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Thursday, April 18, 1985
Chaitra 28, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IV contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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C O N T E N T S

Eighth Series, Vol. IV, Second Session 1985/1907 (Saka)
No. 26, Thursday, April, 18, 1985/Chaitra 28, 1907 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 18, 1985/Chaitra 28,
1907 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, where had you been ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was absent due to you, Sir. You accepted the resignation of Mr. Sharad Pawar. That is why I had to go for election campaign.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : He has lost his voice.

MR. SPEAKER : He has been using it beyond limits, all the time.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Fortification of Salt to Cure Goitre and Anaemia

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal suggested by the ICMR to double fortification of salt to cure goitre and anaemia is nearing finalisation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) A formula for

the fortification of salt with both iron and iodine has been developed by the National Institute of Nutrition under ICMR. Salt fortified according to the new formula has to be tested.

An appropriate view would be taken after the details of the tests are available.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : According to a report in the *Patriot* of 27th March, 1985, there is a difference of opinion between the Director-General of ICMR and the Additional Director of Health Services on the efficacy of the ICMR formula...

MR. SPEAKER : Is it not the beauty of a democratic set-up ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Really it is a beauty, Sir.

Since both goitre and anaemia are causing great harm to public health and since the ICMR formula is for the cure of both the diseases by double fortification, will the Government take a third expert opinion before arriving at an appropriate view ?

[Translation]

SMT. MOHSINA KIDWAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the conditions prevailing in the country we find that anaemia is found in almost every age group and is causing great harm to public health, people are getting weaker day by day. It has been noticed from the available figures that 40 to 60 per cent pre-school children are suffering from anaemia and 25 to 30 per cent women in the reproduced age group suffer from anaemia. About 50 per cent of the people of this country are suffering from anaemia. Iron is necessary for treatment of anaemia and similarly goitre can be cured with iodine. Now we are going to formulate a scheme of fortification of salt with iron. We are taking iodised salt daily. It is the cheapest salt.

In other states, iron is mixed in the flour and bread produced from such flour is eaten

by all, but there is nothing of type in our country in which we could mix this iron. At present we are giving iron tablets to pregnant mothers. But if iron is mixed in salt, a small quantity of it could be taken by the people, which would be able to cure anaemia. That is why studies in this respect were made in Hyderabad and Calcutta etc. In Saangrul area of West Bengal, which Smt. Geeta Mukherjee is representing here, it was found that after eating such salt, the women suffering from anaemia gaumed by three gms. This shows that we can do this work. But before we taken such a decision, we have to examine all the aspects and that is why we have undertaken studies. I think it would take some time. We have already fortification of salt before taking a decision, which would take some time.

So far as iodine is concerned, our Government have decided to iodise the entire edible salt by 1990 A.D. (Interruptions)

We have started this work after obtaining experts opinion and there is no difference of opinion at all between I.C.M.R. and Director General in this respect.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It was reported in the Press. So they should have contradicted it.

MR. SPEAKER : Now it has been.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is the patriotic version.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Maybe. My second supplementary.

I would like to know whether the Government is aware that addition of hydrogen peroxide to milk causes goitre and also of the weighty complaints made on the floor of the House here. Last time during question-hour a question was put whether hydrogen peroxide is used in the Amul milk and hon. Minister Mr. Makwana himself replied to that question. He said that the milk supplied by DMS does not contain hydrogen peroxide but he did not answer about Amul milk. So, in view of that, I want to know whether the government did conduct

any inquiry into the question of the presence of hydrogen peroxide in Amul milk and if they did not, will they conduct an inquiry into this whether Amul and such other products which are used very widely contain hydrogen peroxide which is injurious to health?

[Translation]

SMT. MOHSINA KIDWAI : Just now Geetaji mentioned about adding hydrogen peroxide to milk. I would like to tell her that according to the Act, such addition is prohibited. It cannot be added even to Amul milk. (Interruptions).

She also mentioned about goitre. It is connect that there are many highly endemic areas where goitre is prevalent. Iodised salt is required to cure this disease. Iodised salt instead of common salt is being utilised in the areas which have been declared highly endemic areas. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : This is not iodine.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : You are asking about the presence of hydrogen peroxide in milk.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Whether you will make an inquiry into the presence of hydrogen peroxide in Amul milk and other products.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : I was telling that under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act it is prohibited. So how can they mix it?

MR. SPEAKER : So there is no question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Are they contemplating conducting any inquiry?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a running debate.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have not taken any time at all. I just want

to know whether they have conducted any inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question. Why should there be any inquiry when there is nothing about it ? It is already prohibited. No question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
How is it that there can be no question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Because it cannot be as it is prohibited. There will be an inquiry if there is a complaint. There is no complaint. So there cannot be any question. It is a hypothetical question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : *

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI : Goitre is rampant in Sikkim also. What steps have the Government taken to help the State Government to combat this disease ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : As I have already said, there are certain areas in which this goitre is prevalent. So we have identified the endemic areas and we are supplying iodised salt to these areas because that is the only remedy for this disease.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The Minister has just replied that ICMR still conducting the tests. I would like to know from the Minister whether she is aware of the fact that Tata Chemicals have already developed the technology of iodised salt. The solution of the formulae is a universally prescribed formulae. As per the Federal law of the United States granular potassium iodide is dissolved in a partially saturated (to prevent microbiological growth) sodium chloride solution. Add a small quantity of sodium bicarbonate, to increase PH and a small quantity of dextrose to retard oxidation of the potassium iodide. This is the universal formulae accepted by all the scientists. If so, what prevents the government to accept

this formulae and bring it in the market immediately ? May also know the total number of goitre affected teenagers in the country ? According to the International Bulletin it is 30 percent in India. The hon. Minister may assure the House that iodized salt will be available in the market as early as possible or how long will it take.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Sir, in highly endemic areas around 40 million persons are affected with goitre. There are two things. First to iodize the common salt and second fortification of salt with iron and iodine. We are iodizing salt for highly endemic areas and we propose to iodize all the common salt by 1990 for full consumption in our country. We have amended the law also.

Steps to Achieve 'One Child Per Family' Objective

*487. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be please to state :

(a) what steps Government propose to take to achieve 'one child per family' objective in coming years to restrict population explosion ; and

(b) whether any incentive scheme is contemplated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The present policy of the Government is to promote a two child family norm. However, Government are considering to extend to one child family the same compensation and incentives as are presently available for families which limit their family size to two/more than two children.

AN HON. MEMBER : I think members of Parliament are exempted.

MR. SPEAKER : This does not apply retrospectively.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : There are certain sections of population in India like Parsis

in Maharashtra and Paharias in Bihar whose population is not growing. Parsis are a highly advanced community whereas the other is a very backward community. Then some portions of our population are growing very fast. Has any study been made to find out the causes and apply those causes to the general population in India ?

Secondly, according to the statistics published by the Health Department the per capita expenditure on family welfare is the lowest in Bihar and slightly more in U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and in these areas there is maximum growth of population. Is the government going to identify such areas, and spend more in those areas ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Some study was made about the tribal population as to why are diminishing particularly the Toda group of tribes. The study was made by the Home Ministry but that report is not available with me at present and also it does not arise from this question.

So far as the second part of the question is concerned government has taken various steps to educate the people through mass media and some incentives are also given so that they can come forward for family planning.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : My question is this : Our per capita expenditure is lowest in Bihar. So do you propose to spend more amount in such States to curb excessive rise in population ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The campaign is mounting particularly in those areas. For example, you have Kerala, where it is highly acceptable. There, less amount is being spent compared to some other areas. It is quite natural that in Bihar, U.P. and other areas (where people are not coming forward for family planning) more amount is being spent in those areas.

PROF N. G. RANGA : He wants more.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : All that depends upon availability of resources.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member there. He is speaking for the first time.

SHRI S. MR. GURADDI : Is it a fact that the Government is going to bring a comprehensive Bill to restrict one child per family, in order to restrict the population explosion in this country ? Have you got any Bill pending with you ? Or are you going to bring a new Bill ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : At present there is no thinking on the part of the Government to bring such a Bill before the House.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Is it not a fact that it is necessary to have such a comprehensive Bill to restrict the size of the family in the country ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Dr. Venkatesh.

DR. V. VENKATESH : My question is this. Today we are all aware that population explosion is of a very enormous dimension. In this direction, to check population explosion, so many religions are coming in the way very much. What are the measures which the Government have taken up to see that there is uniformity of family planning in this country ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : In a secular democracy it is not possible to prevail upon any religion, but only to educate them, about, the necessity of family planning.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.
Shrimati Sundarwati Nawal Prabhakar.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUNDARWATI NAVAL PRABHAKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in villages, women are generally illiterate and they become mothers at a very early age. I would like to know if Government have any scheme of organising training camps so that they could get some training about their health and that of their children ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Under the child and mother care scheme,

provision has been made to provide training to the women who are weak and are suffering from anaemia. They are persuaded to adopt family planning norms specially through education and other media.

[English]

SHRI R. P. DAS : Under the present socio-economic condition I do not think that the one child formula would work. But still I have some doubt about the two child formula also (Interruption). I would like to know from the Minister whether this two child formula has been able to create any impact in the rural areas or not. If so, to what extent has it worked in the rural areas ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : In the rural areas and in the backward areas particularly the response to family planning can be created through mass media campaigns and through education of the masses. That is being done by the Government.

SHRI R. P. DAS : That is not the answer, Sir.

**Proposal For Uniform Curriculum by
NCERT**

*488. **SHRI SURESH KURUP :**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to states :

(a) whether there is any proposal by National Council of Educational Research and Training for a uniform national curriculum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to introduce the uniform curriculum ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT : (a) to (c) The New Education Policy is presently under formulation. After it is finalised, the Government will decide, inter-alia, on various questions pertaining to curriculum etc.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister in his first broadcast to the nation on the 6th January 1985 announced a new education policy and till now no concrete step has been taken by the Government for the new education policy. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what concrete proposals are under the consideration of the Government. I would also like to know from him whether the Government would take into consideration the unemployment problem in this country as also the available job opportunity. He may also please tell us whether the Government will formulate its new education policy on a scientific manner linked with job potentiality.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is true that the Prime Minister in his first national broadcast spoke of the need to frame a new education policy. Moreover, in reply to the Budget Demands for Grants of the Education Ministry, I had mentioned the steps which we were taking to frame such a policy. First, we are engaged now in a review of the education policy and we have a study paper which will be discussed and we will diagnose the ailments, etc of the present education system. We have another paper also for discussion and finally after a lot of discussion and national debate, we intend to frame the recommendations. I had mentioned all this. I need not repeat that. Now, for the other question, I would like to make it clear that education does not create employment. Employment would be the result of the rate of economic growth. But I agree with my hon. friend that as far as possible there should be a matching between the type of education, the kind of persons produced by the system and requirements of the productive employment as a whole, not only the job but the self-employment and also the kind of people required by educational institutions, by research and so on. Taking the totality into account, one should try to match the two sub systems of the total system namely the productive employment sector and the education sector.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will announce the new

education policy within a certain time-limit so that the people of the country will be able to know the new system. He may also tell us whether the Government intends to constitute an Expert Committee for the formulation of new education policy and whether the Government intends to consult both the representatives of students and the Teachers before formulating the new education policy.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The aim of Government is to implement the new policy in the next academic year and accordingly we have set a time limit for the formulation of the policy. So far as the consultation is concerned, we will certainly consult the teachers and the students also.

[Translations]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know how many Central Schools are there in Gujarat and whether the hon. Minister would consider the proposal of opening a Central School at Kandla in Kutch, keeping in view the importance of Kandla as a major port.

MR SPEAKER: Ushaji, you please sit down. Let Prof. Madhu Dandwate ask the question first, as his name is listed in the question.

(English)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, we cannot be on four legs at the same time.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He has lost his chivalry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am waiting for her. Anyway, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that after 37 years of freedom, the education policy is still under formulation. I am glad that it is under formulation. But against the background, I would like to ask him whether it is not a fact that the new Prime Minister has already announced that he wants the education linked up with productivity and is it not a fact that this is consistent with the Kothari Commission's recommendations that the Degree and Employment should be delinked ?

It is not a fact that 30 years back in 1956, the Public Service Committee also made a similar recommendation ? Is it also not a fact that the National Committee that was appointed for the ten plus two plus three system, again made a similar recommendation ? On that basis, is it not a fact that the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Mr. Kidwai (if I remember aright) had written to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, making again the same recommendation ? And is it also not a fact that in 1979 the Janata Government accepted this recommendation and made it the policy base for its educational policy draft ? Finally, is it not a fact that under the chairmanship of Shri Parthasarathy you have appointed an Expert Committee, which has also made the same recommendation ?

Having identical recommendations from all Commissions and even from your own predecessors, why do you need so much time to formulate the policy and announce it after some time ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: If it were not Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I would have said the question does not arise.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: You cannot be partial like that. We are all equals.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am partial to Prof. Dandavate.

MR. SPEAKER: There are first among the equals too.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Education Commission in 1964-66, called 'Kothari Commission' did make certain recommendations in this respect, and the Government adopted the Education Policy and announced it in 1968. It is not as if there is no Education Policy. It is only being reviewed. I think the Professor would concede that there is need for reviewing the education policy, keeping in mind the developments that have taken place in the intervening period. 1968 was a long time back. Now, on the basic question of delinking of jobs from degrees he has referred to Dr. Kidwai's note to the Committee of Mr. Parthasarathy and also to the Janata Party's acceptance of this approach in 1979.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The present Prime Minister also expressed the same view.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Prime Minister is also of the same view and I am also of the same view. We are going to work on that. It is not something which can be done overnight. There is, first of all, a certain amount of confusion in this matter. It is not as if degrees will be done away. Degrees will continue. The only question is where degrees are not needed, one should not compel people to go in for higher degrees for degrees' sake. This broad approach is getting accepted more and more. But we will have to involve the UPSC, the State Government and the other employers in public and private sector. All of them will have to agree with this concept and then alone can we really start pushing things. I do not mind telling Prof. Dandavate that even within the Government also, one will have to persuade those sections of the Government which deal with personnel matters and administrative reforms and so on. So, it will take a little time. I am not trying to put off answering the question. I think I have to be realistic in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see what Mamataji has to say, in this regard. Is it in regard to West Bengal ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the hon. Minister of Education be pleased to state how could there be a uniform educational curriculum under the present state of affairs, when a State like West Bengal teaches Marxism even at the school level, neglecting the study of our national movement ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : I would like to inform my hon. friend about one recent welcome development. The Central Organisation of the Board of Secondary Education had a meeting in February this year, which recommended that all the boards should have a common and uniform curriculum in the whole country in all schools.

And their recommendations they are following up with the plan of action as well as with a time target. This is a unanimous decision of that central organisation. Now,

this is a very welcome development; and not only I welcome it but I expect them to work this out in collaboration with the States; and one of the specific points they have made is that all the boards must look upon this as a collaborative effort, that they must all help in the evolution of the desirable curriculum so that they are seeking cooperation of all the States and all the States are a party to this decision. I think this is something to be taken note of.

[Translation]

Rail line from Behariganj to Simri Bakhtiar

*489. **SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was carried out in 1974-75 to lay a rail line from Behariganj to Simri Bakhtiar (district Madhepura, Bihar);

(b) if so the details thereof including the results of the survey; and

(c) if not, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) As per the Survey Report the new Metre Gauge line would cost over Rs. 5.5 crores at 1974-75 price level, yielding a return of less than 1%.

(c) In view of the severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already in hand, this proposal will have to await consideration till the resources position improves.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : When I was drafting this question, a gentleman sitting by my side was saying that Bansi Lalji...

MR. SPEAKER : Has he left the House apprehending your question ?

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : He was of the view that Bansi Lalji considered Bihar as untouchable. I would like

to tell him that entire Bihar State is a backward area, but the area which I am referring is specifically a backward area. I also agree that there is constraint of resources with the railway, but would the Minister even then make some provision for it keeping in view the condition of that area which is specifically backward? If it is not possible at present it could be done after some time. Could he give any assurance in this regard or make any such commitment.

SHRI BANSI LAL : Sir, 721 kms of new railway lines have been laid in Bihar since independence. Out of that, 315 kms. have been laid in North Bihar. In addition, 182 kms. of railway line from Barauni to Katihar have been converted from metre gauge to broad gauge. Therefore, a lot of work has been done by the Railway Department. It is not time that less work has been done in Bihar. But I cannot make any commitment to him.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : I would like to ask the Railway Minister whether if it is not possible to start this work at present, it is possible to undertake this in future or not?

SHRI BANSI LAL : I am not in a position to say anything about the future.

[English.]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : It is said here that Bihar is backward with regard to railway.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Kerala is also backward.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Kerala is also. Since the 7th Plan is on the formulation stage with regard to railway policy for the 7th Plan, will he have a fresh look at it and see which are the backward States with regard to railway, because when a new railway line is considered, I am afraid, this point is not being looked into; because railway backwardness leads to backwardness in industry and other backwardness. Therefore, will he look into this aspect and see which are the States which are backward with regard to railway and give more assistance and allotment to them when the 7th Plan is formulated?

SHRI BANSI LAL : All these things were taken into consideration while formulating the 7th Plan.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I feel baffled at the reply given by the Minister, especially regarding Bihar. Our declared policy is to remove regional imbalances and Bihar is a classic example of regional imbalances.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it population wise also?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Although all the central agencies have been exploiting the mineral resources of Bihar for the development of the country, and we are happy for that, taking into account the situation in Bihar, its utter backwardness and further downhill rush of the State economy. I feel the Minister should have a fresh look at the whole situation and in view of that, can I expect from the hon. Minister that new railway lines which have been surveyed will be accepted, and additional funds will be allocated to Bihar in the Seventh Plan?

SHRI BANSI LAL : Whatever lines are surveyed, whenever the funds are allocated by the Planning Commission will take up those lines.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, please request the Railway Minister to be a little more explicit in his replies. He is so brief and precise.

MR. SPEAKER : Brevity is the soul of wit, Sir.

Shri Satyagopal Misra.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Sir, the word should be 'Renovation' but not 'Reservation' as it is printed in the list.

MR. SPEAKER : Corrigendum has been issued to you, I am told.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Qn. 491.

[English]

Renovation of Mecheda Railway Station

*491. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken up any scheme for the renovation of the Mecheda Railway Station on South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in completing the renovation programme; and

(d) when the renovation work is to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work at present in progress at Mecheda provided for construction of new station building with sufficient booking counters, waiting hall, waiting room and extension of foot-over-bridge.

(c) Construction of station building has been delayed due to labour problem

(d) While the extension of foot-over-bridge is expected to be commissioned by the end of this month, the construction of new station building is likely to be completed in about 3 months.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : With the completion of Matangini bridge over the river Haldi and with the coming up of the Koilghat thermal power station the Mecheda Railway Station has become an important Railway Station. But the passengers in the said station are in serious trouble due to the renovation works which have started long ago. In this context I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any paucity of funds and whether they have received any amount from the Koilghat Thermal Power Station authorities for the renovation of the station building, when did the construction work start, what is the time likely to be taken and what is the target for completion of the work.

SHRI BANSI LAL : As I have already said, the work will be completed in about three months. The work was started at the request of the Koilghat Thermal Power Station of the West Bengal State Electricity Board to renovate the Mecheda Railway Station. The original cost of the work

was Rs. 2.73 crores, which was later on revised to Rs. 6.5 crores due to increase in the scope of work and price escalation. Some of the works such as the earthwork for bidding and yard extending the approaches and supply of track materials for the siding had to be done by the power station authorities and the work worth Rs. 3.15 crores is to be done by the Railways.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I am astonished at the reply given by the Railway Minister when he says that due to labour problem the work has been delayed. Actually, there is no labour problem; there is no question of labour problem. On the extension of the overbridge only six or seven people are working. Almost every day I used to go there and see that only ten to fifteen people are working in the station building and he is saying that there was labour trouble there.

I want to know what sort of labour trouble is there. Has the Railway lodged any complaint in the Assistant Labour Commissioner's office in this regard ? I say that there is no labour trouble at all.

SHRI BANSI LAL : The labour problem is that the leaders of the local union of the thermal power station, which belongs to the hon. Member's party, say that only that labour should be employed by the contractor which is recommended by that particular union. The contractor, first of all did not agree to that. Now he has agreed to that. In spite of contractor's agreeing to that only two labourers were made available. So, the only obstacle is his party.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : The statement is incorrect.

SHRI BANSI LAL : The statement is not incorrect at all.

Import of Electric Locomotives

*492. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to augment the production of electric locomotives in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to import electric locomotives in order to meet the requirement; and

(c) the number of electric locomotives proposed to be produced indigenously and the number of electric locomotives proposed to be imported ?

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

(c) It is proposed to manufacture 58 Electric Locomotives indigenously during 1985-86, and import about 20 proto-type High Horse Power electric locos of different designs.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : It is to my mind a fact that electrification of railways is the main answer because it provides cheaper travel because the maintenance costs are less, safer travel because of less accidents and pollution free and fast travel. Does the Minister agree with this statement of mine ? Is it a fact that under the Sixth Five Year Plan the target of electrification was 2800 kms and upto March this year only 1824 kms could be electrified. Why is this difference between the target and the performance ? Is it true that electrification is really the answer to our problem for safer and cheaper travel ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : It is true in respect of certain high density routes only that electrification is economical more viable and cheaper. But this would differ from route to route.

As far as electrification target is concerned, the target was approximately 2752 route kms. We completed 1522 route kms only primarily because there was a very large price escalation in the cost of inputs. Therefore, the yardstick to be taken into consideration while determining our performance is whether total allotment was spent or not. Upto 31st March, 1985 the total allotment of Rs. 422 crores in the VI the plan has been entirely spent. But because of the price escalation we could only electrify 1522 route kms.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : In the whole situation it is very unfortunate that we have now 1000 kms from the previous Plan as a backlog in electrification. Is it a fact that under the Seventh Five Year Plan the target of electrification has been scaled down from 5000 kms to 3500 kms? It is reported that in a major policy decision recently the Railways have decided not to go in for massive electrification of the track during the Seventh Plan. Instead all out efforts would be made to rehabilitate work out track and rolling stock. What are the reasons for this change in the policy which is detrimental to safe and cheaper travel ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The reason for the change in policy, I would like to inform the hon. Member, is the five-letter word which spells out 'money'. That is the entire reason for the change in policy. I agree with him that it is a most unfortunate situation and I would seek his help and support in getting more money from the Planning Commission. I am sure, I will receive his support in good measure.

The target for electrification in the Seventh Plan is 3,380 route kilometres.

MR. SPEAKER : You want some lobbying for this ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Well, through you, Sir, I am making this earnest request to the hon. Member.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, the Government have adopted a policy to phase out all the steam locomotives and not a single steam locomotive has come out from the Chittaranjan Locomotive works since 1972. Hence, the number of electric locomotives should be increased. While 81 electric locomotives were produced in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the year 1984-85, the target for the year 1985-86 has been fixed only at 58 locos. though the CLW has the capacity to produce more locos. So, the capacity of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is not being fully utilised. Without utilising the full capacity of CLW, Government is going to import twenty prototype electric locomotives.

though CLW can produce the same type of locomotives. The former General Manager of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works had written a letter to the Government that particular unit could produce that particular type of locomotive... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Ask the question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I would like to know from the Minister why is it that instead of utilising the capacity of the CLW, Government is going to import 20 prototype electric locomotives. The Minister should clarify this.

MR. SPEAKER : You should have simply asked about the capacity utilisation.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, the capacity of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is 60 locomotives. There is a proposal which we have received from CLW to augment its capacity from 60 to 80 at a cost of about Rs. 10.86 crores. This proposal is under consideration. The target set in the Seventh Plan in the terminal year of the Seventh Plan is that the Railways should carry 350 million tonnes of freight, and to meet this, we will need an estimated capacity of about 570 locomotives for the post five year period. So, possibly, there will be need to import some locomotives. But this is a matter which is under consideration. No decision has yet been taken in this regard. Another reason for the import of prototype is that in CLW we produce locomotives of 3,600 H.P. The proposal is to import 6,600 H.P. electric locomotives so as to save on line capacity.

SHRI LALITESHVAR SHAHI : Sir, the Minister in his reply has said that due to price escalation, the electrification of a proposal route length of 2,700 kilometres has been brought down to 1,500 kilometres. I would like to know what is the period in which escalation has taken place? When was this estimate prepared and does this escalation have any relationship to the General Price Index? Or whether the prices of commodities required by Railways have increased at a higher speed than the General Price Index?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : This question does not really relate to electrification which is about import of locomotives. Therefore, I will need a separate notice in this matter. I did reply on electrification while replying to the original question on electrification. But for this I will need a separate notice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that it is proposed to import certain electric locomotives. I would like to know the names of the countries from which these electric locomotives are proposed to be imported as also their cost in Indian currency.

MR. SPEAKER : The Price would be known only when the deal is finalised.

[*English*]

Common Syllabus for Certain Foundation Courses

*493. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellors of Universities in Asia and Pacific Region have agreed to work on the proposal to have a common syllabus for certain "foundation courses" to facilitate better cooperation;

(b) if so, the details of the foundation courses;

(c) whether the said proposal will provide better learning amongst students and encourage students mobility between countries; and

(d) by when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities of the Asian and Pacific Region was convened to discuss common educational problems and to share experience of each other. During the deliberations, views were expressed about

the need for foundation courses for under-graduates to improve general awareness. However, the Conference did not adopt any specific recommendation on the subject.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir Thirteen Countries had Participated in this Conference and the hon. Minister had inaugurated the Conference. Definitely a lot of discussion would have taken place in the Conference and some decisions would also have been taken there. It is also possible that specific decisions might not have been taken and a general discussion might have been held. What have they told you about the education policy? Secondly, after the telecast of the Prime Minister's speech, the people of the Country had expected some change in our education policy. The education policy containing from British time would now be changed. When Vice Chancellors of thirteen Countries are participating in a conference, it is unlikely that they would not have made any suggestions at all. I would, therefore, like to ask the hon. Minister what their main suggestions are and what action has been taken by government therein?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Eight foreign countries took part in this Conference. The names of the countries are Bangladesh, China, South Korea, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Their objective was not to make any recommendation to our Government. Their aim was to increase natural Co-operation in the field of education, but the hon. Member wants to know if any discussion about Foundation Courses took place or not. They had discussed this matter and three groups were formed for this purpose. Group-I had made the following recommendation.

[English]

"It was necessary to have foundation courses for under-graduates by way of general awareness. These courses should be compulsory and should comprise courses in humanities, science and social sciences."

[Translation]

When the recommendations of Group-I came up before the preliminary meeting, there were not adopted by it. Therefore, it cannot be said that the conference has made any recommendations, but we have noted all that they have said.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to change the Education policy? The present education policy has been inherited by us from British time and it needs to be changed. I would, therefore, like to know how long would it take to make a declaration about the Education Policy? Would such a declaration be made within six months or one year or two years? Discussion one of course, being held in this regard but are you in a position to take a final decision in the matter?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has replied. The reply was given last time also. What further reply do you want?

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, This question is very important.

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been answered. What else do you want?

SHRI K.C. PANT : I have replied to this question. Perhaps the hon. Member was not present in the House at that time.

MR. SPEAKER : He would read it later on.

SHRI K.C. PANT : If he does not want to take even this much trouble, I would like to inform him that the intend to introduce the new policy by the next academic year.

[English]

Surprise Check of Electricity
Connections in Delhi

*494. **SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking had carried out a surprise check of electricity connections in the month of March, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details of the areas checked by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking ;

(c) the nature of irregularities found ;

(d) how many cases of theft of electricity were detected ; and

(e) the action taken against the offenders ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : a to (e) Surprise checks were conducted by DESU in March, 1985, in North, East and West Delhi and 35 cases of theft and 189 cases of utilisation of excess load and misuse of electric connections were detected. In case of theft, supply has been disconnected and reports have lodged with the police. Bills for loss of energy on account of theft are also being raised after due assessment. In regard to utilisation of excess load and misuse of electricity, instructions have been issued by DESU to levy 25% surcharge and to raise bills at the maximum rate.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Sir, the incidents, of theft of electricity and cases of utilisation of excess load are taking place off and on. This fact cannot be denied that employees of DESU are also involved in this work and this has been mentioned in this House earlier also. I would, therefore, like to know the names of the persons who have been found involved in 35 cases of theft and 189 cases of utilisation of excess load.

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I can put in a very short answer that the persons who wanted to make use of this power are the persons who have stolen.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : You have said in your reply that reports have been lodged with the police. After all the reports would have been lodged against some persons. What is the difficulty in disclosing the names of such persons and the officers of DESU involved in such cases?

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, there is no intention on my part to hide the names of these people. At the moment I do not have the names, but if the hon. Member wants the names, I will give him.

Conversion of Sholapur-Bijapur and Hospet-Sholapur Rail Lines into Broad Gauge

* 496, SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the Sholapur-Bijapur and Hospet-Sholapur rail lines into broad gauge ;

(b) if so, when these projects are likely to be taken up ;

(c) whether the rail line between Guntakal to Hospet presently restricted for the use of goods trains is likely to be opened for passenger trains ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to take up conversion of these lines, at present.

(c) and (d) The line from Guntakal to Bellary has been opened to passenger traffic, as Phase-I, on 30.12.1984. For opening Bellary to Hospet section, the work will be taken in Phase-II, subject to availability of resources.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the central theme.

(Interruptions)

SARI S. M. GURADDI : Sir, our hon. Railway Minister always comes and says that there is financial stringency. May I know whether the Railway Minister or the Railway Department had not taken up any conversion of metre gauge lines into broad gauge for the last three or four years ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, the conversion cost of metre gauge into broad gauge comes to about Rs. 30 lakhs per kilometre whereas the laying of a new broad gauge line comes to approximately Rs. 40 lakhs. This, of course, depends entirely on the terrain, but I am giving it on an average. Therefore, sometimes it is considered more worthwhile to lay a broad gauge line instead of conversion. This, of course, again differs from case to case. There have been conversions which the Railway Ministry have undertaken.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Summer Specials Between Bombay and Saurashtra

*490. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have decided to stop running of Summer Specials between Bombay and Saurashtra ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any representations have been received against such a decision ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Scholarships to SC/ST Students

*495. **SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to grant scholarships to every student belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to raise the standard of their education in the country ; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) At the elementary stage education is free for all children including those belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities. Students belonging to these communities are also given free books and stationary and free uniforms in the case of girls.

2. Some of the State Governments are also giving scholarships/freeships to students belonging to SC/ST communities for pre-matriculation studies.

3. As regards posts matric studies, scholarships are given to eligible students belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled tribe communities. These scholarships are given by the Ministry of Home Affairs under a Centrally-sponsored scheme. The scheme is an open ended one. This scheme covers all SC/ST students who are eligible for this award, subject to certain conditions and restrictions governing the award of these scholarships.

4. Scholarships are given to students at different rates depending upon the courses of study. The following rates are in operation at present :

Courses		(Rs. per month)			
		Residential Scholars		Day Scholars	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Degree & Post-graduate studies in Medicine/Engineering/Agriculture	Ist year	185	195	100	110
	IInd year	—	200	—	115
	onward				
2. Degree & Diploma in Indian Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Business Administration & Post-graduate studies in science subjects	Ist year	125	135	100	110
	IInd year	130	145	105	120
3. Certificate courses in Engg./Medicine/Agriculture etc.	Ist Year	125	135	100	110
	2nd Year onwards	130	145	105	115
4. General Courses upto graduate level		115	130	70	85
5. Classes XI-XII/Intermediate courses	Ist Year	75	85	50	60
	2nd Year onwards	80	95	55	70

The following conditions govern the award of scholarships :

- (a) Scholarships are awarded to those SC/ST students the income of whose parents/guardians from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1000/- per month ;
- (b) those SC/ST students who are not in full time emploament are eligible ;
- (c) the award of scholarship in respect of male students is restricted to only two male children of the same parent/guardian.

5. While the scholarships are disbursed by the State Governments, the Ministry of Home Affairs bears the entire expenditure on the award of these scholarships over and above the committed expenditure which becomes part of the State liability at the end of the plan period.

6. During 1984-85 the total number of awardees under this scheme was 8 91 lakhs (provisional) This figure does not include, however, the number of awards in respect of Jammu & Kashmir and Goa, Daman & Diu, since information about them is not available.

Harmful Chemicals in Cosmetics

*497. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of cosmetics manufacturers are making and marketing cosmetics without proper clearance of drug controllers ;

(b) whether these cosmetics contain harmful chemicals ; and

(c) if so, the safety steps taken to protect the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) : (a) According to information received from State Drug Control Authorities, cosmetic manufacturers are manufacturing cosmetics under manufacturing licences issued under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Karur Dindigul Rail Line

*498. SHRI L. ADAIKALARAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the proposal for Karur-Dindigul broad gauge rail line was approved and sanctioned and what was the total estimated cost at the time of sanction ;

(b) when did the construction work start ;

(c) the amount spent on construction till March, 1985 ; and

(d) when construction of the rail line is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The construction of the proposed Karur-Dindigul new line was approved in 1981-82, as a

part of a larger composite project, the cost of which was Rs. 42.86 crores.

(b) The construction work was started in the year 1981-82 itself.

(c) The anticipated expenditure upto March, 1985 is Rs. 15.56 crores on this composite project.

(d) The completion of this project will depend on the funds made available in the coming years.

Dam at Tipaimukh in Manipur

*499. PROF. KAMSON MEIJINLUNG : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of the proposed dam at Tipaimukh in Manipur has been completed ;

(b) the details of the survey, with its estimated cost and power potentiality ;

(c) the department to which the project is to be entrusted (Irrigation Power, or any other department) ; and

(d) Government of India's contribution to the project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project envisages construction of a 161 Meter high dam across river Barak, for providing benefits of irrigation, flood control, inland navigation and fishery development, besides power generation. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1078 crores and the power potential is 1500 MW.

(c) & (d) Decisions on these issues have not been taken so far

Provision of Women's Colleges and Hostels In Far-Flung and Hill Areas

*500. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in far-flung hill areas of the country where transport facility is not available, girls have to leave their studies even at Primary and Middle level itself as they have to walk a distance of 15-20 kilometres from their villages to places having Middle and High Schools;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open at least one women's college with a hostel in each Development Block so that girls are not forced to discontinue their studies and national policy on women's education is actually implemented; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The responsibility for setting up schools is primarily that of State Governments. According to the Fourth All India Educational Survey, (1978-79), 92.82% of the population is served by primary schools/sections within a distance of 1 K.M. and 78.83% of the population is served by middle schools/sections within 3 K.Ms. However, it is known that in many areas, girls have to travel longer distances to avail of schooling facilities.

(b) The Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Survey of Sakri-Hasanpur Rail Line

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

(a) whether the survey of Sakri-Hasanpur rail line has since been completed;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon by Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that compensation has been paid for the land to Bihar Government and lakhs of people are demanding construction of the line; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that since Independence no railway development work has been done in this region and whether in view of this, Government propose to start the work on Sikri-Hasanpur rail line soon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1.95 lakhs was spent on the survey conducted for this new railway lines.

(c) The land has not yet been acquired for this project, by the State Government and therefore the question of compensation does not arise.

(d) A number of new lines have been constructed in North Bihar since Independence, besides Gauge Conversion. The question of starting work on Sakri-Hasanpur new line will depend on availability of resources.

[English]

Sethusamudram Canal Project

***502. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a Working Group has recommended inclusion of the Sethusamudram Canal Project in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementation of the Project till date even though the survey work in the sea was over long ago; and

(c) when do the Government propose to take up the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Seventh Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised and no decision to implement the Project has been taken.

New Power Generation Schemes of Andhra Pradesh

***503. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the new power generation schemes (Super Thermal and Hydle) submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh which are now pending before the Planning Commission/the Central Electricity Authority;

(b) the year of submission of these schemes and the stage at which they stand now; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to expedite them ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) :
(a) to (c) I. Schemes cleared by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and forwarded to the Planning Commission for approval and inclusion in the State P an.

S.No.	Scheme	Receipt of Report in the C E. A.	Clearance by the CEA
HYDRO			
1.	Nagarjunsagar RBC Extn.	December, 1982	July, 1984
2.	Kakatiya Canal	June, 1982	Mach, 1983

II. Schemes cleared by the C. E. A. and awaiting clearance from environmental angle.

1.	Mini Hydrel Scheme Kakatiya Canal at D-83 at 6th & 7th Mileage	July, 1983	July, 1984
2.	—do—at 12th Mileage	July, 1983	July, 1984
3.	—do—at 14th Mileage	July, 1983	July, 1984
4.	—do—at 15th Mileage	July, 1983	July, 1984
5.	—do—at 9th & 10th Mileage	July, 1983	July, 1984
6.	—do—at 25th Mileage	July, 1983	July, 1984

III. Schemes under appraisal in the CEA

S.No.	Scheme	Receipt of Report in the C. E. A.
1.	Priyadarshini Jurala	January, 1985
2.	Jalaput	February, 1985 (Modified Report)

IV. Schemes where applied/revised Report is awaited from the State.

S.No.	Scheme	Receipt of Report in the C.E.A.	Present Status
1.	Polavaram	July, 1983	Additional information required by the CEA is awaited from State Authorities
2.	Srisaillam Left Bank Power House	March, '84	Detailed Project Report is awaited from State Authorities.
3.	Kakatiya Canal (Maniar Infall)	Feb. 1982	Revised Report is awaited from State Authorities.

The Central Electricity Authority endeavours to complete the techno-economic appraisal of Project Reports expeditiously. This is, however, dependent on the thoroughness of investigations and completeness of Project Reports, which are essential for assessing the techno-economic viability. Inclusion of a project in the State Plan is governed by the availability of resources,

Construction of Fly over on level crossing adjacent to Khagra Ghat Road Station

*504. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to construct a fly-over on the National Highway, No. 74 at the Point of level crossing adjacent to Khagra Ghat Road Station on the Hawrah-Farakka line on the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government of West Bengal has not yet sponsored any proposal to provide road over bridge in replacement of existing level crossing near Khagrahat Road Station on cost sharing basis as per extant rules.

Central Assistance to States for Free Education of Girls upto School-Leaving Stage

*505. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :

SHRI MATI LAL HASDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government will provide money to the States for free education of girls upto School-leaving stage ;

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

(c) whether the States already implementing such a scheme will get re-imbursement from the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C PANT) : (a) to (c) Education of girls upto class VIII is already free in most of the Government, Local Body and aided schools in the country. Government have decided to make girls' education free upto class XII in all such institutions in the country.

A scheme of reimbursement of tuition fee for girls in classes IX to XII to the States/ Union Territories from 1985-86 is being formulated.

Review of 10-Week Long Family Planning Campaign

*506. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government reviewed recently the strategy for the implementation of 10-week long family planning campaign which began on 20 March, 1985 :

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at and the strategy that has been decided upon to follow the family planning campaign during 1985-86 ;

(c) what is the target estimated to be achieved by implementing this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) A 10-week intensive family planning campaign starting from 20th March, 1985 has been launched to improve the quality and performance of the Family Planning Programme so that this work is done on regular basis. The performance targets for 1985-86 are 5.56 million sterilisations, 3.24 million IUDs, 9.51 million CC users and 0.96 million OP users. The major features of the strategy to promote the Family Planning Programme during the year 1985-86 are : intensified efforts using various media channels to increase the demand for contraception ; expansion of infrastructural facilities ; streamlining the supply system ; improving programme management ; upgradation of skills

of the staff and, securing maximum possible community participation. An, 'Action Plan' has been drawn up to implement these strategic approaches.

Blacklisting of M/s. Bhandari Homoeopathic Laboratories, Faridabad

3463. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Bhandari Homoeopathic Laboratories, Faridabad was black-listed by Delhi Administration and Union Government last year; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for which they have again been taken on the list of suppliers for supply of homoeopathic medicines in Government dispensaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) M/s. Bhandari Homoeopathic Laboratories, Faridabad was black-listed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and consequently the firm was de-registered by Central Government Health Scheme. The firm was however, re-registered by Central Government Health Scheme after the order black-listing the firm was withdrawn by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Concessions to Public Schools

3464. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether certain public schools which apparently ask for no grant from Government funds but do get indirect aid in the form of cheap land, income tax rebate, out of turn transport facilities plus preference in recruitment etc.;

(b) if so, the details of such schools, recognised or not by the Government ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that these schools charge exorbitantly from parents and pay meagre salaries to their staff and teachers; and

(d) what remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C PANI) : (a) Public Schools are generally taken to be those schools which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, which is a voluntary association registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Schools which are members of this Society are eligible for such concessions under Central and Local Laws.

(b) Such schools being members of the Indian Public Schools Conference are recognised by the Board of Examination to which they are affiliated.

(c) Government is aware of the expensive fee structure that exists in these public schools. No complaints have been received that staff and teachers of these Public Schools are paid meagre salaries.

(d) Does not arise.

Report of Task Force on EDP System

3465. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Task Force set up by the Railway Board to examine EDP systems on Indian Railways, perspective plan, has been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, to what extent progress has been made; and

(c) what is the effect on the man-power requirement of Indian Railways giving figures as to how many jobs have already been displaced and how many jobs are going to be declared redundant in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The Task Force to examine the FDP Systems and submit the Perspective Plan for Indian Railways was set up by the Railway Board and its report was accepted by the Railway Board.

(b) As envisaged in the Perspective Plan, four Systems Development Groups

were set up between 1978-1981 to develop system design on Material Management, Financial Accounting, Production Planning and Control, Assets Management, Personnel Management etc. to be implemented on the 4th Generation Computers. These systems are in various stages of development/implementation. New 4th Generation Computers in replacement of the old IBM-1401s have already been installed and are functioning in Integral Coach Factory and South Central Railway. New 4th Generation Computers are under installation on the Central Railway and the Wheel & Axle Plant and are expected to become operational by June, 1985. For the remaining 7 Zonal Railways and 2 Production Units, orders for new computers are expected to be placed in the near future.

A pilot project at Delhi for the computerisation of reservation of berths and seats is likely to be implemented by the end of the year. For freight operations also, a computerised Operations Information System is planned to be developed with the consultancy help from abroad.

(c) The EDP Perspective Plan of the Indian Railways, which has been accepted by the organised Labour Federations (AIRF and NFIR) and cleared by the Ministry of Labour, did not envisage any retrenchment. In fact, no staff have been retrenched as a result of computerisation.

Barrage on River Vansadhara

3466. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goffa Barrage on river Vansadhara has been completed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total land and villages submerged due to that Barrage;

(c) if the Neradi Barrage project is cleared what will be the approximate submergence in width and length and the length of the embankment on two sides of the river; and

(d) what will be the fate of the people of the Gunupur Town and Jagannathpur in

Orissa and Batilli in Andhra Pradesh when the backwater of the Barrage blocks the flow of the nullahs near the towns?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Project Report for Vamsadhara Stage-I, the land required for submergence and the afflux bunds behind Gotta Barrage is about 186 ha. No village gets submerged.

(c) and (d) The Project Report of Vamsadhara Stage-II indicates the requirement of land to be acquired for submergence and the afflux bunds behind Neradi Barrage as about 685 ha. The project provides for 10.65 kms. of embankment along the main river on the left flank and 10.90 kms along the right flank. In addition, the project also envisages construction of flood protection embankments along the tributaries joining the main river to protect the villages of Jagannathpur and Bathili. Back water studies for the revised design flood have not yet been carried out by Andhra Pradesh to ascertain the impact of the project at Gunpur Town.

Distribution of Computers to Schools and Colleges Free of Cost

3467. SHRI VIJAY PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Ministry has distributed small computers to schools and colleges free of cost;

(b) if so, the number of schools and colleges so selected and their State-wise distribution; and

(c) number of computers to be provided during the next financial year to the educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The Department of Electronics, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, has launched a Pilot Project for introducing Computer Literacy and Studies in 250 higher secondary

schools all over India during the academic year 1984-85. Under this project, 250 schools have been provided BBC-Acorn micro computers received from the Govt. of UK under a bilateral agreement free of cost 42 Resource Centres, mainly I. I. Ts and other Engineering Colleges all over India which were selected to give logistic and back-up support to the schools, have also been provided similar computers under this project. State-wise distribution of these schools and Resource Centres is at statement attached.

(c) During 1985-86 the Pilot Project is likely to be expanded to include another 500 schools and 8 Resource Centres.

Statement

List of States/Union Territories Indicating the Number of Schools Allocated for Computer Education Pilot Project.

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of School allotted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Assam	10
3.	Bihar	15
4.	Gujarat	15
5.	Haryana	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5
8.	Karnataka	10
9.	Kerala	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15
11.	Maharashtra	20
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Meghalaya	2
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	10
16.	Punjab	10
17.	Rajasthan	10
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	15
20.	Tripura	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	25
22.	West Bengal	20

23.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
24.	Chandigarh Administration	5
25.	Delhi	20
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5
27.	Mizoram	1
28.	Pondicherry	1

List of Resource Centres

Sl.No.	Name of State/ U.T.	No. of Resource Centres allotted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Gujarat	2
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
7.	Karnataka	2
8.	Kerala	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2
10.	Maharashtra	4
11.	Orissa	2
12.	Punjab/Chandigarh	3
13.	Rajasthan	2
14.	Tamil Nadu	2
15.	Tripura	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5
17.	West Bengal	3
18.	Delhi	3
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1

Production of Indigenous Drugs

3468. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed restrictions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 preventing manufacture of indigenous drugs under the small scale sector under drug manufacturing licences issued by State Government ;

(b) what are the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 which specifically empower the drug control authorities in

the States to deny permission to manufacture import substitute bulk drugs if the unit wants to manufacture only on small commercial quantities of the same;

(c) whether these provisions, if any, have been imposed in the State of Haryana; and

(d) if so, the names of the bulk Drugs whose permission has been denied under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 during the last two years in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There are no restriction under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act preventing the manufacture of drugs in the small scale sector. The manufacturer have only to comply with the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules for obtaining licence.

(b) There is no provision in the Drugs and Cosmetic Act which empowers the authorities to deny a manufacturer to manufacture bulk drugs if the manufacturer complies with all the requirements under the drugs and cosmetic Act for grant of manufacturing licence.

(c) and (d) Drug Control Haryana has been requested to furnish the requisite information.

Afforestation of Rail Line

3469. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether under 20-Point Programme the barren pits and unused waste lands along the railway track was given to employees under grow more food campaign to cultivate to provide food for hungry people;

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing by Railway Board Circular No. 75/W2/16/78 of 16 October, 1984 to introduce fresh policy of afforestation; and

(c) whether any action has been taken on the representations made by the South Central Railway employees in their memorandum submitted to the Prime

Minister on 23 December, 1984 at Rajahmundry ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Surplus railway lands along the track, in the yards and in railway colonies used to be licensed directly or through the State Governments both to the railway employees and outsiders in connection with Grow More Food Campaign even prior to the enunciation of 20 point programme of the Prime Minister ;

(b) Railway Reforms Committee, in their report submitted in Oct. 1982, had recommended that Railway's vacant lands given for Grow more food campaigns should be taken back and utilised for afforestation. This recommendation was accepted and instructions were accordingly issued to the Zonal Railways.

(c) On representation received from South Central Railway Employees, the matter has been examined and it has been decided to continue with the revised policy referred to in (b) above.

Break-in-Service in Railways

3470. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has quashed the order for punishment of break-in-service in the railways on the principle of natural justice ;

(b) if so, whether it has been implemented and cases of break-in-service have been condoned ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes Sir. In Writ Petitions No. 13705 and 13706 of 1984.

(b) Instructions have been issued to implement Supreme Court's orders in respect of the Petitioners of the above Petitions. Sanction has also been communicated for condonation of break-in-service in case of retired employees who suffered such breaks upto Feb. 1981

(c) Does not arise.

Restriction on Journey for Scouts/Guides

3471. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have restricted free journey for the Scouts and Guides to 300 Kilometres (single journey) ;

(b) if so, it is a fact that the Scouts and Guides, similar to the NCC, find it difficult to attend camps;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remove the restriction on the journey by the Scouts and Guides; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee, grant of all types of rail travel concessions is restricted for distances beyond 304 Kms. However, this restriction is not applicable in the case of students, blind, orthopaedically handicapped, T.B. and Cancer patients and non-infectious leprosy patients.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Demands of Central Schools' Teachers

3472 SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the teachers of Central Schools have been putting their several demands before the Government for the last many months;

(b) if so, their main demands and grievances;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard and whether Government will accept their demands;

(d) if so, by what time;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the State-wise and designation-wise total number of employees and Teachers working in Central Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K C PANT) : (a) to (e) Consideration of the demands of employees is a continuous process in every organisation. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have also been considering various demand of teachers and accepting them to the extent feasible.

(f) A statement showing the total number of employees and teachers working in the Kendriya Vidyalayas, State-wise and designation-wise, as on 1.5.1984 is attached.

Statement

Statewise & Designation-wise total number of employees & teachers working in Kendriya Vidyalayas as on 1.5.85

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Principal/ Vice Principals	PGTs	TGTs	PRTs	Other teachers	Office Staff including Group 'D'
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	106	162	249	89	168
2.	Andaman Nicobar Island	01	10	06	09	06	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	03	10	07	19	01	23
4.	Assam	24	96	96	224	77	209
5.	Bihar	34	147	228	325	155	295

	1	2	3	4	5	6	6
6. Chandigarh		05	26	70	70	30	41
7. Delhi		30	199	346	402	171	279
8. Goa, Daman & Diu		02	06	15	20	03	17
9. Gujarat		20	90	145	202	68	158
10. Haryana		16	62	123	164	83	126
11. Himachal Pradesh		08	20	20	71	06	59
12. Jammu & Kashmir		16	51	87	165	53	117
13. Karnataka		23	73	141	232	81	146
14. Kerala		13	43	87	140	59	107
15. Madhya Pradesh		48	167	235	509	198	232
16. Maharashtra		44	188	326	515	178	345
17. Manipur		03	08	08	14	08	22
18. Meghalaya		04	17	22	32	16	33
19. Mizoram		01	—	01	—	04	01
20. Nagaland		02	01	03	02	08	08
21. Orissa		13	38	50	117	108	122
22. Pondicherry		01	05	01	11	10	11
23. Punjab		21	88	166	283	162	182
24. Rajasthan		27	133	194	224	218	224
25. Sikkim		01	06	05	09	09	10
26. Tamil Nadu		28	115	201	291	185	216
27. Tripura		02	07	03	07	18	17
28. Uttar Pradesh		78	397	671	931	603	643
29. West Bengal		26	102	129	265	224	212

[Translation]

Actual Utilisation of Coaches/Wagons

3473. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

DR. A K PATEL:

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the daily running capacity in hours of a modern passenger coach and a goods wagon operating on broad gauge line and their actual utilisation per day and the reasons for their under utilisation;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the actual utilisation and the targets fixed for 1985-86 in this regard;

(c) the targets fixed for 1985-86 for reducing waiting time involved in leading in case of wagons and also the waiting time in case of passenger coaches at originating and terminating stations;

(d) whether it is a fact that long waiting time at terminals can be reduced by adopting the method of utilising interchange-able rake links in case of mail and express trains; and

(e) if so, the targets fixed for 1985-86 for implementation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Statistics are not compiled to determine utilisation of coaches/wagons in terms of hours per day. Vehicle kilometres per vehicle day and wagon kilometres per day are maintained and these figures, during the last 4 years on Broad-gauge, are given below.

Year	Coaches	Wagons
1980-81	314	73.4
1981-82	317	83.7
1982-83	342	86.4
1983-84	355	89.1

There is no limitation to the number of hours out of a day that a coach/wagon can run continuously except that it has to be given scheduled halts, examination, maintenance and servicing at prescribed intervals.

(b) Utilisation of coaches/wagons is dependent on pattern of traffic movement.

(c) In the case of coaches the lie-over period at originating/terminal stations has been prescribed keeping in view the need for time taken in its maintenance and rake links. In the case of wagons it is dependent on the time taken in loading/unloading a wagons by the consignee/consignors and the required time for train examination.

(d) Interchangeability of rake links in the case of Mail/Express has already been adopted as one of the means for improving the utilisation of coaches. But interchangeability of rakes between various trains is not always possible.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Expansion of ICDS Programme in the Country

3474. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the programme for expansion of the scheme of Integrated Child Development Scheme during the Seventh Plan and when it is proposed to cover all the Blocks in the country; and

(b) the steps taken for training of personnel to meet the needs of this rapidly expanding and vital programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Government have decided to expand the ICDS Scheme, in a phased manner, during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. It is not possible to indicate by which time all the Blocks in the country will be covered.

(b) The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, alongwith its regional field units at Gauhati, Bangalore and Lucknow, and a large number of selected institutions run by State Government, autonomous organisations and voluntary agencies have been entrusted with the work of training of ICDS functionaries. Wherever necessary, new training centres are identified by the State Governments and additional capacity is created to meet the increasing need of training.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Railway Colony at Kharagpur

3475. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of scarcity of drinking water in the Railway colony at Kharagpur on South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether large number of quarters in the new-settlement colony at Kharagpur were given water pipe line connections nearly two years back;

(c) whether the said quarters have received any water since then;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the contractor engaged for digging deep tube well in the area failed to fulfil this obligation in stipulated time; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The pipeline connection to these quarters were provided about a year back.

(c) and (d) The water supply in these quarters could not be commissioned due to non-completion of proposed tube-wells in the area. The tube-wells are expected to be commissioned shortly, soon after which the water supply will be provided to these quarters.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The contractor was rescinded but subsequently revived in the interest of the Railways.

[Translations]

Proposal for Running Neelachal Express on Main Line

3476. SHRI VIJAY K. MAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Neelachal Express is now running upto Puri daily;

(b) if so, whether this train runs on grand chord line on all the seven days;

(c) if so, whether the travellers from Patna and other towns/stations on the main line on the Eastern Railway have to go to Gaya to catch the train for Puri and thus face more hardship;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to run the train on grand chord line for four days and on main line for the remaining three days of the week; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Neelachal Express is running thrice a week. However, on the other 4 days a new train viz 915/916 has been introduced between New Delhi and Puri via Gaya, Adra, Kharagpur.

(b) Both the trains viz. 175/176 and 915/916, are running on Grand Chord line.

(c) Since the train is running on Grand Chord line, the passengers from stations on main line avail these trains from stations suiting their individual convenience.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Running of these trains via main line will not be liked by through passengers as it is longer route than that of Grand Chord. Besides, the passengers of Grand Chord Line will be deprived of these services and there will be resentment among them.

[English]

Manufacturing of 6000 HP Locomotive

3477 SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the manufacture of 6000 HP locomotive by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works for hauling 4500 tonne loads at speeds ranging between 80 and 100 km per hour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the new technology, if any, involved in this proposal;

(d) the progress achieved in the matter so far;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(f) when is the locomotive likely to be put on the rails ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) 20 prototype thyristor locomotives with modern technologies incorporated in bogies, transmission and traction equipments are being imported for extensive service trials from a minimum of two suppliers with a view to select the most suitable type for technical collaboration for their series indigenous manufacture. The tenders for procurement of the prototypes are in final stage for placement of orders.

(f) The prototype locomotives are expected to be received in India for field

trials in 1987-88 and the selection of the type to go in for bulk manufacture in India is scheduled to be completed in 1988.

Scheme Re: Social and Women's Welfare
Submitted by A & N Administration

3478. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any scheme from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration or the Social Welfare Advisory Board in connection with social and women's welfare in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and what action Union Government have taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Introduction of an Express Train between Kota and Kanyakumari

3479. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government for introduction of an express train between Kota and Kanyakumari;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce this train;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Apart from lack of traffic justification, introduction of a train between Kota and Kanyakumari is not feasible due to shortage of resources.

[English]

Assistance received from UNICEF for Implementing Nutrition Programme

3480. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of assistance in cash and kind received from United Nations International Children Emergency Fund for implementing nutrition programme in India during the last three year, year-wise;

(b) how this fund is being utilised and the amount granted to Gujarat;

(c) whether it is a fact that the fund is not reaching the main sufferers residing in rural areas; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to see that this fund reaches to the rural population of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a)

(US \$ in '000')

Year	Supplies	Cash
1982	5032	3551
1983	5132	3228
1984	2758	3843

(b) These funds were used for programmes like Integrated Child Development Services, upgradation of special nutrition programme, education in food and nutrition, food and village technology etc. Assistance to Gujarat is show below :-

Year	Cash & Supplies
(US \$ in '000')	
1982	45
1983	292
1984	254

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Conversion of Chhapra-Gopalganj
Line into Broad Gauge**

3481. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge line from Chhapra to Gopalganj via Thawel (Bihar) considering the difficulties of the passengers in said area ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government are also considering to convert Gopalganj Railway Station as junction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Thawe, near Gopalganj, is already a junction station.

**Stagnation in Govt. Medical
Stores Deptt., Madras**

3482. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that due to provision of 33½ per cent promotional avenues in the recruitment Rules with effect from 1 June, 1974 from the pharmacist-cum-clerks to superintendent cadre, the clerks are retiring as clerks, without promotions in Government Medical Store Depot, Madras ; and

(b) if so, what remedial action has been taken to improve the promotional avenues to the clerical cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) There are 19 posts of pharmacist-cum-clerks (U.D.C. scale of pay) in the Govt. Medical Store Depot, Madras Prior to 1st June, 1974, they had no promotional opportunities. Only U.D.C.s/Stenographers were eligible for promotion to the posts of Asstt. Superintendents. After 1st June, 1974, Pharmacists-cum-clerks were given 33½ pro-

motional quota of the posts of Asstt. Superintendents. This percentage has been reduced to 25 recently. The balance 75% quota is earmarked for UDCs/Stenographers. The ratio of UDCs/Stenographers to Pharmacists-cum-clerks in M.S.D., Madras is 2:6:1 and the promotional prospects for UDCs/Stenographers and Pharmacists-cum-clerks are in the ratio of 3 : 1.

**Issue of Tickets to D T C. Passengers
at their Seats**

3483. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Two DTC officials face trial" appearing in the Statesman dated 19 March, 1985 and the observation referred to therein made by the Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi about the practice of the Delhi Transport Corporation bus conductors of staying in their seat through out the journey thereby requiring the commuters to flock or crowd around him to purchase tickets with great difficulty and inconvenience ;

(b) if so, whether he is aware that despite the existing orders to issue tickets at the starting point of the DTC buses to the passengers while they are sitting are being flagrantly violated by the DTC conductors ; and

(c) if so, what action he proposes to take to set matters right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Complaints of non-issue of tickets at the terminal points before the start of the bus by the conductors are received from time to time and action is invariably taken against the defaulting staff. Instructions are also repeated periodically that buses must be pre-booked before they leave the terminal. Regional Managers have also been asked to take immediate steps including surprise spot checking for effective enforcement of the instructions.

**Speeding Up of Mail/Express Trains
in Northern Zone**

3484. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Mail/Express trains have been speeded up in the Northern Zone during the past three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

	BG	MG	NG	Total
May 1982 Time Table	2	—	1	3
October 1982 Time Table	7	—	—	7
April 83 Time Table	12	2	—	14
w.e.f. 1.9.83	2	—	—	2
November* 83 Time Table	3	3	1	7
April 84 Time Table	—	4	—	4
October 84 Time Table	22	—	1	23
w.e.f. 12.2.1985	3	—	—	3
Total :	51	9	3	63

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Speeding up is generally possible by dieselisation. Due to acute shortage of diesel locomotive these proposals will have to wait till such time diesel locomotives become available.

Alternatively, by withdrawing existing stoppages, trains can be speeded up. This is not desirable as it would be resented by the existing users.

No time limit can be given in this regard.

**Encroachment on land acquired for
National Highway No. 5**

3485. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation was received by the Director General, Road Deve-

(c) whether any requests for speeding up of some such trains are still pending with the Railway Administration ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in speeding up of these trains and the likely date by which they would be speeded up ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total of 63 trains were speeded up during the last three years, details of which is as under :

lopment wherein the fact, that ACO-07 cents in S.S. No. 128 of Patamata which was acquired for National Highway No 5 is being misused and unauthorised constructions are coming up was brought to the notice of Director General;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the land originally acquired for National Highway Road purpose can be given away to private parties without the consent of Government;

(d) the number of such encroachments on National Highways in Krishna District which were brought to the notice of the Government; and

(e) what action Government has taken or propose to take such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

An undated representation has been received in the Ministry on 12th April, 1985.

(b) The revenue authorities have been addressed by the State Chief Engineer to arrange eviction of the encroachments.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) There are a number of encroachments on the National Highways in Krishna District. The matter is being pursued with the revenue Development by the State Chief Engineer to arrange the eviction of all such encroachments.

**Maintenance of National Highway No. 5
between Bhubaneswar and Ichhapur**

3486. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway No. 5 from Bhubaneswar (Orissa) to Ichhapur (Andhra Pradesh) is not properly maintained;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the portion of National Highway during 1985-86; and

(d) the amount proposed to be spent for the proper maintenance of that National Highway during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z R ANSARI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. This Section of the National Highway No. 5 has been maintained in a traffic worthy condition.

(c) and (d) A sum of Rs. 169.00 lakhs is earmarked for improvement works to be sanctioned during 1985-86, besides the allocation for routine maintenance.

**Rail Line from Bellampally/Ramagundam
Kagaznagar to Mangur**

3487. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Railway Board to lay Rail line from Bellampally or Ramagundam or Kagaznagar or Maachenial to Mangur to connect the coal belt/industrial belt via Parkal Mulu, Bhopalpally, Etunagaram in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the stage of implementation of the project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Number of Trains Cancelled on Northeast
Frontier Railway**

3488. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of trains has been cancelled on Northeast Frontier Railway after the shifting of Melda Station to Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of trains cancelled and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the existing trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

- (i) 77/78 Passenger between Bhagalpur Barharwa and Katihar.
- (ii) 347/348 Passenger between Howrah and Katihar.
- (iii) 59/60 Kamrup Express between Howrah and New Bongaiaon.
- (iv) 57/58 Kanchanjunga Express between Howrah and New Jalpaiguri.

- (v) 43/44 Darjeeling Mail between Sealdah and New Jalpaiguri.
- (vi) 155/156 Tinsukia Mail between New Delhi and Gauhati.
- (vii) 165/166 Janta Express between Howrah and New Bongaigaon.
- (viii) 53/54 Gaur Express between Sealdah and Malda Town.
- (ix) 901/902 Express between Gauhati and Trivendrum.
- (x) 69/70 Fast Passenger between Malda Town and Katihar.
- (xi) 47/48 Passenger between Malda Town and Katihar.
- (xii) 73/74 Passenger between Singhabad and Malda Town.
- (xiii) 75 Up Mixed/72 Dn. Passenger between Singhabad and Malda Town.

Survey Regarding Persons with Eye Defects in Rural Areas

3 89. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding the number of persons suffering from eye defects particularly in rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme implemented to prevent eye disease particularly in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to sample surveys conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1972 at seven centres in the country both rural

and the estimated number of blind persons in the country is 9 million. Fresh sample surveys are under way.

(b) To prevent eye diseases in the country, the Government have launched National Programme for Control of Blindness. The programme envisages to provide comprehensive eye care services through Mobile Camp approach in rural areas. The programme also aims at establishment of permanent facilities for eye health care as an integral part of general health services at peripheral, intermediate and central level. Under the programme financial assistance is offered to voluntary organisations for performing intraocular operations by organising eye camps in rural areas.

A scheme to prevent blindness caused by vitamin 'A' deficiency in children through oral administration of vitamin 'A' is also being operated in all the States and Union Territories.

Per Capita Power Consumption in Tamil Nadu

3490. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita power consumption in Tamilnadu is very low ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what is the present per capita power consumption in Tamilnadu vis-a-vis other States in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) The per capita power consumption in Tamil Nadu is above the national average. During 1983-84, the per capita consumption in Tamil Nadu was 173.71 units as compared to the national average of 155.94 units. Per capita consumption of various States in 1983-84 is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

*Per Capita Electricity Consumption in Different States during the year 1983-84
(Utilities & Non-utilities)*

(in KWH)

Name of the Region/State	1983-84
I. NORTHERN REGION	
1. Haryana	249.84
2. Himachal Pradesh	90.74
3. Jammu & Kashmir	107.08
4. Punjab	363.33
5. Rajasthan	128.44
6. Uttar Pradesh	101.73
7. Chandigarh	416.57
8. Delhi	465.38
Total Northern Region	151.71
II. WESTERN REGION	
1. Gujarat	277.51
2. Madhya Pradesh	140.20
3. Maharashtra	273.83
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	279.64
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91.54
Total Western Region	228.22
III. EASTERN REGION	
1. Bihar	91.92
2. Orissa	137.02
3. West Bengal	125.56
4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	66.35
5. Sikkim	54.67
Total Eastern Region	111.69
IV. SOUTHERN REGION	
1. Andhra Pradesh	144.99
2. Karnataka	169.82
3. Kerala	114.61
4. Tamil Nadu	173.71
5. Pondicherry	220.86
6. Lakshadweep	60.25
Total Southern Region	154.58

V. NORTH-EASTERN REGION

1. Assam	41.30
2. Manipur	13.03
3. Meghalaya	70.21
4. Nagaland	49.98
5. Tripura	21.46
6. Arunachal Pradesh	27.57
7. Mizoram	26.70

Total North Eastern Region	<u>139.37</u>
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TOTAL ALL INDIA	<u>155.94</u>
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@ Tentative and based on population as on 1.10.82

Eklakhi-Balurghat Railway Project

3491. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of Eklakhi-Balurghat Railway project which was inaugurated two years before is satisfactory; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) The construction of Eklakhi-Balurghat new line is being progressed according to availability of resources. Its completion will depend on funds made available during the coming years.

Annual Grants to Zoram Hindi
Prachar Samiti, Mizoram

3492. SHRI LAL DUHOMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) amount of various grants to be sanctioned for the Zoram Hindi Prachar Samiti annually ;

(b) whether the Grants for 1984-85 have been released ;

(c) whether Grants are sanctioned in time ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) measures taken for timely sanction of grants ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION : (SHRI K C. PANT) : (a) Amounts sanctioned from year to year to different voluntary organisations depend upon the performance and programmes of the organisation. The following grants have been sanctioned to the Zoram Hindi Prachar Samiti and Rashtra Bhasha Vidyalaya functioning under this Samiti during the last three years under the scheme of assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations for promotion and development of Hindi.

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Zoram Hindi Prachar Samiti,	18,900/-	18,900	39,900/-
Rashtrabhasha Vidyalaya	—	—	1,32,900/- @Rs. 44,300/- per year for three years.

(b) No, Sir. The Samiti has not settled the accounts of earlier grants sanctioned to them. Pending settlement of accounts no grant could be released to the said organisation for 1984-85.

(c) to (e) According to the procedure prescribed for submission of applications by the voluntary organisations for grant-in-aid under the above scheme, requests should be submitted by the concerned organisations either to the Ministry through the State Government or to the Regional Officers concerned of the Central Hindi Directorate, (Ministry of Education) by the end of June. The applications so received by the Regional Officers are scrutinised by them and then placed before the respective State level Committees for consideration and recommendation. The requests along with the recommendations of the State level Committees are then forwarded by the Regional Officers to the Ministry for consideration by the Grants-in-aid Committee of the Ministry for approving quantum of grant for various projects/programmes submitted by the organisations.

Regarding grants to Zoram Hindi Prachar Samiti during 1984-85, the request along with the recommendation of the State level Committee was received only after the grant-in-aid Committee had considered the requests for grants during 1984-85. Moreover, the grant could not be considered due to non-settlement of accounts.

[Translations]

Polytechnics in Madhya Pradesh

3493. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polytechnics in Madhya Pradesh:

(b) whether Government propose to open such colleges in each district of the State with a view to disseminate technical education:

(c) if so, the reasons for not opening so far a polytechnic in most backward Mandla district which is predominantly inhabited by adivasis; and

(d) whether priority will be given for opening polytechnic college in Mandla in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) at present there are 23 Polytechnics, in Madhya Pradesh,

(b) to (d) The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held in 1981 have recommended that proposals for establishment of new technical institutions may be considered provided that (i) these satisfy precise manpower requirements, (ii) institutions to be opened are in areas of emerging technologies and (iii) these are located either in areas of high employment potential, or in economically backward regions, and/or are meant for the weaker sections of the society. It could thus be seen that proposals from a State Government for opening of a Polytechnic in economically backward regions are duly encouraged and approved.

In accordance with the procedure, the project proposals received from a State Government for opening of a new Polytechnic are considered by an appropriate Expert Committee appointed by the respective Regional Committee of the Council. The recommendations of the Expert Committee alongwith the recommendations of the Regional Committee are then considered by the All India Council for Technical Education and the Ministry for approval. Proposals received from State Government are examined on merit and there is no fixed number of Polytechnics to be opened in each district of the State.

No proposal for opening a Polytechnic in Mandla district has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Use of Chloromycin and Antibiotic Drugs

3494. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that chloromycin and certain other anti-biotics and drugs use of which has been banned in various developing countries continue to be used freely in India;

(b) if so, the names of such drugs and antibiotics use of which have been considered hazardous to human health due to multiple and complex side effects, has been banned in developing countries and are in use in India and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) This Ministry has no information regarding banning of Chloramphenicol (which is the generic name of chloromycitin) by any country.

So far as other antibiotics are concerned, information has been received that certain countries like USA have banned Tetracycline group of drugs in liquid oral dosage forms which are reported to cause permanent dental staining in children. So far as these drugs are concerned, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also prohibited the manufacture and sale of Tetracycline, Oxytetracycline and Demeclocycline liquid oral preparations in the country.

Out of 26 drugs, reported by the WHO to have been withdrawn in some countries, 12 drugs were not approved for marketing in India at all. 8 drugs have been withdrawn from the market and the remaining 6 drugs namely: (1) Nitrofurantoin compounds (2) Phenformin (3) Hydroxy-quinoline derivatives (4) higher dose Lynestrenol products (5) Piperazine and (6) Phenylbutazone/Oxyphenbutazone have been permitted for marketing in the country in consultation with the Medical Experts subject to a cautionary statement and contra-indication being given on the label/package insert.

Malaria Deaths in U.P. and Delhi

3495. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) number of Malaria deaths recorded during the year 1983 and 1984 in Delhi/New Delhi and in U.P. ; and

(b) what action Government propose to take in the matter so that the number of

such deaths may decrease in year 1985 or to check this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Number of deaths due to Malaria reported from Delhi and Uttar Pradesh during 1983 and 1984 is as under :—

Name of the State/U T.	Number of Deaths	
	1983	1984 (Prov.)
Delhi	52	40
Uttar Pradesh	16	Nil

(b) The following specific steps are being taken in the country as a whole including Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi :

- (i) Every village is visited fortnightly by surveillance workers to detect fever cases, collect blood smears and to give presumptive treatment.
- (ii) The laboratories in the Primary Health Centres provide prompt examination of blood smears to fever cases and institution of radical treatment of positive cases.
- (iii) Insecticidal spray operations are undertaken in all rural areas which have incidence of two or more cases per thousand population per year.
- (iv) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in villages so that the drug could be made available, with no loss of time to the patients.
- (v) To create public awareness health education on the subject has been intensified.
- (vi) In the Urban areas of Delhi, anti-malaria measures comprising of weekly anti-larval measures in urban areas with larvicides, three rounds of residual insecticidal spraying with BHC in rural areas and labour huts

of construction projects Juggis and Jhompries, periodical fogging operation and biological control with larvivorous fish are also being undertaken.

**Financial Assistance to Sanskrit Pundits
for the year 1983-84**

3496. **SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the financial assistance granted to the Sanskrit Pundits in indigent circumstances for the year 1983-84 has been paid to the recipients of Kerala State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K C PANT) : (a) and (b) The Ministry issued sanction letters to the Education Secretary of the Government of Kerala in December, 1983 and February, 1984 requesting payment of financial assistance to 83 Sanskrit Pundits in indigent circumstances for 1983-84. The Government of Kerala has also issued orders to the Director of Public Instruction of the State in February, 1984 and September, 1984 for disbursement of the amount to the concerned pundits through the respective District Collectors after verification of the annual income of the pundits. The Ministry has not yet received information from the Government of Kerala as to whether the payments have been made.

**ICMR's Suggestion to Reduce Low Weight
Birth as well as Prenatal and
Neonatal Mortality**

3497. **SHRI K. PRADHANI** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research has suggested to the Government to take several measures to reduce the incidence of low weight birth and prenatal and neonatal mortality ;

(b) if so, the details of the measures suggested by Indian Council of Medical Research ;

(c) the steps taken to implement those suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The Indian Council of Medical Research has initiated some studies aimed at reduction in the incidence of low birth weights prenatal and neonatal mortality. These studies are still to be completed

Rear Indicator Lights in D.T.C. Buses

3498. **SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the D.T.C. buses plying in the Capital have no rear indicator lights ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would take urgent steps to install indicator lights in all the D.T.C. buses to avoid road accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir. Rear Indicator light is a standard fitment in all DTC buses.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Consumption in Kerala

3499. **SHRI K. KUNJAMBU** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the consumption of power in Kerala is likely to increase substantially in the next five years ; and

(b) if so, what specific steps are being taken to augment the power generation in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Idamalayar, Kakkad, Idukki II, Kallada and Lower Periyar Hydroelectric Schemes, with a total capacity of 710 MW, are presently under implementation in Kerala

and are scheduled to be commissioned in different years of the Seventh Plan period. Four more hydro schemes with a total capacity of 250.5 MW have been technologically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. Kerala has been allocated a share of power from some of the Central power projects in the Southern Region.

Sample Tested in Government Laboratories

3500. SHRI R. M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH and FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have come to knowledge of Government that the samples tested in the Government laboratories are not found upto the standard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir, Some of the samples collected by the Drugs Inspectors under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and by the Food Inspectors under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act for testing in the Govt. Laboratories are found not upto the standard.

(b) Out of the samples tested in the Government Drugs and Food Laboratories, about 15% in the case of drugs and about 13% in the case of food stuffs are found not upto the standards.

T. B. Patients Particularly in Rural Areas

3501. SHRI ANANDA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH and FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the number of patients of T. B. particularly in rural population;

(b) whether its number is higher in the rural population while comparing it with the Urban population;

(c) what is the average death annually due to the disease of T. B. and the number of patients in the rural as well as in Urban areas; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government are taking active steps for the eradication

of T. B. and availability of medicines for treatment of T.B. with a programme included in the 20-Point programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir, A National Sample TB Survey was conducted in the years 1955-58 by the I.C.M.R. to assess the prevalence rate of TB in the country. Limited surveys have also been conducted in the subsequent years in Delhi, Mannapalli (Andhra Pradesh), Karnataka, Chingleput, (Tamil Nadu), Kashmir valley etc. to study the prevalence rate due to TB both in the urban and the rural areas.

(b) The findings of the study have indicated that the prevalence rate of TB is almost the same in the rural as well as in the urban population. As about 80% of the population is living in the rural areas, the number of TB patients among the rural population is higher than that among the urban population.

(c) As per study conducted by the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore, the mortality rate due to TB was estimated at 80 per one lakh population in 1968. Recent studies conducted by the Institute have indicated that the mortality rate has come down to about 53 per one lakh population. As such it is estimated that about 350 lakh persons succumb to TB disease annually.

The prevalence surveys have indicated the nearly 15% of the population is suffering from radiologically active TB disease of the lungs of which about 1/4th or 04% are sputum positive or infectious. Based on these findings it is estimated that there are about 10 million persons suffering from radiologically active TB disease of the lungs of which about 25 million are sputum positive or infectious. Since 80% of the population is living in the rural areas and the remaining 20% in the urban areas and the prevalence rate being almost the same, it is estimated that there would be about 8 million TB patients in the rural areas and remaining 2 million in the urban areas.

(d) Yes, Sir. It is already included in the 20 point programme. It is proposed to intensify TB case detection and treatment activities during the Seventh Plan period.

**Number of SC and ST Employees in
C.W.C. & C.F.F.D.**

3502. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in
the Central Water Commission and Central
Flood Forecasting Division, particularly in
the State of Orissa, as on 1 March, 1982
and on 1 March 1984 ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and
Scheduled Tribe employees amongst them ;

(c) whether reservation rules are being
followed in favour of Scheduled Caste and
Scheduled Tribe candidates and rosters
maintained for that purpose ;

(d) if so, the reasons for the shortfall,
if any, and the steps taken to fill the quota
reserved for these communities ; and

(e) the number of posts reserved for
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
lapsed during this period ?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARA-
NAND) :** (a) to (e) The information
is being collected and will be laid on the
Table of the House.

Rihand Power Project

3503. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agree-
ment was signed in 1975 with M/s.
Northern Engineering Industries of United
Kingdom for installation of a 1000 M.W.
project costing Rs 1000 crores at Rihand
District Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh) and
production was to start in 1985 ;

(b) if so, what is the latest position of
this project ;

(c) whether it is a fact that N.T.P.C. is
sitting over this issue since long and
disputing technical specifications etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and
financial loss suffered by Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI
ARUN NEHRU) :** (a) An agreement was
signed between National Thermal Power
Corporation (NTPC) and Northern
Engineering Industries (NEI) in 1982 for
installation of 2×500 MW units at a cost
of Rs. 1033 crores. The first unit was
scheduled to be commissioned by June,
1987.

(b) The civil and structural steel works
are progressing at site. There have been
delays in supply of equipment and materials
etc. by NEI and a delay of about 6 months
is estimated in commissioning the first
unit.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Incentive Award Scheme for Neyveli
Workers**

3504. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an incentive award scheme
was sanctioned for rewarding Neyveli
workers for exceeding targets of power
generation ;

(b) whether the targets for 1982-83 and
1983-84 were exceeded by the Thermal Plan
workers and if so, by what percentage ;

(c) whether Incentive payment of Rs.
11.5 lakhs is due to them, and of Rs. 2.80
crores to all workers of Neyveli Complex ;
and

(d) when the amount will be disbursed ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN
NEHRU) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The targets of power generation of
Neyveli Thermal Power Station for 1982-83
and 1983-84 were exceeded by 30.1% and
18.5% respectively.

(c) An incentive payment of Rs. 11.5
lakhs was due in 1983-84, which was paid

to the Neyveli Thermal Station for distribution among the employees of the Station. An award of Rs 2.80 crores also paid in 1983-84 to Neyveli Lignite Corporation is to be utilised for the renovation/betterment of the Thermal Power Station and is not meant for distribution to workers.

(d) The amount of Rs. 11.5 lakhs has been distributed to the employees of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station on 11.4.1985.

Central Assistance to States for Construction of Mini Health Centres in Orissa during 6th Plan

3505. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central assistance to be given to different States for the construction of mini health centres by upgrading sub-centres in each tribal block ; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard during Sixth Plan period in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Flood Control Commission regarding Lower Damodar Drainage Scheme

3506. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of Flood Control Commission regarding the Lower Damodar Drainage Scheme which can save Howrah and Hooghly districts from recurring floods and can help producing more crops ; and

(b) whether the planning Commission has cleared the scheme for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : The recommendations of the

Ganga Flood Control Commission regarding the Lower Damodar Drainage Scheme are under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

Action against Delhi Ayurvedic and Unani Examining Board and Collection of Capitation Fees

3507. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of co-ordination that exists between the Central Council of Indian Medicine and the 40 Universities that conduct examinations as prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine ; and

(b) the action taken by the Central Council of Indian Medicine against the Delhi Ayurvedic and Unani Examining Board, which has recognised two colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine without prescribed facilities and who also collect capitation fees from students for admission by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Coordination between the Central Council of Indian Medicine and the various universities is achieved through the elected members of the Central Council from the University constituencies. Section 3 (1) (b) of the IMCC Act, 1970 provides as follows :

"One member for each of the Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani Systems of medicine from each University to be elected from amongst themselves by the members of the Faculty or Department (by whatever name called) of the respective system of medicine of that university."

(b) The Examining Body, Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi Administration affiliated three colleges in 1978 out of which one college has already been de-affiliated in 1982. In case of another college namely Ahimsa Ayurvedic College, the Examining Body has not allowed admissions to the college since 1978,

due to non-availability of adequate facilities in the college. Only S. D. Ayurvedic College is affiliated with the Examining Body.

The recognition of the qualifications being awarded to those admitted 1578 onwards is under the consideration of the CCIM.

No instance of charging of capitation fee by these colleges has come to the notice of the Ministry.

[Translation]

**Person in Possession of Huge Amount
Apprehended by the Cash Guard of
Delhi Railway Cash Office**

3508. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that on 16th March, 1985 the Cash Guard of Delhi Railway Cash Office apprehended a person who was in possession of Rs. 16,400/- in small notes of one and two rupee denomination ;

(b) if so, whether the bag containing these notes has been sealed ;

(c) the action taken against the culprits, and the steps being taken to prevent such incidents ; and

(d) whether such incidents have taken place on earlier occasions as well ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A joint departmental enquiry has been ordered. Action against the Shroff who was carrying the money and other staff found at fault will be taken on completion of the enquiry.

Security arrangements have been tightened up further.

(d) No such case was detected prior to the present one.

[English]

**Steps Taken to Divert Congestion of
Cargo in Bombay Port**

3509. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANS-PORT be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken so far in order to divert the congestion of cargo at the port of Bombay ;

(b) whether Nhava-Sheva port would meet the growing needs of a Satellite port ; and

(c) the reasons for by-passing the original concept of developing a Satellite port as an alternative port with independent hinterland based on migration of population from congested port ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :** (a) There has been no noticeable congestion at Bombay during the past one year. However, keeping in view the growth of traffic at Bombay Port, the construction of a new Port at Nhava Sheva has been sanctioned in September 1983 at an estimated cost of Rs. 506 crores.

Pending the development of port facilities at Nhava Sheva, the Bombay Port Trust have taken the following measures :—

- (1) Mobile cranes have been acquired exclusively for shed management.
- (2) Warehouses have been taken on hire to augment port's warehousing capacity to store uncleared cargo.
- (3) Bulk cargo is allowed to be discharged in docks only if direct delivery of such cargo is arranged.
- (4) A system of regulating entry/exit of vehicles in docks by duty permits has been introduced.
- (5) Vigorous efforts are made to speedily dispose of uncleared cargo by auction sales and other modes.

(6) To rationalise container handling operations—

(i) Modern container handling equipment like quay side and yard gantry cranes have been installed.

(ii) Interim container management plan has been introduced to ensure proper distribution of container activities on common user basis.

(iii) Manganese Ore Depot, Timber Pond and Frere Basin are being developed as container freight stations to streamline container activities.

(b) The Nhava Sheva Port is being developed as a fullfledged independent port.

(c) Taking into consideration the scale and nature of operations envisaged for

Nhava Sheva, it was decided to have a separate port trust to manage the facilities being created there.

Implementation of National Highway Works Planned during Sixth Plan

3510. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of National Highway works originally planned for implementation during the Sixth Plan ; and

(b) the progress made so far in implementing those National Highway works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The targets for development of National Highways during the Sixth Plan period and the likely achievements are as under :—

Principal items	Targets	Likely Achievements
Construction of missing links	196 Kms.	87%
Widening of single lane carriage way to two-lane with or without strengthening	4224 Kms.	100%
Strengthening of existing weak double lane sections	2238 Kms.	100%
Widening roads to 4 or 6 lanes	130 Kms	81%
Construction of bypass around congested towns	52 Nos.	81%
Construction of major bridges	103 Nos.	83%

New Courses on Electronics and Computer Sciences in Engineering Colleges of Madhya Pradesh

3511. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Madhya Pradesh have recommended the requests of some Engineering colleges of the State for starting new courses of electronics and computer sciences from the next session;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c) Proposals for introduction of new courses in Electronics and/or Computer Sciences have been received from Madhya Pradesh Government for Government Colleges at Rewa and Ujjain, G.S. Institute of Technology and Science, Indore

and Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal. They are under different stages of consideration by the All India Council for Technical Education and the Ministry.

[Translation]

**Representation for Attaching two
Calcutta Bound Bogies at Kota
with Awadh Express**

3512. SHRI SHANTI KUMAR DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation to attach two Calcutta bound bogies at Kota with the Awadh Express running between Kota and Kanpur :

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) Demands for running a through coach between Kota and Howrah has been examined, but found neither commercially justified nor operationally feasible.

[English]

**Encroachments on Public Land Along
National Highways**

3513. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many commercial establishments have come up along the National Highways in the form of hotel or restaurants on public land ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to curb such encroachments on Public land along the National Highways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Govts., who are the executing agencies for National Highways,

have been advised from time to time to ensure that no encroachments take place on National Highway land and also to take remedial measures under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 for removal of encroachments. Besides, as a result of the recommendations of the Committee set up by the Government in February, 1982 to review the working of the agency system, a task force has been set up to study the problem of encroachment and ribbon development with the ultimate objective of enacting a Central Legislation in this regard.

2. The Government have also taken steps to construct truck parking complexes along National Highways at a few selected locations on an experimental basis so as to concentrate all activities connected with the trucking industry at predetermined locations. If found successful, more such complexes would be constructed.

**Providing Pantry Car in Himsagar
Express**

3514. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Himsagar Express a long distance train is not provided with a Pantry Car or Restaurant Car, and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide Pantry Car or Restaurant Car in that train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Himsagar Express is not provided with a Pantry Car or Restaurant Car.

(b) No, Sir.

Railway Overbridge at Kuttippuram

3515. SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether alignment of the railway overbridge at Kuttippuram (Kerala) on the National Highway has been finalised;

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

(c) what is the priority given to the work by the Southern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) The work of construction of overbridge at Kuttippuram on the National Highway has been included in the Railways Budget for 1985-86. The detailed plans for this work are being finalised jointly by the Railways and the State Government and construction will be taken up after finalization of plans and estimates.

Number of Teaching Days in Schools

3516. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the schools in Delhi and elsewhere in the country have just 120 to 140 teaching days as against 240 days prescribed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) National Council of Educational Research and Training undertook a study entitled "Curriculum Load at the School Level-A Quick Appraisal". It has been recommended that Directorates of Education should ensure 220 working days out of which there should be at least 190 instructional days.

Recommendations of Expert Committee on Flood Control

3517. SHRI N.V. RATNAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted in 1982 to

suggest norms for maintenance of Flood Control Works;

(b) the work taken up in Andhra Pradesh and funds provided by the Centre during 1983-84; and

(c) the reasons for not providing any amount for Andhra Pradesh for 1984-89?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) A statement showing the main recommendations of the Expert Committee on Norms for maintenance of different types of flood protection and drainage works is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Maintenance and repairs of flood control works are looked after and provided for entirely by the respective States. No funds are provided by the Centre.

Statement

Statement showing the main recommendations of the Expert Committee on Norms for maintenance of different types of flood protection and drainage works.

The norms recommended for 1982-83 were as under :

1. Embankments

Rs. 12000 to Rs. 17000 per km. in the first three years after construction and Rs. 9000 to Rs. 12000 per km. in subsequent years, the lower rates to be adopted for embankments, upto a height of 3 metres (10 ft.). For armoured embankments lower rates to be adopted.

In case of embankments situated in areas of heavy monsoon rainfall of the order of 1500 mm or more, an increase of 10% in the above rates is recommended.

In case of embankments along rivers with a flood discharge of 10000 cumecs or more, an increase of 30-40% is recommended.

Drainage channels

Discharge upto
5 cumecs

Rs. 2000 per km.

Discharge between
5 to 15 cumecs Rs. 2500 per km.

Discharge above
15 cumecs Rs. 5000 per km.

The above rates will be applicable for non-tidal channels. In case of channels, in tidal areas, the above rates will be upgraded by 50%.

River Training and Bank protection works including sea walls

5% of updated capital cost in the first three years and 3% in subsequent years.

In case of temporary and light works such as bed bars, timber dampners, percu-pines, salballah screens/spurs a rate of 10% is recommended.

2. The recommended rates for 1982-83 will be increased for subsequent years at 10% per year or the actual yearly escalation, in case of embankments and drainage channels.

3. The recommended rates are exclusive of all regular establishment charges.

Construction of railway bridge at Dhone in Kurnool District (A.P.)

3518. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state?

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for construction of a railway overbridge at Dhone in Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government are considering to take up construction of over-bridge at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Railways are undertaking the construction of road over bridge on deposit terms on behalf of Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Contract for the work has been awarded and the work is in progress.

[Translation]

M.P. Power Projects Awaiting Clearance

3519. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the thermal power projects pending with the Central Government for approval which were submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government and the causes of delay in this regard, estimated cost and the date on which these were received by the Central Government and the causes of delay in granting approval in granting approval each case; and

(b) the contingent plan to supply more power to Madhya Pradesh in case there is delay in the commissioning of certain Hydel Power Projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Strength, Budget of RPF vis-à-vis Loss due to Pilferage of Railway Property.

3520. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength, budget and organisational structure of the Railway Protection Force;

(b) the loss on account of pilferage of railway property during the year 1984; and

(c) the outstanding claims on account of theft of goods transported by railways during the year 1984?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The loss on account of pilferage of railway property during the year 1984 amounts to Rs. 5.45 crores.

(c) Figure for the number of cases outstanding on account of theft of goods transported by the Railways is not maintained separately.

Statement

The Railway Protection Force is headed by a Director General with a Chief Security Officer on each Railway. There is a Deputy Inspector General in charge of the Railway Protection Special Force.

The Chief Security Officer is assisted by a Deputy Chief Security Officer. A Senior Security Officer or a Security Officer is in charge of a Division. In some more important Divisions, he is assisted by one or more Assistant Security Officer. The Divisions are divided into posts and sub-posts under the charge of an Inspector and sub-Inspector respectively. They have under them a suitable complement of subordinate staff. In the zone there is also a small nucleus of staff for fire, prosecution and intelligence.

A sum of Rs 104.96 crores has been provided in the Budget for 1985-86 for the Security Department

The total strength of the Force including the Railway Protection Special Force as on 31.3.1984 is 67,512.

Enquiry against Railway Service Commission, Bombay

3521. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry conducted by Central Bureau of Investigation against the Railway Service Commission, Bombay regarding selection of candidates for railway services has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Chairman of the Commission has since been removed;

(d) whether the selected candidates have been appropriately placed in the railway service; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. Central Bureau of Investigation's report has not been received so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. The services of the Chairman of the Commission were terminated with effect from 25-6-1983.

(d) and (e) The finalisation of the final panel is held up on account of on-going C.B.I. investigations. However, on the basis of earlier provisional panels containing 664 names, certain offers of appointments had been made. Pending C.B.I. investigations, no more offers are being made from this provisional panel.

Road Overbridge at Cuttack Railway Station

3522. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total cost for construction of the road overbridge at Cuttack Railway Station level crossing and the approach road;

(b) what was the share of the Railways;

(c) whether the Railways have released their share amount fully by now; and

(d) whether the State Government had made any escalation in its original estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The total estimated cost for construction of road over bridge at Cuttack Railway station is Rs. 2,64,31,740.

(b) The Railway's share of cost for this work is Rs. 1,30,68,085.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 1,20,68,000/- has been provided upto 1985-86.

(d) The State Government is revising the estimate for the portion of the work being executed by them.

[Traslation]

Constitution of Railway Users Consultative Committees in Western Railway

3523. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) the reasons for not constituting Railway Users Consultative Committee in the Western Railway and the number and particulars of the persons recommended for these Committees ;

(b) the number of Divisions in the Western Railway in which Consultative Committees have been constituted and the time by which these Committees will be constituted in the remaining Divisions : and

(c) the matters on which advice is sought from these Committees and the arrangements made for complying with the decision of the Committees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) All the Eight Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees on the Western Railway have already been constituted and are functioning for the term ending 31.12.1985. The Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee on this Railway is in the process of constitution.

(c) The matters on which advice is sought from these Committees mainly include subjects such as provision of amenities for rail users, proposals regarding opening of new stations, arrangements regarding Time Tables and improvements of the other services and facilities provided by the Railways.

All possible efforts are made to implement the proposals accepted at the meetings of these Committees subject to their feasibility and availability of resources. Action taken on the Minutes of the meetings of these Committees is also advised to the members.

[English]

Recruitment by D.E.S.U.

3524. SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no recruitment has been made in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for the past many years whereas the number of officers has doubled since then;

(b) if so, whether as a result thereof the supply of electricity has been adversely affected ; and

(c) whether Government propose to abolish contract system which is in existence from the very beginning in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has no proposal to abolish the system of getting some electrical works done through contractors.

Production of Contraceptives

3525. SHRI SHANTARAM PATDUKHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is gross production of contraceptives in the country :

(b) the device which is most popular amongst our people for Family Planning ;

(c) whether any help was received from other countries for getting family planning devices ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) A total of 602 million pieces of condoms and 24 36 lakh cycles of oral pills are reported to have been produced in the country during the year 1984-85. Use of a particular method is related to a number of factors including the age, number of children, personal preference etc. of the couple. During the year 1984-85, there were 2.91 million acceptors of sterilization, 1.72 million of IUDs, 6.95 million of equivalent CC Users and 0.51 million of equivalent O.P. Users till 31-1-85.

(c) and (d) All our requirements of Copper T are imported through UNFPA and sometimes USAID as commodity assistance; similarly raw-material for oral pills is imported through UNFPA.

[Translation]

Thermal Power Plant for Chittorgarh

3526. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a Thermal Power Plant in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan keeping in view the power shortage there; and

(b) if so, the time by which work would commence and the amount proposed to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) No proposal to set up a thermal station in Chittorgarh in the Central sector is under consideration.

[English]

Introduction of a train between Muzaffarpur and Madras via Jamshedpur and Kharagpur

3527. SHRI LALITESHVAR SHAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are considering the possibility of introducing daily direct train between Muzaffarpur, Barauni and Jamshedpur; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce a train between Muzaffarpur to Madras via Jamshedpur-Kharagpur?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) 91/92 Muzaffarpur-Tatanagar Express is already running daily.

(b) No, Sir.

Request for Indian Doctors by Iran Government

3528. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran Government have requisitioned Indian doctors for treatment of their soldiers and civilians suffering from the effects of chemical weapons during the fight between Iran and Iraq; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken by Government thereon and the reaction of the Government of Iraq thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No formal request has been received from the Government of Iran for the deputation of doctors for the treatment of their soldiers and civilians suffering from the effects of the chemical weapons.

(b) Does not arise.

Doubling of Garhi Harsaru Pataudi Road Rail Line

3529. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 3051 answered on 15 March, 1984 regarding double line between Garhi Harsaru and Pataudi Road and state :

(a) the latest progress of the construction of the said line and the expenditure incurred so far; and

(b) the likely date of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Present progress is 75.1% Expenditure incurred upto March, 1985 is Rs. 83 lakhs.

(b) Completion of work will depend on availability of funds in the coming years.

Export of Diesel Locomotives

3530. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether diesel locomotives are being exported to other countries;

(b) if so, the details of exports made during last three years;

(c) what is the value of components of imported items in each diesel locomotive and total export price; and

(d) where these are exported after meeting internal demands in full ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last three years, 15 Metre Gauge diesel locomotives have been exported to Vietnam.

(c) The value of the imported items in a diesel locomotive exported to Vietnam is Rs 7.5 lakhs. The total export price per locomotive is Rs. 80 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

**Lack of Opportunities for further
Promotion to Booking Clerks**

3531. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Jansatta' dated 9 March, 1985 under the caption 'Promotion Nahin Mila-Clerkon Ka Dukhra' (Promotion not given, grievances of Clerks) regarding lack of opportunities for further promotion to Booking Clerks having rendered 20 years of service in Northern Railway Division, Delhi ;

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

(c) whether the rules of promotion in each division are different ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is incorrect to say that Booking Clerks who have 20 years of service have not been given promotion. As a result of restructuring of Commercial Cadre, among others, in December '83, all Booking Clerks on Delhi Division whose date of appointment in grade Rs. 260-430 is 2-1-1976 or earlier have been promoted as Senior Booking Clerks in grade Rs. 330-510 subject to their having been found suitable.

Similarly Senior Booking Clerks in grade Rs. 330-560 whose date of appointment is 28-9-1967 or earlier have been promoted to grade Rs. 425-640 subject to their having been found suitable.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Upper Pravara Irrigation Project

3532. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the upper. Pravara Irrigation Project in District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra has been sanctioned, but the work on this project has not yet been started ;

(b) if so, the financial allocations made and the Central assistance provided for this project ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in starting the work and the likely time by which the construction will start ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (c) The Upper Pravara Irrigation Project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1977. The Government of Maharashtra have intimated that the work on dam proper could not be started due to land acquisition problems. However, the Canal works are in progress in some stretches through the State's Employment Guarantee Scheme. The work on the dam will be started as soon as the required land is in hand.

(b) An expenditure of about Rs. 4 crores is anticipated to have been incurred on the project upto March, 1985. An outlay of Rs. 1 crore from the Plan funds has been proposed by the State Government for the period 1985-90 in the State's Draft Seventh Five Year Plan. Outlay proposed for 1985-86 is Rs. 20 lakhs. Plan assistance to States is provided by the Centre as block grants/loans not related to any Sector of activity or to any project.

[Translation]

Rail Line from Badi Sadri to Neemuch

3533. **SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry in accordance with its decision to link Badi Sadri with Neemuch through a railway line had got a survey conducted of this rail line ;

(b) if so, when and whether Government still propose to link this route through the Rail line ; and

(c) the distance in Kilometres between the said two places and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon at present and gauge of this line proposed to be laid ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal for the Badi Sadri Neemuch link, nor was any survey conducted therefor.

(c) No survey for the suggested line has been carried out.

[English]

Scientific Studies of Mental Deficiency

3534. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the VII International Congress of the International Association for the Scientific Studies of Mental Deficiency was held recently in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and the conclusions reached at the Conference ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of mentally retarded persons is increasing day by day in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, This Conference was held in New Delhi from 24th to 28th March, 1985. The

theme of the Congress was progress through knowledge in mental retardation. The subjects discussed included various aspects of mental problems such as diagnosis, management, special education and rehabilitation. The Congress felt that there was need for early diagnosis and early intervention.

(c) There is no specific data but some specialists in the field are of the view that there is an increase in cases of mental retardation.

Target Achievement of Sterilisation Operation Performed in Gujarat and Target for 1985

3535. **SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of sterilisation operations fixed for Gujarat for the year 1985 ;

(b) the number of sterilisation operations already performed during the first three months of 1985 ;

(c) whether the figures of sterilisation operations performed during the year 1984 and during the first three months of 1985, show that Gujarat State could not achieve 100 per cent target and is lagging behind ; and

(d) if so, the reasons there of and the steps taken to correct the shortcomings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) For the year 1984-85, the sterilisation target for Gujarat was 3 lakhs. According to the available information about 2.56 lakh sterilisations were performed during the year. Of these, about 1.14 lakhs were done during January-March, 1985. Achievement of targets depends upon a number of factors. With a view to improving the programme performance various measures have been taken not only to increase the demand for contraception but also extend the out-reach of services and supplies.

Vamsadhara Project of Andhra Pradesh

3536. **SHRI APPAYYA DORA HANUMANTU :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total funds allocated for the Vamsadhara Project in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh by the Centre and the funds actually released, indicating the original and the present cost estimates ;

(b) what is the total area that will be irrigated by this Project and what is the time fixed for completion of the Project ; and

(c) whether the Project will fully utilise the total potential and watersupply available from this river ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) :
(a) Centre provides block loans/grants to the States and it is not tied to any sector of development or individual project

Andhra Pradesh has taken up Vamsadhara Project in two stages. The Stage-I of the project was approved in 1972 for Rs. 8.77 crores and its revised cost is now indicated to be Rs. 51.15 crores. By the end of March 1985, Rs. 31.18 crores are anticipated to have been spent for the Stage-I Project. Andhra Pradesh has sent the project report on Stage II of the Vamsadhara Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 154.35 crores in May 1983 to Central Water Commission for techno-economic clearance and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission. By the end of March 1985, Rs. 2.65 crores is anticipated to have been spent for the Stage-II Project.

(b) Vamsadhara Stage-I Project will create a new irrigation potential of 20,14 thousand hectares and provides stabilisation for existing areas of 39.85 thousand hectares. Vamsadhara Stage-II Project envisages creation of an irrigation potential of 43.41 thousand ha. Stage-I and II of the Project are likely to be completed in the VIII Plan after the aspects of submergence are sorted out by Andhra Pradesh Government with Orissa Government.

(c) 50% share of Vamsadhara River waters stand allocated to Andhra Pradesh by an agreement with Orissa and the St.-I & II of the Vamsadhara Project propose to fully utilise the same.

[Translation]

Gas Based Power Plant for Etawah

3537. **SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI :**
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision for setting up a gas-based power plant in Etawah District of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the cost involved in this plant and the time by which this plant is likely to be completed ;

(c) what will be the cost of production of power to be produced by this plant and whether this production cost of power will be less or more than the production cost of power produced by Thermal Power Plants and Hydel Power Plants ; and

(d) the places in the country where Government propose to set up such Power plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) Government have decided to set up in the Central sector gas based power stations with a total capacity of 1500 MW with combined cycle technology at Kawas, Sawai Madhopur and Auniya along the alignment of the Hazira-Bijaypur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline. The costs of the projects and power generation etc. will be known when detailed project reports are ready.

[English]

Conversion of Bangalore-Mysore Rail Line into Broad Gauge

3538. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the conversion of Bangalore-Mysore rail line to broad gauge was sanctioned ; and

(b) the progress made so far on conversion of the said line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The conversion of Bangalore-Mysore rail line to broad gauge was approved in the year 1979-80.

(b) The present progress is 20%.

Symptoms of Meningitis and Precautionary Measures thereof

3539. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the symptoms of Meningitis disease ; and

(b) the precautionary measures which are to be taken by the common man in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The clinical picture of the disease is characterised by sudden onset of high fever, intense headache, nausea and often vomiting, stiffness of neck, photophobia (dislike of light) and frequently a petechial pink or red macular rash. Occasional fulminating cases exhibit sudden prostration and shock at onset.

(b) The following preventive measures can be taken :

(i) Prevention of over crowding in living quarters, public transport, work places etc

(ii) Proper ventilation² of living and sleeping quarters of those specially exposed to infection because of overcrowding.

(iii) Isolation of patients and avoiding coming in contact with the discharges from the nose or throat of the patient.

(iv) Institution of timely chemoprophylactic and therapeutic measures.

(v) In case of suspected case of meningitis report should be made immediately to local health authorities and medical advice sought.

Survey of Rail Lines in Kerala

3540. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL :

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

(a) the details of rail lines under survey in the State of Kerala ;

(b) whether representations have been received for the Cochin-Madurai and Tiruchi-Pattanamthitta-Punaloor rail lines ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The surveys for the following are in progress in the State of Kerala :—

(1) A New Broad Gauge line from Cochin to Bodinavakkanur and its extension by conversion of Metre Gauge into Broad Gauge from Bodinavakkanur to Madurai.

(2) New line from Trivandrum to Chengannur / Kayamkulam via Kottarakara as an alternative to doubling from Chengannur to Trivandrum via Quilon.

(b) Representations have been received for Cochin-Madurai and Tiruvalla (and not Tiruchi)-Pattanamthitta-Punaloor rail lines.

(c) A survey for Cochin-Madurai Section is in progress.

Low Cost School Building Recommended by NCERT

3541. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether low cost school buildings have been recommended by a recent seminar organised by National Council of Educational Research and Training in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction to these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) In a one-day national level meeting on 'Educational Needs and Trends Related to School Design' organised by NCERT, on 23rd March, 1985, the construction of low-cost school buildings was one of the proposals considered by the National Group. However, no concrete recommendation emerged.

**Plans to Develop High Tension
Transmission**

3542. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are plans to develop 400 KV and other high tension transmission systems to distribute power with increased efficiency;

(b) if so, any foreign assistance will be utilised in this respect; and

(c) if so, the details thereof with the expected saving in transmission losses and cost benefit analysis of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. 400 KV transmission systems are already under construction and High Voltage Direct Current technology is being introduced for the first time in the country. High Voltage Direct Current back-to-back link between Vindhyachal and Singrauli is being commissioned with assistance from Sweden. Transmission of power at higher voltage results in lower losses, which also depends on distance of transmission and other design parameters.

[Translation]

Affects of Kamla River Dam in Nepal

3543. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal have constructed a dam at Mirchiya on Kamla river which flows through Nepal to Madhubani district in Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the gates of the dam are opened during rainy season and closed thereafter as a result of which no water flows into that river and the irrigation projects are affected; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) The HMG Nepal have constructed a Barrage on the river Kamla in their territory upstream of the Jayanagar Barrage in Bihar as a result of which availability of supplies for existing irrigation from Jayanagar barrage in Bihar has been considerably reduced. HMG Nepal has been apprised of the problems that the barrage is creating in India. Further, it has been suggested to HMG Nepal to consider the possibility of an upstream storage dam to meet the water requirements of both the countries.

[English]

**Connecting Suburban Railway of Sealdah
Division with Circular Railway from
Dum Dum**

3544. SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to connect suburban railway of Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway directly with Circular Railway from Dum Dum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Dum Dum Station being a common station between Suburban Railway of Sealdah, Division, Eastern Railway and the proposed Calcutta Circular Railway, will, therefore, connect two systems.

(c) Does not arise.

Thermal Power Plant for Chhota Nagpur

3545. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether no provision has been made for setting up of a Thermal Power Plant in Chhota Nagpur area of South Bihar where coal, water and labour are very easily available on cheaper rates than the other sites where such plants have been set up ; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to set up a Thermal Power Plant in Chhota Nagpur area under Expansion of power in Central Sector and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) At present Patratu (Unit No. 10, 110 MW) and Tenughat (2x210 MW) thermal projects are under implementation in the Chhota Nagpur area. In addition, Bokaro 'B' (3x210 MW) project of Damodar Valley Corporation is also being set up.

(b) It has been decided to set up the Kahalgaon super thermal power project (Stage I, 4x210 MW) in Bihar in the Central sector from which Chhota Nagpur area will also get power.

Attaching Two-Tier A.C. Coaches in Kalinga Express

3546. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI ;

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether H. Nizamuddin-Puri bound Kalinga Express has not been provided with A.C. 2-tier coaches ;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to attach A.C. 2-tier coaches in the Orissa bound train ; and

(c) if so, when it is going to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) One A.C. 2-tier sleeper coach is already

scheduled to run on 143/144 Hazrat Nizamuddin-Puri Kalinga Express trains.

Migration of Qualified Doctors to Foreign Countries

3547. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the qualified doctors are migrating to foreign countries due to lack of jobs and if so, State-wise and year-wise figures for the last 3 years ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take measures to utilise the services of the highly trained doctors for the neglected people specially in rural areas by providing incentives, specially congenial working conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Migration of medical manpower is a complex phenomenon resulting from a variety of factors. Since Indian doctors go abroad for employment through various sources including those serving in the States or in the private sector, the number of such Indian doctors working in foreign countries is not available with the Government of India.

(b) A number of measures have been taken to encourage qualified doctors to pursue their interests in the country. Some of these are :—

Medical Graduates have been restricted from going abroad for higher education and training, if such training facilities are available in the country. Doctors belonging to scarce categories are not sponsored for employment abroad. Advance increments are granted to specially qualified candidates on the recommendations of the Union/State Public Service Commissions. Necessary improvements in the service conditions of the Doctors particularly those serving in the rural areas have been brought about by the States and Union Territory Governments. A scheme to secure community orientation of Medical Education with emphasis on preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of

health care services to attract a larger number of Doctors for service in the rural areas has been launched. Arrangements have also been made for holding the prestigious examinations by the National Board of Examination which correspond to foreign qualifications e.g. F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. etc.

Benefits to Government Servants who Undergo Family Planning Operation

3548. SHRI B. K. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants undergoing family planning operations are given financial benefits like increments etc ;

(b) upto how many children such benefits are given ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Government servant who undergoes for family planning operation with one child only is not given such benefits and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to give financial benefits even to a Government servant with one child only who undergoes family planning operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Central Government employees, undergoing sterilization after two or three children are eligible for a special increment not absorbable in future pay increases $\frac{1}{2}\%$ rebate on interest in house building advance and special casual leave, subject to conditions laid down in the relevant Government orders. These incentives are not admissible to Government servants who undergo sterilization with one child only. However, the issue of allowing incentives to those who undergo sterilization with less than two children is under consideration.

Vamanapuram Irrigation Project

3549. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of Vamanapuram Irrigation project in Trivandrum District of Kerala ;

(b) what are the details of expenditure incurred so far year-wise since the project was undertaken ; and

(c) what is the present stage of the work and when the project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 37.12 crores.

(d) The project was taken up for execution in 1979. The details of expenditure are as under :—

Period	Amount
Upto 31.3.1980	Rs. 11.54 lakhs
1980-83	Rs. 31.12 lakhs
1983-84	Rs. 19.00 lakhs
1984-85 (anticipated)	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
	Rs. 71.66 lakhs

(c) The project is in its preliminary stage of execution and is likely to be substantially completed by the end of Seventh Plan (1985-90).

Running Assam Mail on Broad Gauge line between Barauni and Gauhati

3550. SHRI AMAR ROYPRDHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam Mail goes on Broad Gauge line from New Delhi to Barauni and from there it goes on Metre Gauge line upto Gauhati ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not running this train on Broad Gauge line throughout from New Delhi to Gauhati via Barauni ?

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

(b) Due to lack of resources viz. coaches, diesel locomotives and maintenance facilities at Gaubati, it is not operationally feasible to extend this train upto Gauhati at present.

Metro Railways for Madras and Bombay

3551. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMMED : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have any plan to implement the Metro Railway system in Bombay and Madras ;

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the security system has been taken care of in Calcutta Metro system ?

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

(b) Metro Railway systems being highly cost intensive are considered only if surface or elevated construction is not possible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Recognition of Associations of Staff of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

3552. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are four Associations of different categories of staff of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, whether all these four Associations had been granted de facto recognition on 6 January, 1982;

(c) if so, is it also a fact that the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner had told the Press on 30 August, 1984 that none of these four Associations were recognised; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) According to information available with the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Headquarters, at

present, there are six associations formed by various groups of employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) In response to a question in the Press Conference held on August 30, 1984, the Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, stated that, inspite of repeated advice, the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association had not submitted application with full documents for de-jure recognition, as required under the rules.

[Translation]

Conversion of Arrah-Sasaram Rail Line into Broad Gauge

3553. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken a decision many years ago to convert Arrah-Sasaram rail line into broad gauge line;

(b) if so, whether survey work in this regard has also been completed; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The erstwhile Arrah-Sasaram N.G. line was closed in 1978. A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a new B.G. line from Arrah to Sasaram (98 kms), has been completed. Its cost was assessed at Rs. 26 Crores and it was found financially not viable. Due to severe constraint of resources, this project has not been approved.

[English]

Sub-Standard Drugs Manufactured by Multinational

3554. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some cases of drugs manufactured by the multinational

drug units found to be sub-standard during the last two years; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken against those multinational units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Control over manufacture and sale of drugs under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act/Rules is exercised mainly by the State Drug Control Authorities.

Information is being collected from the State Drug Control Authorities.

Cost of Production of Electricity

3555, SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any rise in the investment cost of installation per megawatt of thermal power during the last three years;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the likely cost per unit of electricity by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, its likely repercussions on the general economy due to the rise in cost of generation of electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) The average cost of thermal power projects commissioned partially or fully during 1979-80 is estimated at Rs. 38 lakhs per megawatt as against Rs. 61 lakhs per megawatt in 1983-84.

(c) The cost of generation of coal based thermal power as assessed with reference to the current prices in respect of projects likely to yield benefits by the end of Seventh Plan is expected to be in the range of 40 to 62 paise/KWhr.

(d) The cost of power is one of the several variables which can affect the general economy. It is not practicable to assess the impact due to an increase in the cost of power alone.

Filling up of posts of Group 'D', 'C', 'B', and 'A' in C.G.H.S. Department, Madras :

3556, SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts in Group D, C, B and A which are being filled directly in C.G.H.S. Department, Madras;

(b) the posts being filled by promotion by the departmental candidates in Group D, C, B, and A in the above department;

(c) what is the criteria prescribed in the Recruitment Rules for promotion, from Group 'D' to Group 'C';

(d) the number of departmental candidates who have been promoted from 'D' to 'C' and how many group 'D' departmental employees have not been promoted to group 'C' Cadre since the inception of C.G.H.S. Department at Madras and the reasons thereof; and

(e) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among the number mentioned in part (d) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Compensation paid for Goods/Consignment Damaged/Lost during 1984-85

3557, PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Administration in various zones have made any payments for the claims of damages/losses for the goods/consignments booked by the Railways during 1984-85;

(b) if so, the exact amount of compensation claimed for this purpose during the period for each zone; and

(c) the exact amount of compensation paid by the Railway Administration in this regard and the total value of the consignments against which the claims have been paid ?

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

(b) and (c) The amount of compensation claimed and the amount of compensation

paid on each zone during the year 1984-85 are as per the statement attached. The value of consignments against which the claims have been paid is not maintained.

Statement

Railways	Amount claimed in 1984-85 on account of loss/damage (in lakhs of Rs)	Amount paid in 1984-85 on account of loss/damage (in lakhs of Rs)
Central (upto Feb ' 85)	4,381.00	193.95
Eastern (upto Dec. ' 84)	(Not maintained)	383.42
Northern (upto Dec. 1984)	6,487.00	409.15
N. Eastern (upto Feb. ' 85)	(Not maintained)	44.40
N. Frontier (upto (Dec. ' 84)	6,247.47	73.94
Southern (upto Dec. ' 84)	4,397.88	204.03
S. Central (upto (Dec. ' 84)	269.68	37.69
S. Eastern (upto Dec ' 84)	(Not maintained)	266.72
Western (upto Dec ' 84)	4,607.00	667.00

New Universities Cleared by U.G.C. in
Goa, Daman, Diu, Pondicherry and
Arunachal Pradesh

3558. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission and the Government have cleared the proposal for the setting up of Universities in the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Arunachal Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of the Universities and the latest progress in their sanction and opening alongwith the likely date by which these would start functioning; and

(c) if not, whether a decision in each case would be taken shortly and the likely dates by which the decision would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The proposals for the establishment of universities in Goa and Arunachal Pradesh have already been approved by Central Government and University Grants Commission. The University in Pondicherry is to be set up under an Act of Parliament as a Central University for which the legislation is still to be introduced in Parliament. The legislations for the Goa and Arunachal Pradesh universities have been passed by the legislatures of these union territories. The Arunachal Pradesh University Act has been enforced from April 1, 1985. According to information available, the Goa University Act has also come into force

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of Health Service Scheme for Middle Class People

3559. **SHRI N. DENNIS :**

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that in some cases charges in the private nursing home in the Metropolitan cities, particularly in Delhi, are very high; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a health service scheme in hospitals to cater to the middle class on moderate payments and extend facilities to depute doctors practising privately for this purpose on a payment sharing basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The private Nursing Homes are required to be registered under the respective Acts subject to

the fulfilment of the requirements of physical-cum-medical facilities as laid down under the rules. There are no provisions for regulating the charges of such private nursing homes.

The Government is providing free medical facilities in the Government Hospitals to all the members of the general public who may like to avail of it. These facilities are constantly reviewed for improvement within the available financial resources.

Adult Education and Anti Illiteracy Campaign

3560. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that adult education and anti illiteracy campaign among the women of minorities, Harijans and tribals have not yet gained any momentum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Progress under the Adult Education Programme is monitored regularly, and as per reports received from the States/Union Territories, the coverage of women was 52.23% under the Adult Education Programme, in December, 1984. The coverage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities upto September, 1984 was 29.4% and 15.8% respectively of which 48.1% and 37.4% were Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women respectively.

(b) The State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to :

(i) to lay special emphasis on the coverage of the target groups namely women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Adult Education Programme;

(ii) to ensure that at least 50% of the learners in the Adult Education Centres are women;

- (iii) to encourage voluntary organisations to run literacy centres exclusively for women, grant-in-aid rules have been relaxed to permit them to take up a minimum number of five centres;
- (iv) Priority is given to the opening of adult education centres in rural and adivasi areas having literacy rate below the national average in general and female adult literacy in particular; and to locate adult education centres on the basis of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and
- (v) an incentive scheme has been instituted under which centre level awards, district level awards and State level awards are given to the States/Union Territories for excellent performance in Adult literacy for women.

Swedish help for Hydel Power Plants

3561 SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Sweden has offered technological consultancy and inputs for setting up hydel power plants in India ; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement, if any, arrived in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) In April, 1984, two Agreements were signed between National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. and M/s Swed Power of Sweden for consultancy services and import of specialised equipment for investigation of Dhauliganga Hydroelectric Project in Uttar Pradesh. Assistance of 7.65 million Swedish Kroners would be provided by Swedish International Development Authority for this purpose.

Power Shortage in Karnataka

3562. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka Government have decided to hike the power cut on high tension consumers upto 60 per cent with effect from Sept. 15, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether this cut continued even after 15th September also ;

(c) if so, whether both the industries and the consumers have been greatly affected by this power cut ; and

(d) what steps Government of India propose to take to help this State overcome this power shortage which has been continuing in the State for a long time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In order to overcome the power shortage in Karnataka, the State is being given substantial assistance from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh whenever their system conditions permit such transfer of power. Besides, a capacity of 310 MW is programmed to be added in the Karnataka system during 1985-86. New projects aggregating to 1077 MW are also under various stages of construction, benefits from which will be available progressively in the next couple of years.

Import and Increase in Indigenous Manufacture of Sight Saving Drugs and Equipment

3563. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working Group set up on control of blindness has recommended liberal import and indigenous manufacture of Sight saving Drugs and equipment on priority basis ;

(b) if so, what extent the liberalisation of import of these items have been suggested ; and

(c) what are the steps being taken by Government to check the eye disease in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Working Group on Control of Blindness has recommended that the drugs that cannot be produced in India and are considered essential for saving sight should be allowed to be imported duty free. In the recent past when it was felt that there was inadequate availability of Pilocarpine Eye drops used for the clinical treatment of Glaucoma, the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers suggested to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports that the Pilocarpine Eye drops should be included in App 6, List-3 (List of finished preparations, life saving drugs and anti-cancer drugs) in the Import Policy. Requests from organisations/institutions for import of equipment are considered on merits and exemption from customs duty recommended for equipments considered essential for sight saving.

(c) To check the eye diseases, the Government have launched the National programme for Control of Blindness since 1976 with the following objectives :—

- (i) to provide immediate relief by extending eye care services to far flung areas through Mobile Eye Camp approach.
- (ii) to establish permanent eye care facilities at Community/PHC/Taluk/District and State level.

The achievement regarding development of infrastructure is given below :—

Setting up of Mobile Units	—	80
Strengthening of PHCs	—	2000
Strengthening of Distt. Hospitals	—	404
Upgradation of Deptts. of Ophthalmology of Medical Colleges		60
Establishment of Regional Institutes		5
Setting up of Distt. Mobile Units		30
Setting up of State Ophthalmic Cells		18
Establishment of Training School for Ophthalmic Assistants	—	37

There has been a significant rise in performance of cataract operations from 5.5 lakhs in 1981-82 to 10.69 in 1983-84. In addition a scheme to prevent Blindness caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency among children through oral administration of Vitamin 'A' is in operation in all the States and Union Territories.

Memorandum on J.N.U. from M Ps.

3564. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any memorandum on Jawaharlal Nehru University from some Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made therein; and

(c) reaction of the Government about each demand ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand made in the memorandum was that Prof. P.N. Srivastava should be removed from the Office of the Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University and that a Visitorial enquiry should be instituted to reveal the ailments of the University.

(c) In respect of the specific points on which the Public Accounts Committee had recommended further enquiry, the University has appointed a Committee headed by Mr. Justice A.K. Basu of Calcutta to conduct the enquiry. This enquiry is in progress. Since May, 1983, the Jawaharlal Nehru University has been functioning, by and large, smoothly. The Government does not, therefore, consider it necessary to institute a Visitorial enquiry into the functioning of the University.

New Courses by J.N.U.

3565. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the new courses being introduced by Jawahar Lal Nehru University; and

(b) names of schools and centres where these courses are being introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K C. PANT : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the following two programmes are proposed to be introduced from the academic Session 1985-86:-

- (1) A 3-year Master of Computer Applications Programme in the School of Computer and Systems Sciences,
- (2) A 2-year M.Sc Programme in Biotechnology to be jointly offered by the faculty of the School of Environmental Sciences and the School of Life Sciences, as an inter-disciplinary programme,

Preventing Water Logging and Floods in Ghatal and Tamluk Sub-Division in West Bengal

3566. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tamluk and Ghatal Master Plans for preventing water-logging and floods in Ghatal sub-division and Tamluk sub-division of Midnapur district West Bengal have been included in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if not, whether Government are contemplating to do so in view of the importance of these plans for the peasants of the concerned area ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The Seventh Plan of West Bengal is not yet finalised.

Proposal to Introduce Double Deck Coaches in Central and Western Railways of Bombay

3567. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Railways to

introduce doubledeck coaches in the Central and Western Railways of Bombay City to facilitate travel by double the number of commuters by every train keeping in view the considerable growth in the number of commuters and as there being no scope for widening the railway track on account of residential buildings on both sides of the railway track; and

(b) if not what steps Railway contemplate to meet the growing demand of the rail commuters in Bombay City.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no proposal for introducing double-decker coaches on trains comprising Electric Multiple Units. However a limited number of double decker coaches are already running on some of the other trains serving Bombay.

(b) Within the limited resources, the number of Electric Multiple Units trains running on Central and Western Railways in Bombay area has been increased during the last one year. Introduction of more trains is dependent upon availability of more Electric Multiple Units coaches of which there is acute shortage at present.

Season Ticket Fares for Suburban Railway Travel

3568. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a suggestion has been made to Government that a part of the season ticket fares for the Suburban Railway travel should be borne by the employers of the season ticket holders and that the Centre should recommend to the States for adoption and suitable legislation in concerned legislatures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Such a recommendation was made by the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee,

which was examined in consultation with the various other Ministries concerned. The suggestion was strongly opposed by them on the ground that it would put extra burden of such transport costs to be borne by the employers which included State and Central Governments as well as Public Sector Undertakings. Hence, the suggestion could not be accepted.

Review of Working of Indian Institutes of Technology and Opening of new IITs

3569. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHAMA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the working of the Indian Institutes of Technology in the near future;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to open new Indian Institutes of Technology during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b) In accordance with the provisions under the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the President of India, in his capacity as Visitor of the Indian Institutes of Technology has appointed a Review Committee. The terms of reference of the Committee are reproduced in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

(a) and (b) *Terms of reference of the Reviewing Committee for the Indian Institutes of Technology*

(a) to review the present progress of the Institutes of Technology in fulfilment of its broad objectives as a centre of advanced studies and research in science engineering and technology.

(b) to examine how far the Institutes have interacted with other technical institutes with particular reference to courses of study, programmes of research and faculty development.

(c) to assess the overall impact of the Institutes on the training of high grade

engineers for the technological development of the country.

(d) to recommend the lines along which the five Institutes should be further developed for advanced studies and research taking into account the developments that have taken place or projected at the other Institutes of Technology and the Indian Institute of Science, and

(e) to report on any other aspects that are relevant to overall functioning of the Institutes.

Implementation of Liberalised Pension Rules of 1979 to Pensioners of all Ports

3570. **SHRI S. M. BHATTAM:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court delivered a judgement in favour of implementation of liberalised Pension Rules of 1979 to the pensioners of all ports;

(b) if so, whether any administrative instructions were issued to the various Port Trust Authorities to implement the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) It has been held by the Supreme Court of India in its judgement dated 17 December, 1982 in Writ Petitions No. 5939-41 of 1980 that all Central Government Pensioners governed by CCS (Pension) Rules 1972 are entitled to pension with effect from 1-4-1979 as computed under liberalised pension formula irrespective of the date of their retirement.

The Port Trusts are statutory bodies and the Supreme Court judgement of 17th December 1982 is not automatically applicable to their pensioners. The matter has been considered by the Government and it has been decided to extend the principle enunciated in the judgement to those pensioners of Port Trusts whose pension is reckoned on the basis of definition of pay as applicable to Central Government

employees and irrespective of the date of their retirement. Necessary instructions in this regard have been issued.

Opening of an Institute of I. I. T. Standard in Bihar

3571. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is not a single post-graduate institute in Bihar sponsored by the Union Government; and

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to start an institute of the Standard of Indian Institute of Technology for electronics, computer and bio-technology ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. There are seven such institutions

(b) No, Sir.

Compulsory Immunization Against Polio Whooping Cough and Tetanus

3572. SHRI C P THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: the steps Government propose to take to provide compulsory immunisation against polio, whooping cough, tetanus etc. to all children in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : During the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to expand the immunization services so as to reach a level of universal coverage by the year 1989-90. Vaccination services are provided free of cost, but these are not compulsory. The educational and motivational effects will be intensified to inform the public of the advantages of immunization.

Repair of Sone Canal

3573. SHRI C P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sone Canal is more than 50 years old without any

repair so far and as a result of which there is a lot of wastage of water due to breaches;

(b) whether the State Government of Bihar has approached the Union Government for financial help for this scheme;

(c) whether a vast area of land has been deprived of Sone water after the construction of Patna Protection Bund;

(d) whether a small tributary from Sone Canal will greatly help these farms and a scheme is also lying with the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Sone Low Level Canal System is more than 100 years old, and needs modernisation for its efficient functioning.

(b) In consultation with the State, the scheme has been proposed for World Bank assistance

(c) to (e) Patna Protection Bund was constructed to protect the flood affected area from inundation. The State Government has not reported if any area has been deprived of Sone Canal water due to construction of this bund. The State Government has also not sent any proposal for a distributary from Sone Canal to serve the said area.

Shifting of N. T. P. C. Office from Patna

3574. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that head office of the National Thermal Power Corporation is being shifted from Patna to Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether it will be a great blow to economic development of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) The head

office of National Thermal Power Corporation is in New Delhi. There is no proposal to shift the regional office of National Thermal Power Corporation from Patna to Delhi.

Allotment of Printing Paper to States

3575. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state : -

(a) the quota of paper allotment to various State Governments for printing text books;

(b) whether the quota of Kerala has already been sanctioned; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) For 1985-86 the allotment of paper for the first quarter i.e. April-June '85 has become due. For this quarter an allotment of 17099 MT of white printing concessional paper to States has been made, amongst others, for school text Books.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Clinical findings about People affected by Bhopal Gas Tragedy

3576. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the major clinical findings obtained about the people affected by the Bhopal gas tragedy; and

(b) what are the principal cases of death ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the information received from Government of Madhya Pradesh the major clinical findings in the MIC affected population have been breathlessness, feeling of suffocation, damage to bronchi and lungs, irritation of eyes. In some cases pulmonary Oedema was also observed.

(b) The deaths were due to poisoning as a result of inhalation of irrespirable gases resulting in histotoxic anoxia/Hypoxia.

Tests About long term Effects on People of Bhopal due to Gas Tragedy

3577. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the results obtained till now regarding test conducted to ascertain delayed and long term effects on people affected by gas tragedy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : According to the information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, about 10 per cent of the affected population continues to suffer from respiratory problems. Eye problems have mostly been cured. There is no case of blindness, some cases have partial impairment of vision due to previous background of eye troubles. No increased incidence of abortions, still births, foetal abnormalities, low birth weight of new born infants has been reported.

Amount utilised for Programmes of Education

3578. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the amount utilised for the programmes of education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in the year 1984-85?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : A statement indicating the grants released to State Governments of during 1984-85 in respect of certain priority sectors like Non-Formal Education, Adult Education and Scholarships, largely covering Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes is attached. Priority is given to the needs of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society in all educational programmes. However, as Government accounts are maintained Sub-Read-wise and Scheme-wise only, expenditure on Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes is not separately classified.

Statement*Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Non Formal Education, Adult Education and Scholarships*

SI. No.	Name of the scheme	Amount released (Rs.)	Remarks
1.	Non-Formal Education for children of 9-14 age-group	9.27 crores	The State Governments have been directed to ensure at least 25% of enrolment from Scheduled Castes and 20% from Scheduled Tribes.
2.	Rural Functional Literacy Project	6.28 crores under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and 3.48 crores under Tribal Sub-Plan	
3.	Assistance to Voluntary Agencies	3.47 crores	The State Governments/Agencies have been directed to ensure at least 30% enrolment from Scheduled Castes and 15% from Scheduled Tribes
4.	Shramik Vidyapeeth	0.51 crores	
5.	Post-Literacy and follow-up	1.45 crores	
6.	National Scholarships at Secondary stage for talented children from rural areas	1.10 crores	Out of 30,000 Scholarships about 6,500 Scholarships earmarked for Scheduled Castes and 1,500 Scholarships for Scheduled Tribes.

Loan from International Financial Agencies

3579. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Railways propose to raise loans from international financial agencies in case shortfall in budgetary allocation is the cause of limited production of wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : As of present, there are no specific proposals for raising commercial loans to meet the fund requirements of the Railways. Allocations of resources to the Railways are made through the Annual Plans and Annual Budgets.

Foreign loans and credits as secured for the Railway Sector by the Government of

India, Ministry of Finance, do not automatically allow additional rupee resources to the Railways as all allocations are regulated as per Planning Commission's allotments from time to time.

Setting Up of a Railway Hospital in Tamluk Railway Station

3580. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether this Ministry has taken any decision to set up a 50 bed Railway Hospital with Blood Bank in the Tamluk Railway Station of the Haldia-Panskura section on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that the foundation stone of the said project was laid in November/December, 1984 by the then Minister for Railways;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what is the present plan and programme of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Administrative approval of the Ministry of Railways has been conveyed to the South Eastern Railway for the extension of the existing Health Unit at Tamluk to a Polyclinic with 10 beds.

(b) The foundation stone was laid on 14.10.1984 at Tamluk Health Unit by the previous Minister for Railways.

(c) and (d) This work is being processed for inclusion in the Works Programme of the South Eastern Railway for the year 1986-87.

Panch-Pavli Railway Over Bridge

3581. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the inauguration of a Panch-Pavli railway

overbridge in Nagpur (Maharashtra) was held about one year back;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the former Minister of Railways at that time assured the completion of the bridge within one year;

(c) if so, whether the work on that bridge has since started;

(d) if not, the reasons for not yet starting the work; and

(e) whether a specific target date would be fixed for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The work of road over bridge at Panchpaoli in Nagpur was inaugurated by Minister of Railways on 8.11.1983.

(b) to (d) The Railways are to construct the main bridge across railway tracks and the approaches are to be constructed by State PWD/Nagpur Improvement Trust. The Railway have finalised the general arrangement drawings and carried out soil investigations. The State PWD/Nagpur Improvement Trust have not yet finalised the detailed project report for road approaches which is causing delay in finalisation and sanction of combined estimate for this work. Also, the further progress of Railways' portion of work is held up for temporary diversion of road to be provided by the State Government/Nagpur Improvement Trust.

(e) The completion of the project will depend upon the availability of funds and the progress of work on the road approaches which are to be executed by the State PWD/Nagpur Improvement Trust and are much larger in magnitude compared to Railways' portion of work.

Strike by Resident Doctors and Interns of Lady Hardinge Medical College

3582. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that resident doctors and interns of Lady Hardinge Medical College boycotted the convocation on 22 March, 1985 and went on a 17-hours lighting strike.

(b) if so, what were their demands ; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a), (b) and (c) The Resident Doctors and Interns of the Lady Hardinge Medical College boycotted the Annual Day function on 22nd March 1985 and went on a lightening strike as their demand for allowing their representative to deliver a speech on this occasion, highlighting their difficulties was not conceded by the College authorities. It was suggested to them that their points could be included in the annual report of the Principal which was not agreed to by them.

Subsequently, they submitted a memorandum listing out INTER ALIA the problems relating to hospital matters and provision of additional facilities for residents. Government will take appropriate action on this memorandum.

Spread of Meningitis

3583. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 23 dated the 14th March, 1985 regarding spread of meningitis disease and state :

(a) whether according to the news appeared in the Indian Express dated the 18 March, 1985 the meningitis disease continues to spread in the Capital and its adjoining areas despite measures taken by Government to combat it;

(b) whether it is a fact that death reports due to meningitis have been received from Chandigarh, Mathura, Bulandshahar and some other adjoining areas of the Capital;

(c) whether experts have expressed the view that the disease will continue to spread; and

(d) what further efforts have been or are being made to combat the disease effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Because of better awareness among the people the number of admission of meningitis cases in the hospitals of the Capital have increased, but a declining trend in the fatality rate has been reported due to early and effective management of the cases. Some reports of deaths due to Meningitis have also been received from Chandigarh, Mathura, Bulandshahar and some other adjoining districts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The following measures have been taken to check the spread of the disease:-

- i) Constant surveillance is being maintained, especially in the affected and congested localities.
- ii) Early diagnosis and treatment, even on the basis of presumptive clinical diagnosis is being undertaken.
- iii) Arrangements for adequate supply of drugs have been made. All the hospitals and dispensaries have stocked sufficient quantities of the required anti-biotics and supportive drugs.
- iv) In order to create a general awareness amongst the public and to impress upon them the need for early diagnosis and treatment the services of AIR and Doordarshan, and also of the press are utilised.
- v) The Indian Medical Association have initiated action to issue instructions to their members regarding proper management of cases.
- vi) The WHO, at our behest, has airlifted Sera for proper typing of the causative organisms.

vii) The India Council of Medical Research has initiated studies on carriers and their management in order to provide information on the epidemiology of the disease for better control.

viii) It has been decided to vaccinate the indentified high-risk grounds. 3.50 lakh doses, of vaccine imported through the WHO have already been received. Another 2.50 lakh doses are on their way.

ix) The National Institute of Communicable Diseases is looking into the epidemiological aspects of the disease.

Provision of Unreserved Coaches in Mail and Express Trains

3584. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Mail and Express trains do not have unreserved coaches;

(b) if so, the names of such Mail and Express trains; and

(c) the reasons for not providing unreserved coaches in these trains ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Requirement of Concrete Sleepers

3585. SHRI L. ADAIKALARAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement of concrete sleepers for Indian Railways;

(b) the actual number of sleepers procured during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(c) the number of approved producers and factories in India producing such concrete sleepers and making regular supplies to Railways with their installed capacity ; and

(d) the actual number of sleepers supplied to Railways by each such producer/factory during the years 1982-83, 1983 84 and 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The requirement of concrete sleepers at present is around 15 lakhs but shall increase to 25 lakhs by the end of 7th Plan.

(b) (i) 1982-83 ... 5.92 lakhs.

(ii) 1983-84 ... 10.34 lakhs.

(iii) 1984-85 ... 11.50 lakhs.
(up to Feb. 1985)

(c) There are 29 units on which orders have been placed for manufacture of concrete sleepers comprising of 22 established units and 7 units under development besides two departmental units. Out of the 22 established units, 2 units (Kosikalan and Bharatpur) are sick and presently closed. Installed capacity of various units is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Rly	Firm	Works Station	Installed Capacity/ annum.	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Upto Feb.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	1. Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.	Karari	50000	79815	81489	89353
	2. Prestress India Pvt. Ltd.	Warora	50000	26633	51574	60686
	3. Kaprecon Sleeper Works	Butibori	50000	22116	41334	59270
	4. Engineers Prestressed Structures Pvt. Ltd.	Banmore	50000	16793	38721	39576
	5. Stresscrete Pvt. Ltd.	Budni	50000	...	...	11310
	6. BEMCO Sleepers Pvt. Ltd.	*Nandgaon	50000	...	...	2380
E	7. Daya Engg. Works (P) Ltd.	Gaya	50000	31520	54139	64198
	8. Daya Engg. Works (Sleepers) Pvt. Ltd.	Gaya	50000	23584	54372	67821
	9. Prestess Udyog (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Chota Ambona	50000	808	25596	38370
	10. Tania Concrete Pvt. Ltd.	Pannagarh	50000	4044	21652	36690
	11. Tankrete India Pvt. Ltd.	*Rampurhat	50000	...	...	5336
	12. Shakti Iron & Steel Ltd.	*Jagdishpur	50000	...	...	...
N	13. Concrete Sleeper Plant N. Railway.	Subedar-ganj.	240000	119473	158260	144595
	14. Concrete Sleeper Plant N. Railway.	Khalis-pur	50000	24580	63725	75432
	15. Jay Prestressed Products	Kosikalan	50000	22734	13821	...
	16. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Jangpura	100000	21874	54742	59755
S	17. Concrete Products & Const. Co.	Ambattur	50000	47224	69900	58972
	18. Kottukulam Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	*Bommidi	50000	...	...	7113
	19. Concrete Products & Const. Co.	*Tiruvalem	50000	...	...	...
SC	20. Mysore Structurals Ltd.	Hafeezpet	50000	54675	64787	45898
	21. The Concrete Products & Const. Co.	Konda palli	50000	23984	39124	46628
	22. Prestress India Pvt. Ltd.	*Timmnancharla	50000	...	...	...
	23. Kaprecon Sleeper Works	*Mantralaya	50000	...	...	...
SE	24. Orissa Concrete Products	Jarsuguda	50000	31776	30832	36313

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	ISCO Track Sleepers P. Ltd.	Kalumna	50000	14832	32035	44651
26.	Orissa Concrete & Allied Industries P. Ltd.	Raipur	50000	...	7980	9938
27.	Vijay Prestressed Products Pvt. Ltd.	*Pandurti	50000	...	...	...
W28.	Usha Prestressed Sleeper Udyog	Bharatpur	50000	12980	2600	...
29.	S. Subramanyam & Co.	Kharsalia	50000	12056	39108	53537
30.	Manibhai Bros. (Sleepers)	Kharsalia	50000	13407	65313	73379
31.	Vaman Prestressed Products Ltd.	Panvel	50000	8043	15870	18937
TOTAL				591951	1034786	1150188

*Units under development.

Thoubal Multipurpose Project in Manipur

3586. PROF. KAMSON MEIJIN-LUNG : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of Thoubal Multipurpose Project of Manipur;

(b) the progress made so far;

(c) its potentiality in respect of power, water supply and irrigation; and

(d) whether the said project is sponsored by the Centre or the State ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The latest estimated cost of the Project is indicated to be Rs. 80.00 crores.

(b) Construction of Right and Left abutments of the barrage and protection works both upstream and downstream of the right abutment of the barrage are in progress. Left Main Canal in the initial reach upto 2 kms. is in progress. Levelling of hill spurs along both left and right main canals in different reaches is also in progress.

(c) The project envisages creation of 26.5 thousand hectares of irrigation potential, water supply to Imphal Town at 4.5 crore litres per day and installation of a hydel power unit of 7.5 MW capacity.

(d) The project is proposed and funded by the State Government of Manipur.

[Translation]

Rail Line from Laheria Sarai to Kusheswarthan

3587. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that not even a single new rail line has been constructed in North Bihar since Independence;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the official policy is to construct rail lines in backward areas to remove regional imbalance;

(d) whether the people of the area are demanding the construction of a rail line from Laheria Sarai to Kusheswarthan via Jogiwar Madhuban, Baheri and Singha ;

(e) whether, keeping in view the fact that people of the area have to travel a distance of 40 to 100 km, to catch the trains, Government will initiate action immediately for construction of said rail line; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government's policy is to construct new rail lines which are project oriented, will serve as missing link, are required on strategic consideration or as developmental lines to establish new growth centres.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) In view of severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments on hand, there is no proposal to initiate action for construction of this rail line.

[English]

Loss Incurred by DTC and Amount paid as Hire-Charges to Private Operators during 1984-85

3588. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Transport Corporation has incurred loss even during the year 1984-85;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred by Delhi Transport Corporation during 1984-85;

(c) the total amount paid as hire-charges to private operators during 1984-85;

(d) whether Government are aware that the private operators reserve some seats for bad elements and run their buses without stoppage; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Revised Budget Estimates 1984-85, the Corporation has projected a Working Loss of Rs. 61.08 crores. The compilation of the actual figures will, however, take some more time.

(c) Rs. 17.00 crores (Provisional) (upto February, 1985).

(d) and (e) In the past, a few complaints of this nature were received. There are standing instructions that private bus owners are not allowed to carry any one without ticket on their buses under DTC operation. They are also required to stop the buses at all the bus stops. In case of any violations, action is taken against the bus owner in terms of the Agreement which provides for penalties, such as, imposition of fine, termination of the services of the driver, as well as suspension and cancellation of the contract.

Loss of Power Generation due to Defective Coal

3589. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to bad quality of coal supplied to the Thermal Power Stations, the generation of power has gone down; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) Power generation is affected to a certain extent by the poor quality of coal. Coal handling plants are being installed to ensure proper sizing and removal of extraneous materials. Measures are also being taken for better quality control in collieries.

**Restrictions on Practice of Homoeopathy
on Charitable Basis after Office
Hours by Government Servants**

3590. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether permission to practice homoeopathy on charitable basis beyond office hours being denied to otherwise eligible Central Government servants stationed at Delhi on the ground that they are registered in some other States and not in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this restriction in the larger interest of making available homoeopathic treatment to needy and poor and allowing the freedom to those who wish to serve ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Practice of homoeopathy is governed by the provisions of The Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973. Anyone desirous of practicing homoeopathy outside the State of his Registration can do so if his name is borne on part II of the Central Register of Homoeopathy and that prior approval of the State where he intends to practice is available.

Subject to these statutory provisions and the condition that such practice shall not adversely affect official work, permission may be granted to eligible Central Government employees stationed at Delhi to practice homoeopathy on charitable basis outside office hours.

**Irrigation and Power Schemes of
Andhra Pradesh**

3591. **SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the name and number of the major, medium and multipurpose (a) irrigation and (b) power projects under consideration at the Centre level and under execution in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total amount earmarked for this purpose in the Sixth Plan period ;

(c) what are the original estimates for these projects and what are they expected to cost now; and

(d) the stage at which the execution of the above projects stand together with the amount so far spent ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The names of multipurpose, major and medium irrigation and power projects under examination are given in enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for major and medium irrigation projects in Sixth Plan was Rs. 791.29 crores and that for hydro power projects was about Rs. 287 crores.

(c) and (d) The required information in respect of multipurpose major and medium irrigation and power projects under execution is given in Statements III and IV enclosed

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of Project
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I MAJOR PROJECTS

A. New Projects:

1. Telugu Ganga Project (Multi-purpose)
2. Srisaïlam Left Bank Canal
3. (A) Polavaram (Dam & Left Canal) (Multi-Purpose)
(B) Polavaram (Right Main Canal)
4. Modernisation of Krishna Delta System.
5. Modernisation of Godavari Delta System.
6. Yeleru (Multi-purpose).
7. Jurala
8. Vamsadhara Stage-II

9. Singur (Multi-purpose)

B. Revised Estimates:

1. Sriramsagar Project Stage-I
2. Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage Project (Godavari Barrage Project)
3. Nagarjuna Sagar Project.
4. Tungabhadra Project H.L.C. Stage-II

II. MEDIUM PROJECTS :

A. New Projects:

1. Peddavagu
2. Chelamelavagu Project
3. Kaulasnala Project
- S. Buggavanka.

B. Revised Estimates :

1. Taliperu Project
2. Meddigedda Project

Statement-II

Sl. No. Name of the Project

I: Multi-purpose projects

1. Polavaram

II. Major/Medium Hydro Projects :

2. Nagarjunasagar R.B. Canal Extension.
3. Srisailem L.B.P.H. (Feasibility Report).
4. Jalaput
5. Priyadarshini Jurala.

III. Mini/Small Hydel Schemes

6. Kakatiya Canal (Maniar Infall) (Small).
7. Six Mini Hydel Schemes on Kakatiya Canal on Distributary 83 at different locations.

Statement-III

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated Original	Cost Latest	Likely expenditure till end of Sixth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
A. PRE SIXTH PLAN SCHEMES :				
<i>I Major Schemes:</i>				
1.	Nagarjunasagar	91.12	849.63	555.07
2.	Sriramsagar St. I	40.10	1007.00	396.62
3.	Godavari Barrage	26.59	86.01	70.77
4.	Vamsadhara St. I & St. II	83.31	205.50	34.83
5.	Tungabhadra Project HLC St: II	11.95	111.70	48.66
6.	Somasila St. I & St. II	17.20	147.00	62.83
7.	Improvement to Nizamsagar	—	15.98	15.32
8.	Singur Project	42.34	57.34	26.32
9.	Samalkota Summar Storage Reservoir	1.36	1.36	1.43

1	2	3	4	5
<i>II. Medium Schemes :</i>				
1.	Votigedda	0.77	2.82	2.64
2.	Thandava Reservoir	1.99	13.34	8.15
3.	Kanupur Canal	0.70	12.00	6.91
4.	Gandipalam Canal	0.97	5.21	5.20
5.	Pulivendala Canal	2.98	18.43	7.49
6.	Gajuladinna	0.96	9.00	8.39
7.	Guntur Canal	0.95	3.12	2.72
8.	Swarna	0.29	5.50	3.33
9.	Ukachattivagu	0.43	2.56	2.02
10.	Raiwada	8.88	17.00	10.08
11.	Konam	1.48	3.30	3.05
12.	Vengalarya Sagaram	8.00	17.50	7.36
13.	Malluruvagu	1.52	2.90	2.71
14.	Vottivagu	5.40	20.00	5.06
15.	Mukkamamidi	0.48	1.45	1.53
16.	Boggulavagu	1.36	3.42	3.08
17.	Pedderu St. I	1.50	8.50	6.40
18.	Vengalaraya L.I. Scheme	2.00	4.00	3.82
19.	Krishnapuram	2.50	4.37	2.68
20.	Jhanjhavathi	15.51	20.26	8.36
21.	Peddanklam	1.05	1.81	1.60
22.	Maduvalasa	7.15	22.00	6.20
23.	Chayyeru	6.78	19.00	6.65
24.	Yerrakalva	10.40	23.50	8.59
25.	Peddavagu	3.75	6.50	5.78
26.	Taliperu	9.06	27.00	12.77
27.	Gundalavagu	1.16	6.50	2.98
28.	Satnala	3.21	10.50	7.08
29.	Jallaru	2.19	4.29	3.06
30.	Maddipeda	1.55	3.26	2.54

B. NEW SCHEMES OF SIXTH PLAN :*I. Major Schemes*

1.	Yelleru Reservoir	55.00	18.53	46.18
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1	2	3	4	5
2. Polayaram	—		884.17	0.18
3. Saiseilam RBC			371.00	11.69
4. Jurala			115.00	15.60
5. Madras Water Supply (Telugu Ganga)			637.00	68.42
<i>II. Medium Schemes :</i>				
1. Andhra Reservoir	—		7.83	0.25
2. Peddaru Reservoir	—		2.24	0.05
3. Buggavanka Reservoir	—		4.86	0.10
4. Maddelaru Reservoir	—		7.60	0.10
5. Anicut across Maniha	—		3.00	0.02
6. Reservoir across Paleimvagu	—		10.35	0.05
7. Kaulasanala	—		6.99	0.05
8. Bahuda Reservoir	—		11.70	0.02
9. Buradkalva Reservoir	—		46.00	0.02
10. Peddavagu near Ada village	—		26.32	0.11
11. Peddavagu near Dasanpur	—		8.00	0.10
12. Mudakantavagu	—		17.50	0.05
13. Chalamalavagu	—		3.66	0.10
14. Sileru Diversion	—		12.00	0.04
15. Budamaru L.I Scheme	—		7.00	0.05
16. Upper Penner	—		N.A.	0.05
17. Thammilaru Reservoir	8.27		8.27	7.77
18. Varadarajaaswamygudi	6.50		10.50	0.43

NOTE : N.A.—indicates 'Not Available'

Statement-IV

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Original Cost	Latest estimated cost	Likely expenditure upto end of VI Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Srisailem Stage-II	39.38	58.00	43.57
2.	Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme-II	55.78	75.28	66.13
3.	Nagarjunasagar LBC	34.00	46.41	2.45
4.	A.P. Power House at Balimela	17.77	31.15	17.13
5.	Pochampad	13.49	25.27	2.0
6.	Penna Ahobilam	12.47	21.56	1.50
7.	Upper Sileru	11.98	49.84	5.97

Appointment of Checker-Volunteers

3592. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of checker-volunteers appointed in different Railways during the years 1983 and 1984, State-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of the checker-volunteers have recently been made to discontinue their services ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons of such discontinuation of services ; and

(d) whether Government propose to reappoint them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) State-wise figures regarding engagement of volunteers for ticket checking are not maintained.

(b) to (d) The volunteers are neither temporary nor permanent employees of the Railways and hence, discontinuation of their services does not arise. The volunteers drawn from various sources are engaged as and when required to strengthen and assist the ticket checking parties.

Modernisation of Power Plants

3593. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 500 crore power plant modernisation and rehabilitation plan has fallen prey to cost escalations even before taking off the ground ;

(b) if so, whether the programme is now expected to cost around Rs. 700 crores ;

(c) if so, whether the main reason for the cost escalation is steep rise in the equipment costs ;

(d) what are the other main reasons for the same ;

(e) when the plan for modernising power plants is proposed to be undertaken ; and

(f) the main features of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (f) The Central Electricity Authority has identified 36 thermal stations in the country for comprehensive renovation and modernisation so that power generation from existing capacity can be increased. It is estimated that the core sector of the scheme, which is directly related to increased generation, will cost about Rs. 500 crores. Implementation of the scheme has been taken up recently and it is not practicable to fully assess the effect of cost escalation at this stage.

Allocation for Hydel Generation

3594. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite repeated commitment to increase hydel generation the Planning Commission has refused to allocate any money for new hydel starts in 1985-86 ;

(b) whether Planning Commission has conveyed to the Power department that money would be provided for the on-going projects only ;

(c) whether the power department had urged the commission that resultant to this no major hydel capacity would come in the near future ;

(d) whether the department had sought Rs. 100 crores for initiating work on four major hydel projects during 1985-86 ;

(e) to what extent the Planning Commission has accepted for providing funds to these projects ; and

(f) whether the Commission has been urged to provide sufficient funds so that the power shortage in the country could be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (e) The Approach Document to the Seventh Five Year Plan envisages greater emphasis on hydro projects.

The Central Sector Power Plan proposals for 1985-86 envisaging provisions for on-going and certain new hydro projects, have been considered in the Planning Commission. Within the available resources, priority is being accorded to the implementation of approved and on-projects to ensure their timely completion.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Scheme Requiring Fresh Doctors to Serve in Primary Health Centres

3595. SHRI N.V. RATNAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating a scheme requiring fresh degree holders in Medicine to serve for certain time in Primary Health Centres before posting them in Government general hospitals ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of New Railway Station at Balasamudram

3596. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to open a new Railway Station at 'Balasamudram' between Tanakallu and Mulacalacheruvu Railway Stations in Kadin Taluk of Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There has been no such demand.

Rail Line between Cuddapara and Rayadurg

3597. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal for undertaking a survey for laying a new rail line between Cuddapara and Rayadurg via Kadin, Hindpur, Madakasira, and Kalyandurg ; and

(b) if so, how long will it take to complete, the survey work of the said rail line ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Chukha Project

3598. SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government have made any proposal to take power from the Chukha Project ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) Allocation of about 29 % of power from Chukha Hydel Project has, inter alia, been made to West Bengal in consultation with the State Government.

Fleet Strength and Turnover of Shipping Corporation of India

3599. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total fleet strength of Shipping Corporation of India and its turnover during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85, yearwise separately;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to increase the target of goods traffic during the Seventh Plan; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to purchase more ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Details are as follows :

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Number of vessels	143	142	158
GRT (Lakhs)	30.06	29.86	33.25
DWT (Lakhs)	50.01	49.66	55.06
Turnover (operating earnings)	574.93	512.98	595.00
(Rs. in crores)			(estimated)

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In addition to acquiring more ships, emphasis has been placed on acquiring specialised ships to cater to national requirements of trade.

Steps to Encourage Urdu and Sanskrit

3600. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state : the steps Government propose to take to ensure that Urdu and Sanskrit flourish throughout the country, especially in West Bengal and other parts of Eastern India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : The Ministry of Education has been implementing a number of programmes for the promotion of Hindi, Urdu and other modern Indian languages, classical languages and English.

Promotion of Sanskrit

2. A number of schemes for the promotion of Sanskrit which are in operation are proposed to be continued and strengthened. The main schemes relate to the preservation of Sanskrit tradition, modernisation of content and methodology of teaching Sanskrit and popularisation of its study.

3. West Bengal and other parts of Eastern India are also covered under the above schemes which help promotion and development of Sanskrit. For instance,

last year 216 Sanskrit institutions in West Bengal were supported. Similarly institutions in the Eastern and other parts of the country were also assisted. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 3,56,083/- was released to Sanskrit institutions in West Bengal to enable them to meet the expenditure on payment of salaries of teachers and scholarships to students/scholars. Sanskrit 'Sahitya Parishad Patrika' and 'Jahnavi' in Calcutta are also receiving grant-in-aid from this Ministry for popularising Sanskrit. About 150 Sanskrit students in studying higher secondary classes were given scholarships during the last year. More than 200 old Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances of West Bengal received financial assistance during the last year. Recently an all-India Sanskrit elocution contest and all-India Vedic Convention were organised by the Ministry on the premises of Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta. Similarly, almost all eastern States of India including Bihar, Orissa, Manipur, Meghalaya, etc. are being benefitted by various schemes which have been launched.

4. In the Seventh Plan greater emphasis will be given to in-service training of teachers, survey, editing and publication of rare Sanskrit manuscripts, preservation of oral Vedic tradition and use of modern communication technology for the teaching and learning of the language. Central and State endowments for preserving Vedic tradition are proposed to be set up. These

endowments are expected to assist Vedic scholars, audio and video tape oral tradition and support the effort at inter-disciplinary research. Two of the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas at Tirupati and Delhi are proposed to be given the status of institution deemed to be University.

Promotion of Urdu

5. The Government of India have set up the Tarraqi-e-Urdu Board to advise it on programmes to be taken up for implementation, particularly for developing Urdu as a vehicle of contemporary thought. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Gujarat Committee which was constituted in 1972 and which reported in 1975, a Standing Committee has been set up to watch the implementation of various programmes initiated for the promotion of Urdu. The Bureau for the Promotion of Urdu, set up in 1971 as a sub-ordinate office of the Ministry, has also been strengthened.

6. The programmes initiated in the Sixth Five Year Plan are proposed to be continued with enhanced outlays. These schemes will include production of academic literature for students, compilation of technical terminology, preparation and publication of English Urdu, Urdu-English, Urdu-Urdu dictionaries and Urdu Encyclopaedia, establishment of calligraphy centres in different parts of the country, training of Urdu teachers and assistance to voluntary organisations working for the promotion of Urdu language for such activities as publication of books, maintenance of Urdu typewriting and shorthand centres, etc. To encourage authors and publication activities, Urdu books are purchased in multiple copies for free distribution to institutions.

7. There are Urdu Academies in 11 States, including West Bengal and Bihar. The Bureau for Promotion of Urdu organises periodically Coordination Committee meetings for all these academies. In these meetings publication programmes are reviewed so as to avoid duplication. Special efforts are proposed to be undertaken to promote the sale of Urdu books through these academies. Exhibitions of Urdu books are also organised by the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, with the collaboration of State Urdu Academies. A calligraphy centre has already been set up

in Calcutta and four such centres have been set up in Bihar. A book entitled "Bengal Main Urdu" is likely to be published shortly.

8. For the Seventh Plan some new thrusts have been proposed. These include greater emphasis on inservice training of teachers, utilisation and learning of modern communication technology, Particularly radio and television, for teaching of Urdu and training of teachers. Organisation of correspondence courses and publication of a half-yearly research journal are also proposed to be undertaken by the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu. Experimental work for standardisation of Urdu characters with the intention of ascertaining whether printing in Urdu can be computerised is also proposed to be taken up. Such a development would facilitate a much larger publication activity in Urdu. Creative authors and voluntary organisations will be entrusted with preparation and publication of Urdu literature. It also proposed to start classes in Urdu in typewriting and stenography.

Sanjay Sagar Irrigation Project

3601. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sanjay Sagar (Bah) irrigation project in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh has been approved by the World Bank for construction but its appraisal work is still going on by the Central Water Commission and Planning Commission since last two years ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delaying the project for so long ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this project is coming up in the area where the irrigation percentage presently is even below 5 per cent ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Sanjay Sagar (Bah) Irrigation Project in the Vidisha District of Madhya Pradesh is one of the Medium Irrigation Projects included in the line of credit for World Bank assistance under the MP Medium Irrigation Project. However, since inclusion of this project in the pipeline,

the State Government has reviewed and revised the scope of the project. The revised project report and estimate is presently under examination with the Central Water Commission and the Department of Environment.

(c) As reported by the State Government the percentage of irrigation in this district is 5.8%

**World Bank Assisted Schemes in
Madhya Pradesh**

3602. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how many new irrigation projects were approved under the World Bank assistance scheme in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) whether all of them have been cleared by various agencies and departments associated with their construction ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the details of those projects where site activities have been started ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The World Bank have provided IDA assistance for the following three Projects during the Sixth Plan period ;

(i) M.P. Major Irrigation Project.

(ii) M.P. Medium Irrigation Project.

(iii) Chambal (Madhya Pradesh) Irrigation II Project.

(b) and (c) M.P. Major Irrigation Project and the Chambal (MP) Irrigation II Project have been cleared for construction.

Under MP Medium Irrigation Project, 16 Medium Irrigation Projects have been approved by the World Bank. An additional six projects have been proposed for inclusion in the credit. Two of the revised project reports in list are under

examination with the CWC. Out of the total list of medium project nine projects are awaiting clearance with the the Department of Environment.

(d) Details of those projects where site activity have started are as per statement attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Project
<i>I. MP Medium Irrigation Sub-Projects</i>	
1.	Choral
2.	Matiamoti
3.	Kaliasote
4.	Matiyari
5.	Kolar
6.	Gomukh
7.	Chhinpani
8.	Ghunghutta
9.	Tillar
10.	Chandora
11.	Dejla Dewada
12.	Bundala
13.	Budhna
14.	Kanhargaon
15.	Dudhi
16.	Barnai

II. MP Major Irrigation Project

**MAHANADI RESERVOIR PROJECT
(Sub-Projects)**

(a) Sondur Dam

(b) Rudri Headworks

(c) Pairi Dam

(d) Other remodelling works

HASDEO BANGO SCHEME

Bangs Dam.

III. Chambal (MP) Irrigation II Project

Works on the various project components are at different stages of execution.

**Pensionary benefits to C.W.C.
Employees**

**3603. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work-
charged employees of three Divisions of
Central Water Commission functioning in
Orissa are deprived of getting their pension-
ary benefits ;

(b) has the pensionary benefits been
given to the families of the deceased tempo-
rary/work charged employees who have died
premature deaths during their service
periods ;

(b) if so, the number of such families
who are getting such "family pension
benefits ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARA-
NAND):** (a) to (d) The information is
being collected and will be laid on the
Table of the House.

**Opening of Hydrological Observatory
at Bhubaneswar**

**3604. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of
the public demand for opening a hydrologi-
cal observation and flood forecasting circle
of Central Water Commission under the
Ministry of Irrigation and Power at
Bhubaneswar (Orissa) ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have
taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARA-
NAND):** (a) and (b) There have been
requests to consider opening of a new
'hydrological observations and flood fore-
casting Circle' at Bhubaneswar. In view of
the need to economise expenditure, it may
not be possible to open a new Circle at
Bhubaneswar in the near future.

**Procurement of Two Passenger Vessels
from International Market for
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

3605. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state : *

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar
Administration has requested Government
for procurement of two passenger vessels
from the international market on urgent
basis ;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken
by Government thereon ;

(c) whether it is a fact that T.S.S.
Nancowry and M.V. Andamans both have
expired their life and are unfit for passenger
services ;

(d) if so, what is the proposal of
Government for replacement of these two
vessels ; and

(e) the details of the expenditure
incurred on repairs of M.V. Andamans and
T.S.S. Nancowry during the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :** (a) A
suggestion to this effect was received from
the A & N Administration while giving their
comments on the draft interim report of
the Working Group set up by the Govern-
ment to work out the shipping requirements
of these islands during the Seventh Plan
period.

(b) On the basis of the need for 3 new
ships identified by the Working Group,
Shipping Corporation of India has already
initiated action to invite tenders.

(c) M.V. Andamans is 28 years old and
T.S.S. Nancowry is 37 years old. Through
the normal life of the ships has expired,
they continue to ply as they have been
certified fit by Government Surveyors in
respect of maintenance and condition.
Both the ships possess passenger ship safety
certificates.

(d) The need for 3 new ships identified
by the Working Group as indicated in (b)

above includes the replacement of T.S.S. Nancowry and M.V. Andamans.

(c) Details are as follows :

	M.V. Andamans	T.S.S Nancowry
(Repairs and Survey)		
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1981-82	32.93	73.76
1982-83	50.98	82.84
1983-84	50.08	258.79

Survey of Kolayat-Falodi Rail Line

3606. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 5517 dated 29 March, 1984 regarding survey of Kolayat Falodi Rail line and state whether, keeping in view the increase in population, advent of Rajasthan canal discovery of salt and other minerals in the area and development of Jaisalmer as a tourist centre, Government propose to take a decision for the construction of this rail line after undertaking a fresh survey thereof, so as to provide a direct rail link between Delhi and Jaisalmer in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : No, Sir. Due to severe constraints of resources, there is no proposal for undertaking a fresh survey/construction of Kolayat-Falodi Rail line, in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Ex-cadre Promotion Scheme to the Posts of Readers and Professors

3607. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several universities in India have adopted and implemented the ex-cadre promotion scheme for the posts of Readers and professors in all subjects ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ex-cadre promotion scheme has not been

implemented in Government and non-Government colleges throughout India ;

(c) if so, why this discrimination has been meted out to Lecturers working in colleges and steps intended to be taken by Government to remove the anomaly ; and

(d) the impact of scheme on the academic excellence and research studies in Indian Universities ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The UGC had formulated a scheme of merit promotion of Lecturers as Readers and Readers as Professors, to implemented with effect from January 1, 1983. The Commission had also offered financial assistance to implement the scheme upto 31.3.1985. The Scheme is to be implemented in the State Universities and Colleges affiliated to them with the concurrence of the State Govts, as they have to meet the maintenance expenditure on these posts after 31.3.1985. According to information available, several universities have started implementation of the Scheme.

(b) and (c) The scheme is applicable also to teachers in Government and non-Government colleges in the country. The detailed information about the implementation of the scheme in colleges is not available.

(d) The implementation of the scheme is still in the initial stages. It is too early to make any assessment of the impact of the scheme.

Number of Irrigation Projects Approved during the last Five Years

3608. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation projects of State Governments sanctioned by the Union Government since 1980 till date, State-wise ;

(b) how many are pending with Union Government for sanction (State-wise) and reasons therefor ; and

(c) the name of the projects of Rajasthan pending with the Union Government and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Upto March, 1985, 23 major and 85 medium new irrigation schemes and revised estimates of 14 Major and 11 Medium on-going irrigation schemes were accepted since April, 1981. Statement I showing the State-wise break up is attached.

(b) As on 31st March, 1985, 38 major and 59 medium new irrigation schemes and revised estimates of 17 major and 24 medium on-going irrigation Schemes remained under

various stages of examination. A statement II showing the State-wise break-up is attached.

Certain clarifications for accepting the technoeconomic viability/reasonableness of cost estimates are required from the State Governments for considering clearance of these projects.

(c) Two major and 8 medium new irrigation schemes and one revised estimate are under various stages of examination. The names of the Projects are given at Statement III attached. Certain clarifications for accepting their techno-economic viability/reasonableness of cost estimates are required from the State Government for considering clearance of these projects.

Statement I

The State-wise number of new Irrigation Projects and 1 Revised Estimates Accepted by the Planning Commission from 1-4-1980 to 31-3-1985.

S. No.	Name of State	New Schemes		Revised Estimate	
		Major	Medium	Major	Medium
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	—	1
2.	Assam	1	1	1	—
3.	Bihar	3	9	—	1
4.	Gujarat	2	11	—	1
5.	Haryana	2	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	—	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1	1	1
8.	Karnataka	—	1	—	—
9.	Kerala	1	1	5	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	15	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	4	29	—	1
12.	Manipur	1	1	1	2
13.	Orissa	—	4	1	2
14.	Punjab	2	—	—	—
15.	Rajasthan	—	4	—	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	—	4	—	—
17.	Tripura	—	1	—	—
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3	—	4	—
<i>Union Territories</i>					
	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	1	1	—
		23	85	14	11

Statement II

*The Statewise number of New Irrigation/Revised Estimates Pending with the Centre
(As on 31-3-1985) **

S. No.	Name of State	New Scheme		Revised Estimates	
		Major	Medium	Major	Medium
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	4	1
2.	Assam	—	—	1	1
3.	Bihar	4	16	4	14
4.	Gujarat	1	1	—	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	—	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	4	1	4
7.	Karnataka	2	—	—	—
8.	Kerala	1	—	—	—
9.	Maharashtra	10	20	2	1
10.	Manipur	—	—	—	2
11.	Orissa	5	4	—	—
12.	Punjab	2	—	—	—
13.	Rajasthan	2	8	1	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	3	4	2	1
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1	—	2	—
16.	West Bengal	2	—	—	—
Total		38	59	17	24

* The number indicated Statewise does not include schemes in river basins like Cauvery etc., where sharing of waters of the basin as a whole is under dispute by the beneficiary states.

The number also does not include those schemes which have already been examined by CWC and comments sent to the State Governments for clarification/compliance.

Statement III

Names of Irrigation Projects/Revised Estimates of Rajasthan which are Currently under Technical Examination in C.W.C.

A. MAJOR SCHEMES

1. Narmada Canal.
2. Construction of Rajasthan Feeder Gang Canal link Channel.

B. MEDIUM SCHEMES

1. Bandi Sendra Irrigation.

2. Chauli Irrigation.
3. Modernisation of Alinia Irrigation Scheme.
4. Chaken Irrigation.
5. Piplait Lift Irrigation.
6. Olwara Lift Irrigation Scheme.
7. Hamir Sagar Irrigation.
8. Karali Irrigation.

C. REVISED ESTIMATE

1. Indira Gandhi Nahar Canal, Stage-II.

**Conversion of Siwan-Thawe-Gorakhpur
Line into Broad Gauge**

3609. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey was conducted in 1972 in connection with conversion of Siwan-Thawe-Gorakhpur line into broad gauge line ;

(b) if so, whether the conversion of the said line into broad gauge has since been commenced ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and when the conversion work is likely to commence and completed ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal, at present, for conversion of Siwan-Thawe-Gorakhpur metre gauge section into broad gauge, in view of severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already in hand.

Chhitauni Railway Bridge

3610. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of construction of the Chhitauni Railway Bridge in West Champaran District of Bihar, foundation stone of which was laid by the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1974 ; and

(b) when the work of construction of the railway bridge is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Foundation stone for rail line from Chhitauni to Bagaha (28.4 kms), including the bridge across river Gandak, was laid by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi on 22.10.73.

(b) Bagaha Valmikinagar section (9 kms) has been completed and opened to traffic. Commencement and completion of the remaining section, including the bridge, will

depend on availability of resources in Railway sector and payment of increased share of cost by the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for river protection work.

**Carrying Coal through Asansol, Mokamah,
Muzaffarpur and Gorakhpur on broad
gauge rail line**

3611. SHRI LALITESHVAR SHAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for carrying coal through Asansol, Mokamah, Muzaffarpur and Gorakhpur on broad gauge rail line ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Coal for industrial and other consumers located between Barauni-Muzaffarpur-Gorakhpur, is already being carried on the broad gauge line via-Asansol-Mokamah-Muzaffarpur.

**Rail Cum Road Bridge Near
Bhagalpur (Bihar)**

3612. SHRI LALITESHVAR SHAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a rail-cum-road bridge at or near Bhagalpur (Bihar) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Pamban Bridge in Tamil Nadu

3613. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to complete the work on Pamban bridge in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) when the work on the bridge is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) After the original Contractor to whom the work was awarded left it incomplete, the balance work was put to tender and awarded to M/s Gammon India (Pvt.) Ltd. in February, 1984. The work is in progress and the target of completion is February, 1987.

Setting Up of New Hospitals for Treatment of Heart Diseases

3614. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to establish new hospitals for treatment of heart diseases in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that our doctors are fully competent to cure heart diseases ; and

(c) if so, the number of such doctors and the facilities Government have extended in favour of these doctors to cure heart patients ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration for establishing new hospitals exclusively for treatment of heart diseases. There are a number of hospitals in the country having advanced facilities for cardiac care. The Government extends full co-operation to the hospitals through grant of custom-duty exemption for importing sophisticated equipments which they may require for developing these facilities.

Inadequate Berthing Space in Ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin for Incoming Vessels

3615. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate berthing space in some major ports like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin the incoming vessels at those ports do not make any halt ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof per week in the months of October, November and December, 1984 ; and

(c) what remedial steps are proposed to see that adequate berthing space is made available to incoming vessels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Decline in Incidence of Malaria

3616. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been progressive decline in the incidence of Malaria in the country ;

(b) if so, the name of the States where the incidence of Malaria has been declined ;

(c) the steps taken to eradicate Malaria from different parts of the country ; and

(d) the programmes proposed to be implemented in the Seventh Plan for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The declining trend of malaria has been reported from the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

(c) and (d) The following specific steps are being taken to control/eradicate the incidence of malaria in the country as a whole.

(i) Every village is visited fortnightly by surveillance workers to detect

fever cases, collect blood smears and to give presumptive treatment.

- (ii) The laboratories in the Primary Health Centres provide prompt examination of blood smears of fever cases and institution of radical treatment of positive cases.
- (iii) Insecticidal spray operations are undertaken in all the rural areas which have incidence of two or more cases per thousand population per year.
- (iv) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the villages so that the drug could be made available, with no loss of time, to the fever cases.
- (v) To create public awareness, health education on the subject has been intensified.
- (vi) In order to control the spread of the *P. falciparum* infection, which causes cerebral malaria, the *P. falciparum* Containment Programme is being implemented in the affected areas of the country.
- (vii) Realising the difficulties of the States for the procurement of costly insecticide like malathion, the Government of India has decided to provide the entire quantity of malathion to the States the cost of which will be fully reimbursed by the Central Government.

The Modified Plan of Operation under the National Malaria Eradication Programme will be continued as an on going programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Primary Health Centre Delivery System

3617. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any Step during the Sixth Plan for developing Primary health centre delivery system

in the country to achieve the long term perspective of 'Health for All by 2000 AD;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the guidelines sent to various States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) During the 6th Plan, norm for the establishment of primary health centres has been revised. The present norm is to have one Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 rural population in general and for every 20,000 population in hilly and tribal area. It was also decided that additional inputs should be provided to the existing rural dispensaries to convert them into Subsidiary Health Centres which can take up all the functions of the Primary Health Centres. The Sixth Plan target for the establishment of Primary Health Centres and Subsidiary Health Centre was 600 (revised 756) & 2270 respectively. The likely achievement during the 6th Five Year Plan for Primary Health Centres and Subsidiary Health Centres is likely to be 1876* & 1954* respectively.

Introduction of Electric Train Services between Tirupati Pilgrim Town and Madras via Tiruthani

3618. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run electric train service at regular intervals between Tirupati Pilgrim Town and Madras via Tiruthani;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to expedite introduction of such regular services to ease the present traffic load?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*Figures Provisional.

Madras Nellore Section of National Highway No. 5 Damaged due to Cyclone

3619. **SHRI CHINTA MOHAN** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any damage to National Highway No. 5 between Madras and Nellore (G.T. Road) Section due to recent November, 1984 cyclones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps have been taken to repair the damages;

(d) whether Government are collecting any toll at Gudur on National Highway No. 5; and

(e) if so, the details of such collection during the past three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Madras-Nellore section of National Highway No. 5 was badly affected due to cyclone in November, 1984. The portion of the National Highway in Andhra Pradesh was over topped and breached at several places disrupting the traffic from 13th to 21st November, 1984. After carrying out immediate repairs to the affected stretches of the road the traffic was soon restored. Estimates amounting to Rs. 75.268 lakhs and Rs. 4,947 lakhs in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu respectively have been sanctioned for restoration of damages and improvement of the road surface.

(d) and (e) The particulars of the fee collected at bridge on Monubolu Bypass between Gudur and Nellore on National Highway No. 5 are as under:

Year	Amount
1982-83	Rs. 2,16,102
1983-84	Rs. 1,96,920
1984-85	Rs. 2,50,062

Student Strength of the Central School, Tirupathi

3620. **SHRI CHINTA MOHAN** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present student strength of the Central School at Tirupathi; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to enhance the present seats to meet the present and future growing needs ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There were 556 students on rolls of Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Tirupathi, on 24-1-1985.

(b) No, Sir.

Grant of Subsidy to Farmers Cooperatives for Lift Irrigation

3621. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of giving subsidy to the Farmer's Cooperatives for their efforts to instal pump sets for lift irrigation to bring upto 5000 acre of land under irrigation with their own resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present facilities that are provided to farmers for their own initiative in this field; and

(d) whether augmentation of this facility is being considered ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Department of Irrigation).

(c) and (d) A scheme to provide subsidy on matching basis to small and marginal farmers for minor irrigation is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development.

[Translation]

**Central Grants and Loans given to
Madhya Pradesh for Irrigation
Project in Tribal Areas**

3622. SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants and loans
given by Union Government to Government
of Madhya Pradesh in the Sixth Plan to
complete their irrigation projects in tribal
areas;

(b) the criteria for giving grants and
loans for the irrigation projects in tribal
areas;

(c) whether the amount given was less
than that fixed by Union Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARA-
NAND) : (a) to (d) No Central assistance
was provided by the Ministry of Irrigation
and Power, Government of India for com-
pletion of irrigation projects in tribal areas
in Madhya Pradesh in the Sixth Plan.

[English]

**Inclusion of T.B. Control in 20 Point
Programme and X-ray Machines in
Primary Health Centres**

3623. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether T.B. control programme
has been included in the 20-Point Pro-
gramme;

(b) if so, how many of the Primary
Health Centres are equipped with X-ray
machines; and

(c) what is the status and role of MMR
(Mass Miniature Radiography) in detection
and follow up of cases of T.B. in our
country giving State-wise and year-wise
position during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) X ray machines are not supplied to
Primary Health Centres under Rural Health
Schemes. However, there is a provision of
X-ray facilities at Community Health
Centres/Upgraded Primary Health Centres.

(c) X-ray unit attached with Miniature
Radiography equipments is used to under-
take X-ray chest examination of the pa-
tients. With the attachment of Miniature
Radiography equipment to the X-ray unit,
small sized X-ray films (70 mm X 70 mm or
100 mm X 100 mm) can be used and as the
cost of these small sized X-ray films is about
1/8th to 1/10th of the standard sized X-ray
film, it becomes quite economical, especially
when a large number of X-ray chest exami-
nations are to be conducted. In those
patients where X-ray chest examination re-
veals presence of abnormal shadows in the
lungs, further investigations to establish the
diagnosis of Pulmonary TB are conducted.
The X-ray chest examinations are also under-
taken as a part of the follow-up measures
to assess the progress or otherwise of the
diagnosed TB patients who are undertaking
treatment.

Under National TB Programme, static
X-ray units attached with Miniature Radio-
graphy equipment (Odelca Camera) are
available at 354 District TB Centres in the
country. A statement I showing the number
of District TB Centres (State-wise) where
such equipments are available is attached.
Statement II showing the number of TB
cases detected during the last three years is
attached.

Statement-I

Statement showing the number of District TB Centres equipped with X-ray Units and Miniature Radiography equipment

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Total No. of Distt. TB. Centres equipped with X-ray unit attached with Miniature Radio graphy equipments (Odelca Camera)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	Assam	10
3.	Bihar	25
4.	Gujarat	19
5.	Haryana	9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	09
8.	Karnataka	19
9.	Kerala	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	45
11.	Maharashtra	26
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Meghalaya	2
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	13
16.	Punjab	10
17.	Rajasthan	26
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamilnadu	15
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	56
22.	West Bengal	16
<i>Union Territories</i>		
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1
25.	Mizoram	1
26.	Pondicherry	1
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
28.	Chandigarh	1
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
30.	Delhi	1
31.	Lakshadweep	—
Total:		354

Statement-II

Statement Showing Number of TB Patients Detected during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (upto February, 1985) (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Provisional) upto Feb, 85.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59407	61194	54751
2.	Assam	11002	15517	12858
3.	Bihar	84862	91260	110793
4.	Gujarat	85437	102019	92488
5.	Haryana	18323	19518	17320
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11311	14024	12354
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8550	8214	6728
8.	Karnataka	45763	48009	42996
9.	Kerala	30395	29572	24427
10.	Madhya Pradesh	74879	93617	71070
11.	Maharashtra	177159	205792	179170
12.	Manipur	1341	1585	1660
13.	Meghalaya	92	129	1194
14.	Nagaland	174	705	742
15.	Orissa	20581	23590	20662
16.	Punjab	25126	34596	26538
17.	Rajasthan	34668	38129	41271
18.	Sikkim	1248	621	N.R.
19.	Tamil Nadu	88140	93437	84078
20.	Tripura	1528	1648	1413
21.	Uttar Pradesh	178880	199949	189292
22.	West Bengal	78245	74458	49307
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	761	1187	1565
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2181	2819	2572
25.	Mizoram	533	1027	493
26.	Pondicherry	4868	4110	4117
27.	A. & N. Islands	612	576	277
28.	Chandigarh	1640	1982	1974
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	117	301	107
30.	Delhi	33821	37595	32998
31.	Lakshadweep	79	150	127
Total :		1081493	1208880	1085572

[Translation]

Handicapped and their Employment

3624. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA; Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of handicapped persons in the country indicating the number of blinds, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped persons among them, separately;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide employment opportunities to these handicapped persons in order to make them self reliant;

(c) if so, the details of the scheme and the number of such persons who were given employment under the scheme so far and of those handicapped persons who have been given employment in Government offices during the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(d) the target fixed by the Government and the extent to which it has been achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) According to the National Sample Survey conducted in 1981, there are about 120 lakh persons having atleast one or the other disability constituting about 18% of the total population of 68 crores. The disability-wise break-up is as follows:-

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| i) Locomotor disabilities | 54.3 lakh persons |
| ii) Visual disabilities | 34.7 lakh persons |
| iii) Hearing disabilities | 30.2 lakh persons |
| iv) Speech disabilities | 17.5 lakh persons |

About 10% of the disabled have more than one type of disability.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating the specific programmes/schemes for promoting employment of the handicapped is annexed.

(d) No targets are fixed under these schemes/programmes.

Statement

- i) 3% vacancies for the physically handicapped 1% each for the blind, the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped in group C and D posts in Central services and in comparable posts in Public Sector Undertakings have been reserved.

The complete information on the number of handicapped persons given employment in Central Government offices is not available. However, from the reports collected by the Ministry of Social & Women's Welfare. The following number of persons were employed during the past three years:

Year	Group 'C'	Group 'D'
1982	49	48
1983	71	45
1984	139	135

ii) To assist handicapped persons in getting employment, Government of India have set up 22 special employment exchanges and 31 special calls in normal employment exchanges which are engaged in exclusive placement of handicapped persons in gainful employment.

During the past three years, the following number of handicapped persons have been placed in employment by special employment exchanges:-

Year	No. of handicapped persons placed
1982	4055
1983	2448
1984	1963

In addition, normal employment exchanges also help handicapped persons in placement in gainful employment. During the past three years, the number of handicapped persons given jobs through employment exchanges (including special employment exchanges) is as follows:-

Year	No. of handicapped persons placed
1982	9381
1983	6444
1984	5730

iii) 14 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up to assess the residual ability of the disableds arrange their training and place them in regular employment.

The number of clients rehabilitated by Vocational Rehabilitation Centres is as follows:-

Year	No. of clients rehabilitated
1982	3510
1983	3966
1984	4722

iv) Public Telephone Booths are given to physically handicapped persons by Ministry of Communications to help them earn a living.

2348 Public Telephone Booths have been allotted to physically handicapped persons as on 31st December, 1984.

v) Loans are made available from banks at nominal rates of interest to enable the physically handicapped persons in setting up self-employment ventures.

The number of beneficiaries under this scheme is not available.

vi) 15% of all type of dealership/agency in public sector oil companies are earmarked for handicapped persons including those disabled in war.

The number of handicapped beneficiaries under this scheme is not available.

vii) Assistance is given to voluntary organisations to promote placement services for the handicapped persons.

The number of handicapped beneficiaries under this scheme is not available.

[English]

Medical Manpower Available in India

3625. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to make amendment to the I.M.C. Act of 1956 so as to provide for periodical registration of medical practitioners at least once in five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Yes, Sir.

Villages without Medical Facilities

3626. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the villages in the country where medical facilities are not available;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether Government propose to provide mobile, hospitals to augment primary health services in every village in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) No survey has been conducted regarding the villages in the country where medical facilities are not available. However, medical and health facilities are being provided to all the villages of the country through a net work of about 80,000* sub centres, 7360 Primary Health Centres, 4010* Subsidiary Health Centres, and 593* Upgraded Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres and village level by 5.0* lakhs trained Dais and 3.5* lakhs Health Guides besides large number of rural dispensaries working under the State/UT Governments.

* Figures Provisional.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to provide mobile hospitals to augment Primary Health Services in every village in the country.

Doubling of Jalandhar-Pathankot Rail Track

3627. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have taken a decision to double the Railway track between Jalandhar and Pathankot in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and the likely period for the completion of the project;

(c) whether Government have also received any representation for linking Pathankot via Nangal and Amb by speeding up the construction of Nangal-Talwara railway line by making suitable adjustments/alterations beyond Amb, so as to relieve congestion on the existing track between Jalandhar and Pathankot and open out a new area for development, keeping in view the shortage of funds and thus fulfil the purpose of developing the existing track ; and

(d) if so, when a decision would be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) An Engineering-cum Traffic Survey for doubling of track between Jammu Tawi and Jalandhar City (217 Kms.) is in progress. On examination of the survey report and the project estimates, a decision regarding the proposed doubling will be taken, subject availability of resources

(c) and (d) Construction of a new Broad Gauge line from Nangal Dam to Talwara (84 Kms.) and taking over of siding from Talwara-Mukerian is an approved project. The line between Nangal Dam and Rai Mahatpur (7 Kms.) has since been completed and opened as a siding. The progress of the line beyond Rai Mahatpur upto Una and Amb Andaura will depend on availability of funds in the coming years and also

on land being made available and earthwork executed by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Higher T. B. Patients In Rural Areas than Urban Areas

3629. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of patients suffering from the T. B. are much more higher in the rural areas than the patients suffering from T. B. in the urban areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no proper treatment available to the poor patients in the rural areas whereas there are more facilities available in the urban areas; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up T. B Hospital in the rural areas also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The prevalence rate of T. B. is almost the same in the rural as well as in the urban areas. As about 80% population of the country is living in the rural areas, and prevalence rate being the same, the number of patients suffering from T. B. and living in the rural areas is higher as compared to the population living in the urban areas.

(b) A new thrust has been given to the T. B Control Programme, with its inclusion in the 20 point programme T. B. case detection and treatment activities are being augmented, with a network of 360 fully equipped and manned with trained staff, District T. B. Centre and 319 T. B. Clinics.

With a view to provide proper treatment facilities to the patients in the rural areas, the services of Primary Health Centres, Multi-Purpose Health Workers and Village Health Guides are also being utilised under the Programme for the benefit of the T. B. suffering population living in the rural areas.

(c) T. B. Control is integrated with the General Health Services and Case-finding and treatment facilities, for, the benefit of the rural population, are being provided through Primary Health Centres and other Medical Institutions functioning in the rural areas. There is no scheme to set up T. B. Hospitals in the rural areas especially due to the fact that with the advent of patent anti-TB drugs, most of the T. B. patients can be treated effectively on domiciliary basis. The patients who are seriously sick are admitted as inpatients in the T. B. Hospitals located in the region.

Power Supply to Karnataka from Kalpakam and Neyveli

3630. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how much of power is at present given to Karnataka from Kalpakam Atomic and Neyveli Thermal Power Projects ; and

(b) in view of the fact that Karnataka is facing acute power famine, do the Government propose to take steps to ensure that rightful share of power from the above projects are made available to Karnataka immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) No power is at present given to Karnataka from Kalpakam Atomic & Neyveli Thermal Power Stations, since no share has been allocated to Karnataka in the presently installed capacity of these Stations.

Narmada Dam

3631. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the progress made in regard to the construction of Narmada Dam in Gujarat ;

(b) whether it is a fact that hundreds of the adivasi families which were residing in the area where the dam is being constructed were uprooted ; and

(c) if so, where they have been resettled and what are the details of help rendered to them as compensation ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The works on the foundation of the main dam and the left bank and monoliths of the dam are in progress. Tenders for the main dam have been invited for fixing up an agency.

(b) Some tribal families have been affected by the acquisition of the land for the work of the dam.

(c) Rehabilitation sites with civic facilities like wells, schools and internal roads are being developed at a number of places like Ambewadi, Chindiyapur, Khadagada, Suka, Thapavi and Tentallav to resettle the affected families. The compensation for the land and property acquired is being paid in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.

Steam Locos in Railways

3632. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of steam locos operating in Railways at present and the annual expenditure incurred on them ;

(b) whether their number is decreasing year after year and the expenditure is increasing ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) when these engines will be replaced with diesel or electric ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The number of steam locos operating in Railways as on 1.4.84 is 6212. The annual expenditure incurred on their repairs, maintenance and operation for 1983-84 was Rs. 569.71 Crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Mainly due to increased replacements of major assemblies, which are costlier. Also due to escalation of prices and wages.

(d) steam locomotives are being gradually replaced by Diesel and Electric locos, according to the availability of resources. It is difficult to forecast the date for total replacement of the large number of 6212 steam locos.

Over-Aged Steam Engines on Bhavnagar Division

3633. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over-aged steam engines are running on Bhavnagar Division of Western Railway ;

(b) if so, the number of such engines ;

(c) whether use of the over-aged engines are affecting the timings and the speed of running trains ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government for those over-aged engines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There are no over-aged steam engines running on the Metre Gauge section of Bhavnagar Division. However, on the Narrow Gauge of Bhavnagar Division, over-aged steam engines are running.

(b) Eight.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the present policy, no new steam locomotives are being built. Depending on the resources available, diesel engines are being introduced selectively on routes with higher density of traffic. The steam locomotives working on these routes are released for deployment locomotives may be working. The narrow gauge Section of Bhavnagar has less density of traffic with only 4 pairs of trains running and the steam locomotives at present working on this section will be replaced by these released from other sections in their turn according to this procedure.

Increase in All India Average of Expenditure Per Bed Per Annum incurred in Government Hospitals

3634. **SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the all India average of expenditure per bed per annum incurred by the Centre and the State Government on medicines and diet in the Hospitals during the last three years ;

(b) if so, what was this increase in the expenditure on diet and medicines compared to the increase in the All India Consumer Price Index Number during the same period ; and

(c) the State-wise break-up of (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Health is a State subject. The Central Government is not maintaining any account of what the State Governments are spending in respect of various hospitals under their administrative control. The per capita expenditure on health however, is estimated to have gone up from Rs. 19.91 in 1979-80 to Rs. 27.86 in 1981-82. Similarly, expenditure on Family Planning has gone up from Rs. 1.84 in 1979-80 to Rs. 2.77 in 1981-82.

Railway Line in Kerala Vis-a-Vis Population

3635. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN :**

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the Kilometre railway line per one lakh population in the State of Kerala ; and

(b) whether effective measure are being taken to minimise this high degree of imbalance with special reference to Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The route kilometrage in Kerala per lakh population is 3.6.

(b) 281 Kms. of new Railway lines have been added, in Kerala since Independence. Two more new lines are already under construction.

Thermal Power Plan at Dabhol

3636. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made in establishing a thermal power station at Dabhol which was sanctioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) what factors are weighing against the said thermal station which has delayed the implementation of scheme sanctioned in Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) The proposal to establish a thermal power station at Dabhol has not been sanctioned in the Sixth Plan. A decision can be taken after all the necessary inputs such as availability and transportation of coal, finances etc. have been tied up.

Specialised Accident Care Centres in Major Cities

3637. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plans to have specialised accident care centres in major cities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether existing major hospitals will have specialised units to treat accident victims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) A scheme for establishment of Centralised Accident & Trauma Services under the auspices of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has been approved for the city of Delhi with the following objectives :

- (i) to provide prompt service to the injured, preferably the treatment to be started at the site of the accident ;
- (ii) to prevent number of deaths and extensive disabilities by constant data evaluation and research in this field ;

(iii) to help develop measures for accident prevention in the light of experience gained by research and by public education ;

(iv) to train personnel to deal with such emergencies ; and

(v) to rehabilitate victims as useful citizens in the society in the best possible manner. The Central Govt. has no proposal for the setting up of similar specialised units in other major cities. Most of the major hospitals under the State Government have emergency and casualty services to treat accident victims.

Birth Death Rate and Net Increase Rate of Population during 5th and 6th Plan

3638. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the birth rate, death rate and the net increase rate of population during the last 10 years ;

(b) how does this tally with the family planning targets in the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans ; and

(c) how were these targets arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India provides annual estimates of birth and death rates on calendar year basis. The rate of natural increase is obtained as difference between the annual birth and death rates. Annual birth rate, death rate and rate of natural increase (per 1000 population) for the last ten years as latest available information is given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c) Fifth Five Year Plan family planning targets at National level were fixed with a view to achieve Birth Rate of 30 per thousand by the end of plan period i.e. 1978-79. However, Sixth Five Year plan family planning targets were fixed so as to protect 36.6% of couples through effective contraception by the end of the Plan i.e. 1984-85, with the ultimate objective of reaching 60% by 2,000 A.D.

Statement

Estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate and Rate of Natural Increase in respect of All India for the last 10 years

Year	Annual Rate per 1000 Population		
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase
1974	34.5	14.5	20.0
1975	35.2	15.9	19.3
1976	34.4	15.0	19.4
1977	33.0	14.7	18.3
1978	33.3	14.2	19.1
1979	33.7	13.0	20.7
1980	33.7	12.6	21.1
1981	33.9	12.5	21.4
1982	33.8	11.9	21.9
1983*	33.6	11.9	21.7

*Provisional

Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh

3639. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the various ongoing irrigation projects under implementation in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) how many of those have been taken up during the Sixth Plan;

(c) the estimated cost of those projects;

(d) the total hectares of land that can be brought under irrigation on completion of each of those projects; and

(e) the progress made in implementation of those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (e) There are 26 major and

82 medium irrigation projects under implementation. But of these 4 major and 15 medium projects were taken up during the Sixth Plan period. The details of minor irrigation projects are not maintained at the Centre.

The total estimated cost of these projects is about Rs 5,600 crores. These projects would have an irrigation potential of about 3.5 M. Ha. on their completion.

6 major and 31 medium projects were expected to be completed by end of the Sixth Plan

Bilaspur-Titilagarh Passenger Train Fire at Rengali Station on 16.3.1985.

3640. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bilaspur-Titilagarh passenger train caught fire at Rengali Station in Sambalpur District of Orissa on 16 March, 1985;

(b) if so, the cause of the fire; and

(c) the extent of loss of life and railway property due to the fire ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. On 16.3.1985 when the Guard of 333 Up Jharsuguda-Titilagarh Passenger opened the parcel van to unload the packages booked for Rengali Station, he noticed smoke emanating from the oil consignments in the said parcel van. According to the findings of the departmental committee, the smoke was caused by some lighted cigarette/bidi end left unattended near the oil consignments.

(c) There was no loss of life or injury to anybody. The cost of damage to railway property has been assessed at Rs. 10,000/- approximately.

Open Universities during the Seventh Plan

3641. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to establish 'Open Universities' during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the number of such universities and the amount allocated for this purpose; and

(c) the other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Central Government is considering a proposal to establish a National Open University.

(b) Only one such university is proposed to be set up by the Central Government in the Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1985-86. The total outlay for the scheme in the Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised.

(c) The detailed project report for the National Open University has not yet been finalised.

Enquiry into the Disappearance of M.V. Kairali

3642. **SHRI T. RASHEER :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed the enquiry into the disappearance of M.V. Kairali; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes,

(b) A formal investigation was conducted into the disappearance of the vessel M.V. 'Kairali' by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kottayam. According to the investigation report M.V. 'Kairali' is presumed to have sunk in deep seas due to adverse weather conditions. There is no reason to believe that the vessel was unseaworthy in any way at the time of departure from Mormugao on 30th June, 1979. It was manned by competent officers and crew and it was provided with the relevant life saving, navigational distress and communication equipment. According to evidence recorded, the cargo of iron ore on board was properly loaded and well distributed in all the holds and there was no over loading.

Conversion of Madras-Egmore-Tanjore Line into Broad Gauge

3643. **SHRI E. S. M. PAKKER MOHAMED) :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to convert the Madras-Egmore-Tanjore Metre Gauge line into Broad Gauge; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) It is not possible to take up this conversion project due to severe constraint of resources.

[Translation]

Kosi Canal in Bihar

3644. **SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) when was the work on Kosi Canal Project in Bihar State started;

(b) whether it is a fact that work on the project is not progressing satisfactorily and its scheduled completion time is already over; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this matter and when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Work in the Eastern Kosi Canals system was started in 1959 and that on the Western Kosi Canal in 1971.

The Eastern Kosi Canal System has been mostly completed by now. The construction schedule of Western Kosi Canal had to be revised. The State Government is advised from time to time to allocate more funds and other resources to complete the scheme expeditiously. The Project works are also being monitored at State level as well as by the Central Water Commission.

[English]

W. H. O. Report on Drinking

3645. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a WHO report has pointed out that drinking (liquor) habit is on the rise in developing countries;

(b) whether the report has covered India;

(c) if so, the findings of this report; and

(d) what is Government's own assessment in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (d) No report has so far been received by the Government.

Proposal for Indian Institute of Technology in Kerala

3646. **SHRI T. BASHEER** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Kerala State does not have a technical institution of the level of Indian Institute of Technology with facilities for advance

studies and research work in Science and Technology and Engineering; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to establish an 'Indian Institute of Technology' in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The Indian Institutes of Technology are national institutes providing facilities for education, training and research in engineering and technology at the highest level and have an All India character. These institutes are not set up on a State-wise basis. At present, there is no proposal before the Government to establish an Indian Institute of Technology in Kerala.

Doubling of Rail Lines in Kerala

3647. **SHRI T. BASHEER** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) which are the rail lines presently being doubled in Kerala;

(b) the funds allotted to each of these lines during the Sixth Plan;

(c) out of the allotted funds how much has since been spent on each line; and

(d) when each line is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

No.	Name of Doubling work	Funds allotted during VI Five Year Plan.	*Anticipated Expenditure during VI Five Year Plan	(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)	Expected date of completion.
1.	Olavakkot-Shoranur Doubling of line (44.2 Kms.)	958.22	1051.86		Opened to Goods on 8-12-1983 and to passenger traffic on 28-5-1984.
2.	Shoranur-Alwaye: Patch doubling Phase-II (44.67 Kms.)	1165.71	1311.22		Opened to Goods on 8-8-1984 and passenger traffic on 22-11-84.
3.	Shoranur-Alwaye: Patch doubling Phase-III (24.3 Kms.)	613.03	581.05		6.23 Kms. opened to Goods on 21-1-85 and to passenger traffic on 29-3-85. Remaining 2 sections are expected to be opened to traffic in 1985-86.

*Accounts for 1984-95 are yet to be finalised.

Modernisation of Krishna Delta System

3648. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total extent of Ayacut under Krishna Ayacut built at Vijayawada and planned by Sir Arthur Cotton;

(b) the total extent of Ayacut under Prakasam Barrage at Vijayawada;

(c) whether any proposal to modernise the Krishna Delta System was studied and estimated;

(d) the detail of the study and the estimated cost;

(e) whether World Bank was approached to finance the modernisation, and if so, its reaction; and

(f) if not, how the Government is going to finance the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) 2.02 lakh hectares.

(b) 4.85 lakh hectares.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The modernisation project provides for the items like re modelling of canals, selective lining of canals, construction of additional regulators and cross drainage works and improvements to tele-communication facilities. The modernisation scheme aims at stabilising the irrigation in the existing ayacut of 4.85 lakh ha and also envisages creation of additional potential of 0.18 lakh ha. The proposal is estimated to cost Rs. 220.42 crores.

(e) The scheme has been proposed for inclusion under World Bank assistance. The Bank is yet to techno-economically appraise the scheme for acceptance.

(f) Does not arise.

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries where Fire Extinguishers Facility is not Available

3649. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a number of Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries in New Delhi/Delhi, Fire Extinguishers have not been provided so far and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) number and location of dispensaries where this facility has not so far been provided; and

(c) by when Government propose to provide fire Extinguishers in all the dispensaries of all system of medicines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A list showing the number and location of dispensaries where this facility have not so far been provided is enclosed as statement.

(c) Necessary action in this respect has been initiated.

Statement

1. Chitra Gupta Road.
2. Gole Market II.
3. Ghaziabad.
4. Gurgaon.
5. Faridabad.
6. Gole Market (Homeo).
7. North Avenue (Ayur).
8. Gole Market (Ayur).
9. Sarojini Nagar (Unani).
10. R.K. Puram (Ayur).
11. R.K. Puram (Homeo).
12. Ashok Vihar.
13. Chandni Chowk.
14. Darya Ganj.
15. Delhi Cant.
16. G.K.G.
17. Inderpuri.
18. Janakpuri I & II.

19. Kingsway Camp.
20. Laxmi Nagar.
21. Naraina.
22. New Rajinder Nagar.
23. Palam Colony.
24. Rajouri Garden.
25. Rajouri Road Dispensary & Hospital.
26. Shahdara.
27. Shakurbasti.
28. Sabzi Mandi.
29. Tri Nagar.
30. Ay. Dispensary Dev Nagar.
31. Homoeo Dispensary Dev Nagar.
32. Mayur Vihar.

**Opening of CGHS Unani Dispensary in
Pushp Vihar**

3650. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that a number of representations were received by the CGHS/her Ministry during the period 1 July, 1980 to 30 June, 1983 from the residents of Pushp Vihar; New Delhi, for the opening of CGHS Unani Dispensary in that area;

(b) If so, whether Government propose to open CGHS Unani Dispensary in that area in the near future; and

(c) If so, by when and if not, the reason for opening CGHS dispensaries for Unani system in those areas from where the facility was demanded much more after the demands of Pushp Vihar residents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present there is no proposal for opening of an Unani Dispensary in Pushp Vihar.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

**Using Madras Port as Transshipment Port
instead of Colombo**

3651. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to use Madras Port, which has since been developed as a full-fledged container port as a transshipment port instead of Colombo;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) to (c) Madras Port has become a transshipment Port for containers. The Shipping Corporation of India has commenced using Madras as a Terminal Port for services to Australia, USA, and UK/Continent. Their feeder vessels now carry containers from Chittagong and Chalna in Bangladesh and from Calcutta and Haldia to Madras instead of to Colombo for transshipment.

**Plan for Mental Health Education and
Protection of Mental Health at Grassroot
Level**

3652. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mentally retarded persons are in a huge number in India; and

(b) if so, the Government's plan to implement programmes for mental health education and the steps taken to rehabilitate mentally retarded persons and to protect mental health at the grass-roots level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The facilities for mental health patients are 21019 beds in 46 mental hospitals, and 2000 to 3000 beds in general

and teaching hospitals. Psychiatry units and mental hospitals also operate out-patient clinics which are the main sources of mental health services in most cities. A plan has been drawn up for implementation during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (subject to availability of resources) which aims at providing basic mental health facilities through community outreach programmes. Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare have the following programmes for the rehabilitation of the mentally retarded:-

(1) Scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations in the area of disabled.

(2) Scheme of scholarships for disabled children.

(3) Special Employment Exchange and Special Cells in Employment Exchanges.

(4) District Rehabilitation Centre Scheme.

Utilisation of Oil Tankers for Transportation of Water to Arab Countries

3653. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to utilise oil tankers on their return journey to Middle East countries for transporting water from India to the Arab countries which are facing shortage of water; and

(b) whether Government are aware that such a proposal has already been implemented by Japan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No such proposal has been received in the recent past.

(b) No, Sir.

Imbalance between Thermal and Hydel Generation

3654. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of any imbalance between hydel and thermal generation of power in the total energy generation picture of the country;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remedy the situation;

(c) whether in this context, it has proposed early completion of four major hydel projects in Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and U.P. ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) While both the hydro and thermal sources are being developed, there has been decline in the proportion of hydro capacity. Presently, the installed hydro capacity accounts for about 34% of the total installed capacity in the country.

All efforts are being made to accelerate the tempo of hydro development. However, the main constraint has been the limited availability of financial resources.

Proposal to Abolish Public School System in the Country

3655. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public school in the country, which are running on Government aid; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consiration to abolish public school system in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The desired information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) No, Sir.

Floods in Frahmputra

3656. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the month of September, 1984 more areas were flooded by Brahmaputra;

(b) if so, whether during 1984 a large number of people in the States have suffered due to continuous floods in Brahmaputra;

(c) whether Government are considering to utilise the flooded water of Brahmaputra for irrigation etc.;

(d) whether any expert committee in this regard has already been set up;

(e) if so, the suggestions made by the Committee; and

(f) the steps being taken to implement these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) & (f) Do not arise.

12-00 hrs.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, today we see in newspapers that about 21 Tamils have been shot dead in the border area. We want to have a threadbare discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: It is you who have decided. You have decided it last time.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU: Not yet decided. You have also promised to allow a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: You have postponed it. It is with your consent that this has been postponed from this week to next week. That is all.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU: It should be at the earliest.

MR. SPEAKER: It has not been voted out or anything like that. It can be done. Next week, it will be done.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): I have given a call-attention notice regarding the killing of the people in Gujarat. Let us have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have it. Today it is Gujarat. Tomorrow it may be Hyderabad or some other part.

SHRI V. SODHANADREESWARA RAO: After how many people have died, would the discussion be allowed ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Riots are still continuing in Gujarat. You are not permitting a discussion. I am very sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry for that. But it is a State subject.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi): There is an unprecedented and abnormal rise in the price of essential commodities. Only there is a hike of 5% in the price of diesel whereas the transporters have increased the freight by 100%. I have given a calling attention notice about the unprecedented rise in the prices of essential commodities.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall have a discussion. I shall look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 12 people have been killed in Gujarat yesterday and today and this is going on for many days. Many people have also been injured and the State Government have failed to check it; even the Military which was deployed, have failed to control it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you already. I cannot do more than what I have told you. It is a State subject.

Please sit down.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Sir, the price of coconut have been brought down and the production has also declined

very much. The price of coconut has come down I have given a call-attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER : It will come at its time. I will discuss.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Howrah) : In parts of Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, Jaundice has come out like anything.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : I have given a call-attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see one by one.

12.05 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(English)

Annual Accounts and Audit Reports of Visva Bharti, Shantiniketan and Regional Engineering College, Shrinagar for 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-722/85]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, Kashmir, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-723/85]

Annual Report and Audited Accounts of and Review on Central Council on Homoeopathy, New Delhi for 1983-84 and a Statement on delay in laying there papers.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-724/85]

Notification under Dock Workers (Regulation and Employment Act, Annual Administration Report of Calcutta Port-Trust for 1983-84 Audit-Report and Annual Accounts of New Mangalore Port Trust for 1983-84, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Visakhapatnam Un-registered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1985, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S O. 675 in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1985, under section 8A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-725/85].

(2) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-726/85].

(3) (i) A copy of Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1983.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay

[Shri Z. R. Ansari]

in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-727/85].

- (4) A copy of the Supplementary Agreement (Hindi and English versions) entered into with the Government of Uttar Pradesh under section 8 of the National Highways Act, 1956 under section 10 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-728/85].

- (5) (i) A copy of the Punjab Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S R 88 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 26th October, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 6th October, 1983 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-729/85].

Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : I beg to lay on to Table a copy of the Budget Estimates (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1985-86, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-730/85].

Notification Under Delhi Sales Tax Act, and Under Customs Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and

English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4 (21)/85-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 8th April, 1985, under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-731/85].

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G S R 348 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1985, containing Corrigendum to Notification No. 331 (E) dated the 30th March, 1985, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-732/85].

Notifications Under Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act and Under Eyes (Authority for use for Therapeutic Purposes). Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment (Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. E3/NF/6804 dated the 15th June, 1984, issued under section 32 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-733/85].
- (2) A copy of the Delhi Eyes (Authority for use for Therapeutic Purposes) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 20/71/75-M & PH in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1984, under section 29 of the Eyes (Authority for Use for Therapeutic Purposes) Act, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-734/85].

12.07 hrs.

[English]

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) *Court of the Aligarh Muslim University.*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to move the following :

“That in pursuance of sub-clause (xxiv) of Clause (1) of Statute 14 of the Statutes 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 for a term of three years. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the Aligarh Muslim University.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-clause (xxiv) of Clause (1) of Statute 14 of the Statutes 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 for a term of three years. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the Aligarh Muslim University”.

The motion was adopted.

(ii) *Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of items (17) and (18) of rule 15 and rule 18 (2) of the Rules, Regulations and By-laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the members of this House do proceed to

elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members of from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of items (17) and (18) of rule 15 and rule 18 (2) of the Rules, Regulations and By-laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research, 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 Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research.”

The motion was adopted.

(iii) *National Shipping Board*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. A. ANSARI) : I beg to move the following :—

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, 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 National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, 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 National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : You have listed the discussion under Rule 193 at the end.

MR. SPEAKER : It is done like this.

SHRI NARAYNN CHOUBEY : Nobody remains in the House at that time.

MR. SPEAKER : This is their responsibility. We shall do it like this that four to five Members from this side may speak and four to five Members from that side may speak.

[English]

Why should they not remain ?

They should be there. It is their moral responsibility to sit here. If they don't, I do not like that.

They should show an awareness to the situation and I hope the members will realise the importance of it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You tell them also.

MR. SPEAKER : I tell everybody in the House.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Including them.

MR. SPEAKER : Including them and you too.

12.09 hrs.

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

1. *Need to provide funds for Talcher Super Thermal Plant and I.B. Valley Thermal Project of Orissa.*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Orissa is presently passing through an acute Power crisis. The State which did not face any power shortage till 1979-80 is now having a deficit of about 200 MW. This is due to the high rate of industrial and agricultural growth registered in

the economy of the State resulting in a compound rate of annual growth of over 20 per cent per annum without substantial increase in its generation capacity. Further, out of the total capacity of Hydro and Thermal system in the State, 59 per cent is accounted for by the Hydro-Projects and 41 per cent by the Thermal Projects. The predominance of Hydro-Projects aggravates the fluctuation in the availability of power. In years of deficit rainfall there has been shortfall in the generation of power. The situation has become very critical this year necessitating 75 per cent power cut for heavy and power industries. The domestic consumption and even the essential services like water supply are not spared.

In order to save Orissa from such power crisis and also facilitate this poverty ridden backward State to march forward along the path of progress and prosperity its estimated requirement is 1860 MW of power at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The establishment of two Super Thermal power stations, one at Talcher and another at IB Valley during this Plan period is quite inevitable.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Energy and the Planning Commission to have a realistic approach in accepting the Seventh Plan energy requirement of Orissa as 1860 MW and provide funds for the Talcher Super Thermal Plant and the IB Valley Thermal Project for making them operational during the Seventh Plan itself.

- (ii) *Demand for instructing the D.D.A. to annual its resolution passed earlier requiring the D.C.M. to shift the Mills to non-conforming area.*

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi) : The closure notice of Delhi Cloth Mills has created panic amidst 8 thousand textile workers and 50 thousand people who are the inhabitants of the labour colony. This problem has arisen because of the resolution passed by D.D.A. on 1st February, 1983, in which the D.D.A. has allowed D.C.M. management to shift the Mills. On the one hand the D.D.A. has given permission for the shifting, on the other hand it refuses to give alternative piece of land to D.C.M. Although Delhi Administration has decided not to give permission of closure, the problem will come to an end only when the

said resolutions are withdrawn or cancelled. I, therefore, request the works and Housing Minister to give instruction to D.D.A. to annul the said resolutions. If immediate steps are not taken, the problem will not remain confined to D.C.M. but will involve Birla Mills and Swatantra Bhart Mills because they are also situated in non-conforming area. This will lead to unemployment of 25,000 textile mill workers.

Today, no management is interested in running the mills. They are interested in building up commercial buildings in this area and make huge profits.

[*Translation*]

(iii) *Need to clear the Bisalpur Irrigation and Water Supply Scheme immediately to provide drinking water and irrigation facilities in Deoli Tehsil (Rajasthan)*

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the below average rains this year have not only adversely affected the crops but have also created famine condition leading to an atmosphere of despair all over the Tonk district. The scarcity of drinking water is becoming more and more acute. The wells are drying up due to fall in the general level of under ground water. The situation is more serious particularly in Uniara, Deoli, Kekdi areas of my constituency, because under ground water level in these tehsils is linked with the water level of Banas river. Drinking water to Ajmer city is being supplied by pressing into service a number of tube wells on Banas river. As a result of it, the water level of the river has fallen considerably leading to drying up of well in the area around the river.

The only solution to the drinking water crisis in the area is the Beisalpur Dam Project. Clearance of the planning commission for this project should be obtained and work on the project should start soon by allocating sufficient funds. This will not only raise the water level in the major parts of Tonk, Bundi, and Swai Madhopur Parliamentary constituencies but will also prove to be a solution to the acute drinking water problem in Ajmer and Beawar cities.

(iv) *Need for setting up of a Television Transmission Tower at Lakhimpur Kheri in Uttar Pradesh.*

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Kheri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the need for setting up a T.V. Tower in district Lakhimpur (Kheri) which is my constituency. The population of this district is more than one lakh. Government had also called for a report regarding T.V. tower, which is still with the concerned Ministry. But, the Government have not taken any firm and effective step in this regard. The people of my district have been deprived of the economic and social awareness due to lack of T.V. facilities in the area. In the neighbourhood of the district is the Nepal State. After the installation of Transmission Tower, our neighbouring country Nepal can also benefit from Government of India's policy planning, foreign policy and India's varied role in the international arena.

Therefore, I humbly request Government to take effective steps for the setting up of a T.V. tower in this district so that the people of this district can take advantage of the varied programmes telecast by Government.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

12.11 hrs.

[*English*]

(v) *Need to help West Bengal Government so that measures for relieving drinking water scarcity in Medinipur and other adjoining districts could be taken up urgently.*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, Acute drinking water scarcity is being felt in many areas of Midnapur district and adjacent districts like Bankura and Purulia in West Bengal due to no rains, lowering of the underground water level and drying of ponds etc. In my Constituency Panskura, normal tube-wells are not discharging water in many places. Human beings and cattle/population both are affected by the situation.

I request the Central Government to help the Government of West Bengal so that

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

urgent measures for relieving the water scarcity can be taken in a big way.

[Translation]

(iv) *Shortage of electricity in Rajasthan and need to run the two units of the Atomic Power Plant at Kota properly as also supply power from Singrauli Thermal Power Plant.*

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDE JAIN (Barmer) : Rajasthan State is passing through a severe power crisis. The second unit of the Atomic Power Station is not working properly since September, 1984. It remains closed for 15 to 20 days in a month. The first unit was recommissioned on 1.2.85 after it remained closed for three years, but it has not stabilized yet. Rajasthan has not been given its share of power from Singrauli Super Thermal Plant since 1984. A short supply of 574 lakh units has been received from this Super Thermal Plant since January, 1985. Even from Satpura Plant, sometimes the supply of power is short and sometimes it is normal. The supply is more at the time when it is not needed.

Due to this power crisis, the farmers do not get power supply for more than six hours a day. Power cut is also being imposed on industries as a result of which farmers are suffering loss to the tune of crores of rupees in agricultural production and so do the industrialists. They are closing down their industries. A severe drinking water crisis has been created in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur due to pancy of power.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to run both the units of the Atomic Power Plant of Kota smoothly. Rajasthan should be given its due share of power from Singrauli Super Thermal Plant. The Central Government should also give sufficient power to Rajasthan from its reserve share in the Singrauli Plant so as to help the State to overcome the water and industrial crisis.

[English]

(vii) *Need to provide a 220 KV power line from Ramagundam Thermal Power Project of NTPC to Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh.*

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Warangal district is entirely dependent on well irrigation for which electricity is the prime requirement. There is a tremendous potential for energisation of irrigation wells to meet the demand from the agriculturists as there are no major tanks or canal irrigation facilities or any other water resources. In Warangal District alone there are about 30,000 agricultural services pending for release as at the end of 1984-85 (applied by farmers but not released) for want of proper voltage.

Apart from the demand for the energisation of new wells, stabilisation of power supply to the already energised wells is most important as it is the life-line for the ryots in this district. For the last five years, low voltages are prevailing in these areas resulting in burning of motors in every village which has caused irreparable loss to the farmers to the tune of Rs. 11 crores.

According to the past planning, the load estimated for Warangal district was 40 MWs peak as in 1984-85 conditions, but in reality load requirement today is 87 MWs peak with load restrictions. Likewise, in all the northern Telengana districts, the estimated load was much less and the transmission lines designed to carry the above load were very few and even these few lines have not been provided.

In order to maintain stable power supply, a network of transmission lines needs to be provided in the area which is very badly neglected for the last so many years.

At present, Warangal gets supply from Ramagundam as well as Kothagundam wherefrom Warangal is at the tail and there is heavy load demand. Hence, the demand of the people to have a 220 kv. S.S. at Warangal by erecting 220 kv line from FTTC, Ramagundam needs to be immediately met with 132 kv. network of lines connected to each taluk headquarters.

(viii) *Need to increase the amount of house building loan for the houseless poor*

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore) : Sir, food, shelter and clothing are the basic necessities of man. Majority of the people in this country live below the poverty line. From time to time, many programmes have been taken up by the successive Governments to improve the conditions of the poor.

Provision of shelter under different schemes has also been taken up under various programmes. At present HUDCO is extending a loan of Rs. 3,000/- for constructing a house to the houseless poor. The State Government contributes another Rs. 3,000/-. Out of the total amount thus available, the beneficiaries, i.e., the houseless poor, have to make contribution of Rs. 311/- towards beneficiary deposit. Thus a poor man will be left with a paltry sum of Rs. 5,689 only. This amount is inadequate to build a hut, leave alone building a house. The cost of cement, steel, bricks and labour, etc., has gone up steeply. The amount of Rs. 3,000/- which is being extended as loan by HUDCO was fixed a long time back. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is not in a position to enhance their contribution.

Hence, I request the Government of India to direct the HUDCO to enhance the amount which it is lending now from Rs. 3,000/- to at least Rs. 6,000/-, so that the houseless poor can really stand benefited by the scheme.

(ix) *Need to retain the former limit of financial assistance of Rs.5,000 which was being given to the poor Harijans for improving their health and social and economic conditions.*

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD (Bansgaon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under rule 377.

I want to draw the attention of the Central Government and the Government of U. P. Through you, to the assistance being given hitherto by the Government to

the Harijans for the marriages of their daughters and for medical treatment. The Government had been providing a financial assistance of Rs. 5,000/- for marriages of the daughters and in the event of illness also an assistance of Rs. 5,000/- was being given for medical treatment, but I am very sorry to say that this financial assistance has now been reduced to Rs. 1,000/- only whereas, keeping in view the present time, this amount should have been enhanced.

Therefore, I request Government that for the betterment of the social, economic and health conditions of lakhs of these poor Harijans, if it is not possible to increase the above financial assistance, it should at least be allowed to continue at Rs. 5,000/- as at present, so that the 20-Point Programme could be implement in letter and spirit.

12.21 hrs.

[English]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1985-86—Contd.

(i) Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up item 11- Further Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power,

I will request the Minister to reply.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : First of all, I must thank all the hon Members from this side and from that side who took keen interest in the matter pertaining to power and irrigation in the country and participated in the debate and given us certain good suggestions. I am happy that I could not find anywhere anything critical about the policy of the Government except that there were grievances and complaints voiced by the Members with regard to certain alleged delays in the implementation of projects both in irrigation and in power.

I must also say to the credit of the House that the Members and indeed the

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

House took much more time than was given for the discussion of the Demands of my Ministry. As a matter of fact, if I can go through the cut motions they have moved, I could see that they are not necessarily cut motions in the sense that they are so critical about the policy of the Government or the procedure or anything about the implementation of the scheme. By and large, I would say that the cut motions are in the form of requests to the Government either demanding certain new projects in their areas or the implementation of certain ongoing projects or the demand for some central assistance to the States. These are the cut motions that the Members have preferred to move.

Ours is a country of 700 million people and for any project whether in irrigation or in power, the gestation period is considerably long in the sense that hardly we can achieve the results before 4 or 5 years and sometimes some projects take more than 10 years. The population is not going to stabilise by the turn of the century. Perhaps projections are made for the stabilisation of the population by the year 2060. But what will be the demand of this increasing population on the resources of the country? On the one hand we have to develop human resources and for development of human resources we need all the facilities for economic and social development. We have also keep the fact in view that we must achieve growth, social justice. These are the basic principles for development activities especially in the core sector of power and irrigation.

Sir, the population projection by the beginning of Seventh Plan would be more than 700 million and the rate of growth of population is about 2 per cent. Thanks to the policies of this government, we have been able to reduce the growth rate to 2 per cent. But by the end of the Seventh Plan, I am afraid the population will be about 800 million and by the turn of the century it will be about 950 to 1000 million. So what an amount of food requirement would be needed to feed this population. The figures which are projected to maintain, the present population are about 151.11 million tonnes

per year which we have to produce. During the year 1984-85 it is expected that the food production would be of the same order. The food requirement at the end of the Seventh Plan is expected to be of the order of 190 to 200 million tonnes and by the turn of the century the food requirement of the country will be 250 to 300 million tonnes. I am giving these figures to the House just to show the dimension of problem. In order to achieve merely food target-leave alone other things-we need power and water. The demand is gigantic. I want to take the House into confidence that the Demands of this Ministry which are placed before the House for their approval and sanction are more than justified. Perhaps, the House would like to sanction more had we got it from the Planning Commission. This is what I expected from the Planning Commission.

Sir, for water we need rains; and what is the total rainfall of the country? The annual rainfall can be placed at 1000 mm or about 40 inches. But the Members are well aware that this is not the rainfall in every part of the country. There are arid zones in the country. There are drought-prone areas in the country where we hardly have 100 mm or about 4 inches of rainfall in a year. In our country there are areas where we have the highest and also the lowest rainfall. Ours is a country where the longest rivers like the Ganges, the Yamuna, the Godavari and the Brahmaputra are flowing towards East, West and South. Not only the rivers but also the people, solely depend on the rains. There are areas where there is drought and flood is the same State at one and the same time. There are areas where water-logging is a problem and there are areas where water scarcity is a problem.

These are problems which are before the country-the problems are how to manage the floods, how to utilize the rivers, how to control the rivers, etc. 'River control' has become a new approach as far as the Brahmaputra and other dangerous rivers are concerned. The problem is how to control them and how to use them for the country. And here the question of 'Water management' comes in.

This water management approach is not only for irrigation. Water management is

not only for meeting the problems of seepage. Water management is also for flood control. Water management is also for purposes of irrigation and drinking water. There are various other requirements of water for various purposes, for industry, for household and so on.

For all these things, we need a national policy on water.

There have been various attempts in the past to study the problems and requirement of irrigation whether it is ground water, flood water or surface water and so on. There have been various attempts made in the past years; people with vision sometimes widely thought and imagined about linking Ganga with Cauvery or having grand canals and all sorts of things. Attempts have been made right from time immemorial till now to use water for the benefit of human beings. The question is, how to make the best use of the available water resources. There have been attempts made in this direction, as I said. Dr K L Rao imagined linking the Ganga with the Cauvery. I will come to this a little later. To have an in-depth study means going into the question of harnessing the water which is at present flooding the northern part of the country bringing misery to the people, while people are leading miserable lives in the south for want of water and in some other regions of the country. It was found that the idea of linking the Ganga with the Cauvery is not economically feasible in the sense that the amount of money required to lift the entire bulk of the water beyond the Vindhyas was not economically feasible. The idea was given up. There were other attempts also. I will come to it a little later. I think the House will agree with me that in view of these various dimensions with regard to water resource development we need a national policy on water. We have to formulate such a national policy which I hope to do within a reasonable time.

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr) : Will it be in this session? Will he be able to bring it up in this session? It will be useful for your State also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is giving.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : There have been various suggestions by Members during the debate that the west-flowing river waters should be turned to the east, that water should be lifted and given the southern States. Members from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and are member from other States also, have said that we should attempt linking of the rivers, the south and north rivers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But the Minister is telling us, it is uneconomical. It may be uneconomical now; but in future, it may be economical.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : When we think of.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : May I just interrupt? Dr. K. L. Rao did not consider it either uneconomical or impossible or not feasible to link the Ganga with the Cauvery. For the first time now we are hearing through you that the Government is of the view that it is not economical or it is not feasible. Actually I don't think so. In future, some day or other, we will have to link the Ganga with the Cauvery. Otherwise we cannot solve this problem at all.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Drinking water and everything else also will be solved by it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The hon. Member is not telling a new thing to me.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDI : We are given to understand by the hon. Minister that he is of the view that it is not economically feasible to link Kaveri with Ganga. You must have a perspective view before you.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I told the hon. Member that this was the idea of Dr. K. K. Rao.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDI : This idea has generally been accepted and that was a welcome way of solving problem of the country.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Without any disrespect to any hon. Member of this

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

House, I would like to submit that no doubt Dr. K.L. Rao was a person who knew the problem of water and irrigation. But there after experts had gone deep into the matter and the problem has been studied from all aspects and they say that it is not economically feasible.

Now, a survey on water resources of the country has been made. It is assessed at 178 million hectare meters of which only 67 million hectare meters, that is, less than 40% are economically utilisable due to lack of suitable storage sites. The utilisable ground water resources are estimated at 42 million hectare meters. Thus the total usable resources are about 109 million hectare metres with an ultimate irrigation potential of about 130 million hectares. As I told you, due to topographical and geographical limitations not more than half of the cultivable areas can be provided with irrigational facilities.

Sir, as I said, there has been not only uneven rainfall but there is uncertain rainfall in the country. They are very often occurring in those areas which are drought-prone areas.

Fortunately, we have been able to create food stocks which are sufficient to maintain the people of this country and not a single life is lost because of starvation or on account of famine in this country though such things used to happen before Independence. Sir, this is the reason why the necessity of conservation of water arises. We have to conserve it. The water which comes from the sky and flows to the sea has to be detained wherever possible and with whatever economically feasible projects we have to store the water and for conserving this water, large storage capacity is required. The total storage capacity including small tanks is assessed to be at about 16 million hectare meters. Further projects with an effective capacity of over 7 million hectare metres are under construction. Although this is a commendable progress, it falls short of the requirements of the bulk of the water resources to be utilised.

Sir, I need not go into the details, but still I think it is necessary to keep the

House informed as to what is the position, the physical position regarding the medium and major irrigation projects. Against the total geographical area of about 329 million hectares only 185 million hectares have been regarded to be cultivable area. The total cropped area is about 174 million hectares. The ultimate irrigation potential from all sources is estimated at 113.5 million hectares out of which 58.5 million hectares are from major and medium projects and the remaining is from minor irrigation projects. The perspective of irrigation development envisages the creation of entire irrigation potential by the turn of the century.

This calls for the development of irrigation at the rate of seven million hectares per Plan for major and medium projects. The financial requirements for such a thing is, we could spend about Rs. 7446 crores in 30 years from 1951 to 1980, on major and medium projects. During the Sixth Plan. We provided an outlay of Rs. 8,911 crores, against which about Rs. 7612 crores, would be spent. Since the commencement of planned development in 1951 till the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 205 major and 900 medium irrigation projects have been taken up for execution. Of these, 29 major and 469 medium projects have been completed by the beginning of the Sixth Plan. A few major and medium projects have been taken up during the Sixth Plan. 51 major and 165 medium projects are likely to be completed, bringing the total number of completed projects to 30 major and 634 medium projects.

One of the problems coming in the way of orderly development of medium and major projects is taken up of too many projects and thus spreading the resources. During the debate, we could hear the angry demands of certain members in regard to delayed implementation of certain projects for want of resources. They have been demanding assistance from the Centre, Sir, water being a State subjects the States have to find the resources in their Plans. Of course, though we are not giving assistance project-wise to any State, still grants and loans are granted to States. But it is for the States to manage or to attempt at solving their irrigation and power problems. In

the regard, what I found out is this. Certain States, in their enthusiasm, may be on account of certain political considerations, attempt all the projects that are suggested in their various legislatures, whether the projects happen to be reasonably feasible or not feasible. They attempt to take up projects which are not even approved by the Planning Commission or the Central Water Commission. There are instances where the approved projects are left out and money is spent on unapproved ones. In their attempt to please all, they spread the resources thinly and are thus not able to complete even one project within the given time.

At this moment, I would like to reply to another complaint made by hon. members that there have been delays in giving clearance to their projects. Many of there have been pending with the State Governments only because they are not able to answer the queries of the Central Electricity Authority or the Central Water Commission or the Planning Commission.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : Sir, the delay in giving the view of the Geological Survey of India also should be taken into consideration. Sometime the project is delayed for want of clearance from the Geological Survey of India also.

SHRI B. SHAKARANAND : The hon. member is right. But the element of delay by the Geological Survey of India is very limited and minute. But the main delay is because of this. Whenever the project reports are submitted by the State Government, they are found wanting in information which is required for the approval of the project in many respects. Queries are raised, comments are given and then the project reports are sent back or referred back to the States to comply with the suggestions.

There are instances where even before sending the comments or the replies of the questions raised by the central authority or the Central Water Commission, the scope of the project is changed there by again changing the entire process of forming a new project ; and then again the matter is sent back for the clearance. Sometimes I have

found instances where in our attempt to clear the projects, certain projects are revised not once or twice but thrice. So, in the formulation of a project, the basic formulation itself has taken many years by which the original project should have been completed there by causing cost escalation, which makes it impossible for the State Governments to meet these demands ; and then ultimately the hon. members here and the hon. members there in their respective State Legislatures demand that the Centre should take up those projects as central projects.

I remember a proverb. A stitch in time saves nine. If these projects were completed as they were thought of in the beginning, I think a lot of problems can be avoided and headache can be saved.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDA REDDY (Hyderabad) : In Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh Wardharajaswamy Project was pending for ten years. Every Chief Minister laid the foundation-stone, but it is pending for clearance of a small forest land. It is in the drought-prone area. The Centre is not able to do anything. Now, you are telling that the State Governments are not giving replies in the proper form. Steps should have been taken to give clearance for that project. I request you to kindly look into this matter.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have all the sympathy for the hon. member and the problems of his area. I will certainly look into the matter. If it is a case of clearance by the Forest Authority or the Department, I would definitely look into the matter, but I cannot promise. If an objection is raised by the Forest Department which is genuine, I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of clearing it on behalf of the Forest Department.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In my constituency, there are so many things which are not cleared because of the Forest Department. Therefore, I request the Minister to see that if anything comes with regard to irrigation, that should be cleared immediately, because we cannot live in forests ; we have to create things for the development of the area.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have really more sympathy for you because you cannot come here and speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am just adding it for your information.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : We will definitely look into it. There have been some regional imbalances about irrigation because of the fact that one-third of our country is arid or semi-arid or drought prone. In order to provide irrigation to the drought prone-area ; the Central Water Commission has carried out an extensive study and prepared draft reports for about 99 districts. To assess the water resources a blueprint for water transfer from the surplus area to the water shortage area has been prepared by the Central Water Commission and the Ministry of Irrigation.

The National Water Development Agency has been created for looking into the field and physical aspects of the transfer of water from the surplus areas to the deficit areas ; of course it is a field-based organisation specifically created for this purpose.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Ganga-Cauvery project ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : That is there. And, studies are taken up and as I said earlier a blue-print has already been prepared for the 99 districts out of the five hundred and odd districts in this country.

A large portion of irrigation development in the country is benefiting the drought-prone areas. The projects are Indira Gandhi Canal Project in Rajasthan, Nera Canal system in Maharashtra, Narmada project in Gujarat, Nagarjunasagar, Kurnool-Cuddapah project, and Pochampad project in Andhra Pradesh, Ghattaprabha, Malaprabha Upper Krishna and the Tungabhadra Project in Karnataka and the Indravati project in Orissa. May I request the hon. Members, through you, Sir, when they are concerned with the irrigation project in their States, that they should also look into the complaints or suggestions and the comments made by the Centre in regard to the proper

completion of the project reports before they are submitted ? Can they not approach their State Governments first and see that they are properly executed ?

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Indira Canal, which was to be completed in two plans, has not been completed even in six Plans. You do not provide funds for that. The Central Government should take it over. The Government of Rajasthan invest whatever funds they have in this canal and due to this all the developmental works have been held up they are not being completed.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : We can provide funds only if we have the funds.

SMT. VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : There are schemes of Madhya Pradesh also which have not been completed. They should also be completed.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No interruptions please. Let him finish.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : As I said earlier, having very little time at my disposal, I would not try to deal with every hon Member's suggestions, or requests or demands or complaints. By and large I will deal with the topics raised in the House, with reference to Irrigation, in this context.

AN HON. MEMBER : One request.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Not like this.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : As far as Anantapur district is concerned, it is a rain-shadow area ; and there is not much rainfall in the area. Will the hon. Minister kindly consider that case and see that something is done for that area because it is suffering due to successive famines ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The Sixth Plan outlay for major and medium projects is Rs. 8,391 crores, for creating a

potential of 5.74 million hectares. The expenditure is however, expected to be about Rs. 7,612 crores for a potential of 4.35 million hectares. When the Seventh Plan was formulated it was found that the spill-over of the costs of the projects taken up in the Sixth Plan was about Rs. 26,400 crores. May I say that the Working Group has recommended Rs. 22,450 crores and if this entire amount is made available, to us, we definitely hope to do things that are expected to be done? In view of such a high spill-over of costs and the escalation the Approach Paper of the Seventh Plan as approved by the National Development Council envisages primarily to consolidate the gains from the previous Plans funding maximum outlays on the 'on-going' schemes by extending the Government's channel to five to eight hectares of blocks and modernisation of old irrigation schemes.

It has been decided to take up new medium schemes, if any, only in tribal, backward and drought-prone areas. There is a plan called the Tribal Sub-Plan for Tribal people and Special Component plan for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Prime Minister has requested all the Ministries of the Central Government, the State Governments and the Union territories to prepare projects and schemes in all the fields of economic development and social sector including irrigation and power entirely for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Tribal Sub-Plan and Special component Plan. May I request all concerned through you to give their attention to this problem so that such schemes can largely benefit the bulk of the population of this country which is below the poverty line. So, when we are formulating the Seventh Five Year Plan and provisions are being made in the first year of the Seventh Plan, consideration should be shown to this aspect so that we can bring these people above the poverty line.

Now, I come to the basic question of water management. The basic philosophy or concept of scientific management of water involves making more efficient use of water. For achieving maximum output per litre of water, it is necessary to raise both cropping and irrigation intensity. Scientific management involves that everyone in the field, whether he is near the dam or far away at

end of the channel, should get water whenever he wants. To get proper supply of water at proper times, proper frequencies and proper quantities is the basic philosophy of irrigation. If this is not done, then what will happen is that if the farmer needs only a little quantity of water and he gets more water, there will be water logging; and if he wants more water but does not get it at all there will be drought. So, this is the problem of management of water. Of course, Government alone cannot do it. New efforts will have to be made in this field. Specially in Gujarat water management has been given to the people themselves. The water management cooperative societies have been formed and they are managing their own problems without any complaint against the Government. Thanks to the Gujarat Government, they have been successful in taking up a pilot project in this field. So, this is an eye-opener for all of us because whether it is family planning or water management programme the people should take that as their own problem and manage their own affairs.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetti-palagam) : These two cannot be clubbed together.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Family planning can be clubbed with all the activities of life today.

13.00 hrs.

In India, only 26 per cent of the net sown area gets irrigation and only 27 per cent of that land gets irrigation for two crops, which means, the irrigation intensity is 127 per cent. Hundred per cent for one crop and 27 per cent for two crops means 127 per cent irrigation intensity. And, Sir, only 23 per cent of the net sown area grows two crops a year, giving us a cropping intensity of 123 per cent. This is how the intensity in irrigation and intensity in cropping is assessed. Here, may I say on the floor of this House, that the percentage of area irrigated in Punjab is the highest in the country and Haryana is the next highest in the country while States like Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal etc. are below the country's average.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Let us Rajasthan.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Don't compare your State with that.

Now, Sir, this brings us to the question of command area development. As the Members have been continuously demanding assistance there is certain Central assistance given for the Command Area Development Scheme. The command area development also brings us another problem. The command area of any river, need not necessarily be in a particular State. It may be spread either over two States or three States. If the command area development has to be there the entire area has to be developed. But then the inter-State problems crop up. Right from the command area up to the entire flow of the river, when it passes through more than one State, there are problems concerning the sharing of the water or power, if it is hydel. Various problems are there in this regard but fortunately we have been able to solve many of the inter-State problems regarding water. There was a suggestion made by an hon. Member in their regard. I do not know the name of the Member who said that such rivers which either have the command area spread over more than one State or which flow through more than one State, should be treated as national rivers and the Centre should have the direct responsibility of the water resource development. This suggestion has been made on the lines of National Highways. The roads which pass through many States, the Centre is maintaining them. So, it was suggested, why not the water resources of such rivers too should be developed by the Centre...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): All the rivers of the country are like that.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Now, it has got another dimension. If the House agrees, I will be the most happy man if the Centre can take over the waters of those rivers. But please ask your own States whether they are willing to give up their rights or they want them to retain them with the States.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : We can nationalise the water.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I entirely depend on you if you support me.

Not only for the economic development or the water resources development or the power development but also in the interest of the unity and integrity of this country: if you want to give more power to the Centre, I will be the most happy man. I welcome your suggestion and need your support in this regard.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : (Vijaywada) Certainly. If the Minister can assure that these projects will be taken up immediately, we will solidly agree for this proposal. After all, it is the well-being of the people, which is more important.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Please consult your Chief Minister.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : We are here.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Please consult your Chief Minister and then come to me.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Certainly, Sir.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : And thereafter you will say our Chief Minister does not agree.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : He is already here. He is going to consult you. You ask him.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I can very well understand the anxiety of the hon. Member for having the benefit of the river resources passing through their States. Implications of it perhaps you are not aware.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : We can achieve this by nationalisation of waters. You can do it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : It is not the question of Tamil Nadu. It is a question of the entire country.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : That is why I am stressing. I am not talking for or against Tamil Nadu.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Every State will be too happy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We can have a separate debate on this topic. Let the Minister reply because there will be no end to this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : Are You also including power on that ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Afterwards we can see.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : This water is used for irrigation, drinking and for power. Water is water. Please consult your States.

Now, some hon. Member has referred to the All-India service of Engineers. Of course this was seriously considered. I am told that even All-India Radio mentioned this. But, when the Janata Government came, they reversed this and took a contrary view of it. They said that the States do not want it and we also do not want All India Service.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Why can't you reverse it now ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Please listen to me. I am giving you facts. I am not commenting on this. These are facts and this is history. Now, you are here and you can give suggestions in this regard. The Indian Forest Service as an All-India Service was cleared in 1966. On the same line demands have been made both in the House and outside that the doctors and engineers should also be given the benefit of having All-India services. Personally, I am of the view that All-India Services in this country have been advantageous for the unity and integrity of this country with the inter-state communications knitting the country into one whole nation. Personally I feel that such activities ought to deserve encouragement and assistance. Besides the engineers also will have the benefit of having the services in the level of All-India services. This is a question which was favourably considered and I personally feel that it deserve further consideration.

Members have spoken about the seepage problem. I have already replied to this problem.

The water logging is also a problem which is many times connected with the problem of flood control. Every State is faced with this chronic problem of flood control.

Even in Karnataka which is not usually having the flood, sometimes there are years where...

SHRI K. V. SHANKARAGOWDA (Mandya) : Is it 'Your Karnataka' or 'our Karnataka' ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Our Karnataka. 'Our' means, Karnataka of this House, not mine or yours.

SHRI K. V. SHANKARAGOWDA : Because you used the words 'Your Karnataka' ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : No, no. I did not use that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You did not hear.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : You did not hear properly. I will always say, 'our Karnataka' our Maharashtra, our Kashmir, our Tamil Nadu' and so on.

SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Mr. Iyer, you are also one of the Members of this House.

SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA : My ears must have misheard you.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Yes, they have.

Sir, millions of rupees were spent for control of floods. A time has come when, perhaps because I do understand the States have not been able to meet the demands of flood control from their resources, or they

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

cannot make allocations which are required to control the floods, a serious thought has to be given. A time has come for that. Though I do not want to commit on this, yet, if we want to develop water resources in the true sense of the term, flood control should be treated as a national problem and attempts are required in this direction to avoid the miseries of the people and to see that in view of the various problems of silting, erosion of the land, river banks, etc. bringing miseries to the people—and these rivers pass through many States and the various States either have not been able to make use of the water or control the floods or thereafter solve the problems of water-logging a serious thought has to be given to this and I wish to tell the House that this will receive serious attention of the Government.

I have replied about the farmers' organisations.

About forest clearance and environment, there is some element of truth in this that there are certain projects pending for consideration for want of clearance from the Forest Department, and I can tell the House that the Prime Minister has specially given instructions to see that there are no delays as far as clearance from the forest angle is concerned.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Actually there is a lot of improvement.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Recently the Central Team has visited the Telugu Ganga Project. So, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will indicate that he will clear the Telugu Ganga Project soon.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I do not want to say anything on Telugu Ganga Project because the stand taken by Andhra Pradesh is being changed.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Why ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : You ask your Chief Minister, you don't ask me.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : My God! You are accusing us of changing the stand! Yesterday, the Prime Minister has given a written reply which has come in the press today. That shows that the expert committee has recommended that the Telugu Ganga project should be cleared as immediately as possible and they merely added a rider which has already been accepted by the State Government, viz, that we must give an equivalent irrigated forest area, which we are prepared to do. That has appeared in the press today. Therefore, we request you to give the clearance for this project as early as possible.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I wish the hon. Member studied the Telugu Ganga Project as was initially submitted to us and the Telugu Ganga project as is being conceived by the Andhra Pradesh Government now.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : It is not a project of Orissa, it is not a project of Tamil Nadu also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Please study it and come. It is under consideration and I cannot commit that it will be cleared unless it is cleared technically and otherwise.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Enough. Enough. I do not want any further supplementaries. Let the Minister proceed.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I will conclude after I say a few words on Power.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch-behar) : Allow supplementaries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No supplementaries. Please sit down.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am not yielding now.

I must thank my friend, Mr. D.P. Yadav for his demand for a water policy.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Say something about Teesta and Joint River Commission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want any interruptions. Please sit down.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : We have already said that we will attempt for a national water policy within a reasonable time. Regarding flood control, as I have said, there are recommendations of Rashtriya Barh Ayog. According to them, I understand, some attempt has been made to suggest solutions to the States suffering from floods to come forth with a certain law so that they need not have problems in their activities in preventing or in regulating floods. I am told that some Bills have been circulated to various States.

Regarding water conservation, water storing, lift irrigation, sprinkler irrigation through a canal development, these are matters which are very much under the consideration of the Government and we have made certain provisions for these things in our Plan.

I have already said about the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Regarding Karnataka water dispute.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI (Bijapur) : What about Upper Krishna project ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Upper Krishna project has been included in the Plan. The proposal is sent by the State Government in the Seventh Five Year Plan and they have asked for funds. We will support the proposal of the Karnataka Government.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Please say something about the Teesta and the Joint River Commission and the sharing of water of Ganga.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The Joint Commission is meeting and at the Minister level, we have agreed to meet. Now, the officers level meeting is going on and the discussion is taking place.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : How long will it continue ? During loan months, water is very much essential for the Farakka barrage to save the Calcutta port and Calcutta city itself. You are saying that meeting is going on, and next meeting will be held. How long will it continue ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As long as your supplementary continues.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : As long as it is necessary.

The hon. Member knows that for clapping, two hands are needed. I cannot unilaterally take a decision. So, the discussions are going on. *(Interruptions)*

Upper Krishna project is also there.

Hipperaji project was included even in the Sixth Five Year Plan. But unfortunately, the State Government of Karnataka has not included Hipperaji barrage project in the 7th Plan at all. Though a few crores of rupees have been already spent and the barrage was treated as an on-going project in the Sixth Five Year Plan, unfortunately this project does not find a place in the proposal of the Seventh Five Year Plan sent by the State Government. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want anything, you can directly go to his chamber and discuss further.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I can repeatedly say that I will definitely look into the requests made by the hon. Members through their cut-motions and speeches on the floor of the House. It will receive my very sympathetic attention and consideration. I will look into the problem.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Only lip sympathy would not help. Finance is necessary.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : May I say that sympathy can be expressed through lips only; *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would not allow anything further. Nothing will go on record. If anybody is asking, I will not allow. Don't record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to make any personal requests, go to the Minister in his Chamber and discuss regarding individual issues. But it is not like this. I would not allow anything like this.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : With regard to cower, my hon. colleague Mr. Arun Nehru has already dealt with it. He has given very wide information regarding power development, generation, transmission, distribution and the like issues. He has informed the House, when he intervened yesterday about all that.

The only thing that I want to say now is that the target for power generation during 1984-85 was fixed at 154 billion units. Of this, 98.5 billion units were to be generated by thermal stations, 3.5 billion units by nuclear plants and 52 billion units by hydro stations. Up to the end of February, 1985, 89.13 billion units were generated by thermal stations, 3.63 billion units by nuclear plants and 49.77 billion units by hydro stations. This represents an overall increase of 12.5 per cent over the generation for the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase in terms of thermal generation, nuclear generation and hydro generation was 14.8 per cent, 13.7 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively.

The thermal generation for 1984-85 envisaged a plant load factor of 50 per cent. Between April, 1984 and February, 1985 the PLF of thermal power stations was 49.2 per cent whereas it was 47.2 per cent during the corresponding period of 1983-84. The PLF of thermal power stations is expected to reach 50 per cent by the end of this year. I understand that it has already reached 55.5 per cent in the month of March.

The hon. Members are aware that the Central Government have been participating in power development in an increasing

measure. The installed capacity in power plants owned and operated by the Central Government organisations increased from 3,388 MW in March, 1980 to 6,758 MW in March, 1985 accounting nearly for 16 per cent of the total installed capacity in the Utilities.

A significant feature of the Central Sector Power Programme has been that the thermal power projects have been commissioned in a period of 48 months and sometimes less from the date of placement of orders for plant and equipment. Central sector Power Plants generate about 100 million units of electricity per day which is about 22 per cent of the daily energy generation in the country.

The magnitude of the power programme in the seventh Plan will depend on the resources we are able to mobilise. Notwithstanding the size of the programme, it would be necessary to obtain optimum results from our limited resources. It has become necessary to invest the power programme with new approaches.

There have been suggestions galore in this House for development of mini and micro hydel projects. It is true that there is a large area which is to be tapped and exploited for hydel power. Unfortunately, we do not have the resources needed for that because the hydel projects need very huge sums of money. Given the necessary resources, perhaps, we will be able to have more hydel projects in the country, but there is a long gestation period. We have pressing demands from industry and agriculture for going in for power plants having a short gestation period.

That has led us to thermal projects and gas based projects. Fortunately, gas is available and we have been going in for gas based projects to a certain extent. We have already taken a decision to have three gas based power projects in the HBJ pipe line. The gas based plants have the lowest gestation period. I am given to understand that within three years we will be able to do it. The short-term proposals have forced us to go in for gas based plants to meet the present demands. We have to exploit all these things.

In the House, many demands have been made by hon. Members from Karnataka, Tamilnadu and other States to have gas based power projects in their States. Karnataka mainly, I know, is a hydel power State but fortunately Raichur thermal station which is based on coal and the nuclear power project which has been sanctioned for Karnataka in Kagai in Karwar district and the power from Ramagundam and Neyveli to a certain extent will ease the situation in Karnataka, which is chronically power starved.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : When will the power supply be made from Ramagundam to Karnataka State ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Attempts are there because power just cannot be carried by transport vehicles. We have to lay transmission lines or kv lines and by the end of the year, we hope to give power to Karnataka from Ramagundam. I know the problem posed by Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is getting power from Ramagundam at 41 paise and selling it to Karnataka at 63 or 64 paise. We do not have the transmission lines from Ramagundam to Karnataka and we hope to do it and give power to Karnataka by the end of this year.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you initiating any discussion or you want to clarify ? The hon. Minister has understood. He will reply. I do not want such a lengthy discussion. If there is any particular point, you can raise. The hon. Minister has not yet finished his reply. Please sit down.

Nothing will go on record. I will not allow anything.

The hon. Minister is not yielding. He will carry on. He is going to reply.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : May I tell the hon. Members that it is not the practice in the House to force the Minister to answer ? (Interruptions). It is not the practice of the House.

May I repeat to the benefit of the hon. Member that it is not the practice of the House to force the Minister to answer anything ? You can only make...

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK (Kalahandi) : We are only making a request.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have heard you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record except what the Minister says.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I know the problem of Orissa. But may I tell the hon. Members from Orissa that their State is the lowest as far as plant load factor is concerned : it is only 33 per cent whereas the All India average is more than 50 per cent. Orissa is generating only 33 per cent. The difference is more than 20 per cent. There, the plants are not working efficiently. Otherwise, they will not have this problem. Please ask your plants to work efficiently. (Interruptions). I have told you about Ramagundam also. Perhaps, you have not been able to understand this. (Interruptions).

This country has got coal-fields in certain parts, we have got the idle capacity in certain other parts, we have gas in certain other parts. We have to synchronise all these factors which go to make a power plant, whether hydel or thermal or nuclear or coal-based. These are to be so planned that there will be equitable distribution of power generation. Unfortunately, this aspect of equitable and just distribution of power generation capacity has not received the attention which it should have received. My Ministry is now engaged as to how best we can make States grievanceless, at least with regard to generation of power. The power generated will not remain within the limits of that particular State because we are attempting to have a national grid. We have established Regional Grids, but the Regional Grids have their own problems. We do not have long transmission lines. The problem of transmission is still before us though we are generating power. As I said just now, we have not been able to

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

evacuate power from Ramagundam to Karnataka because we have no transmission line ; we have been doing it and we hope to complete it by the end of this year.

When we have the concept of national grid, the power generated in a particular State will not remain for that particular State, whether hydel or thermal or any other power. That is the ultimate aim of this Government so that the hon. Members will not have such a grievance in future. But I must warn the States that, having created the complex, having created the facilities to generate power, if they are not managed efficiently, they will create further problems as far as feeding the nation with power to their requirement is concerned. There, I request the hon. Members to see that the power plants in their respective States function efficiently and achieve the desired results. I know there are certain difficulties, as my colleague has said, there are certain State Electricity Boards which are doing well and there are certain other State Electricity Boards which are not at all doing well. There has been agreement that the State Electricity Boards are starved of funds. We have been seriously considering a proposal of having a Power Finance Corporation to go to the aid of the State Electricity Boards. We also have certain renovation and modernisation schemes to help the State Electricity Boards and other power plants to improve their functioning by taking the benefit of this scheme where we have got about Rs. 500 crores. Already about 36 power stations have been identified by the authorities and they can have the benefit of this scheme. There are other schemes which the power stations can take benefit of and the Central Government is very keen to help them in this.

Now rural electrification is one thing where hon. Members should know that out of a total number of 5.76 lakhs villages in the country, 3.64 lakhs villages, i.e. 63.21% were reported to have been electrified as on 28.2.85 and the number of pump sets and tubewells energised have exceeded 56 lakhs on the same date. A number of villages electrified in the country, mainly in UP, Bihar and Orissa do not have LT extension

in the villages though they are deemed to have been electrified. Although the precise number of such villages in different States is not readily known, it is estimated that about 87,000 villages have been electrified only for agricultural purposes and LT lines do not exist in them for effective electrification. The rural electrification scheme financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation is a compact project which provides for the extension of LT and HT lines, installation of distribution transformers and release of agricultural, industrial and domestic connections in all villages covered by the sanctioned project.

Now a grievance has been expressed by some States that the hamlets around certain villages are not considered as villages for having the benefits and facilities under the benefit scheme of rural electrification. There has been a demand that these hamlets also should be taken as villages because if these hamlets are not considered as villages, perhaps the State Governments are not getting the required assistance that they otherwise would have got if these hamlets were treated as villages. It is a genuine demand and I think it deserves a sympathetic consideration from us.

Here also I said that in regard to rural electrification specially for the benefit of the Harijan and tribal bastees, the State Government should have such schemes so that they can directly give benefit to these people.

Now I have already dealt with many hydel power stations and regarding other things in power generation I do not think any other member has any problem to ask as they have made with regard to irrigation. I think the hon. Members, by and large, would hear me on the points they have raised on these two Departments. I again repeat that I will surely and very sympathetically look into the request that they have made through their cut motions and also on the floor of the House and it will receive my sympathetic consideration. May I now request the House that in view of this, they may not press their cut motions and they may unanimously support the Demands or Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions to vote unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions be put separately

All the cut motions were put and, negatives.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, to vote. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account

shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 63 and 64 relating to Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

*Demands for Grants 1985-86 in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power
voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant veoted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER					
63	Department of Irrigation	29,77,31,000	4,41,34,000	1,31,18,53,000	13,81,71,000
64	Department of Power	38,49,31,000	2,80,76,11 000	1,92,46,60,000	14,58,02,56,000

(ii) Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 57 to 59 relating to the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut Motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth Column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to

defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second

column thereof against Demand No. 57 to 59 relating to the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs."

Demands for Grants 1985-86 in respect of the Ministry of Industry and Company affairs submitted to the note of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS			
57.	Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs	1,85,91,000	16,000
58.	Industries	17,92,08,000	51,14,00,000
59.	Village and Small Industries	34,10,25,000	25,50,67,000

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I need not go elaborately into the industrial policy that has been pursued all these years. Even before the country attained Independence our freedom fighters who had sacrificed in their entirety for the nation decided that only through a process of planning our country will make progress and achieve the objectives for which they had fought for the Independence of this country.

13 44 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair.]

Accordingly although the first industrial policy resolution was adopted in 1948, yet with the laudable directive principles that have been enunciated in our Constitution it was given a further twist and a new Industrial Policy Resolution came into being in 1956. I am sorry to state that unfortunately many of the objectives have only remained

on paper. We have failed to achieve many of the goals which have kept before us.

First, let me say about the performance of the public sector enterprises which were only five in number and having an investment of Rs 29 crores in 1951. They have now increased to 214 enterprises with investment to the tune of Rs. 35,411 crores as on 31.3.84. The total investment in top 10 public enterprises is Rs 19,252 crores. That is nearly 54% of the total investment. There is a spectacular rise. In 1974-75 the investment stood at Rs. 6654 crores while the number of employees who were working in them were 14,32,000 and the average annual per capita emolument was Rs. 7402 per year. By the year 1980-81 the number of enterprises rose to 168 and investment rose to Rs. 18,207 crores while the number of employees rose to 18 39 lakhs ; the average annual per capita emolument was Rs. 14239. In just 3 more years the investment rose to Rs. 29,896 crores. The number of employees stood at 20 69 lakhs and average annual per capita emolument was Rs. 21,675. Actually

the public sector enterprises should earn profits and in turn they should finance our future plans. They should contribute to the national exchequer and our planning so that some more industries can be set up and some more unfortunate unemployed people can be given employment. But I am sorry to say that the public sector enterprises are lagging very much behind in that spirit.

Unfortunately the capacity-utilisation is far less and in several sectors the performance has actually deteriorated. I am giving figures in respect of units which have recorded capacity utilisation of more than 75%. When a survey was conducted, it revealed that the number of enterprises was 88, that is, 51.2%. Between 50 and 75% capacity utilisation there were 49 enterprises. They were not running to full capacity. The percentage of enterprises that were running on less than 50% utilisation was 35 units, that is, 20.35%. It has decreased when compared to 1981-82. When you take into account the amount invested in the public sector and the capacity not being utilised to the full, you can see how much loss is there to the country. You can see how many thousands of crores of rupees worth of production would have been achieved if these plants were made to run to full capacity. But the people concerned are not realising these things.

Investment per worker comes to around Rs. 46,466 in 1974-75 but now with this massive investment, it is coming to Rs. 1,44,000. And in between these periods, if we take into consideration the amount of Rs. 23,242 crores invested in the public sector enterprise and providing employment to 6.37 lakhs, now the investment per worker comes to Rs. 3,64,000.

That means, the Government to provide employment per worker, is spending Rs. 3,64,800 by way of investment, in the public enterprises. This country owes more than Rs. 24,000 crores to foreign countries and more than Rs. 2803 crores in the form of interest and principal this year we own to other countries. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs. While their average income is around Rs. 21,000 per year, what is the per capita income of an average citizen of this country? It is only around Rs. 1,400

per year. Should they not feel, that is, how much privileged people are they and that there are millions of very unfortunate people, there are several crores of people who are unemployed and under-employed who are not able to earn their bread for their living and they are not able to make both the ends meet? The responsibility lies on their shoulders and they should work hard for the development of the nation, for the society. When it comes to the question of profit, it is hardly Rs. 230 crores net profit for 1983-84. The net profit by the end of the year 1982-83 was Rs. 613 crores. But this profit is mainly due to ONGC. The total turn over of Rs. 3451 crores included Rs. 1600 crores as pre-tax profits. This is because they have increased the prices of LPG gas as well as petrol and diesel prices during the last three years. This was the main reason why the ONGC was able to show handsome profits.

Now, I come to the public enterprises which are incurring staggering losses year after year. For example, the Delhi Transport Corporation is a classic one. The total accumulated losses are Rs. 281 crores and for a single year that is, 1983-84, this great organisation has incurred a loss of Rs. 101 crores. While they have several thousands of fleet of buses that are not coming on to the roads and they are taking rest in their workshops and garages, 500 buses and odd were added to this strength. The trip schedule per day is like this. The total trips scheduled are shown as 54,523 while the actual transport operated trips are only 47,312. I am bringing this fact to the notice of the House only to show how much public money is being wasted. It is surprising to note that a transport organisation for a particular city is incurring a loss of Rs. 101 crores, whereas in the entire State there are more than 30,000 buses plying and the loss is not more than Rs. 19 crores or so for a year. But you find here that this Corporation is incurring a huge loss of Rs. 101 crores. Is this way to run the organisation, that too, in the capital city? After all, we are having so much advanced technology, managerial talent, latest methods of working are at our door-steps. But we are not able to reduce the loss of D.C. I can't understand this logic. I warn the Government that they should not consider that the people

[Shri Vakkom Purusotaman]

in Delhi alone are the firstclass citizens and the rest in the country are second class citizens. It is unimaginable.

In regard to inventories in the public sector enterprises, I would like to submit that the present day industrial operations required a higher degree of optimisation of all its inputs. Material constitute a substantial portion of production cost and reduction in the amount of capital locked up in inventories not only helps in achieving higher rate of return but also helps in improving liquidity of enterprises. Now, with the total inventories at Rs. 11,200 crores at the end of 1983-84, much is to be done. I would therefore suggest to the Government that much improvement will have to be done in this regard. They can achieve better results if the Government takes very strong measures in this regard.

Now I come to the small scale industry which is contributing nearly 49 per cent in the total production. Small scale industry alone is producing Rs. 30,415 crores worth of goods. It is giving employment to 84 lakhs of people and its share in exports, which comes to about Rs. 2350 crores, is also considerable. While the small scale sector is doing so much benefit to this country and its economy, the Government of India is treating it with a step-motherly attitude. It is not able to provide the small scale sector with the necessary finances. Though it is included in the priority sector for bank credit. But what is the quantum of amount that you are giving to the small scale sector and what is the amount that is given to the large and medium industries? I will give a simple example, as to how the banking system operates. While for the construction of houses throughout the country, only Rs. 150 crores is being given, here in Delhi for a single hotel Rs. 30 to 40 crores is given as loan. So how much is the total amount for all these big hotels? Hundreds of crores of rupees are spent on the hotel industry, whereas for the entire country for the construction of houses for poor people and economically weaker sections, only Rs. 150 crores is given. I request, may, I demand that a 'U' turn should take place and Government should reverse its priorities.

The small scale industry is neglected and in this process, handicrafts are destroyed and the problem of unemployment in the country is accentuated and the number of artisans has come down.

According to a sample survey, while in 1955 the number of workers engaged in household industries stood at ten million, by 1971 the number has come down to 6.35 millions. Just imagine the sad state of affairs. Now 23.5 million people are on the live registers of the employment exchanges. The other day, the hon. Minister, while defining the poor, told us that Rs. 65 per month in rural areas and Rs. 75 per month in urban areas, would be considered as the poverty line. He told that nearly 53.6 per cent of the people in rural areas are below the poverty line in the year 1979-80. As regards India's economic position in the world, in 1963-64 we were occupying the 85th position, but by 1977, we had gone down to 106th position. Economic disparities in the country have increased like anything.

The amount allotted to the small scale industry during the First Plan was Rs. 48 crores, that is, 2.1 per cent and for industry and minerals, the allotment was 2.8 per cent. But what is the position in regard to the subsequent plans? In the Second Plan, for industry it was 20 per cent, whereas for village and small industries it was only 2 per cent. Like this, the allotment for industry increased gradually and even in the Fifth Plan, it was 24 per cent. For village and small industries, the allotment was only 1.4 per cent. In this way, great injustice is done to the small scale sector. Contrary to the objectives that are laid down to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in concentration of wealth and means of production, what is the state of affairs at present? A single family controls assets to the tune of Rs. 2800 crores and another family has assets worth Rs. 2600 crores. This is the staggering economic disparity that is prevailing in this country now. Unfortunately, all this is due to the fact that the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi is being neglected by the Government.

14.00 hrs.

If you do not remember what he told and change the priorities in the present

policy, I think the situation is going to deteriorate. In fact, Jawaharlalji, before his death, understood the fault committed in our planning giving more priority to heavy industry and lesser importance to village and small industries. I think the government should give more priority to the small and handicraft sectors, because it is the only sector which can provide more employment to the under-employed people in the rural area.

Regarding guidelines for fixing industrial backwardness, I request the government to reconsider it afresh. The hon. Minister told the other day that he will reconsider it very soon. The basis should be "No Industry Block". Block should be taken as the criterion.

Alumina Plant at Krishna Devipeta in Visakhapatnam District-Geological Survey of India and Mineral Exploration Corporation has established that Andhra Pradesh is having 30 per cent of the total bauxite ore and the Russian team was asked to submit a report. They submitted a report. I request the government to take up this Plant at Krishna Devipeta in the national interest. The Mangalagiri Tyres Project is awaiting clearance from the government. The Licensing Committee had considered and approved issue of Letter of Intent on 22.5.1984, but the clearance from the Economic Affairs Committee of the Union Cabinet is awaited for the last one year. I request the hon. Minister to look into it and grant clearance of the Committee.

There is scope for a diamond industry in Andhra Pradesh and in my constituency, Nandigama in Krishna District. There are ample opportunities for development of diamond and precious stones industry.

Regarding light vehicles manufacturing units in Medak, it was promised by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We are very happy that the foundation stone was laid. Now it is learnt (and we, there fore fear) that the Engine manufacturing unit is not going to be set up there. I request the government not to go back on the promise and include the Engine manufacturing units in that organised factory production.

Regarding industrial man-days lost, right from the school days, students and pupils should be made aware of the future responsibility. When several other countries are making progress at a very fast rate, why India is not able to reach their standard of living? Every one should work hard in this country and that spirit should be inculcated right from the childhood. So, I request the government to make all efforts for inculcating that spirit among the industrial workers and other workers working in the different fields. Thank you.

I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to take steps to reopen the closed sick mills.] (2)

"That the Demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to give priority to Village and Small Industries over heavy industry to create more employment opportunities.] (4)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY
(Hinderpur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for allocating funds for starting industries in backward areas particularly in Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh.] (3)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide assistance to the rural artisans of Tufanganj, West Bengal through West German experts.] (5)

"That the Demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a Central Footwear and Training Centre in Cooch Behar, North Bengal.] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a Central Footwear and Training Centre at Jabalpur.] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a branch of institute for National Entrepreneurship and Small Business, at Balurghat in North Bengal.] (8)

"That the Demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up branches of Small Business Institute in the backward areas of North Bengal.] (9)

"That the Demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide liberalised loans to educated unemployed in North Bengal under Self-Employment Scheme to set up small industrial units.] (10)

"That the Demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to open a small industrial training institute at Hasimara in North Bengal.] (11)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The out motions are before the House. Shri Banwari Lal Purohit.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central

Government has done commendable work during the last 4 years insofar as their policy of industrialisation is concerned.

For the progress of the country, it is essential to keep the economy stable. There should be 60 per cent total national growth in our country and in order to achieve this total growth of 60 per cent, there should be at least eleven per cent growth in industrial production. Previously, this growth was about three or four per cent, but in 1983, when we adopted a liberal licencing policy, industrial activities increased in the country and the growth rate reached 8 or 8½ per cent. But this is not enough. We shall have to make further progress. You have adopted a liberal licencing policy in respect of small, medium and large scale industries. After liberalising the industrial policy, industrial activities increased considerably between the period from 1980 to 1983. Many industrialist come forward. I would go to the extent of saying that if licensing policy is abolished there would be industrial boost in the country. You need not impose any restrictions. You might have got apprehension that in the case of more industries, there will be keen competition and they will run at a loss. I would like to say that you have got control on financial institutions. Besides, there is the Reserve Bank of India also. If you do not give loans, the entrepreneurs will not be able to set up industries. I feel that at least at secretariat level, licencing system should be abolished and there should remain only financial control. Any industrialist, who wants to come forward to set up an industry should be given a chance to do so.

Secondly, I would like to point out that your planning Department is very inactive. Only when there is acute shortage of some commodity and there is hue and cry every where, planning is done in respect of that. This is what has happened in case of cement. They could not. Acute note that there was acute shortage of cement in the country. The same is the position in respect of steel. You should make planning keeping in view the principle of demand and supply.

You have been laying much stress on the public sector undertakings. Our experience had not been good in respect of them also,

I agree with my friend, who spoke just now, that most of the public undertakings are running at a loss. Whenever you want to meet their loss, you increase the cost of their produce by Rs. 50 per tonne because of your monopoly in that field. You are inmindful of the fact whether it has resulted in any suffering to the people or not. I feel that this is not the way of meeting the loss. Instead, you should make efforts to improve their efficiency. You are aware of large-scale pilferage of coal in Bihar and also that mafia gangs are active there. But no efforts have been made to check them. Hence, I feel that serious thought should be given to it.

It is also necessary to develop small-scale industries. You have entrusted this work to the States. Industrial Estates are set up, roads are built, sheds are constructed and water and electricity facilities are provided by the States and with this they feel that they have done their duty. But it is not enough. It is very necessary to provide social infrastructure also. Big industrialists build housing colonies, but small manufacturers do not make arrangement for facilities to their work providing housing. Besides housing facility, school facility should also be provided there. A dispensary should also be provided there for sick workers. Marketing facilities should also be provided. No attention has so far been paid towards all these things. It should be done now. Small-scale industries have not been able to prosper in the absence of social infrastructure. Hence, I request that attention should be paid towards providing these facilities.

The problem unemployment is the biggest one. Figures have been given in the respect just now. One has to spend a heavy amount to get employment today. There are certain sectors in which a large number of persons can be provided with employment and this problem can there be solved in the country. I would like to draw the attention of Government towards the handloom weavers in my state. There are lakhs of weavers in the Vidarbha region. If one family operates one handloom it cannot earn its livelihood even if all its members work from morning till evening. Government are making rapid progress in technology. In these circumstances, you should remove the restrictions imposed on textiles. Handlooms should be

replaced by power looms. With powerloom one family can earn Rs. 25 to 30 per day. If there are six members in a family, they can earn a good amount. You have to spend Rs. 2,000/- to provide livelihood to one person and only one person gets employment. The textile laws should be simplified so that others cannot take advantage of them. You should make immediate provision for the setting up of powerlooms. Banks should be asked to provide subsidy. Lakes of people will be benefited thereby. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to give serious thought to these things.

Besides, I would like to make a mention about the industrial policy. DGTD has imposed restriction in respect of medium scale industries. Cases have not been cleared for the last two to three years. These cases should be cleared within a period of one or one and a half months under a time bound programme. I would like to mention about an important thing. You have declared Maharashtra a no-district-industry area. Is there not a single district where a new project can be set up? The Maharashtra Government sent a proposal for the setting up of a petro-chemical complex in the Vidarbha region. You should counter it. I again request you to consider this proposal seriously.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) :
I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs.

India has taken giant steps in its march towards the goal of industrialisation. When India achieved independence in 1947 we had to import all materials from paper pins to the printing machines. Now it is a matter of pride for all the Indians that we are one among the ten top industrialised nations of the world. Regarding the number of scientists and technicians we are next only to America and the Soviet Union.

The credit of this development goes to the vision and imagination of Pandit Ji who had laid the foundation of the modern India.

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

How imaginative he was can be noted from a single decision taken by him in setting up Bokaro Steel Plant with the Russian assistance. We know that steel is the barometer to measure the development of a nation. That decision of Pandit Ji added a milestone in the development of our nation. In this context, we have also to remember our beloved leader, late prime, Minister Indira Ji who had given a new dimension to the industrial policy of India. It was she who thought of obtaining and sharing technology with the developed nations of the world. Here, I would also like to mention that our prime Minister, Rajiv Ji, is closely following the footsteps of Pandit Ji and Indira Ji. His declaration that far-reaching proposals are being contemplated to revamp the public sector enterprises, and also the concessions given to the industrial sector in the present epoch making Budget, clearly show that our nation is marching ahead.

Among the three different industrial sectors, we have to give top priority to the small-scale sector. This sector has got one million units employing 84 lakhs of workers, producing 5,000 different types of mass consuming items and having a share of 25 per cent in exports. This sector is further divided into tiny units, small scale units and ancillary units. We have been laying stress on the tiny units because the maximum investment in such units is to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs only. The present decision of the Government to give employment to our educated youth in the form of self-employment schemes, comes under the tiny sector. This sector is producing mass consuming items like leather goods, plastic and rubber goods, ready-made garments, soaps, detergents, etc. A few weeks ago, I had the privilege of going to one of the industrial units in Kerala where T. V. cabinets were being made by the Harijan society. The quality of those T. V. cabinets is much superior to those we are importing.

The small-scale should be adequately supported by giving financial assistance, training to the workers, common service facilities, duty relief and loans at reduced interest. The techniques of production should also be constantly changed.

Some class of people who have to be encouraged in this sector are women, rural artisans, technicians, Harijans and Girijans, students, educated unemployed and physically handicapped people.

Coming to the self-employment scheme again, this year there were about 14 lakhs applicants, but only about 4.2 lakh applicants were given assistance. More youngmen should be encouraged under this scheme. Power and other infrastructural facilities should be made available at concessional rates under this scheme.

Khadi and Village Industries are doing a commendable job in giving employment to the rural people. They have got a list of 26 village industries including Khadi. This list has to be further enhanced so that more village industries get assistance from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Coming back to my State, Kerala, I would like to bring to the attention of the House two major traditional cottage industries which are suffering in Kerala. One is the coir industry and the other is the Cashewnut industry. Coir industry is a very important traditional cottage industry in the West Coast of Kerala, where lakhs of people were employed earlier. But this industry is now steadily declining. The reasons are: the economic recession in European markets; severe competition from synthetic and other natural products and increasing cost in production. This industry has to be saved, otherwise people in the West Coast area of Kerala will come to a point of starvation. The immediate steps that have to be taken are: introduction of mechanisation with adequate caution so that the people working in this industry do not suffer to a greater extent; and secondly its internal consumption has to be increased.

Looking to the nature of the coir matings and mats it has produced, they can be used for our interior decoration.

Coming to the cashewnut industry, Kerala was once monopolising this industry. Actually this industry is dead now in Kerala. Lakhs of people engaged in this industry, especially in Elleppey, are on the point of

starvation. The reasons are non-availability of nuts and secondly the industry itself is being taken away from the Kerala State. So, if this industry is to be saved more and more cashew-nut trees should be grown in the State and secondly there should be a uniform wage policy throughout the Country.

Coming to the major industries, I would bring out only two points. One is the mismanagement. This can be clearly seen in Cochin Shipyard, which was started with an investment of Rs. 100 crores and which is now bearing a loss of Rs 30 crores. What is the reason? It is gross mismanagement. One of the ships which was recently launched, *The Maratha Mission*, has made a loss of Rs. 25 lakhs due to the mismanagement of the Company. These aspects should be looked into when we are thinking about our industrialisation.

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad):

Sir, first of all I thank for giving me a chance to speak. While speaking on the subject, I would like to give certain suggestions.

There are no two opinions that the Congress Government under the leadership of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and our present Young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi have played a very great role in the industrial development of the country. The liberal policies of the Congress Government indicate that the country is on the way of progress. In this context, our government recently announced new industrial policy and gave fresh concessions in respect of industries. These concessions relate to delicensing certain industries, increasing the investment limit, small scale industries reducing the project import duty from 65 percent, to 45 percent. All these things have paved the way for the industrial development of the country. I would like to congratulate the government on giving top priority to the development of backward districts. They have taken a decision to sanction Rs. 2 crores for providing infra structure in the backward districts. We are determined to go ahead

in this respect. I would like to say our about the development of the backward areas because I belong to Eastern Uttar Pradesh, which is the most backward area in the country. Our state wants to make progress in every field, but it is lagging behind for unknown reasons. We can keep our body healthy if all the parts of the body are healthy. We see that a part of the county is well advanced. All public sector factories are being set up there and not in Uttar Pradesh. The population of Uttar Pradesh is one sixth of the population of the country but it is a matter of regret that only 5 percent public sector projects are these in U. P. In this way step-motherly treatment is being meted out to U. P. The people of U. P. are very hard working. In order to get the best out of their hard work they go to Punjab for harvesting the crop and there by earn their livelihood. Some of them are killed in train accidents and the members of their family meet them for even.

What steps are being taken by Government for the development of Uttar Pradesh? I would like to know this through this House. I would like to submit something about Eastern U. P. from where I come. Faizabad Division is proud of having the Country's Prime Minister from Faizabad Division. The Minister of State for Industries is also from Faizabad Division. Faizabad District is located between the two districts. Where from they have been elected. It is the Divisional Headquarter, but there is no industry at all. I would like to say that government should do something for the development of this district.

I have come to know that the period of the Subsidy-Scheme of the Central Government meant for the development of backward districts is going to expire. It has perhaps been extended by one year. I am of the view that it may be extended upto the period of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Only then these backward districts can be developed industrially. The Faizabad district comes under the Central Subsidy Scheme. Its Tada Tehsil has not been included in this scheme for unknown reasons. If this backward region is to be developed, the entire district should be

[Shri Nirmal Khatri]

brought under this scheme. If an industry happens to have been up in a Tehsil and on that basis, the said scheme is withdrawn from that Tehsil, Then I feel it will not be proper. You will have to reconsider this matter. I would like to draw your attention towards one thing more. I am a youngman. Everybody knows that there is large unemployment among the youth in the country. I remember the speech of our leader, the late Smt. Gandhi, which she made on 15th August from the ramparts of Red Fort. In that speech she had given the idea of self employment scheme to remove unemployment. Today, this scheme has become a victim of corruption because the red tapism prevalent in the banks and the low target fixed for this scheme. Government will have to adopt measures to save this scheme from the red tapism in the banks and the rampant corruption. In this context, I would like to suggest that its target should be raised in order to save it from the rampant corruption. I feel that some way out should be found to ensure coordination between lenties and the industries Department I hope that this House and the Minister of industries will definitely into account the views expressed by me and find a solution to this problem.

[English]

SHRI AJAY BISWAS (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I shall speak about the basic problems of Industry. The basic problem is the long-term stagnation in the real growth of industry. What are the reasons? The basic reason is the inequality in the ownership of assets and properties. In the rural areas 42% of the cultivable lands have been concentrated in the hands of 5% of the people.

Secondly, the growing inequality in income has taken a worse turn by our budgetary policies, which impose heavy burdens upon the poor people, while giving more tax concessions to the rich, for financing the public expenditure. The result is that the demand for industrial goods of the vast mass of population remains limited and stagnant Secondly, the growth of investment itself has come to a halt.

I may here give an example. Despite 13.6 per cent increase in the agricultural production in 1983-84, the manufacture outputs have increased only by 5 per cent over the period of April to November, 1984 compared to that of the previous year. In other words, even a massive increase in the agricultural production, did not put enough purchasing power in the hands of the poor people.

The cotton textile industry continues to be in recession even after 2 massive bumper harvests. How are we going to face this problem? Our internal market has not expanded due to less purchasing power in the hands of common people. What is needed now is that we must take the initiative to break the asset ownership and must also put more purchasing power in the hands of common people. But we are not doing that. We are still doling out more and more tax concession to monopoly houses, and capitalists. On 12th April, the Finance Minister announced the import liberalisation policy, in respect of commodities which go with luxury consumption of the rich and the upper sections of people, for example, automobiles and electronics.

We see a clear shift from the previous Industrial policy of the Government which was announced in 1956 by the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. This is not a new thing. Actually, the shift had started in 1980. In 1980, the Government announced some industrial policy. At that time, all the illegal expansion was legalised and more facilities were given to the monopoly houses. So, the shift had already started in 1980.

In the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, It is stated that the ceiling of MRTP companies has been increased from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores. What was the demand of those companies? The demand was to increase the ceiling from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 50 crores. But our Government is so generous to the capitalists that the ceiling has been increased from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores. What does it mean? It means that this policy will definitely open the Indian market for the multinationals.

The Government has also announced the policy on technology. We have not build up any indigenous technology. The automobile industry was set up in 1950. When any technology becomes on solete then we go to the foreign market.

We have taken to the typical technology import. Initially, we almost bring the entire commodity. If not, we bring the components and assemble them. This policy will definitely open our home market for the multi-nationals and the foreign monopolists.

Our aim is to promote industrialisation in India. But this policy will not help to promote industrialisation in India. The Finance Minister has said that he will keep the commercial borrowing within Rs. 1,500 crores. But I tell you that the policy you follow in regard to industrial licences would inflate the import bill of the country and you will definitely have to go abroad for the purpose of borrowing of money and that would increase the debt service charges. In future this policy will pus the country info the grip of neo-colonialism. The Budget provision for the public sector has been declining. The real amount is declining.

The Finance Minister has imposed a deficit of Rs. 3,400 crores on the people and again raised the railway fare, petrol products, prices, indirect taxes and administered prices to the tune of Rs. 2,500 crores. This heavy burden would keep the demand for industrial goods stagnant, is not declining.

The provision for Poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes has been scuttled and due to this, there will be a further restriction in the home market. In contrast, what is the present policy of the Government? The idea now is to base the industrial growth on the consumption goods of the tiny elite whose demand for luxury goods is supposed to generate employment and provide trickle down effect for the poor. But this will not help the employment creation because this type of industry needs highly developed technology and definitely the employment potential in that sector will be limited.

The Government is adopting this whole strategy at the instance of the imperialist powers like the World Bank and the IMF.

We have been taking loans from IMF. There has been a shift in the industrial policy from 1980. This policy will definitely be disastrous for the growth of the national economy, achievement of self-reliance and the objective of equality and social justice.

I would like to tell you about the present industrial situation in West Bengal. There are 36 sick and closed industries in West Bengal. The West Bengal Government is trying its best to reopen or make them viable. For that, it needs the help of the Central Government. The Chief Minister has been writing to the Central Government The Central Government should come forward and do something for the revival of the sick and closed industries in West Bengal, for example, the National Tanneries, Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works, Motor and Machinery Manufacturing Ltd. I will tell you one thing. The IRCI have studied the viability of these companies and they have also agreed to give loans. It is the Central Government which should come forward and do something in the matter.

I have no time. Another important point I want to make is about freight equalisation. The proposal of the Pande Committee was accepted by the Central Government. But after accepting the proposal, the Central Government is not implementing that. If you do not implement the freight equalisation proposal, not only West Bengal but also Orissa and Bihar will suffer. I would request the Central Government to look into the matter.

I would like to say a few words about the north-eastern region. I am from Tripura. The Central Government is not doing anything for the industrialisation of the north-eastern region. When we ask them to set up some industries in Tripura or any other part of the north-eastern region, the plea of the Central Government is that the infrastructure has not been developed there, and when we ask them to build up the infrastructure, they say that they have no resources, no money. We are in a dilemma as to what should be done. I am quoting from the Report of the North-Eastern Council :

[Shri Ajoy Biswas]

"The per capita power consumption in the north-eastern region is 25 kilowatt hour compared to the national average of 120 kilowatt hour. Surface roads the region has 4.1 kms of surface roads per 100 sq km as against the national average of 15 kms. Only 22 per cent of the area in the region has been covered by geological and mineral survey as against the national average of 44 per cent."

Therefore, you should do something for the north-eastern region.

There was a proposal to set up a paper mill in Tripura. Tripura is rich in forest produce. Actually the State Government is ready to help in all aspects. There was a proposal to set up a paper mill with a capacity of 150 tonnes per day, but the Central Government did not accept that. Then the State Government sent another proposal for a mill with a capacity of 30 tonnes per day. They are not accepting that also. I do not have much time.

My only request is that the Central Government should come forward and do something for the north-eastern region.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs, I wish to say a few words.

In his public speeches and in his addresses in Conferences and Seminars, our dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been stressing the necessity for balanced development of industries throughout the country. He has been clearly enunciating policies for avoiding industrial imbalance. In West Bengal, Bihar and in Madhya Pradesh we have large steel mills. The petroleum products are made in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Assam. The

giant hydel projects are in northern States. Similarly, big central public sector undertakings are there in northern States. It is no exaggeration to say that in this regard Tamil Nadu has been neglected. There are no big industrial undertakings of Central Government in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is confronted with recurring drought and industrial stagnation. In the whole of India, Tamil Nadu has the largest number of educated unemployed. This is an indication of industrial backwardness of Tamil Nadu.

I take this opportunity to demand that the Cement Corporation of India and the Paper Corporation of India must be directed to establish their units in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has the largest number of language newspapers, English dailies, language Weeklies, Fortnightlies and also Monthlies as also magazines in English. All the newsprint required for this consumption has to come from northern States. The Paper Corporation of India should but up a newsprint unit in Tamil Nadu.

Similarly, Tamil Nadu Government is in the forefront of slum clearance work. The Slum Clearance Board of Tamil Nadu has earned encomiums from international organisations for the pioneering work being done in this field. But the work is impeded for want of cement. Hence the Cement Corporation of India must be asked to put up a cement unit in Tamilnadu. For both these units, vast tracts of land in Banavaram Walajah area of North Arcot are available. It is understood that the Defence Ministry is making efforts to have a unit here because of the suitability of land. In this background, the Paper Corporation of India can have the plant here because we have four big sized cooperative sugar mills in North Arcot; in other words, the raw material bagasse is available in abundance for the paper mill. This will also help the rehabilitation of a large number of ex-service men of North Arcot District. I have to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that North Arcot District of Tamil Nadu is contributing the largest contingent to our Indian Army. We have to bear in mind the services rendered by the people of Tamil Nadu to the country and the Central Government should establish the public

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

sector paper unit as also the cement unit in North Arcot District.

In Ranipettai we have the BHEL unit employing 2000 workers. Last year's production was Rs. 80 crores and the profit was estimated to be Rs. 7 crores. Some Engineering workers and other labour are carried on NMR basis and are working on ad hoc basis. Taking shelter under the plea that the Centre has directed the stoppage of recruitment, the BHEL management terminated the services of ad hoc workers. I understand that from 1.4.1985 the workers are being taken back. I am afraid that the interests of NMR labour are being brushed aside. Workers from outside the State are being taken. Even sanitary workers are being brought from outside the State. This may lead to an agitational climate in Ranipettai. I want the hon. Minister to enquire into this and stop this wrong policy of BHEL. Similarly, the BHEL management is buying auxiliary equipment from private sector units from outside the State. Similarly, the shops constructed within the factory have been let out to outsiders. No tenders are being called for auxiliary equipment as also for the shops. Naturally, those who have given the land to the BHEL factory and their dependents are not getting their dues in the form of employment and livelihood. I want the hon. Minister of Industry to enquire into this and take appropriate action to do justice to the local people here.

Presently, the BHEL is utilising only 35% of installed capacity. If installed capacity is utilised 100%, then 4000 more workers will get job opportunities; in other words, if BHEL utilises fully the installed capacity, then 6000 workers will have their livelihood. Presently only 2000 workers are working for the utilisation of 35% installed capacity. I demand that BHEL must be directed to utilise fully the installed capacity so that justice is done to the people who have given land to the factory, as more job opportunities will be available without any expansion programme of the unit. I have written a letter to the Chairman of BHEL about these things. I seek the good offices of the hon. Minister in ensuring that these are done by BHEL.

Similarly, auxiliary workshops should be constructed within the factory and they

must be allotted to the local people. Similarly I suggest that a public sector leather garments factory should be set up in Ranipettai. North Arcot District exports leather and earns foreign exchange. There is growing demand for leather garments in foreign countries. Hence I suggest that a sophisticated and modern leather garments factory should be set up by the Central Government in Ranipettai. We will be able to earn more foreign exchange by sending leather garments.

I demand that a scooter manufacturing unit should also be set up in Ranipettai because all the infrastructure facility is available there.

Our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has welcomed greater participation of foreign capital in the industrial growth of the country. When such foreign capital flows in for the establishment of industrial units in India, such foreign collaboration units should be set up in Tamil in order to establish industrial balance in the country.

In conclusion, I suggest that BHEL should be directed to fully utilise the installed capacity, that a sophisticated leather garments unit should be set up in Ranipettai by the Centre, that a newspaper unit should be established by the Paper Corporation of India and that a Cement Unit should also be set up by the Cement Corporation of India and that a scooter unit should be also established in Ranipettai.

With these few words I support the Demands of the Industry Ministry.

[English]

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industries and Company Affairs as brought before this august House by the Hon. Minister.

Sir, industrial production has shown a rate of growth of 5.8 per cent in the Sixth Plan period. This is a little less than our targeted planned rate of growth. Now we are on the threshold of the Seventh Plan and the Government has announced some important and far-reaching policy changes

[Shri R. Prabhu]

in the industrial policy to augment the rate of growth of industrial production. These include several fiscal and policy measures like liberalisation and simplification of industrial licensing policy, identification of futuristic industries like Electronics industry and giving concessions in terms of reduction of customs duty and import duty. They have also liberalised the procedures relating to import of capital goods and foreign collaborations. They have also increased the threshold of MRTP application from Rs. 20 crores to Rs.100 crores. They have created a better climate for investment by reduction of personal taxation. They have issued policy statements which would ensure the development and sustenance of public sector units and they will play a predominant role in our industrialisation. A substantial improvement is contemplated in the provision of core sector industries and in infra-structural facilities also.

In our Prime Minister's Address, early this year, the Prime Minister has given lot of importance to human resources development programmes and this will help create the high technological manpower base which is required for increasing the rate of growth of industrial production.

15.00 hrs.

No debate on Industries would be complete without talking about the role of the public sector. There has been some criticism in this House just now on the role of the public sector; and there will also probably be some praise after I speak, I would like to do a little of both.

Sir, Public Sector has now come to occupy a very important position in our economy because of its size, capital employed and employment generated.

Investment in our Public Sector Undertakings which number about 217, in terms of loan and share capital, is about Rs 53,000 crores. These figures are as of last year. In its diversity, the public sector covers a wide spectrum of core industries and infra-structural facilities like cement, steel, aluminium; minerals, metals, petroleum,

power generation, chemicals, fertilizers and transportation facilities.

Our hon. Prime Minister has made a statement recently which I fully endorse. He has said that Public Sector Undertakings should confine themselves to core industries and infra-structural facilities and capital-intensive industries and they should not go into consumer items like corn flakes and tomato ketchup. If Public Sector unit makes losses, this would be an obvious drain on our economy. I would like to quote a few figures to make my points.

In the year 1983-84 the sales volume of our public sector companies was around Rs. 47,000 crores. After providing for Depreciation and Interest and Corporate Taxation, the net profit was around Rs. 245 crores. The total dividends declared was Rs. 132 crores only. As against a share-capital employed of Rs. 16,564 crores, this represents less than one per cent return on the capital.

But, on the positive side, we will have to look at the social point of view of our public sector which, excluding Banking and Insurance, has created an employment for two million people. In fact, they have distributed an average of Rs. 20,000 per person per annum over the years, as Wages. I think that this is a very creditable performance. Not only that. Apart from dividends. Their contributions to the Exchequer include sums in terms of corporate tax provisions, excise duty paid, customs duty paid, import duty paid, etc. which amount to Rs. 6,566 crores. But lot public sector companies do make losses.

Now, Sir, I have collected some figures for the public sector companies which show that out of 201 companies, 91 companies make pre-tax losses. One of the reasons for this is that probably finance has not acted as a constraint. Many public sector institutions have not got the same financial discipline as private sector has been put to.

I would request the hon. Minister to make a case-by-case study of the working of public sector undertakings, especially, the ones making losses. It should not be

difficult because there are only 217 companies in all.

There is a Department called 'The Bureau of Public Enterprise'. It has only become a statistical and intelligence room; it does not have any teeth. I request the hon. Minister to see that the Bureau of Public Enterprises develops more teeth and they monitor companies which are making losses and implement any remedial measures which are necessary to increase their productivity and efficiency.

Another reason is probably that most of our projects are not completed in time. It is more a rule rather than the exception. I request the hon. Minister to ensure that projects are not delayed thereby reducing cost escalations.

I would like to make a mention about one particular public sector undertaking which is in my constituency Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, the Hindustan Photo-films Company Ltd. Presently they are manufacturing Cine positive black and white. Cine sound negative; Black and white Bromide paper and Medical X-Ray films. This company has had lot of difficulties in the initial stages but after 1976, they have started making profit. They wiped out all their losses and in the last two years they have started paying dividend. In fact, after the new Government turn over, this year, Hindustan Photo Films paid the first dividend cheque of Rs. 50 lakhs. They have now got a turn-over of Rs. 100 crores. But unfortunately their technology is of 1960 vintage. As we are all aware, photo technology has made tremendous stride in the last two decades and what is available now in the market is of a completely new generation. There is a proposal for expansion of the X-ray film unit of Hindustan Photo Films at Outy. In fact, Dupont of America has agreed to give or transfer of its technology and I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that Dupont has not given technology or transferred the technology to anybody else in the world and they are the leading manufacturers of X-ray film and have the best technology. Sir, as you are aware, X-ray is a life saver and the recent development in CAT SCAN techniques and scanning techniques in neurology and cardiology has increased the need for X-ray films. In another two years,

I think that because of the gap between demand and production we will lose about Rs. 25 crores by way of foreign exchange. The hon. Finance Minister has also referred to the importance of the scanning technique and medical equipment and in this budget speech, he announced the withdrawing of customs duty, on cut scan equipment in the scanning knowhow and other scanning medical equipment.

Sir, it is more than a year since the Hindustan Photo Films has entered into a Memorandum of understanding with Depont. But really nothing has happened so far. So, I would request the hon. Minister to please see that the amount of Rs. 160 crores required for this project is included in the Seventh Plan and this work is implemented at the earliest.

Sir, there has been a lot of controversies about the colour film project which is also supposed to be situated in my constituency, that is, Nilgiris. I have only one contention to make here. This project costs about Rs. 150 crores and there is a collaboration agreement with Afga Gavert of Belgium for this project. If this project is situated or put up anywhere else in this country, the cost escalation will be 50% or more. So, the cost of the project of Rs. 150 crores would become Rs. 250 crores. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to please look into this aspect also and take all matters into consideration before final decision is establishing colour film project is taken.

Sir, I welcome the Government's statement that the concessions offered for 'no industry district' will continue upto 1986. But I would like to point out that in Tamil Nadu we have no district which has been declared as 'no industry district'. It is probably because that in Tamil Nadu small spinning mills have been set up all over the place and these spinning mills at present would cost more than Rs. 25 lakhs. I would therefore request the hon. Minister kindly to consider changing the criterion for identifying 'no industry district' from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. I think this would be most reasonable. If he is not able to do that, the Government should see that at least one 'no industry district' in every State is declared. This may be done in consultation with the

Shri R. Prabhu]

State Government concerned. Probably the districts which have the least industries or no industries could be indentified as 'no industry district'. Thank you.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, it is with a sense of pride that I stand here to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs. The report of the Department of Industrial Development for the year 1984-85 shows an overall industrial growth. During the first eight months of 1984-85 industrial production recorded a growth rate of 6.6 per cent as against an increase of 4.4 per cent during the same period in 1983. The overall growth for the full year of 1984-85 is expected to be very close to 7%. Though at the advent of freedom we were a large country with a woefully small Industries base, thanks to the late Panditji, the maker of modern India, today we are one among the top ten industrialised nations of the world.

Sir, for a proper assessment of the magnificent progress our country has achieved in the field of industry since independence we will have to examine carefully the industrial policy followed by this country during these years.

Industrial Policy statements were made during 1948, 1949 and 1951. But it is the industrial policy statement of the year 1956 accepting a growth-oriented mixed economy that has shaped the course of industrial progress of this country during the last three decades. Though industrial policy statements were made from time to time even after 1956, the basic tenet of the resolution of 1956, i.e. growth with equity and social justice remain unchanged. Any criticism to the contrary is untrue and is politically motivated. The 1956 resolution enunciates that the industrial policy must be governed by the principles laid down in the Constitution of India, the objective of socialism and the experience gained during the past. The Constitution of India, *inter alia*, in its preamble has declared to ensure justice social, economic and political to all citizens. But what is justice? Salmond the great expounder of modern jurisprudence would say that 'justice is like bread in a besieged

city, so that an equitable apportionment is necessary.' This concept must be true of our country three or four decades ago, since the great paradox that faced our country at the advent of freedom is poverty in the midst of plenty. But our country has since marched a long way towards the road of industrial progress. The concept of justice guaranteed by the Constitution of India has also since changed. Justice to be real and meaningful should not be like bread in a besieged city. On the contrary it shall be like a perennial stream so that whosoever having his cup, shall have to his full. The shift in the industrial policy now enunciated without changing the basic tenets is to ensure this new concept of justice, i.e. not poverty in the midst of plenty but 'prosperity in the midst of plenty.'

However, it has to be admitted that there are certain vague weaknesses in our industry. Regional imbalance, sickness in industry, lack of industrial peace, want of facilities for the fuller exploitation of our vast natural and human resources, low productivity and technological stagnation are some of the main weaknesses that stand in the way of industrial progress.

The 1956 resolution has rightly emphasised that industrialisation shall benefit the economy of the country as a whole and that disparities in all levels of development between different regions shall be progressively reduced. It is rather unfortunate that despite this emphasis, industrially backward areas of this country still remain backward and no earnest effort is seen made to set right this imbalance. The State of Kerala with its rich potential such as cheap energy, abundant water resources, rich minerals and with the necessary infrastructural facilities for the development of agro-based industries and industries based on minerals and manufacture of cement, etc., has been woefully neglected all these years. I cannot express the pain and pangs of this problem state, with the highest percentage of educated unemployed. There are a number of traditional industries in the State, but most of them are not only sick, but are sinking. I have carefully gone through the report of the Department of Industrial Development for the year 1984-85. Not a word has been said about the traditional

handloom industry in which several lakhs of workers are engaged. In my constituency in Trivandrum alone, there are more than 20,000 workers who are engaged in this industry. Recently, a legislation has been passed to reserve certain items of textiles for exclusive production through the handlooms. I request that the necessary subordinate legislation may be passed without delay and urgent steps taken to ensure the following :

- (i) uninterrupted supply of yarn on a reasonable and competitive rate.
- (ii) payment of subsidy without delay.
- (iii) facility for marketing the entire handloom products through the societies or some other agency enabling the workers to get payment then and there.

In this connection, I would also plead that since all the infrastructure facilities and raw materials are readily available in the Trivandrum district, especially at Vellarada and Chemboor area for the manufacture of cement, Government may take urgent steps for conducting proper survey and for establishing a cement factory in that area.

Sickness in industry is another major threat facing the growth of industry especially in the public sector. There can be many reasons for the sickness in industry including the acts of commission and omission on the part of Government. However, mismanagement is the main cause of sickness in many cases. A number of steps are now being taken to deal with this situation and the hon. Minister for Finance while presenting the Budget has stated that 'Bad managers like bad currency will have to be kept out of circulation.' This is too lenient a punishment. I would suggest that drastic action shall be taken against persons who are responsible for mismanagement and in cases of proved misappropriation or misuse of funds, persons responsible shall be prosecuted so as to have a deterrent effect on the repetition of such crimes.

The 1956 resolution has rightly pointed out the need for maintenance of industrial peace for industrial progress. The resolution goes on to say that in a socialist

democracy, labour is a partner in the common task of development and should participate in it with enthusiasm. What a noble concept ? But what is the picture at home.' The other day the hon. Minister for Steel, Mines and coal while replying to the debate has presented a shocking case of a public sector undertaking where there were more than 400 strikes in an year of 365 days. What a shame and disgrace; Unless a nation is self-disciplined how can it survive, not to speak of progress ? This is a great challenge facing the whole nation. I request that the Government shall come forward boldly to accept this challenge and make necessary legislations to root out this evil from the country. I have two concrete suggestions in this respect. (1) Government shall pass a 'legislation' restraining all forms of strikes in a new industry in the first five years of its inception. Workers and management shall be bound by a mutual contract entered into at the time of recruitment of the workers. (2) The Government shall very boldly come with a legislation that there shall be only one union in an industry. Though we may have to face the opposition from the vested interests. I am sure that the whole nation will stand united with the Government to face this challenge. It would also go a long way, if a few of our labour leaders are sent to some of the developed countries like Japan, to have an orientation course on labour leadership.

The future of the country depends on how best we utilise the rich resource of man power at our command. The hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare while answering to the debate on demands in the Department of Health and Family Welfare has lamented over, the over production of man power in this country. We can very well understand the concern or rather anguish of a mother who is striving hard for nursing and nurturing 36 crores of children under her care. But the field of industry is tally different. We have to be proud of this rich resource of human power and as the hon. Minister for Finance has suggested let us chalk out schemes and policies for the development of an effective programme for the best utilisation of this resource through renewed emphasis on education, environment and the

[Shri A. Charles

application of science and technology.' There is a Chinese Proverb (I am sure my friends on the other side will also be glad to hear it) which says :

"If you want to plan for a year, plant corn. If you want to plant for thirty years, plant a tree. But if you want to plan for hundred years, plant man."

We may not be able to plan for hundred years—but we are definitely planning for the next century. So let us plant men so that the justice enshrined in the Constitution not poverty in the midst of plenty but prosperity in the midst of plenty—may be ensured to the 76 crores of our brothers and sisters of this great country. With the honest hope of a very prosperous future. I wholeheartedly support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : In support of these demands, I would like to make some of the important points. The industrial scene in West Bengal is different from the rest of India for a number of reasons. 23 per cent of India's sick industries belong to West Bengal. In my opinion this sickness has resulted primarily from constancy of West Bengal's agricultural production during the last 5 years. Power shortages, West Bengal Government's lack of initiative in the industrial field, C. P. I. (M)'s faulty trade union activities and misuse, diversion and waste of funds earmarked for the industrial sector are aggravating factors no doubt but the cancer of the problem is stagnant agricultural production. Most of the Panchayats are indifferent to development of the Agricultural as well as the Small Scale Sector, as their main aim is to augment party-funds and to let loose the rein of poverty so that chaos is bred. The sickness is to be fought at village, district and State levels by way of increasing agricultural production which is a pre-condition for industrial development.

15.19 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI
in the Chair]

The industrial atmosphere in West Bengal is very much bleak and the industrial units are in shambles. There is no hope in the days to come and the pride of West Bengal will sink into oblivion for ever if the industries in West Bengal cannot be revitalised. I have come forward with concrete suggestions in this regard which are as follows :—

- (1) Immediate steps should be taken to save the industries which are not yet closed but on the verge of closure.
- (2) Immediate steps should be taken to reopen the closed industries. If necessary, government will have to resort to take-over and/or nationalization.
- (3) New industries both small and large should immediately be set up with short fruition lag and high fruition co-efficient.
- (4) As this is the international year for the youths new self-employment schemes should be introduced.

The policy of the Central Government regarding sick industry catels for modification to effectively tackle the sick units of West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal is indifferent to, non-interested—pay disinterested—in setting up new industries and expansion or modernisation of the old ones. The Government of West Bengal only know and excel in the art of blaming the Centre for every fault of their own. If they cannot deliver the goods to the public, they should resign and blame none but themselves. In West Bengal the only hope in the mind of the have-nots is the trust and belief in the Central Government. Because of the inefficiency of the Government of West Bengal, the people of West Bengal have no other alternative than to fall back upon the

Central Government for help and redress of different economic maladies.

I have one more specific suggestion regarding sick units. If a sick unit is closed down, all employees of that sick unit should be absorbed elsewhere. Most of the Central Government undertakings in West Bengal are suffering either from lack of funds or from mismanagement.

The IRCI has turned out to be an ineffective and worthless institution in that it discharges almost no duties judged by any criterion of efficiency. I demand immediate inquiries into the functioning of IRCI, because it is very serious matter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta a few days ago said that it was the policy of the Central Government to make West Bengal a State of dying industries. I regard Shri Indrajit Gupta very much. But this is a political lie; it should be proved by action in the field. West Bengal is gasping and reeling in load-shedding and suffering from various shortages and as the Marxist Government of West Bengal have utterly failed in every field the Central Government will have to play the role of a saviour in that the Central Government will have to solve the problem of sickness and unemployment with all sincerity, efficiency and quickness. Any delay in action will shatter with the economy of West Bengal.

In the case of small scale industry, West Bengal is also lagging behind. 'Small is beautiful' is the spirit of India, it is the essence of Gandhism as distinct from Marxism. For the development of small scale and cottage industries the Government of West Bengal has no year-wise and definite plans. The small scale industries will make every man of West Bengal more well off, more independent, more confident and more dynamic because it involves all the lowest level and guarantees a more equitable distribution of income. As the Marxian theory does not lend any support to small scale industries the same is neglected in West Bengal.

The jute industry has various problems which are more artificial than real. The jute

mill owners are on the one hand exploiting the jute growers and on the other depriving the jute workers of their real wages. Nationalisation of procurement, and distribution of raw jute are the only remedies left open for the long run survival of the industry. In fact, there is no lack of demand for jute and jute products and no shortages of raw jute and hence the problem is a creation of the jute mill owners. So, steps should be taken immediately at both State and Central levels. In West Bengal one after another jute mill units are being closed down and the Government should take immediate steps to reopen the closed units.

I wish to raise another important point. Some companies like M. A. M. C., Jessop Burn, Braith Waite, Bridge and Roof, Vieco Lawrie, Scott and Saxby, Bharat Process, Bengal Potteries are suffering from losses not because of inefficiency but because of non-supply of raw materials. I request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this.

I would like to raise some other points also. In West Bengal Steel & Allied Co. is closed down for the last five years. The CITU is solely responsible for the closure of this unit where 5,000 employees are employed. - Immediate steps should be taken to open it. Many workers are already dead or the rest are about to die. I request the hon. Minister to look into this as it is a very serious matter.

Sri Lokenath Cotton Mill is lying closed down for the past about eight months. Krishna Glass Company is to be nationalised immediately and the Government of West Bengal should be accommodated as far as possible for nationalising the same. This is my honest request to the Hon. Minister.

To save West Bengal industries must be revitalised and new industries should be set up. Any delay in its planned development will shatter the industrial economy of the State. Please do something in favour of West Bengal, otherwise you know always the State Government and its Chief Minister blame the Central Government saying that the Central Government is doing nothing for the State. Only the Marxist Government is interested,

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

Once Cokhale said what Bengal thinks today, India thinks tomorrow. But now the position is that West Bengal thinks day after tomorrow. The only thing the Maxist** has done is that was built up his son as Marxist Papa's capitalist son. Even though the workers remain unemployed, the** son will be a capitalist. This is the present situation in West Bengal. Workers there are dying. Please do something, otherwise the workers there will suffer a lot.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has mentioned some names. These should not go into the proceedings.

*SHRI R ANNA NAMBI (Pollachi) : Madam Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate on behalf of my party the All India Anna D.M.K. in the debate on the Demands for Grants for 1985-86 of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs and say a few words.

According to the assessment made by the Government in 1978, 5.20 crores of people in semi-urban areas and 25.28 crores of people in rural areas are below poverty line. It will not be far from truth to say that in 1985 60% of the total population of the country is below poverty line. We will not be able to eradicate poverty by enhancing the investment in agriculture. Only by giving fillip to the establishment of cottage industries in rural areas and to the establishment of small industries in semi-urban centres, the impact of poverty can be minimised.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission which has been entrusted with the onerous task of setting up rural industries has not met with success in this endeavour. I would give one example for my contention. The KVIC took upon itself the responsibility of setting up match units in rural areas. The Commission gave

financial and technical assistance for this purpose. But suddenly the KVIC dropped this rural industry like a hot cake in the mid-stream. The Annual Report of the Ministry claims that KVIC has formulated 26 rural industries and 36 lakhs of rural people have been given their livelihood. But this Report is silent about the industries that have been dropped by the KVIC. When it has been acknowledged by the Government that the average daily per capita income of 36 crores of people is Rs. 2.10, I wonder in what century the KVIC will be uplifting these people above the poverty line.

I will also cite another example for the sickness in cottage industry on account of defective Government policy. On the advice of Ministry of Industry that the Government should give inducements in excise duty for the people to take over to cardboard match boxes, the Finance Minister in his 1985-86 Central Budget has restructured the excise duty on match industry. But, unfortunately, this restructuring of excise duty is going to create sickness in rural match industry. In my Pollachi Parliamentary constituency we have many tiny match units in the rural areas. All of them may turn sick because of this change in excise duty structure. I want the hon. Minister of Industry to look into this and take appropriate steps for ensuring that such tiny units are not exterminated. In each Block there should be a KVIC sub-office, which should be manned by the local artisan. Then only the cottage industries will grow.

We have the National Small Industries Corporation, besides the Development Commissioner for Small Industries, for looking after the needs of small units. The NSIC has its regional office in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. Hundreds of industries have also been reserved for small scale sector. In spite of financial and technical assistance being rendered by the NSIC, the Reserve Bank of India has declared that about 60,000 small units are sick. The workers are also out of employment. Similarly 460 large industrial undertakings are reported sick. On the one hand we allocate funds for industrial

**Not recorded.

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

growth and on the other industrial sickness is growing fast. I demand that effective steps should be taken for containing industrial sickness in the country. I suggest that a Raw Materials Bank should be set up for small industries. Similarly, an All India Marketing Organisation should be set up for the products of cottage industries. There should be a warehouse in each Block for storing the raw materials for cottage units and also for storing the finished products. The country will go back to primitive stages if industrial sickness is not averted at the earliest. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Industry will do every thing in this regard.

The Central Government has initiated Western Ghats Development scheme and allocation is also made in the Five Year Plans. The Tamil Nadu Government has also sought the approval of the Centre for a project to develop the Western Ghat. I suggest that permission should be given to the State Government at the earliest. I have referred to this even on an earlier occasion. I also demand that more funds should be allocated for Western Ghats Development Scheme.

In my constituency, Pollachi, the town of Udumalapettai is known as poor man's Ooty because of its salubrious climate. Near Udumalapottai we have Tirumurthi Hills where bamboo is available in abundance. This should provoke the Centre to set up a large-sized paper unit in public sector in Udumalapettai. Similarly, I suggest that a subsidiary unit of Hindusthan Photo Films be set up in Valparai, a part of my constituency. In my parliamentary constituency, the six Assembly constituencies—Pollachi, Valparai, Udumalapottai, Pongalur, Kinathukaduvu and Darapuram—are perennially backward areas and they need succour in the hands of Central Government. I suggest that the Central Government may condescend to set up an industrial unit in any one of these constituencies.

I convey my gratitude on behalf of the Tamil Nadu that the Centre has allotted 10 factories for Tamil Nadu. More industrial opportunities should be offered to Tamil Nadu because of the growing unemployment among the educated. I am

happy to state that a Defence unit has been given to Andhra Pradesh, which is being ruled by Shri N. T. Rama Rao who has initiated the Telugu-Ganga project which would give drinking water to the People of Madras.

In a place called Karamadai between Thondamuthur Constituency and Mottupalayam Constituency in Coimbatore District, the Integral Coach Factory project was to be set up by the Central Government. I do not know how this proposition has been given up now. I demand that the Integral Coach factory unit should be set up in Karamadai. The closed textile mills in Coimbatore should be opened so that the starving workers are given back their livelihood. I seek the good offices of the Industry Minister in this regard. The Alexander Thread Company in Dharmapuri district is lying closed for the past six months. The workers are on the verge of starvation deaths. I demand that the Centre should ensure its reopening so that the workers get back their jobs. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Industry will do his best for the industrial growth of Tamil Nadu.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr Chairman, Sir, first of all I want to congratulate the Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Minister of Industries because they have announced a liberal economic policy this year for industrial development in the country. I will not take much time and finish my speech after submitting certain things before the hon. Minister.

Sir, for the industrial development of this vast country, only public sector is not sufficient. Only by giving encouragement to and utilising the private sector and the Cooperative sector along with the public sector, industrial development of the country is possible. Our Prime Minister felt this need and encouraged the Private sector for speedy development of the country. This has been welcomed and this will help in the development of those backward areas which have not been developed so far.

[Shri Uma Kant Mishra]

Sir, I want to submit only one thing. Bundelkhand in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is a hilly region which has not been developed so far. For removal of poverty, it is very necessary that along with agriculture the industries are also developed there, Uttar Pradesh is a very backward State which has been created after merging five States. It has a large population. In Eastern Uttar Pradesh, there is much pressure on land and agriculture and the people are fleeing to Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi in search of employment. Many people are going to the Arab countries so that they may be able to earn a livelihood. Therefore, keeping in view the backwardness of the areas, it has become necessary to industrialise them. But the industrialisation should be done in such a way that wherever big industries are established, availing industries are also set up along with them. Big industries do not solve the problem unless small industries are also set up along with them. Sir, in Uttar Pradesh certain districts have been declared as 'No industry districts'. In the districts of Mirzapur, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Ballia etc there is no industry. These have been declared as "No industry districts" and it has also been declared that in each of these districts at least one big industry will be set up. But in the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was not possible to do so. No big industry has been set up in Jaunpur, Ballia or Ghazipur.

Sir, we had requested that along with the districts being declared backward, tehsils and Blocks should also be declared backward. You will recall that a few years ago the Sivaraman Committee was appointed who had submitted their report and had stated that the big districts which do not come in the list of backward districts but where certain tehsils and Blocks were backward should also be declared as industrially backward ones so that industrialisation could take place easily there also. Today the industrialists want to set up their industries at places where concessions and facilities are given. Therefore, they want to establish industries at those places which come under the list of backward districts and not in the districts which are out of this list. I, therefore, request that those big districts

which are not backward but where certain tehsils and blocks are backward should be declared backward as recommended by the Sivaraman Committee so that industries could be established in those places also. My request is particularly for the hilly region, Bundelkhand and Eastern U. P.

There is a common complaint that the Public sector industries do not produce according to their capacity with the result that they have to run at a losses. The reason for this is that the managers of these industries are mainly civil servants. We had requested earlier also and today again I am requesting that a special cadre should be formed to run the Public Sector industries. In this cadre, those persons should be included who have full experience of running these types of industries. In this cadre, IAS and other personnel can be taken on their merit and in this way the full capacity of these industries may be utilised.

Now I shall come to the point I wanted to touch specifically. Mirzapur is a large district having an area of 300 sq. kms. Kerala is a little bigger than this. In its southern part there are coal mines and power generation plants and people want to set up new industries in that part only. The result is Northern Mirzapur has become totally backward and people are migrating to other States. I therefore, request that in Northern Mirzapur at least one big industry should be set up.

Birlas have been given a licence, perhaps in the joint Sector to set up a 'carbon black' factory. They want to set up this factory in Renukut, where their Aluminium plant has been established. I appeal, through you, to the hon Minister and through him to the officials of the Ministry that Birlas should be asked to set up their 'Carbon black' factory near Mirzapur town where land, railway facility, water and power are available. Coal can also be available from a short distance.

With these words I support the demands of the Ministry of Industries and Company Affairs.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS
(Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman Sir, I support the

demands of the Ministers of Industries and Company Affairs. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that Rajasthan is a backward State where you have so far invested 1.9 per cent. You have created a big regional imbalance. The programme for removal of poverty in Rajasthan has lagged behind and has thus retarded the pace of development there though there is large scope of development in that State, you never paid proper attention towards its development. We have constantly been saying that Rajasthan is a backward State and all its districts are no-industry districts and there is big scope for setting up of industries. There Sandstone is available there with which big cement factories can be established. In addition, many minerals are available in large quantities. In spite of all this. Government have paid no attention towards this.

You are aware that recently the Central Government have extended the railway line from Kota up to Neemuch and Chittor. Why has this line been provided? This line has been provided because big cement factories can be established on both sides of this line. In that area large quantities of stone required for manufacturing cement are available. Today there is acute shortage of cement in our country, and Hundreds of crores of rupees worth of cement being imported by us but where there is great scope for setting up of cement factories, there we are not setting up the factories. On being approached by the Rajasthan Government, the Planning Commission and the Industries Department had approved that the Cement Corporation of India would set up a very big cement factory at Bundi with 2.5 million tonnes capacity. Similarly, it was said that a factory with a capacity of 5 million tonnes would be set up at Shambhupura. In addition to the above, many people have been given licences for setting up of cement factories in the private sector but no significant progress has been made so far. In my district Bhilwara, the Birlas were given a licence for a cement factory but work has not yet been started on it. Similarly, licence was issued for a cement factory in Sawai Madhopur, but that too has not been completed. You have made your licencing policy liberal and have issued licences to these big capitalists and

monopolists, but you do not keep control on them. Unless you keep control on them, you will not be able to achieve industrial development to the extent you want, I, therefore, request that the two big cement factories in Bundi and Shambhupur for which the Central Government have the commitment should be set up early. You have started laying a broadgauge line from Kota to Chittor at an expenditure of crores rupees and this line will be completed next year. If you do not set up these industries, the whole infrastructure which you are preparing and the money spent on it will go waste. This rail line will pass through five districts of Kota, Bundi, Bhilwara, Chittor and Neemuch and if these two cement factories are set up, you can meet the cement requirements of the whole country.

My next submission is that Shri Birla had set up a wagon factory at Bhatpur long back and five thousand people work in that factory. I am not holding any brief for Shri Birla, but the factory is not getting orders from the Railway and the result is that the factory is on the verge of closure the factory West Bengal on the other hand has been given orders. If the factory is closed due to lack of orders, thousands of workers will be rendered jobless. I, therefore draw your attention towards this and request that the Railways should give purchase orders so that the factory may not be closed and the five thousand workers these may not be rendered jobless there by.

Next submission is that today you have made certain provisions in respect of Companies. One of the provisions is that big companies can transfer 30 per cent of their assets for opening a new company. You have made this provision in the Companies Act. I want to submit that is 30 per cent assets are taken out from the old industry for investing in the new industry, the old industry will become sick. They set up some more new industries by transferring that money. They earn more money and their intention is to earn still more money by setting up new companies. A provision may be added in the Companies Act under which if an industry

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

is declared sick, without your permission(Interruptions) Now, I would like to make a submission about the self-employment scheme. It is a very good scheme. How much co-operation are you getting in this scheme from the banks. You have stated in your report that about four lakh applications have been received out of which hardly two lakh people have been able to get loan. Banks are not extending much Co-operation. Every where corruption is rampant. Subsidy to the tune of Rs. 6,000 is given. Out of this Rs. 3,000 are usurped by bank officers and other persons. Either you stop giving them subsidy or you increase the amount of loan. The banks evade the applicants sent to them by the officers after interviewing them. If they pay something, they get loans. Otherwise not. Unless improvements are made in this respect in the nationalised banks, the programmes for removal of poverty and unemployment will not bear fruit. Some arrangements will have to be made to set things right.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully support the demands for Grants presented by the hon. Minister. Besides, I congratulate the Minister of Industries, who has announced in the House the new Industrial Policy for the year 1985 which has boosted the economy, increased production and created employment opportunities in the country. The Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956 and the Statement on the Industrial policy of 1980 are the indicators of the success of the country's industrial policy. Besides, the important step taken by our present Prime Minister in respect of industrial policy is meant for increasing production and achieving the social objective. I recall what has been stated by the late Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru while speaking on the Industrial Policy resolution in this House in 1954. He said that we had to follow the policy of nationalisation to achieve success in our goal of ushering in the socialistic pattern of society. He had further said that the object of nationalisation should be increased production and non employment opportunities and that was only the main object of the industrial policy was to increase production and augment employ-

ment opportunities. He further added that there should be more and more coordination between the two. The same policy was presented before the country by our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi in 1982 and she had given a call for ensuring more production. It had great impact on industries in the country. You might have read the Annual Survey of Industries for the year 1981-82. The industrial policy followed by us and the consequential industrial progress has been commended in it very much. It has been mentioned in the survey that there has been 20 per cent increase in the field of investment in industries, in respect of production as also in the field of profit. Not only this, while giving this slogan of increasing the productivity to the nation in 1982, Smt. Indira Gandhi had said :

[English]

"We must get more out of every acre under plough, out of every spindle and machine, out of every technologist and worker, out of every rupee spent. Decision-making must be expedited, and there should be a greater delegation of financial and administrative powers, simplification of procedures, improvement in work environment, better maintenance of plant and equipment for increased capacity utilisation."

[Translation]

Extending further the industrial policy, announced by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has said not one industrial policy should aim at preparing the country to enter the 21st century and that we had to raise the living standard of every citizen and his *per capita* income also, that is why he has presented the industrial policy before the country in the form of a national charter and has given the following call :

[English]

"I reaffirm our adherence to socialism planning..... Our aim is conti-

nuous modernisation, higher productivity and rapid advance of social justice."

[*Traslation*]

These words give us an important hint. The aim of our industrial policy is to increase productivity and employment opportunities in the country. Besides our aim is to create an industrial atmosphere in which the country can make rapid progress.

The criticism made earlier of our public sector undertakings is now no longer there I congratulate the hon. Minister of Industries for this. The public sector is now steadily earning a name in the country. They not only have increased their production but also have started earning more profit. The report relating to this department clearly shows that the public sector is likely to earn about Rs 27 crore profit during 1984-85. Our public sector undertaking such as BHEL, BHPV, H.M.T., Bagan Jute Machinery Ltd, Maruti Udyog, etc. are firms of repute and they have not only increased their production but they are earning profit also. People have got employment through these industries and this policy will definitely help the country march ahead.

Mr. Chairman, whenever the political leadership has given a call to the nation, the people have fully responded to that call and have accepted the challenge. When the farmers were asked to grow more food they did so and the result is that today our country is self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains.

Similarly, we have achieved considerable progress in the field of telecommunications. I am quite hopeful that we shall be able to achieve the fixed targets by 2000 A.D. and even in the industrial field, our country will be among the front ranking countries of the world.

The country will certainly march towards industrial development as a result of the liberalized industrial policy recently announced by Government, especially, for giving exemption for inducting and importing new technology."

At the same time, I want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Industry for liberalizing the industrial policy. He has not considered it necessary for an industry to obtain an industrial licence provided the cost of its plant, machinery and land taken together is less than Rs 5 crores and at the same time, he has delicensed 25 other industries. It will certainly offer opportunities to the industrialists and entrepreneurs for setting up more industries leading to more production in the country.

16.00 hrs.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister, who is a wise, knowledgeable and devoted person that the domestic economic liberalization he has effected is very important in itself. At the same time, there is a need to take a cautious view of your foreign investment and foreign trade. It has many aspects. I hope that you will view them in the perspective of what adverse effect they bring to our economy.

In the end, would like to give a suggestion that you effect reduction in the prices while maintaining quality control over the indigenous production. You should effect reduction in the prices especially of the items which are used in the rural sector and by the common man, such as, diesel pump sets in the rural areas, transportation machinery-ordinary cloth being used in the country side and processed foodstuff. If you effect reduction in their price, it will considerably boost the country's economy.

I also want to say that you should free the small and medium sector consumer goods from all constraints and restrictions. The raw material and other facilities you provide to the cottage industry in the rural areas will lead to increase in production there and create an environment for the cottage industry. You have given facilities to the industries, but you should give more facilities to the cottage and village industries I request and hope that you will re-consider it and give a package deal to the rural sector similar to the one that you have given in respect of the industrial policy.

This is my submission that under the new industrial policy, you should treat the

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

block as a unit and the block which has no industry should be taken as a norm. So far, you have been treating the district as a norm, but hereafter, the block which has no industry should be your guiding factor.

I also request you to develop the Gram Panchayat are into an industrial area. With these words, I thank you.

16.04 hrs.

[English]

STATEMENT RE : COMMUNAL RIOTS IN AHMEDABAD

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, the House is already aware that since the middle of February, 1985, students in Gujarat started an agitation against the increase in reservation for other backward classes in medical and technical courses. On 18th March, the situation in the walled city of Ahmedabad took a communal turn which necessitated the imposition of curfew as well as deployment of the Army. In this regard, I have already made a statement before this House on 21st March, 1985. The situation subsequently had returned to normalcy. However, reports have been received indicating that once again communal riots have broken out in some parts of Ahmedabad city from the night of 15/16th April following a call for 'Jail Bhara' given by 'Akhil Gujarat Wali Maha Mandal' and some other organisations. It appears that during the night of April 15/16, mobs from NAVAVAS area of the city abruptly started heavy stone pelting towards a locality inhabited predominantly by, a particular community in Gaeikwar Haveli Police Station area. The other community appears to have retaliated. During the process, burning rags and acid bulbs are also reported to have been used. Similar incidents continued to take place during the course of the night at different places in the walled city involving use of burning rags and acid bulbs against the houses and shops belonging to a particular community. Police took immediate action and had also to resort to firing to control the situation. Curfew was imposed for an indefinite period from 12.30 a.m. on

the night of 15th April, 1985 in the affected areas. Subsequently, it was extended to other parts of the walled city which witnessed communal incidents, thus bringing most of the parts of the walled city under indefinite curfew.

A total of eleven persons died during these riots including eight in police firing and three in stabbings. Twenty-three people were injured including nine from police firing. So far, 213 persons have been arrested for various offences. About thirteen properties are reported to have been affected by arson. Damage to the property is being assessed by a team of officers from the Revenue and Sales Tax Departments and Municipal Corporation. Immediate relief of Rs. 20,000/-each has been given to the family members of the five deceased. Further relief for the other persons killed and those injured is also being given as per the prescribed standard.

Adequate police 'bandobast' has been made in the affected areas and other parts of the walled city. The situation was reviewed on 16th April and in view of the prevailing tension in the affected parts of the city, the Army was called in to assist the civil authority w. e. f. 2400 hours during the night of 16/17th April. Four companies of Army have been deployed in the city for maintenance of law and order in addition to the existing State forces and other paramilitary forces. Additional four companies of CRPF were air-lifted on 16th April to augment the available forces with the State Government.

From subsequent reports, it appears that the situation has improved to some extent since the afternoon of 16th April. Till this morning, no major incidents were reported though sporadic & minor incidents continue to take place necessitating use of force by the police. Indefinite curfew continues to be imposed in 3/4th of the walled city. The situation continues to remain tense though under control.

Union Home Secretary also visited Ahmedabad on 16 April, 1985 to make a personal assessment of the situation. We are in close touch with the State authorities. I hope and trust that taking into account the present situation,

all sections of people will contribute to the restoration of normalcy in Ahmedabad and also ensure that there is no breach of peace else where in the State.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Madam, it is a very a serious thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No clarification, I don't allow; please resume your seat. This is a statement made by the hon. Minister. No clarification on this.

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN : Now I call upon Mr. Shankaragowda.

16.09 har

[*English*]

**DEMANDS FOR GRANT (GENERAL)
1985-86—CONTD.**

*Ministry of Industry and Company
Affairs—Contd*

SHRI K. V. SHANKARAGOWDA (Mandya) : Madam Chairman, I wish to express my sense of gratitude for giving me this opportunity of speaking a few words on a very important subject which involves crores and crores of rupees from our Exchequer. It is a matter of immense pleasure to state that I had the good fortune to work with a close friend of mine who is now incharge of a big Department.

I had the good fortune of working with him as the Education Minister. Now, I have the misfortune of opposing him in this House for various reasons. Anyhow, being a very close friend. I do not think, he will mistake me. On the other hand, I do hope that whatever reasonable argument that I put forth in this House will not vanish in wilderness but will bring out something concrete. With these preliminary remarks, I would now wish to take up the subject, namely, the demands for industry.

Madam, it is not my intention to deal in detail about the various items adumbrated in this particular demand. I wish to concentrate upon only one important item, viz. Khadi and Village Industries. We have read in epic poems about monsters. It is said that

there were man-eaters. I do not know whether such human beings who ate men were there or not. It may be true or it may be a figment of imagination on the part of the poet who wrote the poem. But in the 20th century, I know for certain that monsters are reared. They are none but the big industries in the public sector and private sector. They are eating into the very vitals of the common men in our country. They devour millions and millions of common men in our society. It is really deplorable that most of these unfortunate people either hail from the rural parts or live in slums in the cities. I would like to recall the memory of my esteemed friend to one important observation made by Mahatma Gandhi. That observation runs thus : "The industrial policy of the State shall be in accordance with the needs of the society and not to satisfy the whim or greed of any individual". If my dear friend understands the real spirit and significance of this great observation, then he will really think over or re-think about the costly proposals that he has placed before this august House. In my opinion, many of the big industries are not at all necessary for the survival of our society. Many of them are meant for producing luxury goods, which the common man cannot eat. There is no use or need in investing such huge amounts of money in producing luxury goods in a country like ours, where millions and millions of people are struggling even for a morsel of food. There are millions and millions of our brethren whom we see in rags in the streets. We see people slowly dying of starvation. When such is the condition, are we in a position to invest such huge amounts in luxury goods? Are cosmetics necessary for us? Are colour televisions necessary for us, or are other costly things necessary for us? What is the question before us? What is the problem before us? What is the impact through which our society is passing today? It is the question of acute and absolute poverty, squalor, misery, illiteracy, ignorance and what not. According to the estimate of the planning Commission themselves set up by the Government of India, 54 per cent of our population is below the poverty line. What are the concrete proposals given by the Government of India to lift these people above the poverty line? What is the agency?

[Shri K. V. Shankaragowda]

You have got agencies for other sections of society. They have got such a feeble voice that nobody can hear them. They are uncared people. If there is any section of the society which is most forgotten, which is most subject to exploitation, it is the rural population, which consists of 80 per cent of the total population. These people who are below the poverty line, a majority of them, are living in the rural parts and slums of the city. What is that you have done for those people? Where are the proposals for those people? There is a Khadi and Village Industries Board. This is the only agency which we can think of to life these people above the poverty line. But the amount provided for this important agency is very very meagre compared to the huge amount set apart for big industries which are unnecessary. There is a paltry sum of Rs. 82 crores or so. Of course, it is shown as Rs. 42 crores by way of subsidy in lieu of interest, I think it must be a book adjustment. Then again Rs. 45 crores, 8 lakhs and two thousand by way of grant. I think it will go for salary. What is left over is only Rs. 82 crores and odd by way of loan. What is the number of people which this meagre sum can lift above the poverty line? Should they go on living like this in absolute poverty?

The programmes undertaken by the khadi and Village Industries Board today are only limping programmes. This amount will not do anything for them, if we mean business. If you have got the obligation over these people, down-trodden people, we must do something dynamic through the agency like the Khadi and Village Industries Board. I would like to point out one discrepancy here. For self-employment scheme for educated unemployed, Rs 65 crores is set apart. What is their number compared to those who are above the povertyline? I do not understand how this man is discriminated against? If he studies upto SSLC, he goes to one cadre; if he has not studied at all, he goes below. He is superior and he is inferior. These people generally constitute not one per cent who are under the poverty line. They are 65 crores whereas those are 40 crores. For them Rs. 82 crores are provided. I request with folded hands not only the Minister but also the Prime

Minister, who seems to be progressive minded, who seems to have a broad vision, to think ahead of that time and provide a huge sum of money to this Board, service motivated Board and ask them to work in the rural areas for the amelioration of the conditions of the down-trodden and the poor.

Khadi and Gandhiji always go together: they are synonymous terms. One thing that was very dear to the heart of Gandhiji was Khadi and *Charkha*. He worked and toiled for a period of 25 years for the resuscitation of *Charkha* and propagation of khadi.

It was not for fanr fancy that Gandhiji advocated Khadi and Charkha. He wanted that a Charkha should be installed in every house or every cottage so that it can lift the people from below the poverty line. Now what is the fate of Khadi and what is the fate of Charkha? Charkha shall not and should not die. Madam, we should take a pledge that at any cast we should not allow Charkha to suffer, and through Charkha, Khadi. Khadi as it is produced today is not at all remunerative. I have made a thorough study of it. I have visited several Khadi producing centres. I found a girl toiling for the whole day, earning Rs 4/- a day. And we asked that lady whether she was able to make both ends meet with that amount of Rs. 120/- per month, when we are not satisfied even though we get Rs. 2,000/- per month. What can she do with Rs. 120/- per month? Is it equal standard of living? We are proud of our scientists and we are proud of having conquered space. But can we not improve the lot of our people, and eradicate poverty?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You have taken eleven minutes.

SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA: We have now to rationally think of these problems. The modern generation does not like Khadi: they want some attractive cloth. The cloth can be made attractive and it should be durable also. Gandhiji, was never dogmatic. He was flexible. Whatever was applicable to the time in which he was living, he had done. He never hesitated to make any modifications or changes in his thinking according to the needs of the time. If we

mix some polyester with cotton, blend it, say in the proportion of 50:50 it would be more durable and attractive also. If that girl who was working on cotton could get six spindles of yarn, she would be able to make Rs. 10/- a day, or Rs. about 300 a month. That will be something reasonable. I also demand that the looms should be improved in their functioning so that one could spin about 20 to 25 spindles a day. It depends upon the produce they manufacture every day. They are not wage earners. According to the quantity they produce they should be given wages. The girl about whom I mentioned should be able to get Rs. 12/- per day if she can spin 20 to 25 spindles of yarn. The NMC Charkhas should be made more profit earning ones. It is not difficult for the scientists. The difficulty is with the mill owners and industrialists. They do not allow this because it affects the profits going into their pockets. It will cut into their profits. There are always vested interests which always raise their voice to plead against the khadi and village industries. They will try to kill in at any cost and people working on Khadi will find that it is not remunerative. They will give it away. Therefore, we should make Khadi and village industries stronger, and we should also undertake more research into the modern methods of manufacture so that the production of Khadi becomes more remunerative. If we do this with dedication we will not only remove poverty within the span of the next Five Year Plan but we can also remove illiteracy. If we give this opportunity to those who are living below the poverty line, we can easily cajole them to learn reading and writing.

When we give them an opportunity to make a living, then they will be happy to learn. We can appoint some gentleman and pay him honorarium to teach the unlettered ladies and gentleman. Of course, it should not be mere writing and reading and having an ability to write one's signatures, but such knowledge as to know how to deal and live in the modern world. Merely reading and writing will not do. It will be ruinous. People with half knowledge are more dangerous than those absolutely illiterate. The absolutely illiterate is often redeemable, but the people with half knowledge are not redeemable sometimes. No man is beyond

redemption, according to Mahatma Gandhi, except the born delinquents. It is possible to convert these illiterates, but it will be very difficult to convert the people with half education and half knowledge. They will be haughty and will have no discipline in them. Therefore, with that in view I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Veerendra Patil, who is in charge of this portfolio to think over this matter and recast his proposals in view of the sincere expressions I have placed before him. With deep agony in my heart I am placing these things before you. If you do not eradicate the poverty as early as possible, we will be inviting revolution either of French type or Russian type or Chinese type. Let us not hope it will happen. Let wisdom dawn upon us before it is too late. Poverty is the greatest sin in the world. We are responsible for this poverty. If there is prostitution in this country, we are responsible; if there is theft in this country we are responsible; if there are robbers and thieves in this country we are responsible. Therefore, we have to pay the penalty for it. We should now retrace our steps. I was once in the Government as Chief Minister. So, I know I am a sinner, because I did not strictly follow Gandhi Ji and followed somebody else. Therefore, let us retrace our steps and let us listen to what Gandhi Ji asserted in so many aspects of human life: **GANDHI PARNIT SAMAJWADA**. When we say so let us be true to it.

One more observation I would like to make. I am getting a new experience in this House. I often see people reading written speeches. I do not think we are having this practice anywhere. Till so far, I have not seen any such practice in any Assembly or in Parliament. I do not know whether it is allowed. In fact, I wanted to raise a point of order about this, but some friends advised me not to do so. Therefore, I kept quiet. I would like to know whether in future these things are going to be allowed in this august House? There is always some danger in allowing written speeches to be made on the floor of this august House, because thoughts may be of somebody else and the person who reads may be somebody else.

[Shri K. V. Shanakaragowda]

With these remarks I conclude. Thank you for allowing me to address a few words in this august House.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Madan Chairman our industrial policy in India basically continues to be the same, but some changes are brought about in the policy from time to time and as a result of these changes, some results have come before us.

I am afraid of your ringing the bell, therefore, first of all, I want to say about D.I.Cs. and how they functioned. The latest report about D.I.Cs in this.

[English]

This Public Accounts Committee Report 1984-85. It says:

"The main objects of providing this was to provide under one roof all the Services and facilities required by entrepreneurs. This has not been fulfilled.

What are the findings of this Committee ? They have stated:

"One of the main functions of the DICs is to assist the artisans and small scale units in getting financial assistance from banks and other financial institutions. For this purpose applications for institutional finance are to be assessed and recommended by the DICs through the Manager (Credit), an officer deputed by the 'lead bank' of the District. The Committee are surprised to find that out of 79,445 cases recommended by DICs in 11 States/Union Territories during 1978-79 to 1981-82, only 30,035 cases were accorded sanction by the banks/financial institutions. In another State, viz, Maharashtra out of 38,883 cases recommended by DICs as many as 12,412 cases were rejected by the banks whereas in Andhra Pradesh, out of 10,902 recommended cases, 4,139 cases were pending..... In Nagaland, out of 185 cases, only 33 cases were sanctioned by the banks "

[Translation]

Now, what is the role of D.I.C. in it ? On the one hand, the people are asked to take loan, the bank will provide loan, but on the other, loan is not given to more than 50 per cent people despite the recommendations of D I C. They say that they are not in a position to provide loan and, hence, will not give loan. This report contains full detail. This report pertains to the year 1984-85. I want to quote from this report:

[English]

"There is regrettably no systematic arrangements to monitor the functioning of the units assisted by the DICs. During the tours of the Study Groups of the Committee the representatives of the State Governments had informed the Committee that while the figures of small scale industries and units set up under the DIC programme were available with them, the number of industries which were actually functioning were not known.

[Translation]

They have said that they did not know how many of them were functioning. They know only the number of those which had been registered.

[English]

This is the answer of the officers. It says:

"It was also admitted that the possibility of a high percentage of such industries having been closed down or becoming sick could not be ruled out.

× × × ×

"The DICs programme calculated to some extent to decentralise industrial planning to suit the endowments and needs of such district and to bring about an inter-disciplinary approach...."

Nothing has been done.

[Translation]

If you go through this report, you will know everything and you will come to know

what is the position of the D.I.Cs is, I would like to quote an example. I also want to tell you how the Ministry people incur expenditure and also the extent of this expenditure.

[English]

In para 3.13 of Ninety-fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (1983-84) on the Ministry of Industry-Department of Heavy Industry, it is stated:

"The Committee find that the expenditure in advertisements and publicity had gone up from Rs. 1.49 crores in 1980-81 to Rs 2.16 crores in 1982-83. The Committee are not averse to publicity that may be warranted on commercial considerations. It should, however, be ensured that the expenditure incurred on publicity really serves the purpose in view. For instance, big advertisements about tractors in English Press are of no use to the farmers who are the main users of the tractors."

[Translation]

Thus, an expenditure amounting from Rs. 2 crore to 2.5 crores is incurred on advertisements alone and that too in the English language as if all the farmers in our country will purchase tractors after reading the advertisements in English. Such is the situation. In addition to this where do your big officers of the Industry Ministry go to? They go on foreign tours. They are enjoying themselves well. It is said that no other department has so much scope for extravagance on such a scale. Nobody is there to check it.

The officers of your Industry Ministry indulge in tall talk, and no one is there to check how money is being misused. We feel ashamed when we read the report of the Ministry of Government have invested Rs. 35,000 crores in these public undertakings in the country but we do not get even two per cent return from them, whereas it should have been 11 per cent.

Such is the position of your D.I.Cs. that in the cases which they recommend for loans, the persons are told that they the loans are not available. This has been reflected in the report of the Committees on

Public Accounts and Public Undertakings as well.

(English)

Now what are the lessons? This is the Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

"The committee were informed that during the first five years, as many as 47 officers of N.S.I.C. went abroad. The total expenditure incurred by the company on this account was of the order of Rs. 1,14,15,423 including Rs. 6,11,349 spent in 1982-83 above. The Committee wish to stress that the Ministry should carefully monitor the expenditure on foreign tours."

[Translation]

These people are spending lakhs of rupees on foreign tours and they have provided these officers with opportunities to make foreign tours.

[English]

This is the 39th report of the Committee on Public Undertaking on Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : All right. You are doing your own duty.

**The report says :

"It is a pity that more than 30 years the ITI could not perfect even the telephone instrument. The latest design (677) with the Japanese dial though an improvement over the present design, is not reportedly free from major defects associated with the receiver and the transmitter..."

[Translation]

Now, even after the lapse of 30 years there is still mention of development of new technology. They were repeatedly asked to develop new technology but they could not develop it.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

[English]

"A decision taken in December, 1977 to import know-how for the manufacture of telephone is yet to be carried out."

Now it is 1985. This decision was taken in 1977.

[Translation]

When will this be implemented? Only you can tell us about it.

Madem, I would like to ask through you what the production cost of the Cement per bag at present is. I think it is not more than Rs 27. You can count the running expens, labour expens and transportation charges. But the same cement is being sold at Rs. 66 or Rs. 67 per bag in the market and nobody is there to check it. On the one hand you have increased the prices of coal, steel and several other items. The prices of all the implements manufactured by Government are increasing. Cement is used by the commonman and its price is also increasing. Will the hon. Minister state the reasons for increasing the prices of Cement? He should state in his reply what is the production cost per bag of cement including labour charges transportation charges and other charges and how the price is fixed at Rs. 67 per bag in the market. What a house these people have played with cement. In the cement industry Rs. 4000 crores have been swindled. This has led to the Sickness of the industry.

At present as many as 28,000 industries are sick in the country. The hon. Minister should do something to make them viable. The factors responses for the sickness of the mills are examined many times and there after a statement embodying the new policy is made. It is claimed by them that they have brought about improvement in the field of industry. But I would like to say that no improvement has been made, rather the situation has deteriorated.

Surprise checks should be made of the working of high officers and secretaries. What are the D.I.C. Centres doing? What

had the hon. Minister done? There were several industries in Kanpur and some other areas. He has excluded them and declared the industries in the remaining areas as sick. This was a good way out indeed!

I have suggested many times that industries in the Public Sector should be set up in the backward areas. You should provide infrastructures. There and new industries should be set up only thereafter. But this is not being done and the backward areas continuous to remain backward. These areas are of course, declared "No Industry" districts but no provision of roads and transports facilities and consequently these areas continue to remains has been made there backward. This is what you are doing in respect of these districts.

Industries and becoming sick. I have also fallen sick but I am the least bothered about bother my own sickness. The subject under discussion at present is that of industry.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Members are given 5 minutes each. They cannot even talk about ABC of industry. This is not enough time. Either you do justice to them so that they can speak something about industries or you do not permit them.

It is upto you ; it is well and good.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already given you more than ten minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The industry can make progress only when they are run with a missionary zeal and dedication.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs presented here.

I would like only to give some suggestions.

A number of industries have been set up in the country but there are areas where there are only a few of them. In Madhya Pradesh there is one industry in Bhilai. There is a dairy unit in Betul and an other one in Bhopal.

There are 11 industries spread only in three districts out of 45 districts in Madhya Pradesh. On the one hand a large number of industries have come up in several States and districts and on the other several districts have remained backward. The area of Morena is 300 sq. kms, but there the industry covers only one sq. km. area and as this industrialist happens to be an outsider, only the outsiders are provided with employment there.

There are stone quarries and iron-ore mines in Morena and it is an ideal place for setting up of industries. There was a proposal for setting up of oil refinery in Morena but it is not known why the old refinery has not been set up there till to day.

In case no outsider wants to set up an industry in Morena, then licence may be given to any industrialist of the Chambal and Gwalior Divisions of Madhya Pradesh to set up industries in Morena.

I would like to make only one submission. I request the hon. Minister that an oil refinery may be set up in Morena.

In the end, I express my thanks for giving me the time to speak.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Madam Chairman, we had passed the Industrial Policy Resolution in 1956. It was envisaged in it that the work of development of backward areas would be undertaken and regional imbalance would be removed. But even after 30 years, when we see the progress made we find that although a long period has elapsed, our Industry Department could not succeed in implementing This basic concept. The example of U. P. can be cited in this respect. In U. P. ; only 5 per cent of the total allocation for industry has been invested and the share of investment in this state out of the Public Sector investment made in this country in only 4 per cent

when the population of U.P. is one Sixth of the population of the country and the number of consumers in U.P. is the largest. But no consumer based industry has been set up there.

I would like to request the hon. Minister that the injustice done to U.P. should be undone. It is not only the question of U.P. There are several other areas which have suffered on account of the policy of our Industry Department. The Industry Department should work as a promoter and undertake the work of development. It should Keep in mind how to promote the interest of industry at large.

You earmark one third of the amount for the development of industrial structure but you have put a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores on this. This amount is not of much help Similarly the "No Industry" Districts have been provided. With the least—industry Subsidy under this head. Therefore, I would like to plead that "No Industry" District should be provided with more assistance so that they may also make progress.

We have declared 250 districts as industrially backward and we have made a commitment to establish basic industries two. But even after providing several kinds of industrial subsidy we find that the basic industries in the states have not shown any profit. So, I would like to request that the public under takings, specially those which are under the control of the Industry Department, should take up the task of establishing big industries in backward areas.

I have been making a demand for the last five years that a unit of Hindustan Photo Film should be established in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh because there the climate is suitable for such an industry. But, no action has been taken on it on one pretext or the other. No big industry can be set up there. If we do not establish such an industry there for which the climate is suitable and the land is available, then there would be injustice unto the people of that area. We will also not be achieving our avowed aim.

As many as 30,000 industries have been declared sick during the last five years or

[Shri Harish Rawat]

more when a sum of Rs. 500 crores belonging to the financial institutions has sunk in the units. Most of the industries which became sick belong to the priority sector. So a policy should be formulated to revive them and that policy should be an effecting one and should show results. You should also undertake a nursing programme in respect of industries and along with it, it is necessary that the Financial Institutions, wherever associated with these programmes should cooperate with them. Of course, running programmes are undertaken but due to the non-cooperation of some agency or the other they have not been successful. Regarding D. I. Cs, I would like to say that D. I. Cs. make available raw materials but they do not get loan from the financial institution in time. Nor do they get power connection. It small entrepreneurs survive and reach the marketing stage, somehow or the other, they cannot stand competition and they fail. This is the reason why the small industries could not succeed even after so many announcements and the grant of all types of incentives. The greatest sufferers in this are those who are setting up industries for the first time, encouraged by your announcements. They come forward but ultimately they suffer tremendously.

Our Government have announced to grant of Rs. 25,000 to an educated unemployed person to set up an industry but this is a very small amount. So, in consultation with the Finance Ministry, this amount should be raised to atleast Rs. 1 lakh.

The Khadi and Village Industries can play a significant role in the backward areas in regard to development and providing employment. The blocks in the backward areas also should be brought under the Integrated Rural Development Programme which has been started to provide employment to forty lakh people. It agriculture is the backbone industry is the brain. After agriculture, it is the industry which helps in the economic development. We talk or inquiring about socio-economic change.

Our Industry Ministry is giving new incentives. But the main point is that whatever announcements are made, they should be implemented so that its benefits reach the people.

The technology is undergoing great change. We should also acquire the latest know-how from other countries but it should be decided earlier who could be benefited by it. The big entrepreneurs can acquire the know-how from other countries but it should be used to increase the production in the country as well as to raise the standard of living of those who are living in the villages.

There are 19 Public Undertakings under you. Out of it 8 or 9 are such that a lot of improvement has been made in there. The management deserves congratulations for it. Sometimes such an atmosphere is created which the reputation of the undertaking suffers.

So, an effort should be made to enhance their reputation. It somewhere the Undertakings are lacking input or need encouragement then the same should be provided to them. A time bound Schedule should be formulated for their so that the Public Undertakings start earning profit and become a model for others to follow. The Public Sector has to go a long way and for that they have a large scope. There can be large scale consumption of our engineering goods in Africa, Asia and other developing countries of the world. With the efforts of the officials of the Ministry, the percentage of exports has no doubt increased but it requires to be increased further. Insofar as export earnings are concerned, we export just Rs. 200 crores worth of goods. Considering our set-up, I request that there should be a long term export policy.

With these words, I support the demands of the Ministry of Industry.

[English]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : When India began its tryst with destiny, it also began with an epoch-making approach to the problems of development. The message and the content of the national struggle was very clear, that we had not just envisaged political freedom alone but a basic and fundamental transformation of our institutions and society. There was a very clear vision of society before us. That was reflected in the constitution, in the institutions that were forged and in the policies

and pronouncements of stalwarts of our freedom struggle and those who took the reins of power in 1947 like Jawaharlal Nehru.¹ The vision of society was spelt out by Jawaharlal Nehru in this very House and I would like to begin with a quote from him. I quote:

"The picture I have in mind is definitely and absolutely a socialistic picture of society. I am not using the word in a dogmatic sense at all. I mean largely that means of production should be socially owned and controlled for the benefit of the society as a whole."

The Constitution that we adopted - if you look at the Directive Principles or even as late as 1975 we adopted in this House a change to the preamble and added the word 'socialism'. That has been made very clear. There has been a conscious economic model that we tried to build up and also a very clear route to rapid industrialisation. That is development of industry and technology and the process was initiated as reflected in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and the subsequent actions that we took.

There were certain basic assumptions behind it that India was a rich country but a poor people. There had to be then a massive assault, a frontal assault on the problem of poverty and other inequities of the system and to redress regional imbalances if this nation is to remain united and also the primary task and need of acquiring certain defence capability to safeguard our territorial integrity. It is in the backdrop a division of emergence of a modern industrial power, though with an ancient civilisation and a great cultural heritage. Therefore, if the standard of living of the masses had to be raised step by step and then consumption standards stepped up to tolerable levels, this was possible only by acceptance of the goal of a self-reliant industrial system and a policy framework implying rational, economic and technological choices. Therefore, we had to build a capital goods base and also a base for research and development and have a policy framework for import of technology and foreign investment.

17.00 hrs.

In addition, having decided on a socialistic society, we had to build a regulatory

framework whether of control of monopolies to prevent concentration of income or building up of a public sector not only as an instrument of industrial expansion and diversification into nationally and socially relevant areas of production. In pursuance of this goal public sector then was to acquire commanding heights of the economy. These were our goals then. These goals were not the eccentric view of a man called Jawahar Lal Nehru or that of the dogmatic incorrigibles of the Left. These dictated by objective conditions of our society and levels of development we found ourselves in and the need also to involve masses in economic development in a positive manner. We had to make the masses also conscious of their role and not merely provide them with avenues of democratic self-expression but means of economic fulfilment.

Now, barring a few who swore in '50s and '60s by Swatantra ideology which Jawahar Lal Nehru said was condemned to be thrown into the dustbin of history; the entire nation accepted these goals. But ironically I regret to say it is this very Swatantra ideology which is sought to be revived today whether it be in the Budget or in the various pronouncements of the Prime Minister and his colleagues who were promising us an entry into the 21st century and to a technological Disneyland and a managerial paradise. How far are these assumptions valid today? What is the role of the public sector today?

The other day, addressing the tycoons of the world who had landed here the European Management Forum of Geneva-my dear friend and the Minister of Steel, Shri Vasant Sathe, made many astounding pronouncements on public sector. It was significant that he was not just addressing a few chief executives of the public sector that he had chosen a forum deliberately and consciously to tell the world we are ready to bury the public sector. A sector which had begun with an investment of Rs. 29 crores in 1951 and 5 enterprises to Rs. 24,761 crores in 203 enterprises in 1982. Is the public sector responsible that it has been saddled with multitude of objectives like providing necessary infrastructure of economic and industrial development to generate resources for development and to create employment opportunities to promote

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

redistribution of income and wealth, to balance regional development and to assist the development of small-scale and ancillary industries and to promote imports substitution and exports and save and earn foreign exchange ?

I do not want to talk of many a lacunae in the public sector, managerial inefficiency of certain units and accidents like Kudremukh but what is your attitude to these goals and objectives when you go about decrying public sector. Hasn't it undergone a fundamental change after this government got into power ? Undoubtedly there must be qualitative changes in the public sector but it has become fashionable to condemn public sector outright with a shopkeeper's mentality of profit and loss. Can any one deny in the overall, the dramatic changes brought about by public sector in the Indian economic landscape ? Is the public sector responsible if coal and power sectors have not performed as they ought to have or if the Railways could not modernise ? And have they failed to perform because they are in the State sector ? Is it because of.....

17.05 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

serious failures in certain specific sectors or failure of the overall sector because it happens to be State owned ? And it has to meet larger social and national obligations. Therefore, I want to know from the Minister of Industry what is his Government's approach to the role of public sector ? I demand a well-considered White Paper on the social, economic and financial objectives of the public undertakings as was done in the UK a few years ago.

It is ridiculous to compare the performance of public and private sectors. A Private sector Unit which operates at a micro level primarily fulfils the goals of a given corporate management, but largely supported by financial institutions, it functions in areas of market profitability and in a sheltered market. This will become clear if you go through the product pattern of the manufacturing industry in India. The

persistent problem remains one of distortions in the demand pattern or demand for industrial goods where 10% of the urban and 10% of the rural households consume most of the goods and services. Given the existing distribution of income and if there is no onslaught on this distribution pattern, can it change only by technological inputs ? These are some of the questions that one has to address oneself while promising a fairy land.

Addressing the Indian Engineering Exporters on March 22, the Prime Minister has said categorically that certain industries must die. I quote his words:

"We cannot pretend that all industries must be carried into 22nd century (he means 21st century); we must accept this fact that some industries have to be allowed to die."

And he adds :

"There are many areas where we just cannot continue with labour intensive industries."

Would the Minister for Industry clarify the thought behind this gem from the Prime Minister ? What are the components of this strategy ? Please outline what the labour intensive industries are or otherwise please tell us what he wants to allow to die and what will happen to the people employed in these sectors. I am particularly interested to know what his attitude is towards textiles, handlooms, jute and coir and cashew industries of Kerala. I would want him to spell out clearly the policy framework. What is the magic wand by which he will change the structure of these industries ? There are nearly 50 million unemployed in the country today and 50% of them are in the Live Resisters of Employment Exchanges and thousands enter the labour market every day. What is your strategy to provide them for means of livelihood ?

The entire regulatory framework of industry in terms of licensing or controls over monopolies and restrictive trade practices or foreign collaboration are being systematically assaulted upon. The Sachar Committee went into the question as late

as 1978 and they turned down the demand for raising the assets level of monopolists beyond 20 crores of rupees. There have been a number of studies made by the Reserve Bank of India as also the information given in this very House and also in the academic circles that these houses, monopoly houses are not so. It is not because there are 1500 monopoly units that they had not been able to grow. According to the statement laid on the Table of the House the other day, the assets of Birlas have gone up from Rs. 1432 crores in 1980 to Rs. 2840 crores in 1983 and Tatas from Rs. 1539 crores to Rs. 2850 crores in 1983, that is, for the same period. I am not suggesting that there is no need for any change. The trouble was that controls were not properly spelt out and operated through explicit regulations but by executive fiat giving a large area of arbitrariness which stifled initiatives and brought a number of bureaucratic controls which were not necessarily an adjunct of policy. Therefore, it is important that the hon. Minister should spell out these things.

Similarly, autonomy of public enterprises is important and their tools of productivity must be improved. But their accountability must also be made clear. There is a fashionable thought among some public sector executives, that there need be only overall accountability to Parliament. This question has been gone into, by several committees, from the days of Dr. Krishan Menon. I do not want to go into details. But I want to say that the scrutiny of the Committee on Public Undertakings is very important. It may be that some of the question that are asked in this House may not be properly put, or need not be asked at all. But is for Parliament to decide about the procedural matters and Parliament alone can decide it. If they think that just because autonomy is important, there need be no accountability to Parliament, they are terribly mistaken.

I must also, before I conclude, refer to some inter-related problems of our banking system. The nationalised banking sector which is not performing too well, has to be improved and it should also be used and associated to watch and monitor progress and report delays and help to fulfil targets, as is done by GOS Bank in the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, our banking system

follows the British model. It has not even followed the German or the Japanese mode. But these banks are in a strategic position in our economy to closely monitor and inform the Government in association with other financial institutions.

I can concede the right of this Government with a massive mandate to have their own policy. But these policies have to be spelt out clearly and emphatically and they must be in tune with the larger social goals. But the way they are going about it is to build a country for the benefit of twenty million people with clear-cut and demonstrable indicators of affluence, so that the majority continue to wallow in filth, misery and squalor, with no hope whatsoever of escaping the poverty trap. I have no doubt that this resurrected ghost of Swatantra ideology inherent in the new approach would meet the same fate as the Swatantra Party and be thrown into the dustbin of History.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the demands for grants of the Ministry of Industry, I want to submit certain things. It is a matter of happiness that the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments have declared certain districts in certain States as 'No-industry' districts. In U. P. also certain districts have been declared as 'No-industry' districts. One of these districts is Kanpur district which I represent here. Since the time of its bifurcation, the Central Government have declared that they will provide many facilities to Kanpur. In spite of this it has not made much progress. The commitment has been fulfilled in respect of only one unit in the sugar industry at a cost of Rs. 10 crores. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that this is not close down due to any financial difficulties. Also there is need to set up more industries in Kanpur. I would submit to the hon. Minister that the Kanpur city has developed industrially well, Kanpur rural district has been declared as a 'No industry' district. Unless the private sector or the public sector establishes industries there, it will remain a 'No-industry' district on paper only and will not

[Shri Jagdish Awasti]

achieve any benefit of having been declared as a 'No-industry' District. A rule should be framed for the Kanpur city and other big cities no licence will be issued for those industries whether in the public sector or the private sector, which have already been developed. It is a matter of regret that last year in Kanpur M/s Lohia Machines were issued an industrial licence for which the company owners collected R. 95 crores from the people. Had the some industrial licence been given for the Kanpur rural district it would definitely have provided jobs to thousands of people and the Kanpur rural district would have marched forward in industrialisation.

The hon. Minister, has good relations with Kanpur and fortunately he is sitting here at present I would request him that he should pay attention to Kanpur and take suitable measures to see that we are benefited.

No industry can be set up in India unless power and land are arranged for it. As you know, usually there is power shortage in our country. It is affecting our industries very much. I request that the Government should arrange for uninterrupted supply of this power to the industries. Along with, land should this, also be provided at reasonable rates. A few months back the Uttar Pradesh Government had issued an order that if any industrialist wanted to buy any barren land of any Gram Sabha for setting up any industry he would have to pay double the market rates. Now, because of exorbitant rates no industry small or big is being set up. I would request the hon. Minister that he should write to the State Government at his own level to withdraw that order immediately because it is against your policy.

The self-employment scheme was also being discussed here. I do not want to dwell much on it except to say that the people who want to start their own small business have to make several rounds to the offices, district industry centres etc. You are all aware of how they have to face corrupt practices; they become victims of favouritism.

Our banks do not give loans on the recommendation of the industrial centres. I would like to give a suggestion. Committees may be set up every where in the country taking parliamentary constituency as the base and not a district as the base. The local M. P. should be appointed as the Chairman and all M.L. A's should be members of such a committee. Beside, bank officers and other officers can also be included in it. This committee should consider all the applications and make its recommendations and then loan may be given to those in whose favour the recommendation has been made. If such a policy is followed, I hope there will be much improvement in the behaviour of bank officers and others and you will also succeed in your mission.

Just now, I was going through the Annual Report. There are 17 industries in the public sector in our region. Eleven of them are running in loss. I have got some information about TEFCO at Kanpur. It has been running in loss since it has been taken over. I read its Annual Report. It has clearly been written in it that it should suffer a loss of about Rs. 7 crores in the ensuring year. Public money worth Rs. 3500 crore has been invested in the public sector undertakings whereas in the private sector much loss investment has been made. What are the reasons why the private sector does not incur any loss whereas the public sector always runs in loss? The time has come when our government should consider this matter seriously. We are committed to where in socialism and we have followed the industrial policy adopted by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, but the public sector has not been functioning the every it should have been. But we are very much disappointed to see their condition. The hon'ble Member Shri Daga has described their condition as very grave. I would also like to say that the management and other officers of the public sector undertakings do not have full knowledge of running them and this is the reason for loss being incurred by them. I would like to suggest that a separate All India Business Management Service should be introduced and all officers should be imparted suitable training in it so that after getting training they may be able to run them efficiently.

In addition, I would like to say something about Khadi and Goram Udyog Commission. The Commission was made an announcement about cottage and small scale industries in our area, but some state governments including Uttar Pradesh have not recognised some as cottage industries. Thus, these industries are deprived of many facilities. I submit that Government should issue instructions for giving suitable concession in taxes to these small scale and cottage industries.

In the end I would like to submit that the hon. Minister may keep all the suggestions given by me in mind and take suitable decisions on them. With these words I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs.

[English]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): The base of our industrial policy is the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and it was laid down in consonance with the socio-economic policies of our country. But the pattern of developing the role of public sector and private sector and also the small scale and so on are clearly explained in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. About one half of the people of the country live below the poverty line. They have no purchasing power and industrial growth would alone generate employment opportunities to improve their purchasing power and thereby the market will improve and they can promote the industry also. So, for tackling the poverty industrial development is very essential.

There is a record agricultural production in our country and that should enable us to provide an incentive for investment and that would accelerate the industrial production. Several progressive measures are taken on the basis of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and as a result of these progressive measures our country in a sense has become industrial; the production has increased five times since independence and our country has become—it has emerged as—the tenth country to rank in the sphere of industrial production.

In the annual report is stated that in all the sectors there is improvement. In all the sectors infrastructure is being built up industries both major and minor are improving, and there is all round improvement. In the first and the Second Five Year Plans the policy was to substitute imports and now the stress is that there should be more export industries. Various suggestions have been made that industrial development should be export oriented, employment oriented, agriculture oriented and village oriented, and rural oriented and valid approaches have been made from different angles. The socio-economic life and activities of the people of this vast country and its approaches have to be taken into consideration while formulating the policies and programmes.

Referring to our industrial performance and achievement, we should not be complacent or content with our achievements. Our country has been the third in the number of trained scientists and technologists and it has the capacity of the third largest technological workforce and we are ranking only tenth in industrial production. Our intention is to bring down the number of persons who are engaged in agriculture and to bring them to industry. But we are not yet in a position to bring down that number. Our scientists and technologists are knocking at the doors of foreign countries for jobs and they are doing well in foreign countries and are acquitting themselves with high credit.

Labour is comparatively cheaper in our country than in the developed countries of the world. We have raw materials and we have also other resources. Only thing is, we have to harness this manpower and the resources and utilise them to the proper extent.

One of the main restraints on our industrial growth is that of high cost economy. Most of the materials we produce are not within the reach of the common man. We are also not in a position to compete with the outside market. In the industrial sector interest rate is very high. Because in foreign countries like Japan, Taiwan the interest rate is very low, there is a possibility for industrial promotion.

[Shri N. Dennis]

Another reason for high cost economy is that there is procedural delay in starting an industry or a project. It takes a long time. This delay results in cost-cost escalation. Since the project costs more, its products also cost more. The result is that the demand gets suppressed and this leads to idle capacity.

Regarding backward areas, the intention of the Government is to remove regional imbalances. But it is not so far truly translated into action. Even within the State there are imbalances. Of course mathematical precision cannot be achieved, but the Government has to come forward for removal of the regional imbalances.

The policy of the Government is for dispersal of industries away from the metropolitan towns and cities. In spite of that there is concentration in metropolitan towns and cities. Mere classification of districts as industrially backward districts will not help. There will have to be efforts to provide infrastructural facilities in the industrially backward districts. In the Report it is stated that one third of assistance for providing infrastructural facilities is given by the Centre, but this has to be extended to all the A, B, C and D categories of backward States.

Regarding the criteria for districts as backward, Taluks and blocks should be made as the basis. The criteria had been fixed as early as 1969. So, the criteria has to be changed. There is a long-standing demand for this from several places.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Mr Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industry, I would like to say something. Kanpur was considered the biggest industrial town of North India. Once Kanpur used to come next to Ahmedabad in so far as the textile industry is concerned.

After independence, the Central Government's policy has undergone some

changes and there were, of course, welcome changes. Our Government's policy was to take over those industries in which the production was less or where the workers were being exploited. At that time, 126 textile mills were nationalised. These included some mills of Kanpur also. I find that these mills have become almost sick again. J.K. Rayon and J.K. Manufacturers have been lying closed for the last three years and 8 years respectively. Nothing has been done to reopen them. The N.T.C. Mills have been running a loss for the last several years. Every mill is incurring loss to the tune of crores of rupees in this way the amount paid by the poor people of the country in the form of taxes is going waste. Those who are entrusted with the job of managing the NTC Mills, have no experience whatsoever to run them. The Administrative Services personnel are considered experts in every field I would like to make it clear that this is the biggest mistake. Today the Administrative Services personnel are entrusted with the job of running the textile mills. What to say of any technical knowledge about these mills, these personnel have even the basic knowledge of the job assigned to them. In the circumstance, these mills are sure to run at a loss.

I would like to draw your attention towards one thing more in respect of textile mills. Each textile mill purchases 100 to 200 bales of cotton. I have not seen so much corruption as is prevailing in the NTC mills. This is my own experience and I would like to state that these industries cannot be saved if corruption is not checked. The leather industry has definitely prospered in Kanpur, but for unknown reasons the export office located there has been shifted to Madras whereas even today 60 to 70 per cent of the leather work is executed in Kanpur and leather goods are exported in huge quantity from there. Only the Ministry knows the reasons for shifting that office to Madras.

So far as sugar mills are concerned, all the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh are lying sick. Similarly, steel rolling mills are also sick. If the Ministry of Industry do not look into their affairs seriously, these sick mills cannot be set right. My first

request to you is that the management of these mills should at least not be handed over to such people as do not have any knowledge about it.

My able friend Jagdish Awasthi had made a speech here just now in which he had referred to two parts of District Kanpur urban and rural, and had said that the urban area should not be developed any more now and no new licences should be issued for the city area and licences should be issued only for the rural area. This is not proper. I have no objection if the industrial development of Kanpur rural district takes place. I would like to submit only that in spite of the bifurcation of Kanpur into two districts, Shri Awasthi is still living in Kanpur city and his plea that industrial development of Kanpur city should be stopped is not proper. Improvements should be brought about in sick mills and these mills should be developed further. The industries big or small meant for the rural area must be sanctioned for that area itself.

I would like to make one more submission that if the management of the closed mills wants to undertake some diversification in those mills the Central Government should allow them to do so.

Secondly, Swadeshi mills is in an uncertain position and is being run after granting extension for six months duration each time. The mill should be taken over completely by government so that it could be run in the interest of the workers as well as the nation. Similarly TAFCO, was Once the biggest leather factory of its kind in Asia, but now its condition has deteriorated too much. If it is handed over to the Ministry of Defence, it could be run properly. Similarly, if NTC is finding any difficulty in running the Swadeshi mill, it may also be handed over to the Ministry of Defence so that it could be run properly and developed by them further.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands

for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and through you. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards certain issues. We had expected that a Minister like, Patilji would refer to the Industrial Policy and would implement the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee in respect of categorisation and the formulation of the new policy so that equality and uniformity could be brought about in the country. But perhaps he was more busy in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers and could not devote time to this issue and that is why no charge has been made in the policy and the same policy is being followed.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that certain districts were earmarked for the setting up of industries. You would have made studies in this regard and complete information in this regard would have been obtained. But, Sir, the political decision seem to have affected the categorisation of districts in the categories of 'A' 'B' and 'C'. I would like to draw your attention towards Rajasthan. In Rajasthan, the district of Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Churu etc. have been kept in 'A' category, whereas Bhilwara and Udaipur districts which are well developed districts have been kept in category, 'B' and all the remaining districts have been kept in category 'C'. I would like to refer to my own district. District Ajmer is a very backward district from the industrial point of view and it borders the District Bhilwara where concentration of industries is going on. You have fixed a limit of two crores of rupees even if there is a difference of only one kilometre. Also you are unmindful of the accountability of the elected representation of the area to the people. You have formulated a policy under which the district have been considered as one unit. I would like to request you that the recommendation of the Sivaraman Committee should be accepted, and uniformity should be brought about throughout the country. I do not think the present categorisation of districts would lead us to any progress. The recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee should be implemented. If you could expert the old policy by one year at least the recommendations of the State Governments about

[Shri Vishnu Modi]

districts should also be taken into consideration particularly in view of the financial limit you have fixed, while Jhalawar, Tonk, Ajmer and Sikar districts which should be in category 'B', have been kept in category 'C'. The hon. Minister should look into this matter.

The cement corporation of India had planned to set up a huge cement plant in Bundi, but it is not known why this factory has not been established so far. Mining lease has been given to them and despite that no significant progress has been made. Now if you consider the entire Ajmer district as one single unit, the concentration of industries would be at one place only. It would be better if you consider Block or subdivision as one unit. I would like to request you once again that district should not be considered as unit. It would be better if you accept the recommendation of the Sivaraman Committee so that uniformity could be brought about in the country.

With these words, I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Industry.

17.38 hrs.

(English)

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar) : Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs. Mr. Chairman, the most distinguishing feature of the present Budget is that it is a radical departure from the fiscal and budgetary policies pursued from the Five Five-Year Plan period. We inherited not only an undeveloped economic and industrial structure but also a lop-sided one. The task of our planners was, therefore, not only to develop the economy, both industrial and agricultural, but also to rectify the lop-sidedness. They, therefore, undertook the task of building the basic structure of the economy. That is how, the public sector came to be born. The industrial houses then had neither the resources, nor the competence nor the will to build up the basic structure. Undoubtedly, the

Indian capitalist class had immensely benefited when the Public Sector was born and developed. The entire nation from the poorest to the richest section contributed to the development of Public Sector by paying various taxes and duties. None was exempted. But the most gainer from the birth of Public Sector was the Private Sector, that is, the Indian capitalist class.

To mop up finances for the public sector direct and indirect taxes were progressively increased. And finally the financial institutions where the nation's money is deposited, that is, the Banks and the Insurance Companies, were nationalised and CDS introduced. Simultaneously, the policy of import substitution was pursued. This policy not only saved foreign exchange but also helped development technology was a Part and Parcel of it.

The Budget under consideration very clearly bids good-bye to those policies. Direct taxes have been reduced in the name of preventing generation of black money and simultaneously indirect taxes have been enhanced. The first gives relief to the industrial and business magnates while the second exploits the whole nation for the benefit of the exploiting classes.

At the first sight of the Budget proposals, it may seem that the economy has arrived at the stage of self-sustaining growth. This nation is falsified if we examine the Import-Export policy recently announced. The new import policy has placed not less than 201 items of industrial machinery on the Open General Licence. This firstly indicates that we are as yet far behind self-sustaining economy. Secondly, this is a wholesale attack on the public sector itself. Nobody can deny that under the present fiscal and credit regime in the country, the unrestricted import of capital goods will do immense damage not only to the heavy and medium engineering enterprises in the Public Sector but also to some entrepreneurs in the Private Sector itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
A few minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken up your time. Please try to conclude.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Thirdly, it will allow Penetration of foreign capital in vital sectors of the economy. This last point is substantiated by the cordial invitation to foreign capital by the Prime Minister recently.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : The new Import-Export Policy along with open-arm invitation to foreign capital will only strengthen the stranglehold of the Indian monopolists and their foreign counterparts. This is unashamed reversal of policies up till now pursued.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am going to call the next Member.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Only a few words about sick industrial units and closed units. One of the Primary tasks of the Government is to feed its people. For that purpose, every able-bodied man must have gainful employment. Any national economic policy must ensure that nobody remains unemployed.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. I am calling the next Member. Shri Ram Prakash. What you are reading is not going on record.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : According to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.....*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken enough time. Whatever you had to say you have said. Shri Ram Prakash.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRAKASH (Ambala) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members have spoken here and some of them have

even indulged in ebetoric but I want to submit that as our Prime Minister has declared that we shall remove poverty from this country forever, we have to ponder over how this poverty will be removed,

Our life and livelihood depends on two things—agriculture and industry. The pressure on land has increased to such an extent that it is not able to withstand further pressure and there is no scope. Therefore, we are left with industry only and we have to consider how we can elevate the poor with the help of industry and how we can provide them with employment. 50 per cent population of our country is living below the poverty line. We have to provide them with employment and Government have to think how that employment can be provided. We talk here of graduates and providing loans to them. How can a poor man having no money set up an industry? He can set up an industry only with loans. The question of 'One-Window-Service' was discussed here. This has been introduced in the districts. I want to ask the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether 'One-Window-Service' is functioning in this country or not? Other wise how can you provide employment to the poor? You will have to make arrangement for that and have a suggestion in this regard that you will have to take work from all District Industries Officers or other District Officials with strictness. If they do not help the poor. They should be suspended or dismissed.

I also want to tell you that the poor people working in the industries today are not paid their full wages and they do not have other employment. No poor man gets justice today and he is very much oppressed. To provide them with jobs is your responsibility.

You just have in view the programmes started Mahatma Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi was a world-renowned saint. He introduced the scheme of 'Khadi Grammodityog' so that the poor people in the country could get employment and they might not live in destitution. That is why he started this programme and it included weaving of Khadi, leather work etc. But, today, the entire Kh adi-grammodityog work has been

*Not recorded.

[Shri Ram Prakash]

usurped by others. For example, shoe-making is with the Tatas and similarly, other items such as wood and steel goods are being manufactured by the big industrialists in their factories. Earlier, cloth weaving used to be done by the weaver, but now the mills have taken over this work. Thus, nothing has been left for a poor man to do. I want to submit to you that unless you take work from these officers with strictness, you cannot manage it. The officers have sold themselves to the mill owners and factory owners and they do nothing for the poor. You will have to be strict.

I come from Ambala district and Ambala has a border with Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh has been declared a backward State, although my area, my constituency is also very poor and backward. There is a place there through which the river Markanda passes.

There is a place named 'Kala Aam' there and there are 12 to 13 factories half a kilometre away from that place, poisonous effluents from these factories flow into this river. If cattle drink this water, they will be dead and if a person drinks it he will also meet the same fate. Therefore you should issue instructions to the pollution board to ensure that these effluents do not flow into the river, so that the lives of the cattle and the men could be saved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You conclude now. You tell the points left with you to the hon. Minister, Dr. P. Vallal Peruman,

SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Mr. Chairman, Sir.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI RAM PRAKASH : **

[English]

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram) : Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs for 1985-86.

**Not recorded.

We can really be proud of our progress in industrialising the country. As agriculture and its allied avocations cannot absorb the growing unemployed people in the country, it is imperative that we give constant attention to the growth of cottage industries in rural areas and small scale industries in urban areas. We have the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the National Small Industries Corporation committed to the achievement of rural and urban industrialisation. Here I would say that the KVIC lacks in modern marketing techniques. It is also to be borne in mind that the KVIC is to formulate rural industrial schemes and to ensure its implementation. Presently the KVIC has burnt its fingers in the establishment of tiny match units and in marketing the match boxes produced by them. I know that the KVIC is burdened with blocks of match boxes worth Rs. 6 or 7 crores. This is due to the absence of marketing potential in the KVIC. I take this opportunity to suggest that there should be a separate marketing organisation for the products of cottage industries.

I am afraid the National Small Industries Corporation is no better in this regard. The NSIC is to receive Rs. 19.17 crores from the small industries financed by them. There is no coordination within the organisation. The industries which owe money to the NSIC have become sick.

It will be wise to split the NSIC into two wings : one, to service the small scale units ; and the other, to extend financial assistance.

I am sure that the hon. Minister of Industry will look into this and do the needful to ensure the survival of small industries.

17.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

More than the attention to be given to industrial development, the Centre should exert itself in tackling the growing industrial

sickness. There are 461 large industrial undertakings and about 60,000 small scale units which are reported to be sick. I am sorry to say that the private sector has not played fair with the Government's commitment to protect the labour force has probably contributed to industrial sickness. The Government should make it categorically clear that nationalisation of sick industrial units is not going to be the panacea for all the industrial ailment. The Government should initiate punitive steps against the erring management. The management executives should be squarely held responsible and they should be subjected to confiscation of personal property and assets for their negligence and mismanagement of the industry. The representatives of the public sector financial institutions which have given financial assistance to the industries should also be taken to task for not exerting their authority in the Board of Management of such industries; you know Sir, they are nominee-Directors on the Board of Management to protect the interests of the public sector financial institutions.

The 1985-86 Central Budget and the recently announced Export-Import policy should prove a manna from heaven for the industries. They have to vindicate the faith and honour reposed in them by our dynamic Prime Minister and our pragmatic Commerce Minister. If they misuse the opportunities given to them for sustained industrial growth, then they should not be spared from any unpalatable action.

Similarly, the Government have made the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act innocuous. The monopoly concerns with assets upto Rs. 100 crores are out of the purview of the MRTP Act. There are only 60 industrial houses being governed by the MRTP Act. This again shows the Centre's genuine concern for industrial sickness and exhibits its unshakable faith in the innate patriotism of the captains of our industry. I have every hope that our industrialists will place the nation above all their own inclinations and ensure an industrial explosion at the earliest. If they play foul, then they will be the victims

of their own folly. Our hon. Prime Minister is guided by the age old saying, 'Trust begets trust.' I want that our industrialists trust him to do good to the nation. They should ensure that industrial sickness is averted at any cost.

When we expect the private sector industry to work on the right track and deliver the goods, we should ensure that our public sector units also work efficiently and profitably. In fact the public sector units should be the beas on light for others. There are 17 public sector enterprises under the control of the Department of Industrial Development, of which 14 are manufacturing units and the three are consultancy or promotional units. Unfortunately, the three units of Hindustan Paper Corporation have incurred a total loss of Rs. 30 crores in 1983-84. In 1984-85 also they are likely to incur losses. I have just given the example of Hindustan Paper Corporation to show that all is not well with our public sector units.

I want that the Ministry should exert greater effort to manage the public sector units profitably. The defaulting management responsible for the inept handling of the affairs must be brought to book without any extraneous considerations.

With these few words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs.

Sir, I hope that the policy which has now been formulated will further reveal the actual wisdom of Nehru's vision and Indiraji's mission as far as industrial development is concerned....

MR. SPEAKER : You can continue tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE INTERFERENCE IN
INDIA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS BY
U.S. CONGRESS'S HUMAN RIGHTS
CAUCUS WHICH HELD BRIEFING
IN U.S. CONGRESS ANNEXE ON
THE SO-CALLED HUMAN RIGHTS
ISSUE IN PUNJAB

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we have a discussion under Rule 193. Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhury.....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : As we have always done in the past, today too we stand as one on the singular issue of safeguarding the honour and dignity of our country. The whole House and the people of our country unequivocally condemn today the flagrant interference in our country's internal affairs by the so-called human rights Internet under the behest of US Congress's human rights caucus.

I congratulate our people in the Indian Embassy in USA who refused to appear in the briefing and sent a strong note condemning the event. The briefing organised by the said agencies held in the US Congress annexe, was conducted as they said, on the human rights and Sikh situation in India. This actually became a platform to spread anti-India feelings with the vociferous participation of extremist Khalistani leaders like Ganga Singh Dhillon and Jagjit Singh Chauhan. And this was a prelude to a full-fledged hearing by the US Congress Committee on human rights.

The whole country has been outraged at this briefing on a subject which is exclusively India's internal matter that has been sought to be internationalised by vested interests with a pernicious motive. What business does the caucus of the US Congress on human rights have to take part in organising a hearing on the situation in India? This reflects a particular state of mind of the organisers which runs in conformity with the mind of the ruling clique of USA who not only do not

prevent such people from engaging in anti-India activities but also actively cooperate with them. They think that they are the mentors and protectors of human rights all over the world. This is the clear expression of an Imperialist mind which wants to dictate to the countries of the world on their internal affairs and policies

It is sickening and heart rending that these people and the leaders of that country dare to talk of human rights when their hands are strewn with blood of men and women who fight for their inalienable human rights. What is their record about human rights? The ruling clique of USA stand today as the biggest molester of human rights both in their own country and in other countries of the world. Even in Punjab among many culprits, externally US agencies are one who are responsible for the grim deterioration of the situation there. Where had those advocates of human rights been when extremists were killing people abundantly? Why did not they persuade them to stop it? What is happening in South Africa? What is happening in Central America? What is happening in Sri Lanka?

In country after country worst kind of suppression of human rights is going on and US rulers are actively aiding and abetting these suppressions. In South Africa violent denials of human rights are being perpetrated through apartheid policies by the racist regime and US is actively collaborating with them. On March 21 this year when people were mobilised in Langa in Eastern Cape to commemorate the death of 69 people in Sharpsville police firing 25 years ago they were brutally fired upon and 21 blacks were killed. The great champion of human rights Mr. Reagan did not find any fault with these killings. He attempted to justify the police action.

The UN Special Committee against apartheid condemned the USA for this. Its Chairman, Mr. Joseph Garba said on Reagan's Comments "I must express my distress and pain to the highest level in the USA. The Police in South Africa are described as being on the side of law and

order as if there is any law and order in South Africa. They speak of the rioting of the indigenous majority and forget the original and continuing violence and racism of the State and Police".

Sir, tomorrow NAM Ministerial Conference is being held in New Delhi on the question of independence of Namibia. Who is behind the destruction of human rights and not allowing them to have their independence? Who are behind this? It is the United States of America and their collaborators, South Africa. What is happening in Nicaragua? There, a lawful government has been formed after last November elections. This election was observed by 400 observers from 40 countries. They certified about the fairness of the election. Still the USA is trying to subvert the independence of Nicaragua through its mercenaries being sent from Honduras and Costa Rica. They are killing the people mercilessly. Now, what has the US President to say about the counter revolutionary contras, who are leading the massacre in Nicaragua President Reagan said "they are fore-fathers". I do not know how it is so.

The US health organisation has prepared a report on the activities of the Contra's in Nicaragua. Dr. David Siegal, Co-author of the report said 'it is rather incredible that President Reagan would refer to the Contras' as fighters or as the moral equivalent of our fore-fathers'. This is what he had to say about the counter revolutionaries and who are killing the people and subverting the independence of that country?

President Regan was asked if he was calling for the overthrow of Sandinista regime, Reagan answered "not, at the present, if they would turn and say-all right or they would say 'nucle'". This is where we become circumspective when we hear in our country about personal equation with the 'uncle'. I am not citing here instances of suppression of human rights of the past, in Vietnam or Kampuchea or in Iran during Shah's rule.

Even now what is happening in Chile, in Grenada and elsewhere where the US has its presence? What about the Palestinians?

What about removing the Israelies from the occupied areas; and giving the Ealestinians their human right to homeland? It is quite strange that these master defenders of human rights do not talk about human rights in Sri Lanka where Tamils are butchered. What about Pakistan? They are not talking anything about Pakistan. I have said about this some time ago. What is the condition of blacks in their own country? Basically apartheid policy is being pursued there. A kind of apartheid is being pursued in America. What is happening in Puerto Rica? It has been virtually colonised. What about the rights of those people? What is happening to the American Indians? Their leader Dennis Banks is facing severe persecution for having led a demonstration against the racist behaviour of the Police. Now, if they claim that they are the mentors and protectors of democracy first they have to practise it at home and they must examine their own records first.

Now, Sir, we do not take it as an isolated incident. It is a reflection of a bigger conspiracy that has been going on against our country over the years. That is why we are very much alarmed about this. It is also quite strange that when we are having this meeting about the independence of a country which has been subjugated by the USA and its associates that they have to do that kind of a thing. You will remember Sir when the Nellie massacre took place, we were having the Delhi Non-aligned Meet. It is all correlated. Now, we have to think about it. They are very much out to disintegrate and destroy our country and this is just a reflection and nothing new. The US rulers are continuously advocating the idea of disintegrating India. This is what Nixon had visurled in his book. 'The Leaders' that the direction of the 'events in India is not one of remaining unified, but otherwise.

This is what Mrs. Krikpatric has to say when she was in United Nations and I quote—"There is a noticeable growth of separatist movement to the extent that there is a real possibility of the Balkanisation of India, which would destroy its influence in the Third World and elsewhere." This is what she has to say about Balkanisation of

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury]

India. This is their attitude and that is why we condemn it, and we have been telling this over the years. They are very much conspiring against the independence, against the unity and integrity of our country.

Now, I want to remind the House about what our late Prime Minister had to say when she gave an interview to 'Sunday Times' London, which came in the 'Indian Express' of 11th June 1984 also. She said "Forces of destabilisation and possibly a foreign hand were at work in Punjab. There is some method in the whole thing. It has just not been a series of isolated events." This unnamed and unidentified power is trying to destabilise our country. Their attempts are manifold. Not only are they instigating the secessionists, giving them sanctuary in their country and helping them, and arming Pakistan, but otherwise also they are having spying activities in our country. We all know about this. I want to quote another passage from the 'Memoirs' of Nixon. It was during the 1971 War when they ordered their Fleet to move to Bay of Bengal from Vietnam. He says- "Through intelligence service, we learnt that at a meeting of the Indian Cabinet, Mrs. Gandhi had led a discussion of plans to expand the war on the Western Front and to invade West Pakistan." I do not know whether it is true or not, But the point to be noted is that they could spy over a Cabinet meeting too. They could go to such an extent. This is really very alarming and during the Foreign Affairs Debate also, I referred to it. In this subcontinent, in our country, in Pakistan and in Bangladesh, the U. S. Ambassadors are known C. I. A. agents. It is for the Government to ascertain the facts. What does this signify? We have in understand the problem posed to our country's security and integrity and it is in this respect that we unequivocally condemn the incident. No doubt, we have different preceptions about how things developed in Punjab and how it could have been solved much before. It is said in the briefing that there are three or four Congress leaders who should be taken out and shot. But it is non of their business. We have been demanding for an Inquiry and that has been granted. We are moving in the right path and we believe that with an open mind, we will be

able to solve the situation in Punjab. It is not for them to say all these things. It is our own internal affair. About this threat against the security of our country, we have been telling over the years and I believe that everybody in this House as also the Akalis should admit it. They have to do this. Now, we want that everyone should join to strengthen the opinions of this House. I request you I do not know whether it is possible or not to move a resolution condemning this; and our strong sentiments should be conveyed to those authorities who are uninterrupted carrying on their anti-Indian activities.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the previous speaker has referred in detail to the record of American Government in regard to human rights and I join him in condemning this regime, the American regime and American caucus or whatever it is, this group or that group, which arrogated to itself the power to pass judgment on what is happening in our country.

Since America was discovered by Columbus, you know, it is a long history, buccaneers, parvenues, pirates and the rejects from all over Europe, have been flocking to America; and it is one of the monumental ironies of history that this American State, which has evolved out of the genocidal butchery of Red Indians, Negroes and other indigenous tribes. All these races were decimated and destroyed. America, which is guilty of exposing humanity to atomic extermination in the Second World War, defenceless humanity in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the country which is guilty of monstrous brutality in Nicaragua, in El Salvador, in Chile and a host of other countries, that country and people belonging to that country, should hold conferences and pass judgments on what is happening in our country.

You know that after we became independent, we have been championing the cause of human freedom. It was only after India became independent that all colonies all over the world, started their freedom movements under the inspiring leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru - earlier it was Mahatma Gandhi who laid down the basis

of the freedom of humanity from the brutal colonial regimes all over the world. It is not for nothing that America has been against us ; its 'ancient grudge against India has been for the simple reason that we were the first country to be liberated from the yoke of colonialism and after that under our leadership most of the countries in Africa and Asia got their freedom and a struggle started in right earnest all over the world, all those who remained deprived of their rights, all the countries where their civilization their culture, their natural resources were plundered by colonialism and imperialist forces, they got together and a new world order evolved.

Since when, the leader of imperialism and colonial forces, America become against us and since then the conspiracy has been going on. In this connection, we can refer to what America has been going all these years. The intention of America and its foreign policy has been to encircle India from all sides. Destabilisation is not a simple phenomenon ; destabilisation of a country of our size, of our potential and our background takes a lot of time. So, this process of destabilisation has been in operation for quite some time ; and is first started with external pressure which was being exerted on our country.

And in pursuit of Pax American, American imperialism came to our doors in search of proxies and surrogate; a string of bases was established. So first our defence our security, entire security environment was made vulnerable to the machination of this outside power which has subjugated, and has collaborated with the subjugators of humanity for years.

Pakistan and the bases in Diego Garcia the establishment of rapid deployment force, which is now called the Central Command, are dangerous for this region, Collaboration of America with Pakistan, ..I will not go into the details of this, I will only make some reference to what is happening there ...is known. First, bases were established all around us in the entire region. Now the latest is Sri Lanka, the genocide which is taking place in Sri Lanka,

that has not been condemned by them. Besides this, the Voice of America has expanded its activities and very few people know that the VOA is essentially a defence-oriented organisation for low signals to their defence forces in the Indian Ocean. That has been established.

Therefore, all these things are being done around us and then side by side internal sabotage through the hated CIA, I would not refrain from referring to the activities of the CIA. The DIA has been trying, over the years, to infiltrate our organisations, especially frontal organisations, our educational institutions and our political bodies. Therefore, this is a two-pronged attack from America. De-stabilisation of India has become the focus of their attention and I must refer to what my friend has referred to, Mr. Nixon's book I will read out from his book, I will quote and this will explain the American psyche, the American mind *vis-a-vis* our security, our independence and our sovereignty. Nixon in his book, it is called, "*Leaders*" has referred to his talk with Pandit Nehru, he says. I quote his words :

"Though his words concerned Pakistan's supposed threat to India, his demeanor foreshadowed the time eighteen years later when India's Soviet-supplied army, under his daughter's leadership dismembered and threatened to extinguish Pakistan, a goal I may have helped to deny them by 'tilting' U.S. policy in the conflict towards Pakistan."

And after that talking of India's unity and integrated Indian State, he says, it is not possible to maintain India's unity because it is too diverse a country to be one-nation State. In this connection, Mr. Nixon goes on and I quote.

"Only an immensely powerful man could have held India together during those critical early years, maintaining it as a single nation against all the forces pulling apart.

[Prof. K.K. Tewary]

For, as the Shah's comments indicated, it was no more in the natural order of things for all India to be one country than it was for all Europe to be one country; linguistically, ethnically and culturally India is more diverse than Europe. But whether this accomplishment benefited the Indian people is another question. Unity is sometimes more important to the unifiers than to the unified. If less energy had been dissipated in combating the country's natural centrifugal forces, perhaps more could have been done to improve the people's living conditions... Whether or not India would have been better off as several nation, Nehru made it into one and he made it and kept a democracy."

This explains the American approach to India. A shameless advocacy of dismembering India has been done by no less a person than Mr. Nixon. In this connection I would also refer to how these extremists are exploiting the situation and how they are being helped in their nefarious designs to dismember our country by the proxies of America, the friends of America. They are being supplied the most ultra modern weapons and are being egged on to create trouble in India. This statement of Mr. Nixon is corroborated by what a top Pakistani General has said recently. This man belongs to the select group of President Zia. This group is called the 'think tank of Pakistan'. This General, Mr. Akram Khan, says :

"India is not one country : it has never enjoyed the unity which is the hallmark of a nation state.....The people who can be regarded as being potentially separatists are the Sikhs, the Dravidians and the north-eastern people who include the Nagas, the Mizos, Tripura and Assam. If the people of the sub-continent can comprise two nations, why not three ? Why not four or five or six ?"

Then he says further about the prospect of dismembering India at the behest of America :

"Time is in our favour because the problems with which India is beset in the 80s are becoming increasingly difficult to solve, and instead of going from strength to strength India is going from weakness to weakness."

This is the broad scenario that you find. In this context I would request the House and through the House the country at large to react to this challenge for it is a challenge, it is an unprecedented onslaught on the freedom, sovereignty and integrity of our motherland. We have made heroic sacrifices in the past against the mighty imperialist forces. Now at this stage, after 37 years of independence, when we have evolved as a powerful nation state with strong industrial base, and respect all over the world, when there is a challenge thrown to us by imperialist forces ; we must unite as one and resist this challenge to our sovereignty.

MR. SPEAKER : We are united and solid against any non-sense.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : In this connection I would also mention about the activities of extremists in Canada, America and Great Britain. Recently Mrs. Thatcher was here in Delhi. She made some very pleasant noises about her concern about India's unity and the activities of secessionist and extremist Sikhs operating from Britain. I will not go into details. But you know what they are doing in Britain. I will refer to only one incident, the horror of horrors. Before Madam's assassination Jagjit Singh Chauhan, that extremist, fiendish, secessionist leader who has been operating in connivance with the British and American authorities, went on BBC and announced prizes for the assassination of Madam Gandhi. Then after that when Madam Gandhi was assassinated, when that terrible tragedy overtook the nation, again the same person was allowed to go on BBC and gloat over the success of his murder squad. I want to put one question

to this House and to the Government of India. They say that their laws do not permit prosecution of these extremists. If the lawless laws of Britain are in operation there protecting the activities of extremists, will the BBC and the Government of Great Britain, allow a similar broadcast by the Irish Republican Army people against the British Prime Minister or any Prime Minister of a country friendly to the western bloc.

It is possible? It is not possible. Therefore, we have to be careful in our dealings with Britain also.

In Canada, you know, Sir, what is happening. The Government in Canada is directly helping. They have granted funds to the tune of millions to different Sikh organisations and they are characterised as minority groups. This money is being given on the pretext that this will strengthen their culture and this will help them expand their cultural activities. These things are happening there. So, we have to be very careful in this respect and we have to resist this pressure, come what may, because we have made the biggest sacrifice that we could have made, in the death of Indira Gandhi, for our independence, and we must salute our late lamented leader, her memory, who fought against this insinuation, who fought against this mechnation. Constantly, in all her speeches, whether she was here in India or abroad, she kept us reminding of the hand that was operating. Whether it was Punjab or Assam or North-Eastern States, she was one person who detected this destructive and handful influence of the imperialist forces who were out to dismember this country. Therefore, I am very happy that all my friends are one in condemning this, as they have always done. Whenever the unity of India has been in danger, the people of India, irrespective of their party alignments, have stood together and with resolve and resolution they have faced the challenges.

About the recent incident in America, about this hearing on the so called Human Rights situation in Punjab, exaggerated untruths have been paraded. One of the statements says that no eligible bachelor of 20 or 22 or 23 has been left alive; everybody has been murdered by the Indian army.

As America was planning to destabilise our Government, destabilise this country, simultaneously this came as a God send this opportunity of destabilising through extremist activities of these groups in Punjab. In this context I am sorry to say.....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, we can offer them very aligible bachelors is they like. As many as they like.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Even the married people will offer their services.

MR. SPEAKER : I am talking about bachelors only.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : In this context, how satanic, how fiendish, how despicable the role of imperialist America has been in destabilising this country and finishing Mrs. Gandhi ; I speak with full responsibility that Madam's assassination was planned in the United States and executed here with the help of mercenaries.

Again I refer to a document which was prepared in America. I am very sorry to remark that our media, print media have kept the people at large in dark about this horrendous crime committed by the American authorities. In 1983, while Madam was referring to this foreign hand, American State. Department commissioned a study. One Professor called Robert Hardgrave, prepared a long report.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Hardgrave !

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Yes, Sir, Professor Hardgrave.

MR. SPEAKER : I am emphasising the word 'grave'.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This Report of Hardgrave has appeared in a book form. Now it is available all over the world except perhaps in India. Now, what the Report says, can you visualise such a situation, can you contemplate such a situation where a county professing all the while friendly

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

relations with India. Conducts a study on the likely effects of the sudden death of its leaders. The claptrap of international diplomacy should not blind us to the stark realities of the situation :

What does this book say ? Why should the Government of America commission a study on the sudden disappearance of Mrs. Gandhi ? Her sudden death, not a natural death, not a heart attack, not a disease. They say sudden death. And if this sudden death takes place, what will happen to India and to South Asia ? That is the reason of their concern for their geo-strategic interest and their tendency to dominate and subjugate this region to their global strategy of a super-power. Firstly, I will read out two or three sentences from this paper. It says :

"If Mrs. Gandhi were to die suddenly ...(I emphasise this word suddenly)...before the next Parliamentary elections ...(their concern with Rajiv Gandhi) ...Rajiv's prospects would be considerably more difficult."

What prompted the American Government to commission a study and then to think of the sudden death ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :
(Bhagalpur) : Because they were planning already.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This proves that if Indira Gandhi is removed from the scene, India will be thrown into chaos and as planned...as my friend has pointed out to Mrs. Karpatriks Plan or Mr. Nixon's vision of disintegrating India their dream will come true will go And with Pakistan armed with atomic weapons, the whole region of South Asia will be under the heels of American imperialism. That was the plan.

Further they also talked about the Indian Army which has been the strongest unifying force and which has always shunned political influences of any kind. They go ahead and talk about the Indian army, which is so sinister in its intent. They visualised a

coalition. They say : "This is a situation that India could probably sustain for some time as Italy has since the World War II. But if Ministerial instability so undermines order as to ferment social unrest and threatens the stability of the regime, the military will intervene and send the politicians packing."

This is the final judgment on the destiny and future of this country which has sustained its culture and its unity for thousands of years. For millennia we have been one country. India has been an idea, India has been a philosophy, India has been a geographical unity. This cannot be disputed. Parvenues of America whose culture and history is only a few hundred years old, with that legacy, with that ancestry of parvenues, of buccaneers and with the legacy of murder and loot and plunder of the third world countries, she visualises this stark scenario for India, which is eternal and will remain eternal, come what may. Whether it is America or Britain or extremists, we are determined to face the challenge.

To this I would like to add one more thing. The question is they had predicted Madam's sudden disappearance. I am very sorry that from this House I and other friends were shouting and were requesting you also; and you sir, realising the gravity of the situation had given your views. We said the threat was real, not imaginary. This House stood as one person in warning the authorities here, but unfortunately nothing could be done. Information must have flowed not only through Parliament, but through different channels about the danger to her life. I am told one particular precise information was that the danger was from the security guards. Still nothing happened. We lost the greatest that we had amidst us. The burden is how on our shoulders to defend the unity of this country. Now in this perspective I would like to know from the Government of India, why can't an office be opened here in Delhi to fight against the racist and repressive regime of the Reagan Government and support the human rights of the Negroes and the Red Indians ? Why can't we have an office of the Irish Republican Army if

British laws permit operation of extremists without let and hindrance against our country where the leader of the country was murdered and the British authorities allowed these people to preach violence and to gloat over their success in murder... it is a murder of the most despicable kind, a murder so foul that stink to the high heavens. Why can't we do it?

I am very happy that the Foreign Ministers of the NAM countries are meeting in Delhi. It is a wonderful backdrop to highlight the danger to the stability of the Third World countries. What Namibia is facing today? Persecution of her people, loot of her resources. We also faced it. We have been trying for the freedom of Namibia and you know the people behind it. Why can't this House resolve that from tomorrow we will fight for the freedom of Puerto Rico, which is also a colonised territory? It is the American Government which has colonised Puerto Rico and we must fight for the freedom of that territory also as we are appreciated the freedom of Namibia. This we must decide, we must do it because a situation has come where we must call a spade a spade. The niceties of diplomatic language, diplomatic dealings have come to an end. The attitude as demonstrated by American and the British regime following Madam's assassination and preceding, I at least, or I am sure the entire House, entire India, will neither forget nor forgive especially those the people who are responsible for her cold blooded and heinous murder.

In this background I would also like to put certain questions to the hon. Minister who, I am sure, will take cognizance of the developments. Many dangerous developments are taking place. Destabilisation is now staring us in the face and on the basis of my understanding, my analysis of the international situation, the situation in our immediate neighbourhood and then the situation at home, I am convinced that the danger which faced us during Madam's life time was not as great as the danger that faces us today. Therefore, the solidarity of the Indian people, the determination on the part of the Government and the resolve of this House to remain united and free the challenge — this should be the *Summunu*

bonum, the be-all and-end-all, the sum and substance of what we do in our public life, whether we belong to this group or that group, this party or that party. Now the time has come when we have to defend freedom. We fought for achieving freedom, now the time has come when we have to fight for preservation of our freedom, for protection of our freedom. Therefore, I am sure the country will, and I also urge you. Sir, you please see to it that this Report of Hardgrave goes to every Member of Parliament. This Report must be procured by the Government of India because this will 'educate' our people and this must reach every village in the country. Let the people know what America has done, what the imperialist powers have done. Now the time has come. Therefore, we must take a stand, and then I must also refer to the alarming reports in the press about the security of our Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Reports have come that extremists under the patronage of these forces in Britain, America, Canada and West Germany are regrouping themselves and a very reliable report suggests that now Sikh extremists will not be involved, hired assassins belonging to the international terrorist groups have already been hired and during the forthcoming visit of the Prime Minister to France and to USA and a couple of other countries, an attempt may be made on the life of the Prime Minister.

Therefore, Sir, the security of the Prime Minister is paramount and we cannot take chance. We have already paid a very heavy price. Now, we cannot afford to pay another price to appease and to satisfy the designs of America, Britain and Germany and the forces of destabilisation working at home. So, in this background, in this perspective, I think, this debate has succeeded in highlighting the problems of India's security.

Sir, now the focus should shift to the security problem and these small irritants which are being seen like anti-reservation—I can also tell you—that such agitations are whipped up by international agencies. These are economic issues. So, the people in the country at large should be aware of the games being played to divide us, to dismember

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

our country and destabilise our country.

I was referring to a few questions which I would like to put to the hon. Minister. I have a paper. This again is disquieting. There is an organisation called Sikh council of North America. They have put up this appeal in the *New York Times*. I will read only two sentences of what this appeal says:

"In the aftermath of the barbaric, immoral unprecedented, unforgiveable and unforgettable Golden Temple Massacre of June 5, 1984 involving desecration of their Holiest Shrine, and murder of innocent men, women and children by the fascist Indian Government led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Sikhs appeal to the conscience of fair minded people all over the world for sympathy and support in calling upon Mrs. Gandhi to stop State terrorism against the Sikhs, restore fundamental human rights and let them determine their own destiny with dignity and respect."

This is important. I am emphasising the words "their own destiny with dignity and respect". I think, such appeals are coming every day in the Foreign Press. This appeal has attracted the attention of the Human Rights Committee or Human Rights Caucus or Human Rights Group. They have been playing with these things. They have been instigating and inspiring people to organise and perpetrate such things. Sir, what is intriguing is the presence of a person whose name is well-known to India. A person called Deedar Singh Bains is the Chairman of the so-called Board of Directors of this organisation which has put up this appeal for the "determination of the destiny of Sikhs by themselves" and non-interference by the "fascist regime led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi." May I know from the hon. Minister whether this man called Deedar Singh Bains came and stayed here in Rashtrapati Bhavan which has a guest house where foreign dignitaries come and stay? Who allowed him here? He came here in 1983 and he stayed there. Along with him was another person called Jogi who was

Customs Inspector but suddenly he emerged in America and declared himself as a Guru and Yogi and started converting the Americans to Sikhism. This Yogi is called Bhajan Singh Jogi. Both Deedar Singh Bains and Bhajan Yogi were staying in Rashtrapati Bhavan complex. They are fomenting trouble in America. Their links are very very dubious. They are associated with Jagjit Singh Chauhan and Ganga Singh Dhillon and Ralph Singh who appeared before the so called Human Rights Committee to depose against the Government of India and attacked the very concept of Indian unity and oneness.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how their stay could be possible. I praise the offices and the institutions that were developed in this country. They must not come under any doubtful shadow for it is the institutions which keep the country united. Individuals, come and go. But the institutions must remain powerful and vibrant and throbbing with life.

It is reported that a person who is described as the PR man at Rashtrapati Bhavan-this report has also come and I would like to know about it-has gone somewhere in Amritsar and disclosed the classified document relating to the Army operations in the Golden Temple. Who is this man? Who authorised him to do so? The highest office in this land is being dragged into this controversy. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government of India as to how these things are being permitted. It is the underlings who do not have love for the country who are doing it.

I conclude with an appeal to you that the Report prepared by an American Agency, the Hardgrave Report, be circulated amongst Members of Parliament. The Report should also be translated into Hindi and other regional languages. This Report should go to every village in the country so that the people come to realise and know what is looming in front of the nation and prepare themselves to fight against the forces of de-stabilisation and destruction of the country.

Sir, I would also request you in particular because you are the custodian of the House to ask the Government to clarify certain things which are happening. The reports are galore that certain unscrupulous elements are taking advantage of the situation undermining the sanctity of our important offices and important persons in the country...

MR. SPEAKER : There are good people also every where. I think, we must also take note of the people who are fighting in America also for the good causes. It is the only these devils who are quoting scriptures to safeguard themselves. I think, that also you must take note of. Everywhere, there are good people also.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I conclude my speech by making a few appeals. Firstly, the Hardgrave Report be circulated. Secondly, let us start a movement here, as our national movement in the one for the liberation of Namibia and against the policies of racist and apartheid regime in South Africa. We must start a movement for the liberation of Puerto Rico and for the preservation of human rights of Red Indians, Negroes and other ethnic groups who are minority in America.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the founding fathers of our Constitution were not merely freedom fighters for the freedom of India but they were basically and essentially the champions of human rights. India's struggle for freedom under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi is really a chapter for the Human Rights. It was a fight for evolution of human rights. The Fundamental Rights which have been enshrined in the Constitution of India are the best principles which are enshrined in the Constitution of any nation in the world.

We have got what are called the Fundamental Rights. What is more important, under article 32 of the Constitution, is that every citizen has got a right to move

the Supreme Court and to protect the fundamental rights. The Supreme Court of India in various judgments has come forward as one of the best champions of human rights. This factor should never be forgotten by any civilised person or by any person who is interested in human rights.

Unfortunately, the Congressmen under the guise of investigating into violation of human rights have squarely led themselves into interfering with the internal affairs of a sovereign nation, namely, our country. Every nation has got a right to protect its integrity and to prevent disunity and disintegration. The history of America itself shows that there was a civil war fought for retaining the unity of America. If, according to these gentlemen, trying to prevent secessionist tendencies amounts to suppression of human rights, then probably Abraham Lincoln will be guilty of suppressing human rights also because he led the war against the disunity and disintegration of America.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I said that there are always good people also.

SHRI AYYAPU REDDY : Let me not say anything that will sever the relationship between Americans and Indians and that will strain the relations between the American and Indian Governments.

I must say that these persons want to make use of this occasion for the purpose of investigating into the so called violation of basic rights for the Sikh community. They must have forgotten the fact that a great Sikh is the President of India. They must also have forgotten the fact that the Americans themselves have got so many shortcomings. Let me not enumerate all of them but it is enough to say that till now not a Negro has become even the Vice-President of America and even been adopted as a candidate for occupying any position there. They have got their own drawbacks but it is not for me to enumerate all of them. But we know that the Congress which is concerned with the protection of human rights all over the world is not uniform in its approach. It is very well known that when the military regime

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and the military dictatorship of Pakistan began to suppress human rights in what is now known as Bangladesh, when hundreds and thousands of students in the Dacca University were mercilessly gunned down and butchered, when one million people ran for shelter into India and when our Prime Minister went on a mission of peace to America, none of these Congress people thought that it is an eminent case of human rights. Our friends have related the suppression of human rights in other parts of the world. It is not necessary for me to enumerate all those things but certainly what the Congress people have done is not at all for the purpose of shielding the fight for human rights. On the other hand, it has degraded itself into interfering with the sovereignty of a democracy which is accepted to be a true democracy in every sense of the word.

I, therefore, join with the sentiments expressed by our friends in saying that this amounts to an interference in your internal affairs and we condemn it. Thank you.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): I must frankly confess that I am not at all surprised at this US Congressional hearings on the question of Punjab and their policy of interference in the domestic affairs whether of India or of other countries or various regions of the world because the United States military industrial complex regards itself as the gendarme of the world.

It is not for the first time that such a bizarre odyssey has been undertaken by the U. S. Congress, even in relation to India. During the Emergency days I recall, it had heard Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Mr. Ram Jethmalani and many others on the very same question of human rights. And I happened to be there in the United States at that time...in the United Nations...and I had occasion to talk informally to some of them, those in the Congressional Sub-Committee: they were insisting on their right to conduct such roving enquiries affecting the sovereignty of any country. That is because their perceptions are basically different from ours. The question of

human rights is a big-time politics in the United States and it is a convenient mask to cover the strategic interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Human rights in India...yes, in Punjab or elsewhere: but not in El Salvador, not in Nicaragua, not in Kampuchea where they are trying to resurrect the Pol Pot remnants. There, the United States has primacy of interests, strategic interests and global interests. So, I should not be misunderstood if I say; why are you so much stirred and concerned, why have we suddenly revived, did we not know that this would happen, this would continue to happen?

Now what I am concerned with in the context of the hearing is our own foreign policy. Ever since this Government took over in January, we have been hearing for too many cuckoo calls. It began with a visit or a 'transit, call' by Dr. Henry Kissinger on January 19 on his way to Islamabad to receive an award from Gen. Zia. And you know what for. He was given a red-carpet treatment here and showered with attention by the busybodies of the Ministry on External Affairs. Here was a man who had insulted us, who had insulted the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi...by insulting Shrimati Indira Gandhi, he had insulted this great country and she had consistently and rightly refused to meet him ever since then. He was an unwelcome visitor: he was told so. Here he came a few years ago on a transit call and he had been told, when he passed through on a Chase Manhattan Bank Mission, that he would be unwelcome. She did not meet him. But now with Shrimati Indira Gandhi safely buried, we forget the insult and injury that he had inflicted not only on her but on our self-respect. He was happy that he was received with red carpet. He announced the definite promise of improvement in the changed configuration.

Then came an editorial by the Wall Street Journal calling our Prime Minister 'Rajive Reagan'... I do not know whether he takes it as a compliment...and a speech by the New York Mayor hailing the Prime Minister and the promise of Indo-U. S. relations. Then we had a major Indo-U.S.

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

technology deal a few weeks ago, and Senator Lugar, Chairman of the U. S. Foreign Relations Committee, also announced that our relations were going to improve. The Prime Minister has said that arms aid to Pakistan is a hitch. Will, the busy-bodies continue to be active. Mr. L. K. Jha saw an upturn in the Indo-U. S. relations and Pundits like Girilal Jain are euphoric over the promised 'Dawn'. A 110 million dollar fund has been set up for exchanges.

Now I want to pose a question. At least after this incident, have you learnt a lesson? The U. S. Commerce Secretary, Mr. Malcolm Baldrige, is expected here shortly. I would like to know for what Will you at least tell him that, in the changed configuration, he is not welcome at least now.?

Mr. G. Parthasarathy: "I do not know what he is in the foreign policy set-up" is going to visit the United States. Here is yet another bit to improve the relations." (Interruptions) That is what I read in the newspapers. I have not seen him for a long time. Then the Prime Minister himself is going to visit in June. Then, Sir, people will be right in asking why this moral indignation? Are we concerned only with this little thing when they said something in the US Congress about Punjab? Or are we opposed to the attitude behind it? That is the most crucial question. Did you not know or are we pretending to be ignorant and we do not know what is going on?

Basically it is a question of different perceptions and understanding of the interests. United States thinks that it has certain interests and certain rights which at least to my mind are totally contradictory to our own and there cannot be any dialogue on that. We can have diplomatic relations, good relations but nothing more because their perceptions are different and it has not changed with individuals or it is not just a matter of supply of arms to Pakistan. Unless we understand this basic fact, we

would continue to exercise small indignations like this and then go back again, there to open dialogues as various kinds.

On this Punjab I want to say something. It is not for the first time that the US administration has been taking interest in Punjab. Ever since Independence they have had an obsessive interest in Punjab, on both sides, the Pakistan Punjab as well as the Indian part of Punjab, because it was a theory of that apologist for imperialism, Sir Olaf Caroe who was the Governor of North-West Frontier Province, that the entire South Asia and the Persian Gulf countries can be controlled by those who control Punjab. He has written a book. It is considered a very important landmark in geo-political thinking called *Wells of Power*. It is this theory of *Wells of Power* which has influenced the United States Department more than anything else in dealing with Pakistan and India and they say strategic interests. Now the argument after the recent unfortunate developments in Punjab has been that we should not shut our eyes if the Indian part of Punjab emerges as an independent entity. Therefore, the very question of our sovereignty is at stake in this thinking, in this dangerous thinking which not only has to be condemned but which is a part of the neo-colonialist conspiracy against the sovereignty of the newly liberated countries or against countries like India which has achieved its freedom more than three decades ago. My point is that this will continue and there is no use in just getting exercised over this particular incident. Unless we understand the US perceptions we will continue to be fooled. Therefore, it is very important for us to use this opportunity in understanding the basic interests of the United States in the sub-continent and as it relates to us. Therefore, while it is very important that the Parliament should take note of this kind of breach and even breach of convention as between two sovereign Houses, it is also equally important for us to be wiser after the events.

Thank you.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : Righteously this House is seized of and indignant over this abomination, a gross interference

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in the internal affairs of our sovereign country and the attempt to distort the picture with a view to achieve certain geo-strategic political objectives.

This is how I look at it. But before I come to this question again and express what I feel about it all I would like to say that these are difficult times for us, difficult times for our country. And I am grateful to my friend, Prof. Tewary for having brought to the attention of the House a wealth of documents and I must say it is news to me a very unsettling news when he said that some of these fire-eating protagonists of Khalistan abroad were our guests here in a place that we consider is the symbol of the sovereignty, the authority and the unity of this country. If what Prof. Tewary has said is true, it means there is danger and it is necessary that we sit up and think about it all coolly and not just react to certain things emotionally. In a fight a person who becomes emotional and throws his arms around - is a goner. You have to be collected, you have to be strong and that is why I would like first, before I come to express myself on and I repeat this word abomination - I call this an abomination - before I come and say something more about that, I would like to put this news that has come to us through a prism and look at it objectively and see what actually should be our job.

Firstly, I would like to say that this so-called hearing was organised under an aegis of the congressional Caucus for Human rights. It is not just a group of a number of do-gooders, those sorts of people you can have anywhere who try to probe and give a platform to some of these people whether in America, United Kingdom or anywhere. This whole thing was done under the aegis of a congressional caucus which means the American Congress or a group of the members of the American Congress were involved in it.

Sir, this is the villain of the piece in my view. Secondly, the venue of the meeting is in the annexe of the American Congress building and, therefore, it has that stamp

or, as I say, it has that cachet of the congress. More unsettling it is reported here is that this kind of hearing is not once and for all. A series of these hearings are in the offing with a view to prepare the situation when the American Congress itself will hold a hearing over the internal matters within India.

Sir, I say this if ever that situation reaches, I think, we would have reached a breaking point with the USA.

We shall never tolerate anybody interfering with the internal affairs of our country. Just as I believe, no Americans will tolerate their Senators and Congressmen a day longer if the Parliament of India holds a hearing on the internal affairs of the American Congress and the American Government. For example, we can hold the hearing of what they are doing about the human rights of the people of Pakistan. In India, our people have the right to vote for their representatives freely. They have the right to instal their Government and to remove their Government. The Americans have been unfair and unjust to themselves, They swear by the name of democracy. Here India is one country, in 3/4th of the world, in Asia, in Africa, in the Americas or in Europe - you look at the map - how many countries in the world are there where free and fair elections are held, where the people have the right to determine the Government, where a peaceful transition and a peaceful transfer of power is assured.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Swell, there is a saying. There is a lot of difference between saying and doing and that is always the difference. They preach one thing and they do something else. They always prop up the dictatorship.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : But the Americans are doing this to themselves. They give to their people the right to determine who their President should be. But they don't see what India has done, has achieved. In the whole of history, before the bar of history. I would say this is the greatest success of India to keep this country together.

MR. SPEAKER : And we help others to do that.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : And to do this in a democratic set-up, I say this to the Americans, if they would have had 1/4th or even 1/10th of the legacy of history that we had, of the diversity, the problems of poverty, the contradictions within the society, American democracy would have collapsed long time ago. They swear by democracy. But they don't see what is being done in India.

Now, I say it again if ever this mistake is committed that the American Congress will hold the hearing on what is happening in India - what has happened is bad enough - if ever we reach that stage, we would have reached the breaking point with America. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to another aspect of the news that has come. This is the new *modus operandi* of a certain retrograde group of people of our country - the Khalistan protagonists. They started with rowdism, attacking our diplomats, desecrating our Embassies and our flag outside. But they found later they had made a nuisance of themselves those countries; in Canada and other countries they become a nuisance and a law and order question. This then is their a new *modus operandi* to try to sell Khalistan to the world and to denigrate India, by creating public opinion, mobilising public opinion and governmental opinion in other countries of the world against us. I would like to submit that we should under stand this challenge. I would like to ask this question of the Minister of State for External Affairs who is here. What has our Embassy in America been doing? You may say that you have protested. It is good that, you have protested. But what did you do to see that this sort of thing did not happen? If Bhullar and Dhillon and people of that ilk could succeed, what were we doing?

Sir, I find another thing, which to me as a former ambassador, is incorrect and is a wrong thing to do. The protest letter says that they were not attending The Embassy of India has also obviously been

asked to come and place its point of view before this caucus. They said that they did not want to do that because they felt that this was not going to help the process of an amicable settlements of the problem, as if it were going to help the process, they had no objection. This is entirely wrong. Our embassies abroad represent the sovereignty of this country. We are not subject to any other sovereignty, except the sovereignty of our country. And we can not go and appear before any committee constituted by a foreign government, or foreign congress or foreign parliament. This should be the basic thing of the objection and not because it is not going to help an amicable solution. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of State to this that he should take it up with our Embassy and get a full copy of their letter which they had written to this so-called caucus.

I will make some concrete suggestions at the end of my speech, but before I come to that, I would say that these 'do-gooders' the so-called champions of the human rights in America - therefore they are the do-gooders, and there there are so many of them anywhere in the world - have not done any good to anybody including to themselves. This is what I am going to say. They have been dishonest. They have been untrue. They have been untrue to India, untrue to the cause of democracy and untrue to whatever India has done in the cause of democracy. They have been untrue to the Sikhs themselves. They have been untrue to the people, to the sikh community which is a treasure and which is a respected community in our country.

MR. SPEAKER : They are wilfully doing it,

SHRI G. G. SWELL : They have been untrue to them. The lies that they said, as you remarked Sir, with that the killing of the male population of the Sikhs by the army has been such that there will not be another eligible Sikh bache/or for another twenty years. It is such a blatant lie and the contemptibleness of the whole thing is such that one does not know whether to laugh

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or to cry. I would like to take this opportunity and convey this. If America is short of bachelors, any number of our bearded and turbaned young men can stand in with pleasure.

MR. SPEAKER : From Punjab you mean ?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Yes, they can be sent with pleasure. I am sorry, you should also have worn a beard. It is so untrue that anybody who comes to India can see for himself about it. Even here in the Capital, how freely Sikhs are moving, in the offices, in the Army, every where they are.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, it is their country and they are running the show.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : With this kind of blindness, this kind of ignorance, are these Americans doing any good to America? Are they not telling the world that America is a nation of the blind and dishonest ? Are they doing any good to themselves ? There are untrue to their own history.

120 years ago, America went into a war against itself, fought a civil war; and the man who led that war is the man who is considered by the Americans to day and rightly by the rest of the world as the greatest President that America has ever produced—Abraham Lincoln, a man of God, a man of prayer, a man who felt for the people. There is so much of mystery in the world. When that man used to walk, he presented a picture of melancholy. He did not find pleasure when the civil war in America concluded with the victory for the unity of America. Then why did he do it ? He did it because he thought that the unity of America was of paramount importance to the future of America; and if America today is a super power, it is because America has remained united, it is because Abraham Lincoln had kept this country united. If America had not been united, if Abraham Lincoln did not make this sacrifice, America would have been one of this banana Republics.

What did our lamented Prime Minister do ? She had no pleasure in sending the army to the temple. Was it out of pleasure ? I think she literally shed tears when she had to do it, just like Abraham Lincoln shed tears when he had to send the army to the South. She did that in order to maintain the unity of the country. What had Americans got to say to that ? You could have any group of made people in the world; and more made people are in America than in the rest of the world.

I do not remember the name today. A couple of years ago, a leader of America took about 1000 people somewhere and made them drink poison and commit suicide. What had Americans got to say to that ? A group of mad people, should I say, driven by hallucination and imaginary deprivation did atrocious things and resorted to indiscriminate killing of innocent people in order to create a situation and a climate in the country by which a part of this country would be dismembered. That is what they were doing. What Indiraji did was to stop that.

I think instead of this kind of thing the Americans should come forward today and pay their tribute to Shrimati Indira Gandhi for what she had done, what she had paid for with her life and if they are sincere, they should put her in the same pantheon as Abraham Lincoln as one of the topmost leaders in the world.

They speak about human rights of the citizens. We have been in the forefront to speak on behalf of the human rights of people everywhere in the world. But I ask the Americans, what about the human rights of the non-Sikh population who were at the receiving end before the whole thing took place ? Many Hindus, have they not lost their lives ? When this group of gangsters, buccaneers hallucinated, or drove and motivated by certain forces, when they launched a spree of killing did they utter a word about human rights ? This is hypocrisy. This is hypocrisy, I agree with my friend and other friends.

Should we expect more of these things ? That these things do not happen ? The

American Congress is not a body of Ignoramuses ! They have a geo-political, geo-strategic objectives to achieve. What they are doing in Pakistan despite everything is in terms of meeting their geo-strategic ends. And in their calculation this India, a united country, democratic country, — do not mind anything — does not fit into their geo-strategic conceptions. And therefore India must be dismembered, India must be placed in a situation in which it would be helpless.

MR. SPEAKER : But their dream will never come true.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I think this debate has served its purpose. We should not over-react but we should make it known to them that this sort of thing is understood by us and we all in this country stand united to fight this kind of thing.

But having said all that, I would like to say that we must act as a mature nation and not over-react; we should not try to kill a fly with a cannon. After all, it is only a group of people. I would not say even at this stage that the American Government is involved. I will not say that. I would still give them the benefit of this doubt. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We do not believe in it. He is diplomatic.

MR. SPEAKER : We are good people. We are sane thinking people.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : If you would notice, one of the inter-locutors the kind who attended the briefing was a representative of the State Department, one Mr. Rose. He said a number of things, sensible things. He said that the Sikhs outside should not do anything which would create difficulties for the Sikhs in India. *(Interruptions)*

He also said that there is no question for discrimination against Sikhs in India. He said that.

MR. SPEAKER : He could have said.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : But Mr. Rose went off from here. Whether, we should have a judicial inquiry — institute a judicial inquiry — it is for us to find out. Who are the people there to tell us ? Who is Mr. Rose to say that three or four Congressmen should be taken out and shot ? And how can he say it ? *(Interruptions)* I think it is pre-emptive and presumptuous.

But I would like to say, to the Prime Minister as he is go to the United States, he must go.

AN HON. MEMBER : Stop him.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I do not think. That will be over-reacting. We do not act in a hurry, we act in a mature manner. After all, we have to talk, we will talk, even with the worst of our enemies we talk.

MR. SPEAKER : We would make them see sense.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I believe he will go with all our blessing, with all our goodwill and may he succeed so that all these kind of things would disappear from the mind of the people of America as dew in the morning when the sun shines i

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think people of America will think about it.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : At the same time, let us go ahead with the Festival of India and present what India has got. After all, there are many people in America too who would like to hear and know about us better. As the Minister for Culture said, the other day, the bulk of the expenditure for the Festival of India would be met by the people of America. This means a lot. This means that there is a desire to understand us. Let us take this opportunity. But I would like to say this to the Minister. You have to make your embassies a little more active. You have to have at the top of your embassy people of imagination, people of dynamism, not the people who just live a good life over there and release this kind of a letter. I do not know who has written this letter. Might

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be Third Secretary of your Embassy. If I were the Ambassador I would have drafted the whole letter myself and not left it to others. Of course, it will not go over my name because there is a certain status. But I will make sure that the letters do not make this kind of a faux pas that we do not participate because it is not going to help the situation.

We are reaching the stage when these Khalistanis have launched into a sophisticated campaign. We must meet them on their ground. We must be able to explain the situation to the people in the whole world. And we must make it clear that we will not tolerate any snooping or interference in the affairs of our country.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you. All that glitters in this world is not gold, but still there is some gold left in this world.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : I join the entire House in condemning what the so-called American caucus has done.

My predecessor has just now given a very good speech. I beg to submit that this tirade against India by America is nothing new. Whosoever has gone through the history of India knows how the Americans have behaved with India since its independence, how the Americans have behaved with us in the matter of Kashmir and Goa. Kashmir would not have been with us today had we followed the American trust. India is their special target. But why? Had Punjab been left to itself, problems of Punjab would have been solved much earlier.

19.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

But Punjab's problem is a part of the American game to balkanise India. It is not a fortuitous matter that all the three Ambassadors of America in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh are all efficient and old CIA

agents. In the book *Who is Who* published in U. S. A. in 1968 it has been stated that all the three Ambassadors of America in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh have been CIA agents for quite a large number of years. It is not fortuitous that all these three American CIA agents were placed in the sub continent at a time when Indira Gandhi was killed and when the so-called problems of Assam and Punjab were shot up. The whole campaign is really to divide India, to balkanize India. Actually, the headquarter of Khalistan Movement is neither in Punjab nor in any part of India.

It is either in Canada or in Britain or in USA. As quite correctly said by my friend Shri Tewary, how is it that these so called Western Countries having democracy in their own countries, allow a few Sikh extremists to do whatever they like? In Canada, very recently an advertisement has been given in the Press that any Sikh who will be desiring to undergo combat training and then to go to Punjab, will get \$ 1,250 a month, free lodging and boarding and will also get bonus. He will also be given a very respectable burial if he dies. This is the advertisement which has been given in the Press. So, Sir, it is the Khalistanis who are beating our Ambassadors and are breaking the confidence of officers. They had the temerity to disturb even our sports team when it went to Los Angeles for games. It could be clearly seen that when these Sikh demonstrators demonstrate in these countries, they are joined by the so-called Afghan freedom fighters, the Kashmir Liberation Front people and even the observers from Pakistan Embassy. So what we are to understand is that this game of America is nothing sudden, nothing new, this game of America emanates from its imperialist policies. They cannot just adjust with the independent India, they cannot adjust with a country with neutral policy, they cannot adjust with a country which does not always join their NATO, their SEATO and their CENTO. So, naturally, they want to disturb our stability. This is their game. If our Government does not understand it or if the leaders of the Congress party do not understand this game of American imperialism, then our debate will be futile. The Government of USA has the temerity to discuss this

thing and they are prepared to have a full discussion on all our internal matters in the forum of their Sonate, but as all the friends have said, they never discuss what is the condition of the American Negroes, they never discuss with the students. In democratic USA, military had to be called to take some Negro student to a particular school, and now in many areas, the Negroes and the white Americans do not live side by side. You see what these American people are doing in Namibia, what they are doing in Nicaragua, what they are doing in South Africa, what they are doing in many other parts of the world, how they supported the Pol Pot Government in Kampuchea—the government which is responsible for killing 30 lakhs of people. These things they never reply. This again is the policy of American Imperialism. As very correctly stated by Shri Tewary, how is it that three months before Shrimati Indira Gandhi's assassination, the report was published as to what would happen in India when Shrimati Indira Gandhi has a sudden death? How could they come to the conclusion? Therefore, if we conclude that America had a hand in the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, it will not be far from truth because America never tolerated Indira Gandhi or her neutral policies. Not only today, but ever since our country attained independence, we have been supporting the freedom struggles of many countries. It is our country, it was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had sent the medical mission to China in 1938. Even when we were not independent, we had been supporting the struggles against imperialism. So, this is our tradition. So, naturally these things we should not forget. Now, what should we do at this time? From what is happening, we must understand that there is a plan, there is a concerted effort to divide our country.

But then India shall remain united. India is a country, it is a unity in diversity. Our leadership has always understood that thing. Yes, we have got many languages, we have got many religions we have got many regional problems, but even then the country remained united, the country shall remain united and nobody can break this unity. Let the Americans understand that their game is going to fail. Everywhere

America is on the defensive. Americans have failed in Vietnam; American game is failing in Kampuchea; American game is failing in Afghanistan and the entire black Africa is rising against the US imperialism. And this country, India, which had attained its independence by fighting imperialism—although that was the British imperialism—shall definitely be able to stand against the stance of American imperialism.

What should we do now? I fully agree that the people of our country should be educated regarding the role of imperialism. That is a must. And our Government should not believe any more in nice statements from Mrs. Thatcher or from Mr. Reagan. Many a time we have refused to name American imperialism. It is a good thing that today in this debate speakers are coming forward and speaking against American imperialism. But I will request the Government also to be a little bold. There is no reason for the Government to be afraid of American imperialism. There is no reason in the name of diplomatic niceties to refrain from naming American imperialism. So, this is a lesson that we must draw from the nefarious games of the American Senate or Members of the Senate. The Government must come forward to educate our people through all the media, through the Press, through Doordarshan, through all India Radio and even by publishing books to make them understand what American imperialism is. So, it is a good thing that has been done. But I want to mention one thing. There loud protestations of the entire nation against the nefarious activities of the American imperialism must also be supported by economic policies. If we continue to depend upon American imperialism, then our protestations only in political matters would not make any impact because politics and economics go side by side. I would like that our new Government will take such economic policies which will not make us dependent upon Americans or imperialist economies. If we do not do this, then we shall be failing in our duty. I hope the new economic policy which will be followed by this Government will be so as to pave the way for our national independence also in the economic field. Otherwise our protestations only in political matters would not be able to help us.

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

With these words I once again joint the entire House and the entire nation in condemning this American game to bifurcate my country and to balkanise my country. It will never be successful in this game.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whatever has happened in U. S. A. and about which we are expressing our concern is very unfortunate, especially, at a time when our hon. Prime Minister was due to visit that country. Recently, our Government have resolved to cover a lot of ground in improving our relations with U. S. A. The interviews of the Prime Minister which appeared in the Indian and foreign newspapers and magazines indicate that we are eager to take steps to further improve our relations with the U.S.A. There are no two opinions about it that the recent hearing in America on the pretext of human rights has given a set back to our relation. It is not a new thing that in the U. S. A. the issue of human rights has been used for political and diplomatic purposes. The hon. Member who spoke earlier have referred to this in detail that the U. S. A. raises the issue of human rights whenever their political and diplomatic situation warrants and keeps silent when it does not. References have been made to Bangla Desh and other countries. The happenings in South Africa and Palestine have been narrated. Violation of human rights has been taking place there and the people are being killed and tortured. The people of America are not concerned with what is happening in Sri Lanka where people are being butchered and burnt to death daily. They are only interested in Punjab which is an integral part of India. The incidents in Punjab are taking place with an aim namely to disintegrate the country. The activities which have been started here and about which propaganda is being carried on in other countries is clearly and interference in the internal affairs of our country.

The Sikhs are the most prosperous race of our country. Whenever but see whether

it is business, or industries or Agriculture or Services, but find that the Sikhs are in the four front and are most prosperous in comparison with other sections of the people in the country. There are no two opinions about it. We are proud of the Sikhs. The Sikhs have worked for this country, they have worked for the development of this country. In times of need they came forward to defend this country and worked for it. We have no enmity with the Sikhs but whatever power wants to endanger the unity and integrity of the country would be fought in the same way as the forces bent up or harming the unity and integrity of America were fought by Abraham Lincoln. To day, America is not the same country as it used to be in at the time of Abraham Lincoln. Even up to the time we were fighting for the freedom of our country, American supported us. America is a democratic county. The sympathy of America was always with those people of different countries who founught for the attainment of democracy and for freeing. Themselves from slavery. But the attitude of America changed after the second world war. Previously all the democratic forces of the world and all the slave countries, engaged in fighting for freedom and establishings democracy in their lands, used to look towards America and those countries got the sympathy of the American people, but after the Second World War America had become a power-hungry country. And when America emerged as a super power, there was change in their attitude. There are no two opinions about it that America is a democratic country but in the recent past the C.I.A of America had helped in establishing military dictatorship by over throwing democratic governments in various parts of the world. Today, a changed America is before us. It considers united India and an economically and scientifically strong India out of its camp. Today, our country is being gheraoed. Why is this happening ? After all, what danger do we pose to America ? Why is Pakistan being given arms and for what ? What harm can we do to Pakistan ? India has repeatedly said that whenever America Gave Arms to Pakistan, that country launched an attack on us.

Now Pakistan is being given arms in on the pretext of Afghanistan armed it is said that Afghanistan poses a danger to Pakistan. But most of the Pakistan forces are deployed on our borders. They are not deployed on the borders of Afghanistan.

We all know that Pakistan faces no danger from Afghanistan because the Russian Army is stationed at Afghanistan and Pakistan is no match to the Russian Army. Pakistan as well as America is well aware of this fact. Today, the arms being provided by America to Pakistan are meant to harm us.

Today, the self-styled leaders of the Khalistan movement are permitted to enter Pakistan. Who does not know how many times Ganga Singh Dhillon and Jagdish Singh Chauhan have visited Pakistan? The extremists in Punjab are being given arms training in Pakistan. Camps are being organised for them. The extremists of Punjab are imparted training in guerilla warfare in those camps. All these things are happening at the instance of America. In Pakistan, who was at the back of strangulating democracy? It's the America themselves. After all, who helped in bringing General Zia to power who helped in the establishment of Army rule in Pakistan? All of us know that America was involved in all these activities. Which was the force at the back of sending Bhutto to the gallows? In Pakistan a struggle for reviving democracy is going on. Which is the force helping in frustrating the efforts of these people and sending them to jail? It can be none else than America.

Presently, we have been surrounded by America whether it be in the Indian Ocean, or in Bangladesh or in Sri Lanka. On the one hand the Tamilians are being killed and tortured in Sri Lanka, and on the other hand the America Army wants to set foot in Sri Lanka. America is providing substantial assistance to Sri Lanka. Recently the Government of Sri Lanka asked for forces from Britain to be placed at their disposal. What type of politics is going on? Who is playing such diplomacy? Our country will have to think over it and formulate its strategy accordingly.

I would like to say in regard to the happenings in Punjab that if the Foreign powers do not interfere here, then peace can be restored in Punjab very soon and the Akali Dal can also be lenient. But all these things are taking place in other cities like London, Ottawa, New York and Washington. The self styled leaders of Khalistan like Jagjit Singh Chauhan, Ganga Singh Dhillon, Bhajan Jogt are moving freely from London to Washington and from Washington to Canada. The Government of Britain and Canada are giving them protection. Why are they being given protection?

20-00 hrs.

I have read in the newspapers that a meeting was held in a Gurudwara of London. In this meeting all the extremists whether belonging to Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir or the North-Eastern States took part. All these people are engineering a conspiracy to under mine the unity and integrity of India. These things are taking place at the instance of the British and the American Governments. We are in the knowledge of all these things. What is the way out. We should tell America in clear terms that we cannot tolerate this thing any more. We have had a very sad experience with America. Whenever our country took steps to improve relations with America or other of this soul used to happen. After all, why should this happen? Why should the people of America do this? What harm has India caused them.

We want to stand on our own feet. We are non-aligned. We pose no danger to their independence and unity. We want to provide livelihood to the poor people of this country. We want to raise their standard of living and remove their backwardness. We want to be self-reliant. We have not harmed any one. We do not want to annexe any country. We do not want to establish an empire in the world. We just want to time and let others also live with honour and want the others also to live with honour. But one cannot understand give why America is overawing us diplomatically.

[Shri Zainul Basher]

Why are they after us ? We have to be vigilant about the intention of the U.S.A. ? We should tell America once for all that we are not going to bow before them. Our country can never be as toogs of the U. S. imperilist forces. Pakistan or Sri Lanka or Burma or Bangladesh can become their stooges but not India.

The Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries are meeting here to discuss the issue of Namibia. We should make this Conference a success. By making it a success the self respect of all the non aligned countries can be maintained. If this organisation remains strong then it can march ahead. Otherwise a Committee of the Congress in America will raise the issue of human rights regarding India and some other countries, at will. Does the responsibility for human rights rests of only on the people of America ? Are the human rights in existence only because of them ? They are silent in regard to Sri Lanka, Pakistan and South Africa where violation of human rights is taking place. But they are taking interest only in Punjab. Their way of thinking is wrong. We should condemn it. The supporters of Khalistan in England, America and Canada are openly conspiring against India. What are our Government doing regarding them ? Recently the British Prime Minister had paid a visit to this country. What is the nature of talks held with her ? What action are our Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister taking to put a ban on their movement ? They are moving freely in America and Canada. Persons not only from Punjab but also from North Eastern States as also Amanulla Khan of Kashmir are active in England are engineering conspiracy there. We want that the unity of our country should remain intact. What action are Government taking in this respect ? I would like to know why these persons have not been declared traitors, why prosecution has not been launched against them and why no action has been taken to secure their extradition to this country ? I want that the Government should declare them traitors forthwith. Cases should be

filed against them and they should be brought here and put on trail. What is the reason that they are moving freely and with impunity ? Not only this, the British Government is making travel documents available to them so that they can go anywhere at will. They are going to Pakistan to meet their counterparts and there the extremists are given arm training. Why have our Government not taken any step to curb this. No action has been taken till today. Shri Tewary has said something which has caused great anxiety. He has uncovered a conspiracy being hatched there. It is but natural that the country should feel concerned over it. Will the hon. Minister state whether it is a fact that Bhajan Jogi and other Khalistani supporters enjoyed our hospitality and they lived as guests in the Rashtrapati Bhawan which is a symbol of our unity ? After all, how did they entent India and stay at a place of supreme importance. It is very painful for us. Ganga Singh Dhillon also visited Punjab.

I don't want to dwell on it in detail and don't want to refer anybody's name. It is not my intention to convert this discussion, into a political debate. I don't want that differences with our opposition parties should arise on the issue of Punjab. There may be differences of opinion between us and the opposition on certain matters and I do not want to aggramate the situation further. The Central Government should consider finally out ways and mean to sort out this problem. The people of America and Britain not to speak of the Governments to those countries have no business to think over it. I want the hon. Minister to clarify the position otherwise a sense of misunderstanding may develop in the country.

I want the hon. Minister to state in his reply under what circumstances the traitors stayed at Rashtrapati Bhawan as guests and were given hospitality and how they went back safe. Today, during this discussion such things have come out as can create an atmosphere of misunderstanding in the whole country. May I, therefore, know what you are going to in this respect ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am sure that the unity and integrity of the country can never be undermined. This country will always remain one and united and will emerge as a powerful country and as an exemplar on the world stage in the near future. Wherever human rights are violated, wherever democracy is strangled, wherever atrocities are perpetrated against the people, the people of our country will raise their voice against it on all earnestness. Our country will always protest against the violation of human rights. We will not play politics and diplomacy on such issues. We will intervene wherever atrocities are perpetrated America has no business to interfere in the affairs of our country. The Government of India should tell America firmly that we always want good relation with America, we want to improve relation with them, we want to establish cordial relations with all the countries and our Government are making effort to forge good relations with America. Our Prime Minister is going to America in the month of June. He must go but he should firmly tell America that our relations with them will be based on self respect and unity and our relations with them will not be such as to brook any interference on their part in our affairs. With these words I conclude. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to join my other esteemed colleagues in strongly condemning the attitude of the U.S. authorities in organizing a briefing on the issue of human rights, on the position of Sikhs in our country. The intention of the United States is clear; hitherto it was hidden, but now it has become open. I do not want to take the time of this House and repeat what my other colleagues have said just now. There is nothing more for me to say except that this is a direct interference in the internal affairs of our country. The U.S. has no business to interfere in the affairs of our country. It is not for the U.S. to talk about human rights. If at all there is any country in the world which has the moral

right to talk about human rights, it is India and India alone. India is the birth-place of human rights - India, the land of Gautama Budha and Mahatma Gandhi. It is India which, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, fought for human rights in South Africa in the Twentieth Century. Therefore, we need not be told anything about human rights. The U.S. cannot tolerate India being the largest democracy in the world and the prosperity of India; the United States have not been able to reconcile themselves to this; they are jealous about our prosperity in all fields.

Not only the whole House, but the whole country is with you, and we want you to condemn it in strong terms. It is very unfortunate that it should have happened on the eve of the visit of our Prime Minister to the United States to establish goodwill and friendship. I would only say this. Every one knows that this country has fought British imperialism. We are not afraid of any imperialism. Let it be made known to the whole world and particularly to the United States that we cannot tolerate and we will not tolerate imperialism to have its sway in our country.

Finally, I would like to say that we must be very frank. The whole country is with the Government of India in safeguarding the unity and integrity of India. Let it be told in unmistakable terms to all the powers in the world that we cannot, and we will not, tolerate any interference in our internal affairs. We are not interfering in the affairs of any country. We are a peace-loving nation, we are a non-aligned nation, we want friendship with all countries. In fact, we are fighting for the human rights of people in other countries also. When such is the position, it is very unfortunate that the United States should have organized such a briefing and that too in the U.S. Congress Annex. This shows that it had sufficient blessings. We strongly condemn it. The whole House, the whole country, is with the Government of India. Let them condemn it in the strongest possible terms. The U.S. must mend its ways. Otherwise, the Indo-U.S. friendship will be in danger, and it may not be in the interest of the U.S. to lose our friendship.

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

With these words, I once again strongly condemn the American interference in our internal affairs.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) : Sir, at the outset I would like to join my other colleagues in the condemnation of this American lobby, this American interference in the internal affairs of our country.

Much has been said, but I should like to draw the attention of the House to one fact, namely, when Mrs. Kirc Patric visited India in 1981, she had a document containing a list of countries which had to be destabilised; these countries were mentioned as prime targets and in that list, our country was on the top; the countries were India, Cuba, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Iran, Libya, South Yemen, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Algeria and Madagaskar. This is the list.

Now, why are the Americans very much annoyed ? What is the reason ?

One reason perhaps we can say is that India is the leader of the non-aligned movement which day by day is progressing and we are speaking for human rights and the liberty of human beings everywhere in the world. So this is very much annoying to the imperialist nations like the USA, and through the CIA activities they want to subjugate all the nations and bring them under their own rule and according to their own liking the government should be formed and destroyed as they like. In India they know we differ in many things. We have many languages, different habits and different ways of life. We have poverty also here. There are many problems of poverty and also some elements here who want separatism and also those who want regionalism. These are the things where this black hand, this black foreign hand can enter and because of poverty they have taken some more roots here and are working to disintegrate our beloved country. India which is so much united and which will remain united.

The Americans should know that when the time comes we stand as one nation and fight for our unity, dignity and integrity. This American lobby should be told that the dirty hand of CIA should be withdrawn from this continent and USA, as a super power is not only an enemy of our country but it is an enemy of the third world which we are speaking for and which they think is a third military bloc. It is not a military bloc but a non-aligned bloc. The third world does not like to fight with anybody or any country and it is a force which is working for peace and world peace and world peace for the humanity. America should know that the people of America and the people of the world do not want war, especially nuclear war and the nuclear power USA has now become an enemy of the entire humanity. They believe in nuclear war. They believe in destruction. They believe that people should get frightened and they want to subjugate others. Our government should tell them boldly. They may be a friend of India. They may help us in our economic progress. But we can not barter our dignity and integrity and democracy to be questioned over here and this dirty hand working in our country should be stopped and our government should be bold enough to tell them that such dirty things India will never tolerate and they will stand as one man and fight against it until we get rid of such elements from India.

Our Sikh friends should not be misunderstood because one or two Sikhs make mistakes. Sikhs are Indians and the entire India is for the Sikhs wherever they want to go and whatever they want to do and in whatever job they want to engage themselves in, they are always welcome and we have faith in them as before and it will remain and every Indian Sikh - I do not say about those who have taken citizenship of USA or Canada but Indian Sikhs enjoy equal rights with other Indians.

So, without fear the Sikh community should condemn these agents who are trying to divide our country from outside. Thank You.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, this is a matter which has to be condemned with one voice. We got Independence through our great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and we are safeguarding the interests of the people ; safeguarding the unity and integration of this big country. The great poet Bharathi said :

**AAYIRAM INGUNDU JATHI
ITHIL ANNIYAR VANDHU PUHAL
YENNANEEDHI"**

This means that we have got thousands of religions and castes but we will never allow a foreigner to interfere into our matters. Just like this we have to condemn the atrocious act done by the US government against the interests of India. The purpose of the meeting which was convened by the Sikh people actually was to pave the way for full-fledged hearing by the US Congress on Punjab and to create diplomatic and political embarrassment for India prior to the June visit by our hon. Prime Minister. Shri. Rajiv Gandhi, to USA. So with an ulterior motive they have done it; with a preplanned idea they have done it. So, it has to be condemned and the entire country and the entire people condemn this atrocious act of the US government. One of the speakers Mr. Ralph Singh has accused the Indian government of violating the human rights of Sikhs in Punjab State. I do understand that. Actually the government is taking every step to have peace in each and every part of the country. Ralph Singh has stated in the US as if the government is violating human rights. If at all the US government is safeguarding the human rights in each and every part of the world actually they have to condemn the genocide which is going on in Sri Lanka. Thousands and thousands of tamilians are being killed and assassinated and the thing is going on each and every day - They have not condemned it but at the same time they want to condemn in Punjab-Supposing. I would say, the super-powers, the Imperialist countries, want actually to create a world war in this part of the world. By creating a world war they want to show that actually they are over-whelmed with military forces. I think, Sir, it is right time to say that we

have got no friendship with US; we have got no alignment with the US and one voice we have to condemn the attitude taken by the US in this affairs.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to join the entire House in condemning the U. S. A.'s direct interference in our internal matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, news appeared yesterday in the *Indian Express* which says :

"... Prof. Rose of the University of California said that 'in my view there are three or four Congress leaders in Delhi who should be taken out and shot.'"

May I ask, through you, the U. S. A. who had given the right to shoot the Congress people ? Here there are Congress people, the Communist people, Forward Block people and the CPI (M) people. There may be political differences between them, but when the question of national integrity comes, we, the people of India, whoever it may be, he may be a Congress man, he may be a CPI (M) man, Anna DMK man or DMK man or he may be a Janata Party man, but we are all one and united.

Sir, we are accepting the challenge that has been thrown by the U.S.A. government. This is the proper time. It is the imperialists we should not forget, that are giving that challenge to our country's integrity.

We know that there are so many people in the hit list of U. S. A., but they should not forget that we, the Indians, whoever we may be, have got long traditions. This is the country of Mahatma Gandhi, this is the Country of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, this is the country of Rabindra Nath Tagore, this is the country of Bhagat Singh, this is the country of Chandrasekhar Azad, this is the country of Khudiram-Satyam Kanai. We are ready to sacrifice.

(Interruptions)

[Shri Amar Roy Pradhan]

We like to be in the hit list of USA, but we do not like to be in the humiliation of USA. The USA should know that we, the Indians, are ready to endure their brutality, but not their hypocrisy. They are hypocrites and with that hypocrisy they have started functioning in the name of human rights. Who are these people who are speaking about human rights? Do they know what they have done? We know the role of USA in Namibia, Nicaragua and El Salvador. We know the role of USA in Sri Lanka, in Trincomali, how they are hobnobbing with the President Jayawardhane of Sri Lanka. We know the role of USA Diego Garcia. We know the role of USA when the Palestine Liberation Movement was going on. We know the role of USA in Kashmir, we know the role of USA in Vietnam and Kampuchea. We know the role of USA during the Bangladesh liberation movement. We do not like to have any lectures regarding the human rights, from them. We have got a long tradition, we, Indians, know what are human rights and we are ready to nourish the human rights in other countries also, to keep these human rights alive. It is not only the case with the Indian people, but it is also the case with the people of the world.

One other thing which I would like to mention is this. It is also appeared in the news, and that is :

"Well-informed sources here feel that the purpose of the meeting was to pave the way for a full-fledged hearing by US Congress on Punjab and to create diplomatic and political embarrassment for India prior to the June visit to the US by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi."

Next June the Prime Minister's visit to USA is scheduled. It is a goodwill mission. The country's interests are the foremost.

So because of the way in which things are going on at present around the Sub-continent due to the activities of the CIA agents and the USA agents, I must request the hon. Minister of State to advise the Prime Minister to postpone his visit to U.S.A. It is not a question of sentiment. It is a question of national prestige. It is a question of

national integrity and we the people of India are all united and one in this respect. So, I must request the hon. Minister of State and also through you sir to the Prime Minister, that his visit should be postponed for the time being and when the situation becomes otherwise, then it may be made. Again I condemn the US activities and the CIA activities in our country and I think not only all the members of this House but the people from outside, the entire country will stand behind us.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to share the sentiments and feelings of the hon. members which have been expressed in this House. Certainly, not only I, but I suppose every Indian will share these feelings and sentiments. Naturally, if it is a question of the country's dignity, integrity and respectability, no Indian will be prepared to make any kind of a compromise.

Sir, I would also like to make it very clear at the outset that it is heartening to see that when our country's unity, security and territorial integrity is challenged, the entire nation has stood up as one man. This is the greatest guarantee for the security and safety of this country and all those people who believe that they will be able to destabilise this country, let them come and strike their heads against such determination and then they will come to their senses.

As regards our relations with other countries, we want to have friendly and cordial relations with all the countries, but we do not want to compromise our position and we will have the relations of our own choice and our own choosing and we will have such relations which are beneficial to both the countries. If any country wants to take advantage of these relations, they will certainly be disappointed and we will not allow it, whether it may be America or Pakistan or any other country, we will have our own choice in our relations.

Sir, I quite agree with most of hon. members that in certain countries like UK,

Canada and America, over-indulgence has been shown to these terrorists. It is really very regrettable and we have made it very clear to these countries that India's friendship will depend upon the treatment that these people get. Unless these people are restrained, India's friendship will not be forthcoming to any such country which is going to help these people.

Now, Sir, I would like to make this clear. It has been said from the American side that it was not an official organisation which organised the briefing Session. It may be official or it may be unofficial. But one thing I would like to ask them What type of people have they been keeping company with? Dr. Ganga Singh Dhillon, Major General (Retd) Bhullar, Ralph Singh, the self-styled spokesman of the Sikhs Aas Prof. Tewary said, Mr. Deedar Singh and Mr. Bhajan Singh Yogi—if these are the people that they want to keep in their company, let them have it. You know that these are undesirable people and we do not want to have them in this country and we do not want to do anything with them.

I would like once again to say that whatever may be the question, whatever may be the relationship, whatever may be any other thing, the first thing is that we have to see that India's security is ensured, India's territorial integrity is ensured, India's dignity is ensured, India's self-respect is ensured. Those countries which think that they will be able to destabilise India, shall always be disappointed they are wrong. Those people who talk about the human rights—well, as very rightly said by so many members—if they talk about human rights, they must go to America, they must go to Kampuchea, they must go to many other places, and they will find that it is only this country and only this country's leadership which have always raised their voice for the protection of human rights; and we will continue to do it and we will always do it.

As a matter of fact, only tomorrow we are holding the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau's meeting and that Bureau's meeting is only for Namibia. This is a fact that no

other country was, in a position to hold this meeting and we made the offer at short notice that we were going to hold this meeting because we considered this as a sacred mission for us to do it. It is most regrettable that the USA or any other country which may wish to or our friendship or which may say that they want to expand relationship with this country, they want to improve the bilateral relations with this country and at the same time they allow such things to happen in their countries, no country will tolerate this; any other country may tolerate it, but I can assure them and I can assure this House that India will never tolerate this.

Extradition and other things, these are legal matters about which it is difficult for me to express my opinion at this stage. But one thing I would certainly like to assure my friend, Shri Tewary that all such institutions which are centres of our authority, they have the sanctity, they have the respectability and surely that sanctity that respectability has to be ensured and has to be maintained; and therefore, there should be no apprehension on this account to any person or to anybody or to any individual.

Mr. Tewary also mentioned about Hardgrave's book. Well, it may be hardgrave or it may be soft grave, we have given it a decent burial. Whatever they predicted in that book, it has really disillusioned them, disappointed them because what happened after the assassination of our great leader, the country has shown it by giving a massive majority to the successor. It had never happened that we had such a massive majority; and this has proved that Indian people are mature people; they understand what they have to do and what time they have to do and what they have to do.

As I mentioned, there are no two opinions as regards the security and safety of this country. We also hear very often about foreign hands. Yes, we will be able to deal with the foreign hands certainly. My senior colleague sitting here is responsible for the internal security and safety and he will ensure it and we have implicit faith in him.

[Shri Khurseed Alam Khan]

But I would request my hon. Members here, that let us be more cautious, about one thing, let us be alert about one thing : That there is no local hand involved in it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Please be more specific about what you said. What are his activities in the States ? About Bhajan Yogi, that should be clarified.

SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN : I would certainly like to clarify that, that yogi—I mean that man Bhajan Yogi—certainly, their activities are most undesirable. We do not like to get involved with them.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : How did they stay here ?

SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN : It is really very difficult for me to answer this question off hand ; and therefore I have made a request and reference to my honourable friend sitting here who is responsible for such matters.

(Interruptions)

He will have to look into this matters and then only we will be able to answer.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) : You can express your displeasure about it.

SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN : Not only displeasure, but anger, I would like to express.

My friend and colleague, he would certainly look into this and then we will naturally take the necessary action. I will also like to mention here that we have, in very strong terms told the U.S.A. that India will not tolerate such thing and such sort of briefings in their country. Because, we feel any country, if they are really our friends, they should not allow these things to happen. Because, we do not allow these things to happen in this country. If any relationships has to be developed, it has to be developed by mutual trust, mutual understanding and mutual relationship which are beneficial to both.

I would also like to assure the hon. Members that if there be any such thing, where Government has to take action, the Government will never fail. The Government will nevertail and this government will not be afraid, whichever may be the country, or whatever may be its strength.

Some of the hon. Members have mentioned about economic independence in such matters.

I quite agree with them that political independence has to be sustained by economic independence and therefore, the late Prime Minister after the Seventh Summit had initiated this action and had appointed a Committee of five experts to go into this problem of economic development and the financial problems of the Non-Aligned countries and those experts have submitted a very comprehensive report. This report has now been referred to all the Non-Aligned countries and their reactions are awaited and on the basis of their reactions, and on the basis of their advice, further action will be taken.

Well, I must say that Mr. Sewell, had put it well and I admit that he has said out of his experience and he has always utilised it well—he was our Ambassador in Burma and Canada—he utilised this experience very gainfully. But at the same time, I would also like to say that what he said, that Indians are very mature, that they do not take very hasty action, that they do not take emotional action that is of course, correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He was our Ambassador in Norway and Burma, not Canada.

SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN : I mentioned Burma, first, but I was misled by these people. They misled me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must be careful not to be misled by other Ministers.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :
I was surprised that the very experience people of the External Affairs Ministry who are sitting to my left... (*Interruptions*).

I would also like to mention here that some hon. Members had asked as to what our Embassy in Washington had written to these people who had convened these briefing meetings. They had written a very strong letter. It was made very clear by our Ambassador that Indian representatives could not associate themselves with any such move, which, in their opinion, should not be organised. They had protested to the United States Government. This has been done even here to the American Embassy. I am sure that they will realise that what has been done is not in the best interest of the two countries and it should not be repeated under any circumstances.

I would like to mention one thing about our Sikh brethren here. I would like to advise them that they cannot find the solution of their so-called problems in Canada or U.S.A. or U.K. They can find the solution of their problems only in this country and with the leaders of this country. They have to come and talk to them. It has been shown by the leadership of this country how considerate they are and how willing they are to accommodate. But, at the same time, certain principles cannot be sacrificed and those should not be sacrificed. That everybody should know.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : We should decide our own way.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : That is what I have said. They cannot find the solution in U.K., America, Canada or Germany. The solution will have to be found in this country and through the good offices of the leadership of this country, because nobody can solve anything of this country from outside.

One thing I would like to mention. If anybody tries or attempts to interfere in the affairs of this country, that will not be tolerated, because we have always believed

in the principle of non-interference and non-intervention in the affairs of other countries. We earnestly hope that other countries will also respect our policy and reciprocate the same.

As I mentioned, India is really a big country and it cannot be ignored by any country. At the same time, as I mentioned, it is a very independent country and it will not, perhaps, be liked by those countries. But whatever they may think, we have to follow our policies and principles whatever they may be. We will not make any compromise or give any concession on this count. All those countries which have been dealing with this country, know perfectly well that India is a country of principles and it has certain guidelines for its policies and, therefore, it will not be possible for India to deviate from them. It will follow the path which has been shown by our great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We shall continue to follow the same policy.

With these few words, I would once again express my deep gratitude to all the hon. Members who have made useful contribution to this debate.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : What about condemnation of this American lobby ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Well, you have done it.

When I said that there is no difference of opinion on this subject, whatever has been said from both sides of the House... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : I would like to know whether Government proposes to take any concrete steps regarding this.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I have been telling all this. I do not know whether... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURESH KURUP : You were speaking in a lighter way. Just as Members

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

were taking part in the discussion, you are also making a statement.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN :
I am not making a statement, I am telling the facts that I know...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the hon. Members to take their seats.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, the Home Minister may also like to say something...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, nothing. Please sit down. I am very happy that all the hon. Members actively took part in the debate. In conclusion, I want to say that the whole House is unanimous in condemning the interference in the internal affairs of India by any organisation or any other country. Thank you very much.

The House now stands adjourned to reassemble at 11 a. m. tomorrow.

20.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April, 19, 1985/ Chaitra 29, 1907 (Saka)