Electricals has made and is capable of making, for that they have entered into a collaboration agreement with the well known multi-national of Germany, Siemen to manufacture the same thing here. Such is the psychology of the managers of our Power Undertakings and even the State Power Corporations that they will not buy their equipments from BHEL. They always want something which is imported from abroad. Now the orders are diminished. There are no more orders.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** They suffered with quality.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** No question of quality. In every case where there has been any complaint, it has been checked up and investigated. It was found that the quality is perfectly good.

Now, I am just making the brief remarks. Take the case of Hindustan Shipyard at

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Vishakpatnam. This is the only major shipyard that we have got. We are paying Rs 2400 crores every year as shipping charges to foreign ship owners. We have not got ships of our own to carry our trade. Bulk of the trade is carried in foreign ships. Rs. 2400 crores per year is paid as shipping charges. Is it not necessary that the public sector should develop ship building so that we should become self-reliant and have enough ships of our own?

Vizag Shipyard is running into difficulty but for whose fault. Why was it sent to BIFR? Is there a shipping recession going on in the world and as a result of that international recession, the ship building suffered a set back. Not only that, in our country there is lack of flow of order and there is totally unremunerative price fixed by this Government. These are the reasons why the shipyard runs into losses. Has any serious attempt been made to identify these factors and to apply any correctly measure before passing a Bill which will allow the Board of Directors in every case to avoid their own responsibility and just say 'send it to BIFR.' I am totally against it. Public sector and private sector cannot be treated on the same footing. That is the reason why Shri Sangma was compelled by the trade unions in that meeting to agree to have a sort of screening committee which will go into those cases before they go to BIFR.

This Act, of course, does not provide anything and it makes it compulsory for the management to refer it to BIFR, the moment it fits in with the formula which is laid down in the Act.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of attitude towards the public sector. I consider that attitude to be totally negative and anti-national. There may be some companies which are in chronic losses and which cannot be recuperated. Those cases should be identified. Certainly the trade unions are prepared to cooperate and look into as to what can be done with regard to them. But

those blanket provisions are being made viz. free the board of directors from its own responsibility and the easy way out is to send it to BIFR.

Therefore, we are totally opposed to it. That is a method by which the Finance Minister made a declaration at Bangkok that the losing units, the non-viable units should be closed down. Instead of taking the responsibility they want to pass it on to BIFR, which will put its *Dhobimark* and say that this should be liquidated, would up and the Government will give up and say what can we do. BIFR is an expert body and it has said that it must be wound up. Is there any public sector philosophy, any consciousness in the minds of the people who run the BIFR? I doubt it very much.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Why is it so?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is the case.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Just now you heard the hon. Member paying tributes to the Chairman of the BIFR.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): He has mentioned this because some remarks were made by the BIFR Chairman regarding the reasons for closure.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That Chairman, better not make too many statements, otherwise he will lose his job. I know that. I know Shri Ganapathi. He would not last very long, if he goes on making such statements now. What is going to happen to the workmen of these units which may be ordered to be closed down? It is not a question of compassion. Where workers and trade unions do not, in this respect, have any confidence on this Government, on the present system, what will happen to all those workers who are working in these units which would close down?

In our country, there is no system by which surplus workers - surplus workers may be there in many units - can be re-

deployed. They were, if necessary, be given proper training.

We have been told about the 'Safety Net'. An expression is being used as 'Safety Net'. So, they are going to provide this. Nothing has been sell out. Nothing has been defined. How is it going to operate? Where are you going to find alternative jobs? Where are you going to provide training for these people? Just because a dollop of money was being handed over by the IMF which is a sort of incentive to you to expedite the process of closure does not mean that automatically, these workers are going to be looked after. They have to be redeployed, that is, those who are inevitably surplus. They have to be provided training, if necessary, for new jobs to which they may be shifted. But have we got any economy like that?

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH:** We can expect that.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** You can expect anything in words. You tell me whether those jobs are available, to which you will redeploy these workers. Where is it? A whole effort is being made to get less workers to do more work. You are cutting down labour force everywhere. You are not expanding the labour force. Your whole philosophy is to reduce labour force to save on wages, to save on labour costs. Therefore, there is no method. There is no plausible method of procedure by which, this so called safety net can operate. Upto today, I am only hearing about it. But nobody has bothered to spell it out how it's going to operate. No worker has any faith on this Bill. I know they are entitled to their retrenchment compensation. That is already there under the Statute. Every worker is entitled to it. If they have saved some money in the Provident Fund or in their retirement gratuity, of course, they will get that. Nobody can take that away from them. But that is the question of compassion, as Shri Jaswant Singh was arguing here. I do not know your compassion. I want justice for the workers who have been chucked out for no fault of theirs because of some policy which you have decided to implement here.

So, it is because of this precisely that general strike took place. It is because you have created a feeling of panic of apprehension in the minds of every worker that what will happen to them tomorrow without any provision for them for the future. They are today feeling most shaky and panicky and they do not know what will happen to their job security. Therefore, this is not the way to go about this thing.

About this job security and safety net, until the Government spells out something, we are not going to agree to it just in words at all.

As far as the question of closing down public sector units is concerned, we are not agreeable to it until some method is devised by which causes of these losses are identified. From Indira Gandhi's time, when Shri Pranab Mukherjee was the Finance Minister, we have been pleading with them. Each time, we were told that a Conference will be called, papers will be prepared beforehand and trade unions and employers will be called and they will study in depth the causes for losses in specific undertakings but it was never done. It has never been done upto this day and it will never be done. I am saying, it will never be done. Because of the wastes and corruption which are taking place in the public sector units, the theft which is going on, the collusion between the managements and private contractors which is going on there, the trade unions want to expose these things. Because we are interested in the success of the public sector. But you do not want to expose these things. You do not want these things to be exposed. Therefore, nothing is studied. Therefore, this way a general massacre of public units, in the name losses cannot be permitted and if necessary the working class will again protest against it vehemently with all its strength.

And therefore I would beg upon the Finance Minister not to proceed like a bull in China shop with these things irrespective of what may happen. You don't dismantle this whole structure which is being set up with so much sacrifice and pains over the years. I

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don't say that every single public sector unit must be preserved just as it is today, because there are many things which have crept in, no doubt; I agree; but, this is a general thing which we have introduced here.

Let the Board of Directors must be given full powers. The moment they consider a particular unit sick - why it is sick nobody bothers about it - hand it over to the BIFR; and the BIFR can suggest anything from liquidation to take over by some private firm, amalgamation with some private firm, anything they feel like this or winding it up, anything. Why should we submit to these things? This is not what the public sector was built for.

I think many Congress friends over there, who believe in this philosophy of self-reliance, of self-depending on our own resources, of building up of public sector which will free us from dependence on foreign sources, they should also oppose this kind of measure. If you do not oppose it, tomorrow you will also be held responsible for dismantling of this whole public sector; and that is something which is against the interest of our country. Therefore, we oppose it and we beg of the Minister to even now reconsider this Bill and not force it through just because they think that this is something which must be done at the behest of somebody else. Therefore, I oppose this Bill totally, unconditionally; and I appeal to all Members not to support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMNAGINAMISHRA (Padrauna):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful that you have given me and my party an opportunity to express our views on the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, introduced by the hon. Finance Minister. In this House, there are Members of all shades of opinions. In regard to the Bill introduced by the hon. Finance Minister on behalf of the Central Government, I would like to submit that the Congress adopted

socialism mixed economy for the country, which *inter alia* meant encouragement to the Public Sector and shaped its policies accordingly during the 40 years of its rule. There had been conflict between the socialism and imperialism in the international arena for a long time. Russia had been recognised as symbol of socialism and it was considered as one of the big powers of the world. But to-day SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:ay, Russia and socialism have completely failed.

Just now, it was said that all these things were introduced by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It was the ideology of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Had heavy industries not been set up in the public sector, the development that we have achieved to-day would not have taken place. But it is a gift of the time. Necessity is the mother of invention. "After analysing these things," we are glad to say "the Central Government paid attention to the thought that if it did not amend it, what would be the position of farmers and labourers, the two main sections of our masses. All our leaders and we also express our concern for the labourers but nobody thinks of the plight of the poor farmers in the villages.

Realising taxes from the farmers, collecting crores of rupees from them, we are ruling the country. I like one thing in this Bill. Just now Mr. Gupta said, "Krita prayatnah karyasidham na bhawet tatra kutra doshah." It means despite our best efforts if we do not achieve success, we should examine as to where lies the fault. It is absolutely true. We would have to think as to why the Public Sector Undertakings have become so sick. It is not a matter of principles, I am simply concerned about the policies. There are several sugar mills in my state and it is the main industry of the State. 38 sugar mills are in the hands of corporation which are running in losses worth millions of rupees. Whosoever joins these mills as a manager he becomes a millionaire. Hon. Sir, in this way the sugar mills in the private sector are earning a lot, I use the word 'Paploo' for them. The sugar of one quality is sold @ Rs. 750 per bag (quintal) by the public sector and

the Corporation but the private sector sells better quality of sugar at the rate of Rs. 725 per quintal (bag). In fact, they show the price as Rs. 725 in their books although they charge Rs. 750 and thus make Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per bag as extra income or unaccounted money. I request the hon. Minister to get it investigated. Owners of big sugar mills are familiar with the word 'Paloo'. Both the private and public sector are looting the public. In the Private Sector, the owners are looting while in the public sector, the officers are doing it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not quoting from any book but giving a suggestion based on my personal views. The mixed economy had been introduced in this country on an experimental basis. Similarly the sick sugar mills should be handed over to the workers for 3-4 months on an experimental basis and it should be made clear to them that they will be equally responsible for the loss and the profit in the mills as the Government. This experiment should be done in 3-4 mills and if it succeeds it will be a great achievement.

Hon. Sir, I am not of the view that the public sector units should not be developed. But what is happening. In reality, when a company is handed over to the public sector, it is taken that it is going to suffer loss. Workers doing Government works are concerned with drawing their salary and not the work. I am citing an example. I have come across a report in the newspaper that there is a Government textile mill in Kanpur. The employees of this mill have sold 21 truck load of spare parts and iron etc. in the market. One of these trucks carrying spare parts of the machines comoflagging them as scrap was caught. Leaders of the Congress, Samajwadi Dal and Communist Party have issued a statement in regard to this incident. Hon. Sir, if you allow me I can read a para of that report, in which it is said:.....

"In a joint statement leading trade union leaders have demanded that a C.B.I inquiry should be

conducted into the incident of clandestine sale of material from Algin Mill No.1. In the statement, it was also emphasised that immediate disciplinary action should be taken against the guilty officers who have been named in the F.I.R. and they should be arrested at once.

It is to be noted that it was at the instance of labourers that spare parts of machines concealed in scrap and being taken out for clandestine sale were seized. The value of these spare parts has been assessed to run in lakhs of rupees. The statement further says that the management is behind such pilferages which makes the mills bankrupt and the responsibility for the loss is shifted on to the workers. In the statement it is also stated that this issue will be raised in the Parliament as well as the Assembly".

Hon. Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should at least make an enquiry as to why these Sugar Mills, Textile Mills or other such mills are running in loss. Today, all of us are worried about the labourers. We also want that the national wealth, which is the result of hard labour or the farmers should not be squandered any more.

Sir, the Minister of Textiles recently made a statement that due to closure of the textile mills one and a half lakh workers will be rendered jobless. With your permission, I would like to quote the statement made by Shri Gehlot:

As on September, 91 there were 275

[Sh. Ram Nagina Mishra]

sick textile mills in the country, out of which 68 were spinning mills. After making an assessment, it has been found that 39 mills can be revived. But it is difficult to say as to when production will be resumed in these mills".

An amount of Rs. 35 crore 96 lakh has been spent on the rehabilitation of the labourers. Approximately a further sum of Rs. 53 crore 65 lakh is to be spent. Where from this money comes? This is the money contributed by the farmers by putting in hard labour. Funds should be made available to cure that the sick and should not be allowed to be misappropriated. Hundreds of mills have been lying closed for years. Why the Government did not keep an eye on the situation? The Government should look in into it. This situation is prevailing not only in our country but all over the world. Today, all over the world and specially in India, it is a challenge to the public sector to prove that it can perform better than the private sector. Our Finance Minister has brought forward an amending bill to provide for taking over of viable sick units by an Industrial Board, instead of closing them down. It is a step in the right direction.

Will the hon. Minister state the reasons as to why the same quality of sugar is being sold at different rates; in public sector it is being sold at high prices and in private sector at low prices. I have cited two examples - one of a textile company and the other of sugar mill. Similar are the conditions obtaining in Fertiliser Factory at Gorakhpur. Millions of rupees have been invested in this plant but it has not been functioning for years. The Administration has been paying salary to twenty lakhs workers. Why the money is being wasted in such a manner. Has the Government made an enquiry into it? This money is not ours; it is the money earned by the farmers through their hard labour. What is the logic in paying Rs. 30 lakh by way of salary to the labourers without taking any work from them, particularly when the mills are not functioning. There is only one fertil-

izer plant in Purvachal at Gorakhpur which has been producing fertilisers for the benefit of farmers. That plant too is not functioning. You should order an inquiry into its affairs, restart it and ensure that it works properly leaving no scope for misappropriation. I would like to submit another point that there are hundreds of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh and it is the largest industry in the State. The capacity of some old sugar mills is very low. I would like to say if the Government close down the sick mills, then what will be the fate of the farmers. I submit that the Government should conduct a survey of the sick mills running in loss due to their low capacity and raise their capacity to 2500-3000 tonnes, so that the farmers as well as the labourers may benefit. It is better to make the labourers work by increasing the capacity of the mills than paying them without work.

I would like to say a few words about the strike. The hon. Minister should have introduced this bill long back. Millions of rupees have been lost in the absence of such an enactment. The proverb "better late than never" applies here very aptly. If there will be any agitation it will cost millions of rupees. Unhesitatingly, I may say that the trade unions should consider the company as a hen which lays golden eggs. It may be right that they must fight for the cause of labourers and farmers but the company should be maintained properly. How will you get your rights or shares if the company is ruined. Millions of rupees earned through hard work of the farmers and the labourers of our country have been spent on the development projects but they did not get full benefit of them. Problems cannot be solved by strikes. Problems can be solved through mutual discussion and this is the need of the hour.

As per the provision of this Bill introduced by the hon. Minister, the Industrial Board will examine the sick mills and those which will be found viable, will be run with the cooperation of the workers. The workers will not be rendered jobless. You have given several assurances and you should keep your word. You should pay attention to the problems of the farmers. The income of a

farmer is less than Rs. 10 per day in the villages. Even though he does not get work.....(Interruptions).... We think that there will be the Government of both, the farmers and the labourers and both will be partners in it. It is the ideology of the B.J.P. Everything must not be interrupted in this way.

"Agar chak hai daman, to baith kar silo, Peking ke darjyon se silana nahin achcha."

The slogan of socialism is not a new one. In our Indian culture, the spirit of 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam' is in existence for a long time. In our country, there is a tradition of asking the neighbour before taking food, whether he has taken his meals or not.

"Sain itna dijiye, Jame kutumb samaeye Aap na bhukharah sake, aithi na bhukha jaye".

This is our sacred principle. Our socialism is much more higher than yours.

I think that the hon. Minister has introduced this bill after serious consideration. I would like to tell to the socialist members that socialism is on the wane. Nehruji had given the slogan of socialism after visiting Russia and set up large industrial units in the public sector. They are the vestiges of socialistic pattern in our country. There may be some defects in it, which can be rectified. You should work for the welfare of the country and society.

In the end, I support this Bill on behalf of my party.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill that is before the House. *Prima facie* it is a very simple and innocuous Bill. It cannot be gainsaid that a vibrant public sector cannot be built on weak financial foundation. If the public sector is to continue to be significant in the changing industrial sector of our economy, it must be a source of

generating wealth. However, I would make certain observations, as far as the apprehensions which are there in the minds of the working class of this country. There is an apprehension that this might result into a steam-rolling of many public sector undertakings resulting into a large-scale unemployment and it might be that the seal of BIFR will be used by the Government just to justify their action of closing down of certain public sector undertakings. Therefore, my first submission and suggestion to the Government is that immediately the provisions of the Principal Act referring to the establishment and the functions of BIFR will have to be restructured and re-drafted before these provisions are put into effect. This bill brings all the public sector undertakings under the Principal Act, with the result that BIFR will be the principal body to decide whether a public undertaking is viable or not. Now, according to my submissions, BIFR has an eye of an accountant. So, sick industry that is defined under the Principal Act merely refers to profits and losses and on those basis an industry is declared to be sick. Then, it is the duty of the Directors to refer it to BIFR or even the Central Government, State Government, Financial Institutions, Reserve Bank may also refer them to BIFR. But, it appears that in BIFR before considering whether the question of rehabilitation or the question of winding up that industry, the main consideration is the financial matter of that company which decides the whole fate of the company.

Firstly, the composition of BIFR, as envisaged in that Act, is also not very satisfactory and that will have to be recast or in practical terms at least the Government will have to take care to include definitely the representatives of the workers on BIFR. At present, it consists of a Chairman and not less than two or not more than 14 Members and their qualification is that he should be on qualified as a High Court Judge or having experience in economics, banking, industry, law, labour matters. I do not know what is covered by these labour matters. But, I do not think, at present, at least in any BIFR any representative of the workers are represented

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

and that care will have to be taken by the Government first in order to create confidence among the workers that justice will be done to their cause. This eye of an accountant should not be used to close down the undertaking or to consider rehabilitation of that company.

I know many undertakings and there is one such undertaking in my constituency where the failure of the Government has given rise to the continuous losses in that undertaking - the National Bicycle Corporation, Bombay. Formerly it was Hind Bicycle Company of, I think, Birlas or Poddars and then it was taken over. Now the surprising fact is that out of those 58 public undertakings which are identified by the Government, at least forty-six are those which were taken over by the Government themselves. And after having taken over, what have we done about them? It will also have to be gone into whether we have administered any right medicine to these sick industries or not and if that has not been done, then naturally they continue to be in losses and they will come in the clutches of the BIFR and the very purpose of taking over those undertakings would be defeated.

I was referring to the National Bicycle Corporation. This company was taken over somewhere in 1974 or 1975 and since that time, no sufficient capital was given to this company to get raw materials. The result is that for the last 4-5 years, wherever I have visited, I have found that the workers are just sitting idle. They have no work. When I ask them why they are sitting idle, they say they get pay but there is no raw material. The Government does not give capital to purchase raw material and without raw material, no production can be made. Now, bicycle industry, in fact, is a flourishing trade throughout the world. There is international demand for bicycles. But because no raw material is given, the workers cannot do anything. Therefore, my request to the Government is that this aspect also will have to be considered that since we took over these compa-

nies, did we give them correct management. Many times only retired army officers are sent as Managing Directors. They do not know about that industry at all. So, it has to be considered whether correct management was sent and whether they were given proper raw materials and capital for that purpose. If that was not done, then it is no use merely saying that they are running into losses. Then they will naturally run into losses and this will result in unemployment as far as this BIFR effect concerned. Therefore, if want to achieve the object of having the resource generating public undertakings and closing down the real companies which are not making any profit at all, then we shall have to first examine them in a proper perspective and not only from the accounts point of view. Along with that, we must also provide the proper scheme for the workers who might become unemployed as a result of the closing down of that company. Unless that scheme in detail is put before this House, before the public, the confidence of the workers would not be gained and always there will be disinformation and misapprehension. This step will then be looked upon as a retrograde step. There might be more and more opposition to the good step which the Finance Minister, with good purpose and with sincerity, is trying to take in order to improve the financial position of this country, which is in great difficulty. If we do not attend to these difficulties, we may go also in the same way as several other countries, such as, Soviet Union and many other East-European countries have gone. Therefore, it is utmost necessary to take urgent steps to improve our financial condition.

16.00 hrs.

We must have reforms as far as the finance is concerned. We must also see that our public undertakings are run efficiently and run with profit. But before existing them, we must create a good mechanism which will create confidence among the people and particularly in the minds of the working class so that there will be less and less opposition. There might be a national consensus as far

as this step is concerned. We will be able to achieve, by bringing all these machineries under this very Act.

I submit it that if machinery similar to BIFR as hinted in the hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech that he would like to refer them to B.I.F.R. or a similar body it would have been good. But he has chosen to bring all these matters under B.I.F.R.. If that is to be done, then the B.I.F.R. should be restructured and recommended in such a manner that proper justice is done and proper assessment it made of the public undertaking which we intend to close down. That will create a sense of confidence among the working class. With these observations, I support the Bill.. Thank you.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Mahilipatam): Sir, Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill for the following reasons. An important issue like this which concerns the whole of nearly 800-900 million people of this country should be discussed and debated impartially and impersonately and not an party lines.

Before I give by reasons for opposing the Bill, I would like to go into the fundamental aspect on which this new industrial policy and lot of other changes in the financial as well as other centres have been brought down by the Government of India. The main thing is the advice of the World Bank as a true friend of this great country. Earlier also during my speech on the industrial policy in the debate on the floor of this hon. House I brought to the notice that certain measures are to be taken before we proceed further and before we take the whole country into ransom. I submit that during the past four months, nothing was intimated by the Government of India either in correcting the malpractices hitherto being followed or at least in cutting down the expenditure. I do not know whether they have given any instructions in this regard.

In my speech on an earlier occasion I have suggested that if we were to cut down

the provision of jeeps and cars upto the level of sub-divisional officer, we will be saving nearly Rs. 3-4 crores of foreign exchange on account of fuel which is imported by us. I submit that in China, even class-I officers travel by public conveyance like trains and buses and they even use bicycles. When we are in such a critical situation, why the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Finance Minister has not given instructions to a good number of departments in this regard? They want to throw the entire masses into untold misery and tragedy, many of whom are not getting their second meal in a day. But the Government do not want to touch upon the 5 per cent of the employees of the country.

I have enquired from some of my friends and I gather that the real advice given by the world Bank is to de-licence, de-regulationise or remove some obstacles and bottlenecks to the extent that they are benefited. I have put a question to the intellectuals, to the companies; 'Any other advice was given?' They said that they have not given any other advice with regard to bad administration, rampant corruption in the political executive, bureaucracy, press and judiciary also. If they are really our friends, if they want of help us, if our country is to be one of the front countries among the countries in the world, they could have suggested, 'Well, Mr. Finance Minister, you check, the Chief Minister of such and such a State, you check the CMD of such and such an undertaking, you check such and such an organisation where rampant corruption is going, whereby you can rectify your public sector units of any steel mill, and so on' But they have never suggested these things. They have suggested to the extent that they can loot. I could have saluted your World Bank people and I could have supported Mr. Man Mohan Singh's radical reforms had they given simultaneously suggestions about rooting out corruption in all departments of life. So, first of all, I say that they are not our real friends. They will simply land us in trouble. They have landed so many countries in trouble. You can take, for example, so many countries. Therefore, Sir, I am not going into details of all those things.

[Sh. K.P. Reddaiah Yadav]

16.06 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHRYA *In the Chair*]

Now I will give a few points about one public sector unit so that you can form an opinion about all other public sector units. For example, you can take the all BHEL unit in Hyderabad. This is one of the highest gaint public sector undertakings lot of profits accounting to crores of rupees till 1979 or so. That have got 10,500 people on rolls. Out of them 5000 are the workers and 5,500 are above supervisor cadre, i.e. officer Manager, Deputy manger, Director, Deputy Director etc. Their office is located in Delhi. What are they doing actually ? They are producing gas turbineh sets up to 500 MW which have been installed in NTPC, in Islamic countries and in so many Electricity Boards of the State. They have been performing very well at par with Siemens and L & T. Why are they going into loss? The real reason is that these 5,500 officers have got every modern equipment installed in their factories at par with Siemens and L&T. What they are doing is, 75 per cent of production they are giving to the sub-contracts. Who are the sub-contractors? They are the Managers, Deputy Managers or the politicians or the henchmen of CMD who are doing this work. At Four O'clock they get up and then perform their job at sub-contractor's premises with these BHEL machines. Do you know how they are selling this equipment of BHEL under the sub-contractor's firm's name? Suppose there is an erection of Rs. 100 crores from NTPC or Arab countries or Electricity Boards. They will retain 10 per cent profit and 90 per cent are is given to the sub-contractors. But the erection will be done by the BHEL with the BHEL machinery or BHEL staff and this is nearly 100 per cent profit contract. (*Interruptions*). I challenge . If anybody says 'No', I will tender my resignation here itself and I am prepared to be shot dead.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South):  
Don't get shot. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K.P. REDDIAH YADAV: When you are taking the country to ransom with irresponsibility, I have to say this. When you will open your eyes, I do not know. That is why I say, it should not be discussed. Find out where are the loopholes and you have to plus them. You have to find out the root causes. If you cannot find out the root cause and remove it, morally you are not correct to close down these units.

In the erection contract , in BHEL, in Rs. 100 crores erection contract , they do it for NTPC and for other Islamic countries. There including the General Manager, everybody will take 10 per cent profit. Actually, in erection there is 60 per cent to 70 per cent profit. That is the only item where we get money from the BHEL. Then, they will give it to sub-contract. The contractor will be either *benami* or son or daughter or grandson or grand daughter of the General Manager or Director or it will be contracting company where 50 per cent of the shareholding will be the *benami* shareholders of your Director or Manager.

Even for the repair of machinery, they will take out all the good parts from their own machinery and give them to the repairer. And they will purchase the same machinery at exorbitant cost, say Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 10 crores for cranes and generators. Then, this is going on, what are the ingelligence agencies doing. What is the Ministry doing? Did the bureaucracy review it at any stage? Did your Minister take the efforts to understand this phenomenon or this operation which is going on in the country? How can you say, "My workers are unpatriotic, my people are unpatriotic?" You have taken the country to this level of bankruptcy.

Even about IDPL I want to say one thing. You must understand that we are not lacking efficiency or patriotism and all that . When some foreign correspondents asked the Prime Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, "You are bringing so many radical measures, how can you fight with your bureaucracy?", he said, "They are my trained animals. Whatever we say, they will carry on.". Therefore,

It is clearly stated by the Prime Minister, i.e. that bureaucracy is not responsible for bringing the country to such level of bankruptcy. It is the political leadership of this country who brought this country to this stage. Therefore, it is clear that we should not blame the bureaucrats for that. It is because, they are your trained animal, which has been testified before the world body. Therefore, hereafter, I do not want to blame the bureaucracy. It is the political leadership, AICC and the Congress Party which have brought this country into the state of affairs.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Mr. Rama Rao ? He is also a politician.

SHRI K.P. RADDIAH YADAV: In 1983, A.P. State Road Transport Corporation was running loss at the rate of Rs. 90 crores per year. Their accumulated losses were Rs. 390 crores in 1983, when Mr. Rama Rao took charge. After two or three years, he wipe out all the losses. It started gaining Rs. 60 crores per year and even for Mandal headquarters and for big villages, he has laid the completes of bus, terminals in Andhra Pradesh. You must have the will, *desah bhakti* and patriotism. Then only, you can do something useful. (Interruptions)

I want to testify before the House that no other man is more patriotic than our hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Man Mohan Singh. I have told this is the House a number of time. But he is only caught hold of by the AICC. Whatever they say, he has to do. That is the only thing. (Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL BASLKRISHNA WASHIK (Buldana): An honest man has chosen an honest party.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Ballary): I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Basava Rajeswari is on a point of order.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: I am

on a point of order. Madam. He is referring to the bureaucracy and the says that they are purchasing old machines and that they are not looking after those machines. In one way, he is accusing the bureaucracy. Again he says that only political forces are responsible for industrial sickness. My point of order is why is he again and again mentioning about the AICC. In what way, it is concerned with AICC?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. RADDIAH YADAV: If I have hurt your feelings, Madam, I am sorry. But it is you who have ruled the country for 44 years. (Interruptions). My submission is that, before making your regards, you must find out the root causes for continuous incurring of losses by public undertakings. I have given a Questionnaire to the hon. Prime Minister to bring out the answer before we finally sit for full fledged meeting to discuss the PSUs issue.

I want to know one thing. IDPL and IFCI etc., end there a number of private industries which are incurring losses continuously and I know, I have gathered information, that a person who has taken Rs. 1 crore in one unit, he will set apart 25% of this, transfer in somebody's name and again he will say that he will make the unit sick and switch over to another unit and he will take another Rs. 100 crores there. How do you propose to stop such sort of malpractices in this country? In 1985 and 1987 this House debated about a progressive construction company. They have taken crores of rupees loan. They have opened 64 public limited companies and so far they have not paid even a single paise as tax. What are you doing? Under Dr. Manmohan Singh 's own hand as a Reserve Bank Governor, he has initiated an enquiry and the second part of the enquiry report is in his cup-board. But he does not want to reveal it either to the House or to the public. How are you going to save the country from the World Bank and the multi-national when you do not want to set right your own administrative machinery? Therefore, you take out the list of the big 1,000 people or 2,000 people.

[Sh. K.P. Reddiah Yadav]

I have already addressed letters to the hon. Prime Minister. I want the bio-data of the all these people, of all big bureaucrats, CMDs and political leaders who are ransacking the country.

In Andhra Pradesh, the Andhra Cement Company has closed down. The Unit has to pay Rs. 10 crores to the Excise Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. He belongs to a group of another big industries. If he has closed down here, he has got hundreds and thousands and crores of rupees elsewhere.

In Vuyyuru of my Constituency, the KCP Ltd. is looting some crores of rupees from the farmers. He has Rs. 30 crores to 50 crores kept as a reserve fund. But he wants to close down some other units at Madras saying that they are incurring losses. What are you going to do? You try to plug these loopholes. Ask them to take these Rs. 50 crores and spend there and run the unit at Madras in the interests of the poor masses of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K.P. REDDIAH YADAV: When Indiraji was the Prime Minister of this country and during emergency, we have exported one million tonnes of steel to foreign countries for three years continuously. The Emergency was there for a period of one year or one-and-a-half-years. But the effect of the Emergency spilled over to three years. But the effect of the Emergency spilled over to three years. That is how Shri Morarji Desai's Government got a good name. He got a good name not alone by his own efforts. Therefore, is the hon. Finance Minister prepared to declare at least an industrial Emergency, financial Emergency in this country though not political Emergency? It seems that the Minister is not prepared to do that. How are you proposing to close down the Public Sector Unit which are the nerves of development of this country? It was pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who visualised the role of

Industrial Sector and established the big industrial infrastructure in this country by the mixed economy pattern. Because of that, the public and Private sectors could take part in the industrial development. If one fails, the other will act so that the country will have a good base and the minimum guarantee of food and shelter to the masses was there. Therefore, a lot of administrative things are to be brought down. The hon. Finance Minister has got a will and capacity to do it. If only he takes three months and works correctly, all these loopholes can be plugged and these fallen can be booked. A lot of generation of black money into the proper channels will come to the open.

Lastly, I want to blame the trade unions also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Why are you polluting your speech? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. RADDIAH YADAV: We have to analyse things impartially. Keeping the interests of the nation, as petrots, we have to discuss this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI K.P. RADDIAH YADAV: Please excuse me. So far, I had never seen any trade Union fighting against corruption in their units.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What are you talking about? Perhaps you are not aware of factual position.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. REDDIAH YADAV: They have never declared a war against the CMD or the Executive Directors and corrupt politicians. They only fight for their salaries, bonus this thing and that thing. That is another reason why these fellows are enjoying.

So, with these remarks, I thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much. Since some of us have meeting in the Speaker's Chamber at 4.30 p.m., I must ask the leave of the House so that Shrimati Basava Rajeswari may come and take the Chair at 4.30 p.m. The next speaker is Shri Rajgopal Naidu Ramaswamy.

SHRI RAJGOPAL NAIDU RAMASAMY (Pariyakulam): Madam, I would like to say a few words, on behalf of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagar, in support of the sick Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1991. The Bill seeks to include the Government companies in its purview.

16.23 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI *In the Chair*]

This is a belated measure. After 44 years of Independence we have started to realise the harsh fact that huge public money invested in Government companies for public welfare is not only yielding returns but also trying to drag more and more public money to cover up the losses.

Madam, I hope more than 50 per cent of the Government companies are either in the red or in the process of relapsing into losses or looking economic viability. When the Bill has originally moved by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the then Finance Minister, he stated that when a company is worth is eroded by 50 per cent, the company would go to shareholders and when it is ordered by 100 per cent, it would go before the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. Now, the Government companies are also included in the Act, at what stage a sick Government company would go before the Board? I suggest that if a sick Government company's net worth is eroded by 25 per cent, it should be referred to the Board for structural adjustments including economy in labour engagement so that the Government company is doomed, all the labourers are not

thrown out of employment. If further erosion continues, a time period of 5 or 10 years must be considered for entirely putting the work-force of the company under the management of private entrepreneurs who are willing to invest and pull out the from losses. During that period, the Government company management must be suspended. If during that period the company's position improves, the private management would take its due and quit. For rehabilitating the private entrepreneurs, industrial concessions should be given. If losses accrue, the liability should be borne by the private management. During the period of private management, at every half year, the performance has to be reviewed. Accordingly, the company laws should be amended. Therefore, this Bill is not enough. For streamlining public sector companies several other legislative measures are required.

Presently, the Act covers only private companies and public limited companies and nobody is punished for mismanaging the company. However, in respect of Government companies, the BIFR must point out who were responsible for the lapses that led to the sickness that led to the sickness and the administrative top brass must be squarely punished. One of the punishments is that they should be made ineligible for holding any position in any Government company or in Government for a period of ten years. Financial recoveries must also be made from the big wigs in the Government companies.

It may be appreciated that in the Government companies, there is a great disincentive for doing work among the workers. Unless they participate in management, they would not work keeping in mind the results they ought to show. Therefore, the Bill pending in Rajya Sabha must be passed during this session without any further delay. This would definitely steer clear a Government company from going in the wrong direction.

The topbrass in the administration of the Government companies of the undertake foreign jaunts ostensibly to improve the

[Sh. Rajgopal Naidu Ramasamy]

performance of the companies. They return to India and convey to the technocrats engaged in production directly what should be done. Why not these utility tours by undertaken by those workers who directly matter in production so that they have the pleasure of acquiring knowledge and the pleasure of practising it for the progress of the company. Rules of the Government companies should be amended and such foreign trips should be reduced to the minimum which should be undertaken by those low or high in the company who are directly connected with production.

The Government while moving the Bill in 1986, promised that while winding up the sick units, they would rehabilitate the labour and for that they would come out with a package. We are yet to know about the details of the package. Unless you devise that, throwing several thousands of employees mostly workmen from the government companies while you wind up, it would result in growing unemployment and under employment. Therefore, a statute covering this package must be approved by Parliament and known to the public so that misapprehensions go. Many oppose the measure calling it anti-labour. Thus wrong nation must be removed and that can be removed only when the Government gives adequate publicity to the proposals for rehabilitating the labour.

Lastly, I must appeal to the Government to generously come forward with proposals to invest in Tamil Nadu under the dynamic leader *Puratchi Thalaivi* Jayalalitha. She has sought entrepreneur to invest in Tamil Nadu and the Government must provide special industrial concessions to those who are willing to invest in the State. NRIs should be guided to invest in Tamil Nadu and the State. Government would certainly provide them with all assistance. A special industrial rehabilitation grant of Rs.500 crores should be provided to the Tamil Nadu Government to tide over the losses made by certain State Public companies due to the management during the DMK rule. Three lakhs of compa-

nies have been closed down. At the same time, we have to analyse and take statistics about the status of the owners of those closed three lakhs of companies.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Madam Chairman, when the Deputy Speaker, was requesting my Marxist friend have to complete his speech, something very phonetic came out from his mouth. The Deputy Speaker said that this is over, and I know that he did not mean that time is over for the speaker, the Member who was speaking at that time. What was really prophetic was that time is over for a concept which has been in vogue for several years, for several decades. I am talking about communism; I am talking about continuing Government interference in the day-to-day life human beings. There was a time when for starting a small project in India - forget the Bakra Nangai and the Steel plant - there was no private industrialist who can come up with so much resources. There was a need for public sector there was a need for commanding heights of public sector and the role of public sector and the role of public sector in our lives. But today, the time has come when the small and big industrialists who were not so big at that time, they can come up now, they can face the international situation, they can face the international competition and there is nothing wrong if they are also given the Government at par with the public sector.

Shri Indrajeet Gupta gave an example of IDPL. I would like to draw your attention to this very ideal example of IDPL - the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited. This is how our company, our foreign investment policies and our FERA policies should be formed. He was saying that a drug manufactured by IDPL is not even sold by a chemist. He was sorry that a drug which was made by public sector unit is not available in the market. Do you think that the chemist's shop is not interested in making profit? He would have no grudge against the management of IDPL. I will tell you as to why he is not doing so. It is because the drugs are substandard, the packaging are faulty and the delivery is never in time. That is why IDPL losing got

out of the competition of the market. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI INDRAJEET GUPTA:** The particular medicine I mentioned at that time is for the treatment of ulcer. It is called Certifacate. It is made by the several companies. Gemetidine manufactured by IDPL is manifestly the best out of all of them. But I could not find it in any shop because they do not stock it and because they do not get something extra . . . .

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** You are not saying anything now. You are repeating what you have said.

When the drug of the Singer Pharmaceuticals Company is sold, it has a creditability. What I am trying to say is that this is where our Industrial Policy matters.

They are buying the known-how for some anti-biotic from a Russian company. That Russian company was getting the known-how from an American company. It was not developed by them. The same company was eager to manufacture, the drug in India. The Pfizer India Ltd. in Calcutta and Bombay wanted to produce that anti-biotic medicine in India. But they were not allowed to manufacture it here with a direct know-how from the US inventing company through their Indian Co. the Pfizer India Ltd. But what happened? The IDPL got the licence with the know-how from the Russian company which was borrowing the technology from the American company and something the technology from the American economy and something went wrong between them. The Russian and the American Pfizer company that IDPL had to suffer. IDPL could not get the technology which was very badly needed by them. They had the licence, but it took India six years and what happened during these six years is that we continued to import the medicine from the same American company because this was a life saving drug.

I am trying to talk about the industrial policy. You are blaming the multi-nationals, foreign companies, IMF and world Bank for

everything. I don't know why are you suffering so much from these names. If I quote Singapore, South Korea, Hong Kong, you will say that they are very small countries. Is our country so small and so fragile that IMF and World Bank loans destabilise us? Can they destabilise us?

**DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwin):** Tetracyclin is originally produced in China. China is supplying that to Germany and we in India the IDPL management - are procuring tetracyclin from Germany at a higher price.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** I am talking that the industrial policy of allowing the technology to be imported can only help us; it cannot harm us. They cannot take away anything from our country; our country is too strong for that. If you want the details of the project, I can give them.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Member may please address the chair.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** Madam Chairperson, ever since the new industrial policy and the new economic policy were announced, they had given a filling to the new industrial culture. More and more people are coming to put up industries. This is where I complaint Shri Indrajit Gupta and other leftist friends; there is some sort of an apprehension that by allowing the industrial companies to come here, by allowing the multi-nationals to come here, by liberalising the economy here, whether we are leading towards an exit policy. I said in my budget speech also that no popular government so elected will dare - and rightly so - to have anything of an exit policy which is being advocated all over the country that we are reading in the newspapers. Not one person, either Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao or Dr. Manmohan Singh had ever said that they will follow this exit policy. You are just imagining a ghost which does not exist. The Government has time and again said that there is a commitment that nobody will be retrenched. The Government has said that we will be looking after the interest of the workers, the Government has also said that we will not

[Sh. Murlideora]

close down the public sector undertakings. Whatever loss they are making, they are trying to redeploy them. Why should you not believe the Government's word on this? Is there one case where the Government has given a statement which is not implemented? I am trying to say that this Government committed to see that the interest of the workers in public sector undertakings or private sector undertakings both will be looked after.

Shri Indrajit Gupta while talking about the SICA asked as to why the public sector was not there in BIFR. What is the record of BiFR? Out of the 1080 cases referred-till now they are getting reference from the private sector only - to them, 347 cases were sent with a rehabilitation package and 147 cases were recommended for winding up. Only four cases are complete. I myself, am criticising the working of the BIFR. I said it in the House earlier. There is something radically wrong with the working of BIFR today. I support this. But the Finance Minister has made a statement several times that he will be coming back again; there is a need for massive restructuring, reframing the very BIFR. Shri Somnath Chatterjee, yesterday you were taking a copy and I want to tell you what it is, you are a lawyer.

There is section 19 (2) in the present SICA Act. which says,

**"A Unit can only start rehabilitating provide there is a consent of the promoter as well as the financial institution."**

That is what is coming in the way of rehabilitating and restructuring the units which have been referred to the BIFR. For months the consent and Contribution of promoter are not received. We should welcome the inclusion of the public sector units the BIFR or the FIC and the new units. In case of the public sector units, who is the promoter? The promoter is the Government itself. Since the Government is committed to help the public sector units, to revive the public sector units

and keep it going, the Government come out of it and this will not delay.

The real problem of working of the BIFR was this that the promoters were begging for consent. They were delaying the consent. You ask anyone the trade union or the promoter. In this case, by amending this Act, it will further help the public sector undertakings rather than harm the public sector undertakings. You rightly asked as to what was the purpose now? In 1985, when this Bill was introduced, why were the public sector undertakings not included? Now they are including because the Government has realised that there is a need, massive need to reframe and improve the working of BIFR. I agree with you, there is a need to reframe them. I am very sure that the Finance Minister himself - when, he replies to it today, before he passes this Bill - will give a commitment that the purpose of referring the public sector undertakings to BIFR will help the public sector undertakings, rather than harm them, rather than bring at a lower edge with the private sector.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Then, there is what I am saying, what has gone wrong with the present BIFR? There was a need for consent of the promoter. In the case of public sector undertakings, the promoter is the Government itself. So, that problem will not be there.

**SHRI CHITA BASU:** Will the Government consider the revival programme offered by the BIFR.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** The Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have said again and again that there is a provision in the Budget- which was just presented any you have a copy - for National Renewal Fund. An amount of Rs. 200 crores has already been earmarked for that, in this Budget. The world Bank is offering 500 million dollar, which is about 1100 crores of rupees or 1200 crores of rupees. He is going to get Rs. 2500 crores, by diluting 20 per cent of the profit making PSUs. But, a part of this

account of Rs.2500 crores should also be used for the National Renewal Fund.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Do you belong to EICCI? You seem to know everything.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** No, I am not belonging to EICCI. I am just supporting your cause. But, these are the figures that are available these are the articles, So, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you can come and see.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Then, why do you not request the Finance Minister - you seem to know what is working in his mind - to delete section 20 and make it - applicable so far as the public sector units are concerned? Section 20 of the Act should be made non-applicable to the public sector units.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** It is every good suggestion ; he can consider it. I am sure the Finance Minister knows it when he is referring it to the BIFR. He knows the experience the Government has undergone in the working of BIFR. As far as the working of the private sector companies are concerned, the Government had experienced the working of BIFR and I am sure they will not repeat the same. As far as the working of the public sector undertakings are concerned, I agree with your suggestions, there is nothing wrong in that. A time will come when the National Renewal Fund will need massive funds. I do not want to tell you. How many public sector undertakings are today employing 23 lakh employees, is a matter of a details, which are there.

But what is really needed is the Government's commitment. No Government - I repeat the words again - no Government can support the exit policy which is being talked in the business and industrial circles. I would only quote a few lines from an article written by an economist, Shri Swaminathan S. Anklesaria Aiyer, in *The Sunday Times* of 24th October, 1991:

:"In fact, the new policy aims not at exit

but at redeployment. It aims to transfer man, machines and land from low-productivity units that have gone bust to high-productivity ones that will flourish, and in due course enable the payment of higher wages even while providing the consumer with better goods."

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Is there any such planning in our country?

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** This is what he says. You are just doubting. You have wrong apprehensions Mr. Gupta. You are just seeing a ghost in everything you see - IMF and the World Bank. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Nothing is told to us. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** I can read the records of the Parliament where the Finance Minister last week has said in the Rajya Sabha that they will protect the public sector undertakings' employment. They will see that not a single man is out of job. What more do you want from them? What more commitment do you want from them? You are reading and are just closing your eyes.

**AN HOH. MEMBER:** And ears also. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Mr. Finance Minister, he is spoiling your case.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** Do not worry about that. I do not need any recommendation. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** You protect yourself from such friends.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** I would like to offer two or three suggestions and then conclude.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have taken a lot of time. Please try to conclude.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: He is very friendly. There is no problem. (*Interruptions*) They understand how hollow they are. When this National Renewal Fund is established, would like to suggest some facility. There is a need for retraining people. I want to give you one example of Bombay. We had 47,000 textile mill workers out of job for four or five years-Whatever may be the reason. (*Interruptions*) Today, the textile mills are doing very well. Some of the textile mill workers have been retrained. What are they doing? They are working as diamond-cutters or in garment manufacturing units. Some of them are still out of job. What I am trying to say is that under the aegis of the National Renewal Fund, there should be a sort of a training institute which can train these workers in case they go out of the job. That may, they are able to get an alternative job.

You are talking about the Western countries. somebody said just now about . American and UK. They have unemployment allowances, what they call the welfare doles. And no Western country allows their workers suffer without job. I do not see any reason why the Government of India should also have such programmes which will help these jobless people.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are finishing off the Finance Minister.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: No, you do not worry. Thank God, you are not praising him; I am glad . I know whenever you people have praised, you know what has happened to the Finance Minister or any Ministry. You know very well, Mr. Indrajit Gupta: So, don't tell me all this.

The real problem of our country is unemployment. The new economic policy is needed if it is given a chance, if the proper climate is created and if you people do not create the strike like you are doing for one day. Even the Government in power itself is sending circulars to the Home Ministry to close their unit. I do not know what respon-

sible Government you are running. I do not understand it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am on appoint of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has a point of order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Madam Chairperson, the Hon. Member just now referred to a circular which was referred to by Dr. Debi Prasad Pal yesterday. Now that document clearly shows that no such instruction was given. If the Hon. Member, knowingly or unknowingly, go on misleading the House, I think, that is no affront to the House. And no member can continue to do that. This is my point of order, Madam. Therefore, Mr. Deora should not go by hearsay. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: It was signed by the Home Secretary and it has been tabled.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No. It has not been tabled. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: Yes. It has been tabled.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then read it. Madam, the House is deliberately being misled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Shrimati Basava Rajeswari): Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, Please resume your seat. I have heard.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I heard in the House yesterday. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: If so, you read our that circular. (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN: When he is not yielding, please do not disturb him. Only when he yields, you can put the question. Please resume your seat. Mr. Deora, please continue and try to conclude.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is going on making unnecessary comments.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: OK. I do not know.

Madam Chairperson, I want to suggest that in developed countries and Western countries, employment in agricultural sector has reduce considerable. There was a time there also when two-thirds of manpower was employed in agriculture. What is happening in our country? Now in America or in Western Europe, only seven or eight per cent is the total employment. In agricultural sector. Where does the bulk of employment come from? It comes from the service sector like the carpenter, the mason, the tailor, the electrician and the plumber. If the Government gives more and more incentive with minimum investment in housing, then you can generate maximum employment, both unskilled and skilled people, There are figures which the Finance Minister knows. I would request the Finance Minister to decentralise that part of our sector also.

Today, we are talking about privatisation. Even if I want to start a private bus from my house to Parliament, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, I need permit and you are talking about privatizing Air India and Indian Airlines, 20 per cent dilution of shares and all that. This is the state of economy. This is the role of the Government in our lives today in Indian and you are saying that we are sold out to IMF and World Bank people have come and so on *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has lunch with IMF and dinner with the World Bank. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Madam Chairperson, I would request the Finance Minister, through you, to give a serious thought to this idea that we must give more encouragement, specially to those who can con-

struct more and more houses. And the first point will be - I repeat it again-and which Mr. Somnath Chatterjee will appropriate is that the present ULC Act, that is, the Urban Land Ceiling Act, should be amended or scrapped. It was passed in 1976. Not even half per cent of land target has been achieved in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and there is so much need for urban housing, small and medium houses.

The last point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is regarding another point an employment. The Government must give some tax incentive to those who own their own houses. There are incentive under Section 80 HHC. But if a boost will be given to housing construction activities by giving more incentives, then there will be more employment. also.

With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Sir, I support this Bill which has been introduced for the take-over of sick public sector units the BIFR. This is a welcome decision and a step in the right direction though be lated. There is still some doubt over the successful implementation of this proposal. Before anything else, we must look back at the objectives behind setting up public sector units which was to raise basic infrastructure and to provide employment opportunities and expand the ancillary industries. As profit maximisation is the sole objective of the private sector, the public sector was set up with no profit no loss' as the basis. This was the spirit behind setting up public sector. Pt. Nehru rightly said that 'Profit is a dirty word'. This is what led to the beginning of the public sector. But we must remember that while profit may be a dirty word, loss is also not acceptable. Let us first go into the reasons why public sector units get sick. Without that we cannot hope to successfully implement this Bill. The bureaucracy which runs the public

[Smt. Sumitra Mahajan]

enterprises has no personal stake in the performance of the units. They are not going to lose anything. Moreover, there must be a chain responsibility which is not there. They believe in 'passing the buck'. The hon. Minister stated that the public sector includes some units which were earlier in the private sector and were converted to public sector status under the policy of nationalisation. The ruling party has been in power for the last 40-42 years and it should do some introspection regarding the sickness of public sector units. Does the fault not lie with the 'Government's policy or with the implementation of the policy? Various aspects must be looked into. Bringing the B.I.F.R. into the picture will not help. I have read in the newspaper that the Chairman of the Board has said that suggestion have been given for the past three years by none has been implemented. Only committees are appointed. A time-bound programme must be chalked out to pull the sick units out of the red. If a time of 5 years has been set it won't help, valuation should be done every 2 years.

17.00 hrs.

Only then can sick units to which we have given financial assistance recover.

Another this is that after giving a loan the IFCI does not care to keep tabs on the performance of the unit and whether the loan is being properly utilised for not and whether it actually needed loan or not and how much machinery it has need how much it has its own capital. Just 25-30 documents are signed. All this is done in a methodical manner but when it comes to recovery of the loan, things are not done properly. I would like to cite an instance in my constituency where a person got a loan of Rs. 2.5 crores. 15 days before the stipulated date the IFCI decided to conduct an auction. When they want there they were expecting to see a large-scale industry in operation

but what they saw was a tin shed with 3-4 sewing machines.

Thirdly, responsibility should be fixed. Today, the hon. Minister says that all these irregularities took place during the two year of the Janata Dal. It was a mistake on the part of the people to vote them to power. This is now the Government is trying to evade the issue. So there must be some accountability. In the private sector, we can hold directors responsible, Responsibility is fixed from individual to individual. Similarly, in Public Sector we should fix the responsibility and identify the person who took the wrong decision.

Fourthly, even after the public sector units are declared sick, their establishment expenditure issue continue to be incurred as usual. If the Chairman of the unit has been provided an air-conditioned car, that car is kept in use even after the unit is declared sick. We don't look at such things. We have never considered ways to cut down on such expenditures. Is this the reason why those units get sick? There was no production in the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant for the first ten years after its inception. If I am not wrong, even the Haldia Fertilizers Plant is not producing anything right now. Yet establishment charges continue to be incurred and regular promotions are being given to employees. Merely bringing such a Bill will not solve the problem.

Another point I want to raise is regarding the problems faced by N.T.C. mills in my constituency. That only these mills suffer losses is a point worth looking into. As far as I know, if there is an incident of fire in my constituency it always involves an N.T.C. mill. Why does this happen and who is responsible for it? Even today establishment charges are being incurred on a four tire system. The management of the mills, management of the State Government and then the Ministries come into the picture. So I would say that this Bill will not so, we matters. It is futile to shift from one sector to another, if one sector fails to deliver the goods.

Madam, the present ruling party has been in power for the last 40-42 years expecting for 2-3 years when the Janata Party/Janata Dal was in power. We should not say that all this happened during that short period and absolute ourselves of mistakes committed by us. We cannot always give this excuse as democracy in our country has come of age. If we bring such Bills we can neither improve our economy nor turn around sick units. If we go to the root of the problem and take my 4-5 suggestions into consideration we can find a solution.

Madam, after 43 years of faulty policy, if the Government is finally taking a step in the right direction then we support this Bill.

[English]

SHRICHITTABASU (Barasat): Madam Chairperson., I rise to oppose the Bill both on grounds of principle and also on grounds of practicability. I concede that the Bill in the present shape look like an innocent, innocuous Bill. Because, it simply wants that in the present Act, the Government offices are also to be included. But, there are wide ramifications of these amendments. There are very disastrous consequences that are likely to follow from these amended Acts. On these two grounds I build up my case.

Sir, only a few days ago, the hon. Labour Minister of our country has given us a profile of the public sector undertakings. I quote from his statement wherein it is stated that "the total number of units as on March 31st, 1990 was 244. The total investment was, as on that date was Rs.99,03,015 crores .

It is about rupees one lakh crore in all these 131 units covering 85 per cent of the capital investment earned and accumulated profit of Rs.5441 crores. The loss making units are 98. The amount of losses comes to Rs.1959 crores. Of these 98 units, 50 units are chronically loss making units. From this, let us understand by these 98 units and particularly 58 units have become chronically

sick. Can we measure it simply because of the profit and loss account? If profit and loss account is the only criterion to determine the efficiency of a unit and if that also in the case of public sector. I think we shall be debasing the very fundamental principle lies behind the conception of the public sector. Public sector unit up, sought to be built up in order to earn self-sufficiency, in order to resist the pressure from foreign countries in our way to strengthen our economic independence. It was not merely a question of how much money had been invested and what amount of money had been received in return it had not been estimated in terms of revenue earning or in terms of profit and loss. The basic philosophy of public sector is to strengthen the economic independence of the country and also to ensure the progress and accelerate the pace of industrial development independent of interference from outside, independent of interference from other interested countries hostile to us. I not using a very strong word also because he does not like it.

There is a question of social utility and social purpose. Therefore, the social utility and social purpose should be one of the criteria of determining the position of a public sector unit. The Labour Ministry has come to the conclusion that 98 undertakings are sick; out of that 50 are chronically sick. Whether the Ministry of Finance, particularly the public sector enterprises or some machinery of that nature has undertaken an analysis as to what are the reasons for taking into account the social utility and social purpose for which these public sector undertakings - 98 were set up. Unless that is made clear, unless that status is known, it is very difficult to understand the Government's position, particularly the position taken by the Labour Minister of our country and pursuant to that the position taken by the Finance Minister with regard to this amending Bill.

The only penance to the Government appears to be, particularly the hon. Finance Minister is to refer the matter to BIFR. Now, let us also analyse the performances of the

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

BIFR. As far as I remember, more than 1000 cases were referred to the BIFR; it could finally dispose of 474 cases. Out of 474 units, the BIFR have recommended for winding up of 136 units; they recommended for the closure. The revival programme has approved for 338 cases. In this case, I want to refer to the actual state of affairs in West Bengal.

A large number of factories both public and private are sick in the State. For what reason, this is not the occasion not discuss. But let us also understand what has been the performance of the BIFR with regard to the cases referred to from West Bengal to it.

Madam, my information is that the cases of about 46 units have been lying with the BIFR since 1987. They have been able to give their final views in respect of two units, and unfortunately that judgment was far winding up. That judgement was also for closure. If that has been the performance of the BIFR, then, I think the penance that the hon. Finance Minister wants and prescribes is to close down in terms with his statement made outside the country. This is the actual intention. The actual intention is to close down the sick units. But they are asking umbrage under the BIFR. They want to show that the Government is willing to protect the interests of the workers, that the Government is very much concerned about the workers. And my friend Shri Deora was also issuing a warning that if the Government does not look after the interests of the workers, it cannot remain in power. Therefore, the Government must take up the interests of the workers and protect them. Only to hoodwink the people, only to throw sand in the eyes of the workers they have contrived this measure of BIFR. Again I repeat, my change that this is a *mala fide* intention..

I can understand the so many examples are cited about the Soviet Union and the Western countries. I know that they have decided to revise the entire economic policy. They have decided to bring back capitalism, to upright the public sector. They have

decided to unroost the socialist economy as they understand it. But what are you saying? You have built up the capitalist economy giving assurance to the country that the public sector will be an instrument for countervailing the capitalist growth and will have commanding heights. You are not even feeling ashamed of striking at the rest of that very policy which according to you was espoused by pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or the Congress Party as a whole.

I am very much surprising to find that some BIFR Members now feels that it is a very good thing, that it is a very right thing because the Government is going away from Nehruvian policies and the Government is going further away from the public sector concept. There has been some kind of unity of approach, there has been some kind of communality of ideas. And that is very much reflected in this House and this will not limit only to the case of this amending Bill but also the total ground of the economic policy that the Government want to follow and the BJP wants to be pursued.

Therefore, in the basic policy we want to oppose it and we oppose it teeth and nail.

Now I am coming to that very final question, that is, did the Government ever enquire about the 138 closed units which have been cleared, which have been wound up, under the advice and judgement of the BIFR? Did you ever think about the workers? Did you ever know what to rate of the workers there is? They were also closed under the judgement of the BIFR. Do you want this to be repeated in the case of public sector undertakings?

Then, this BIFR suggested for a revival of 338 units. I do not know whether you have got the figure. I have got the figure . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have they been revived?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is what I am going to ask him.

How many of these 338 units, for whom the revival programme was decided by the BIFR, have been revived? That is the present status of these 338 units? Unless these things are cleared to us, how can I say that the BIFR would be a penance for the public sector undertakings and the assurance of the Government for protecting the interests of the workers will carry conviction. It cannot carry conviction.

Now, a reference has been made about safety net. Last time also I mentioned about this. That is the contemplation of the Government to have a National Renewal Fund? What is its size? What is its manner of performance? What would be its norms? All these things are unknown to us. All these things are a mere imagination.

Many things are mentioned in the speech of the Finance Minister. But that does not mean that all the announcements made in the Finance Minister's statement in the House are implemented or given effect to. It was referred to in his Budget speech. What progress has been made in regard to the National Renewal Fund, which can provide a safety net for the workers? So far as I know, sheer announcement was made that there will be Rs.250 crores. And 50 crores dollars, I think, have so far been contributed by the World Bank towards this safety net or the National Renewal Fund? What would be the size? What would be the other details the nitty-gritty, of the fund? Has he taken into account that 91 public sector undertakings had been closed - considering for the time being - because of the judgement of this nature given by the BIFR? About 8.12 lakhs of workers are involved. Has he ever understood analysed as to how many of these will be retrenched, will be thrown out of employment how many of them can be provided alternative jobs; how many of them would need re-training what amount of money is to be provided for their revival? .... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): This is precisely for that purpose . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You explain it. Take the House into confidence. Take the nation into confidence. Take the working class into confidence. If that is so, what is the hurry for this? Now the Labour Minister has assured that there will be Tripatrie Committee and that Tripatrie Committee will lay down the basis. I think and I hop that the Tripatrie Committee will take into account all the points that I am raising here. Let the Tripatrie Committee come to a conclusion about the National Renewal Fund, about the re-training programme, about the revival programme, etc.

Madam, what is the hurry? What is the objection from the Government if this Bill is deferred till the Tripatrie Committee comes to a conclusion, consent of the labour is also made available, and national consensus is developed in our country?

If that is not done, it is impossible to support this Bill.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund want to protect the rights of the employer. What are the rights of the employer that they want to protect? They want that as employers they have got the right to employ, they have also the right to dismiss employers, they have got the right to close down a unit if it is not making profit. This is, according to the World Bank and IMF theoreticians, the basic right of an employer. A country like India which is poor, which used more employment, which needs a regulated economy, which needs a planned economy, which needs a planned development, cannot accept this right, inviolable right, of the employer. There is a need for the restriction of the employer's right

Many of the members sitting on this bench generally are downgrading the public sector by saying that it cannot earn profit, it is a losing concern and it should be jettisoned. I want to give a small figure in order to show that the public sector has also contributed towards the revenue of this country. Total investment was Rs. 99,315 crores. Internal resources so far mobilised till 1990

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by the public sector. Rs. 57,420 crores. Income of the Government from Customs duty, excise duty, corporate tax, dividend, income-tax, etc is Rs. 1,13,135 crores. Added together, overall revenue resources have been mobilised to the extent of Rs. 1,70,575 crores till 1990, investment was about a lakh of crores of rupees. About Rs. 75,000 crores has been the net profit earned by the public sector in our country. You want to denigrate that; you want to destroy that. That would be at the peril of the country. I have and pray that Members sitting on the Congress benches will rise equal to the occasion and see that this disastrous path is not pursued by their own Government which is there not on their own strength and on their own volition. Remember, you are a minority Government. Remember, you have yet to attain a stage of political stability. Working class of this country will not forgive you if you work against the interest of the workers like this.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): For the last two days I have been hearing and listening very patiently to the most eloquent speeches from both sides of the House and specially from the opposition. One thing is clear from the eloquent speeches from both sides these workers supporting the Bill and those who are supporting the Bill and those who are opposed to the Bill - that everyone wants the public sector to be effective and the public sector to succeed. I think, the hon. Finance Minister seek to do just that. Therefore, I rise to support this Bill specially the amendment which is an enabling clause.

What are the objects and reasons of the enabling clause?

It says,

"It has now become necessary - after four decades he feels it is necessary - to apply the provisions of the said Act to the Industrial companies in the public sector so that the cases of such sick industrial companies can be referred to

the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction for the formulation of revival or rehabilitation schemes or winding, as the Board may consider necessary".

And what is this BIFR? It is a creature of the original policy. It is a creature of the sick Industrial Companies (Special provisions) Act set up in May, 1987 and it became operational, what are the objectives of BIFR? The objectives are either to revive and rehabilitate potentially viable sick industrial companies quickly as possible and salvage the productive aspect or realise amount due to bank and financial institutions to the extent possible from the non-viable sick industrial companies through their liquidity. What are the criteria? Firstly, the company is more than seven years old, secondly, its net worth is negative and thirdly it has incurred cash losses during the preceding two years.

I share the apprehension or the misapprehension of my senior friend, the most eloquent Shri Indrajit Gupta. What is the complexion, what is the composition, what is the capability and what is the role of the BIFR? Here, if I may quote, there is an old saying that the war is too serious to be left to Generals alone. Therefore, apprehension in the minds of many of the hon. members that the BIFR is only a collation of old retired accountants must be dispelled by the hon. Finance Minister because these public sector undertakings which have been there in our country for the last four decades were set up with certain socio-economic, socio-political and other objectives to bring in national self-reliance and self-sufficiency in our country so that we may achieve independence in our economic thinking in our economic policy and an independent sovereign policy and economic policy and an independent sovereign policy for our decorative country. Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister, I would like to submit, through you, must dispel our doubts as to the effect vanes and the efficiency and the complexion of the BIFR and the people who man them because we had such similar doubts, when the Forest Conservation Act was passed in this August

House. The Forest Conservation Act envisages six Forest Officers to sit on judgement whether certain power projects should be come up, certain industry should come up, certain road should come or not. They have the authority without any responsibility. so, we would like to know whether the BIFR is an Advisory Body, Recommendatory Body or Mandatory Body- what sort of a Body it is and how effective its recommendations are to the Government or to the Ministry of Finance? Now, I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for bringing forward this legislation for two reasons. Firstly, I find in my own State of Orissa in the absence of such a legislation four public sector sugar plants - which were set up in 1982-83, have been sold away to private sector because no such mechanism exists for revamping, rehabilitating, refurbishing or taking a critical look into the functioning of these plants. so, is the case of a thousand crore charge-chromo plant which has been sold off to the private sector. Along with this like a person gives dowry - the entire mining rights of chromisore which is a banned item by the Central Government - are being sought to be given away to multi-national giant of India. I do not know whether the Central Government would like to shut its eyes or will take some preventive steps. Therefore, I congratulate him for bringing this mechanism of BIFR so that such things of selling off of public sector projects which as my hon. friend, Shri Jaswant Singh said - is public money. It is the nation's money. It is neither Dr. Manmohan Singh's money nor Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao's money and we, as trustees are accountable to the nation through Parliament and, I am sure the public sector undertakings also owe their accountability either to the State Legislatures or to the Parliament, as this is the supreme Legislative body. The supreme will of the people is expressed through us here and so, we are accountable to the people.

The second reason why I congratulate the Finance Minister for bringing this legislation is that he has only tried to give effect to the pledge given by our late leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi to the nation in the congress Manifesto of 1991, and I quote;

"The public sector is crucial to the growth of the Indian economy, industry and employment. However, over a period of time, some public sector companies have become lethargic, inefficient and expensive. This situation needs to be set right. The public sector should continue to innovate and improve and lead in strategic areas of national importance. The public sector has resources for and should therefore, take up exploring new frontiers, areas which require substantial investment. For this systematic and pioneering advance into new areas, it would be desirable for the public sector to shed some less crucial areas or responsibility. The Congress will oversee the gradual withdrawal of the public sector from areas where the private and joint sectors have developed capability. To grow, the public sector will need: (1) autonomy (2) flexibility; (3) vision; (4) visibility (5) accountability; (6) leadership; (7) innovation; (8) entrepreneurship; (9) global outlook; and (10) competitive environment. It also requires less government interference, strong and professionally competent Board to take bold decisions, ability to attract the best management talent, and strategic long-term plans to meet national objective."

Therefore, Madam, I would like to know whether the legislation envisages the BIFR to be able to give advice on these aspects which have been incorporated in our pledge to the nation.

I would like to bring two more points before I conclude. One is that here is an instance of a public sector undertaking which was started in 1970 and that is the coal-based fertilisers plant at Talchar, in Orissa. This is the first coal-based fertiliser plant of its kind in Asia. And what are the problems it had? One was that over the last twenty years, due to foreign exchange problem, several equipment were purchased from the East-European countries on rupee payment, from where credit terms were available. This

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resulted in mismatch of the project. and the poor quality of the equipment supplied. Second was basis designed efficiency. Equipment in balances, problems of stable power supply, poor quality of coal, frequent start off and shutdown resulted in huge production loss. Apart from these are the technological upgradation, modernisation and other problems which were never allowed, financial support which foreign exchange never allowed, and today that public sector is being threatened. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, the workers are panic-stricken that the Talchar coal-based fertiliser plant may be closed down. Now the same plant has appealed to the BIFR. I do not know whether the BIFR has the expertise to go into all these aspects.

I would like to conclude by quoting only portion of some figures which my hon. friend Mr. Chitta Basu has quoted, and this is regarding the Status paper on public sector enterprises. These I quote from Indian Express, which is not pro-Government but which is anti-Government, and this is the record of the public sector undertakings for which we are all agitated.

It is not the fault of the public sector undertakings neither of the labour the workers. But the malady lies elsewhere. I would not like to cross sword with my hon. friend from Andhra Pradesh who squarely lay the blame on the feet of A.I.C.C. and Shri Narasimha Rao. Of course, they may be having their own intro-state party squabbles.

But this paper - which is not a pro-Government has something else to say. I quote :

"The public sector is more sinned against than singing. Of the 244 central public enterprises with a total investment of Rs. 99,315 crores, only 98 units are poor in performance. Though large in number, they account for only 14.5 per cent of the capital employed.

These 98 enterprises are inefficient in more than one sense. All of them have shown negative profits in 1989-90. They have a total accumulated loss of Rs. 10,000 crores accounting for 78 per cent of the accumulated losses in all public sector enterprises.

Of these 98 units, 15 are monopolies and 83 operate in competitive markets. Of these 83 units, 46 units are taken over sick enterprises from the private sector . The employment in the taken over enterprises was 3.13 lakh in 1989-90 as against 3,90 lakh in all the 83 loss-making competitive enterprises. The capital employed in the taken over enterprises is Rs. 1,792.24 crores whereas the total capital employed in all the loss-making enterprises was Rs. 2,357.40 crores. Thus the taken over units account for a little over 80 per cent of the employment and about 76 per cent of the employment in the 83 loss-making enterprises.

The taken over enterprises represent mainly those units which were rendered sick earlier by the private sector and they were taken over by the government mainly to protect employment."

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Singh Deo, you can refer to it but not read fully.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I require your indulgence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you going on reading?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Madam, this is something very important because I want to show how the hon. Finance Minister protected the workers and how he found a way to make sick enterprises into productive enterprises.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request you to conclude.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Yes, Madam.

I was quoting :

"The status paper says the annual loss per employee of the taken over enterprises worked out to Rs. 15,494 in 1989-90 while the capital employed per employees in these enterprises was of the order of Rs.57,315"

Therefore, the Government of India and the Ministry of Finance have protected the workers and I would like a categorical assurance that the hon. Finance Minister may take this House, the entire working class of the country into confidence, that the safety nets the national renewal fund will look after the problems of the workers. if and when B.I.F.R. does take the harsh decision of closing down certain public sector undertakings because the nation cannot keep on paying Rs. 1,000 crores into an empty well for all times to come. We require that Rs. 1,000 crores for production enterprises, for generating employment which is again late Shri Rajiv Gandhi's pledge to the nation that in five years' time five million people will be given assured jobs.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Hon. Chairperson, I oppose this Bill. I think the entire House is mentally against this Bill. The attendance is very thin on the other side also. Very few people have spoken in favour of this Bill. Some time back the Congress Government was a supporter of the public sector. So why is the same Government thinking of its closure? The public does not have an answer to this nor do we. Only the Government has the answer... (Interruptions)...

This is also against the principles of the Congress. It seems that by declaring public sector units unprofitable and sick the Government is making them "Charvakian" How have those sectors become sick? If anything has been done with a noble intention then we can find out the reasons that create problems. Problems can be solved only with resoluteness. Such resolute steps will help

sick units to recover. At present all public sector units are not sick. But I think there is a conspiracy to transfer all the power to one set of people.

Madam, there has been a lot of praise for the private sector from the ruling party. It is being said that such and such person will make that sector profitable. This gives rise to speculation that public sector units are deliberately being made sick on open pretext of the other. This type of thing can spread like a disease and even affect the profit making units. when this happens we shall move over to a situation of anarchy.

Madam, the only thing we lack is 'resoluteness'. There is fear of putting many people out of jobs contrary to the objective of creating employment opportunities. The Government is resorting to absurd logic. This is an escapist attitude to avoid dealing with the present situation. Rather than closing down the sick units, the right thing to do is to take steps for their recovery.

Madam please look at the public sector in totality rather than on an individual basis. A lot of things have become unprofitable. Even the Government has become unprofitable so will it step down. Can you contemplate on such an eventuality? Definitely not. A number of sick units have been revived. Can these units not be revived likewise. If the public sector units are managed properly and problem elements are weeded out from this sector, the public sector will once again make profits. Thus there will be no need to close down public sector units. With these words, I conclude my speech and express my strong opposition to this Bill.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVITRAJ D. CHAVAN (Kara): Madam Chairperson, this Amendment of Sick Industrial Companies Act seeks to bring all public sector industrial undertakings within the purview of BIFR.

The Bill is simple but its implications are far-reaching. It seeks to address a very

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basic issue which this nation has evaded for a long time, which has been wished away and pushed under the carpet. something very significant is being decided today. A wide ranging, free and frank debate in this House is highly desirable.

There are some misapprehensions that this is an attempt at privatisation of the public sector. That this is a closure policy that it is an anti-labour policy and that it is reversal of the Nehruvian industrial policy. It is not true. In fact, it is an attempt to eliminate sickness in the public sector units by rehabilitating them by restructuring them, and if necessary, by re-deployment of resources for more productive and socially beneficial purposes, thereby creating fresh employment opportunities.

No one would like to keep an industrial unit perpetually sick because it is a drain on the national economy. If there are genuine efforts made to revive them or to restructure them, there can be nothing wrong in it.

The public sector was envisaged to make this nation self-reliant to get into core sector where investment was huge or period was too long and when private sector did not come forward with the necessary investment. It was necessary in areas where technological collaboration was not forthcoming from the West and also in strategic important areas like national defence, space and atomic energy. These objectives have been largely achieved. Today India has become sufficiently self-reliant, and a major industrial nation and the role played by the public sector can never be over-emphasised. Public sector will continue to play a major role in the national economy. But a sick public sector stagnant public sector bureaucratic over regulation inefficient uncompetitive units cannot play that role. It has to be vibrant dynamic and capable of withstanding international competition capable of exporting and comprising of companies whose employees are proud of those companies.

Now the situation is every fast changing in the world. The nationalised banks today have mobilised savings; there is the vibrant capital market. The private sector is mature and grown and is willing to invest in the core sector. Therefore, the argument no longer holds good that the public sector must invest because no one else would. We have even allowed foreign companies to come in and invest in India. We have a serious balance of payment problem to day. We will have to continue to import petroleum products, phosphate fertilizers edible oil, essential industrial components at least for the foreseeable future. Therefore we have to export to earn foreign exchange to improve our balance our trade account we have to be competitive internationally. A sick public sector unit cannot export. It has to be modernised; it has to be restructured; it has to be made quality conscious. A sick public sector cannot achieve high standard in quality of products and without which we cannot export. Without modernisation, it is not possible to do.

It is, therefore necessary to understand the causes of sickness. The sickness of industry is not a phenomenon limited to the public sector alone. Sickness is equally prevalent in the public sector. It is not a phenomenon which is limited to India only. It is a global phenomenon. There are various causes of sickness of the industry. In the public sector units, the sickness is primarily due to wrong choice of technology, wrong choice of collaborator, wrong choice of site, wrong choice of product mix. At times, there was political interference. But we have to live with the situation that there are some public sector units which are sick.

Second reason for the sickness has been technological obsolescence. We have entered the information age, information revolution. We are facing the problem of excessive labour cost as compared to the West. Without modernisation, our over-staffed industry cannot remain competitive. They will lose market abroad and here and eventually become sick.

We had opposed modernisation fearing unemployment. This policy has got to be reviewed. Public Sector has got to be made a model.

Poor industrial research in this country is also a cause for sickness. Industrial research has not come up to the mark. A lot can be said about the CSIR.

Thirdly, the most important reasons has been the management failure. The bureaucrats, the IAS Officers, are made Chiefs of the engineering units. There was political interference. Many times, the units remained headless for a very long time. There was over-bureaucratisation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chavanji, you have to conclude at 6 O'clock.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Yes Madam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): We had almost crossed the limit by almost an hour and a half. Now I will make a suggestion that we finish the discussion today. Let the Finance Minister reply tomorrow. Otherwise, we will have no time for other business. (*Interruptions*) The other Members can speak on two occasions. There is an occasion of 193 Discussion on Public Sector Undertakings. There is an occasion on economic policy. There are two occasions. We have enough time. Let us not stretch it, because in that case the purpose to the Business Advisory Committee will not be served.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: One of the reasons has been over-staffing. We have to analyse why some public sector undertakings are doing well and why others are not doing well. We must analyse and remove the causes of sickness. Preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures have to be taken. Just as a nation must grow an

industrial undertakings must also it cannot be allowed to stagnate. Otherwise, it will die. It has to provide employment to an ever increasing population. It has to generate profits to grow. A sick, loss-making unit, is a drain on national economy. Continued budgetary support deprives money for other productive employment generation purposes. It is also psychologically de-humanising for employees and workers. Ask any one, if they are proud to work in a sick unit, continuously on dole. No, Madam. It is criminal to keep them sick. Therefore, sickness has to be redressed. BIFR is one way. BIFR is not for winding up only. Statistics have been quoted and it has been found that in a ratio of 2:1 we have not been able to revive or restructure about twice the number of units were received as were recommended for liquidation. If need be BIFR working can be improved. There is nothing against that. We are really not discussing BIFR working. We are discussing the concept of public sector units which need to be restructured and revived. I have been told that the Government is considering a complete review of BIFR. It has to be given more teeth. The proposed safety net renewal fund has to be integrated with BIFR. The definition of sick unit could change. You could have tripartite review. But the concept has to be accepted that public sector units need to be revived. Sick units need to be made healthy.

The effect on the workers will have to be considered. Amalgamation, merger, take over by private companies, on break-up will not hurt workers because production will continue, may be under a different management or different name. But in other cases where liquidity is recommended, it will require re-training, transfer, re-allocation. Some people may be allowed to retire with a golden hand. But the Government is committed to stand by the workers. Therefore the House must accept the concept of restructuring the public sector companies as a means of redressing the sickness.

Let us now see what is the effect of this Bill on the public sector companies. Out of the 98 loss-making units, 83 are in the

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competitive sector and 15 in the monopoly sector. The 58 chronically sick public sector units, have a capital investment of Rs. 3,000 crores. There was negative worth of Rs. 2,600 crores because out of 58 units, 46 units were taken over from the private sector.

18.00 hrs

Out of these 58 units, 50 units are industrial undertakings. They will affect about 3.4 lakh employees. They have Rs. 670 crore of capital investment and an accumulated loss of more than Rs. 7000 cores.

In conclusion, I would like to say that a chronically sick, loss-making, unhealthy public sector standing on a weak financial foundation cannot remain at the commanding heights of our economy. We need a

vibrant, active, modern dynamic public sector to act as a model to private sector, to act strategically in an market-intervention role and to counter the private sector monopoly

Finally, to rebuild such a public sector, the passage of this Bill is essential.

Thank you,

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon Minister will reply tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 4, 1991/Agrahayana 13, 1913 (Saka)*