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Thursday, May 9, 1985
Vaisakha 19, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

No. 40, Thursday May 9, 1985/Valsakha 19, 1907 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 782, 783, 787, 790, and 714	...	1-33
---	-----	------

Written Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 772, 776, 778, 780, 781, 784, 786, 788, and 789,	...	34-48
---	-----	-------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 5779 to 5835, 5837 to 5841, 5843 to 5897, 5899 to 5904 and 5906 to 5963	...	48-231
---	-----	--------

Homage to Martyrs who laid down their lives in the Fight Against fascism in the second world war.	...	231-232
--	-----	---------

Papers laid on the table	...	238-242
--------------------------	-----	---------

Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance—

Reported sudden declaration of moratorium by the
Reserve Bank of India on Lakshmi Commercial
Bank and two other Banks—

Shri George Joseph Mundackal	...	243-261
Shri Janardhana Poojary	...	244-270
Dr. K.G. Adiyodi	...	249-250
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	...	252-253
Prof. P.J. Kurien	...	254-257
Shri Indrajit Gupta	...	259-270

Matters under rule 377—

- (i) Integrated development of the docoit infested are as
in district Morena (M.P.) and district Agra (U.P.)

Shri Ganga Ram	...	270-271
----------------	-----	---------

- (ii) Demand for smaller constituencies in the hilly area
of U.P.

Shri Harish Rawat	...	271-272
-------------------	-----	---------

- (iii) Need to set up electronic industries in Kerala for
repaid industrialisation of the State

Shri K. Kunjambu		272
------------------	--	-----

*The Sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(iv)	Need for provision of adequate funds for early completion of Tanda Thermal Power Project and to provide employment to affected families		
	Shri R.P. Suman	...	273
(v)	Need to ban political parties practising communalism and narrow parochialism		
	Shri Hussain Dalwai	...	274
(vi)	Need to take immediate steps to prevent the impending closure of 'Samachar Bharti' and 'Hindustan Samachar'		
	Shri Balkavi Bairagi	...	274-275
(vii)	Need to set up a Separate Central Department for Spiritual Affairs		
	Shri Kamal Nath	...	275-276
(viii)	Need to increase the railway facilities in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh		
	Shri S. M. Bhattam	...	276-277
(ix)	Need to link Etah in U.P. with Delhi, Calcutta by direct rail services		
	Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan	...	277-278
Finance Bill, 1985—Contd. not concluded			
Motion to consider			
	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	...	279-332
	Shri Virndhi Chander Jain	...	294-298
	Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha	...	298-303
	Shri Dalchander Jain	...	303-307
	Shri Indrajit Gupta	...	307-321
	Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai Mavani	...	322-323
	Shri Aziz Qureshi	...	323-326
	Dr. G.S. Rajhans	...	326-328
	Dr. Datta Samant	...	328-336
	Shri K.N. Pradhan	...	336-341
	Shri Zainul Basher	...	341-347
	Prof. P. J. Kurien	...	347-374
	Shri M. Mahalingam	...	352-355
	Shri K.S. Rao	...	356-358
	Shri Anand Singh	...	358-361
	Shri Brahma Dutt	...	361-364

	COLUMNS
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	... 364-371
Shri P. Namgyal	... 367-371
Shri Swami Prasad Singh	... 371-373
Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma	... 374-377
Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer	... 377-380
Shri Shanti Dhariwal	... 380-382
Shri Bharat Singh	... 382-385
Shri K. D. Sultanpuri	... 385-387
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	... 387-393
Shri Ram Nagina Mishra	... 390-393
Business Advisory Committee	
Seventh Report	... 394

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 9, 1985/
Vatsakha 19, 1907 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Railway Undertaking in Orissa

*771. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there
is no major Railway Undertaking in
Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether there is any
proposal to set up a major Railway
Undertaking in Orissa ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) No,
Sir. Railway installations/facilities are
not set up on State or regional consi-
deration. Rather these are set up keep-
ing in view the requirements for main-
taining day-to-day operation of the
Railways efficiently. The facilities exist-
ing in Orissa are considered adequate
for smooth and efficient service of the
Railway in the State.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The
hon. Minister has said 'No, Sir', in
reply to parts (a) to (c) of my question.
May I know from the hon. Minister
what are the major railway undertakings
existing in the State and functioning
now ? Has the State Government of
Orissa submitted some proposals to set
up some railway undertakings in the

State ? If so, what are those proposals
and what is the reaction of the Govern-
ment ?

SHRI BANSILAL : As I have said
earlier, the railway installations/faci-
lities are not set up on regional or
State considerations. However, in
Orissa, at Mancheswar we are setting
up a carriage repair works worth Rs. 18
crores.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
What about my question, whether the
State Government has submitted any
proposal to set up railway public
undertakings in the State ? If so, what
is the reaction of the Government ?

SHRI BANSILAL : Whenever the
State Governments write something or
the other, we consider that. But, as I
have already said, these facilities are
not provided on State or regional
considerations.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : One-
third Kilometrage of total railway lines
in SE Railways is in Orissa, but the
headquarters of SE Railways are located
at Garden Reach, Calcutta. I would
like to know whether the Orissa State
Government and also the people's
representatives have been demanding for
setting up a branch of headquarters of
the SE Railways at Bhubneswar. If so,
what is the reaction of the Govern-
ment ? The hon. Minister has said that
the Railways are setting up a carriage
repair works at Mancheswar. How will
that work when the office of the Chief
Engineer is located at Calcutta ? Is it
not a fact that the State Government
and also the users have been urging on
the Government to station the office of
the Chief Engineer at Bhubneswar ?
If so, what is the reaction of the
Government ?

SHRI BANSI LAL : The office of
the headquarters of South-Eastern

Railways is at Calcutta and that office is not a public undertaking.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, lakhs of acres of waste-land are available along the Chambal river in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider setting up a Railway Coach Factory there ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
We both come from Madhya Pradesh. We shall discuss this outside the House,

MR. SPEAKER : You may call him outside the House and also offer him a cup of tea.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
The headquarters of the South Eastern Railway is in Calcutta at Garden Reach and the Chief Engineer, of course, stays there. But is it a fact that the Railway Administration feels any difficulty in running many other factories, not only at Mancheshwar but also at Kharagpur, Raipur and many other workshops and loco-sheds ?

SHRI BANSILAL : We do not face any difficulty.

SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY :
I would like to know whether any study has been made relating to the equitable distribution of Railway resources and investment in different States.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to that. It is not done region-wise.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am not interested in regional considerations.

MR. SPEAKER : What are you concerned about ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
I only want to know whether any study has been made about the equitable

distribution of resources in different States.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it is relevant.

Improved Vaccine for Birth Control

***773. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute for Immunology has recently improved vaccine for birth control ;

(b) whether the clinical testing of such vaccine has been done ;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(d) by when the said vaccine will be in use and to what extent it will help control the birth rate :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) to (d) Development of a vaccine for birth control is under process at the National Institute of Immunology. Clinical trials are expected to begin this year. The use of the vaccine will depend upon the outcome of the trials.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
Mr. Speaker, Sir the Director of the Institute while delivering a speech a month ago had indicated that the vaccine had been developed and that only clinical test remained to be done. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that it would take a year to develop the vaccine. May I know why this information differs from the indication given in the speech of the Director which he made a month ago ?

Secondly, in the context of developing a vaccine for birth control, may I know whether it will also be helpful in controlling cholera and typhoid and if so, what type what type of research is being conducted and how much

progress has been made in this respect so far ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no difference in what I have Stated and what has been Stated by the scientist, because the doctor has developed it and prepared it, but many trials are required to be conducted and on its being found successful in these trials, it is tried at mass level and then prepared in the laboratory.

[English]

All over the world, we are conducting trials in six centres and it is found effective.

[Translation]

But it is not as effective as it should be. In many cases pregnancy took place. So it has to be made stronger because the antibody created, —

[English]

—it should be stronger to prevent pregnancy.

[Translation]

That trial goes on. There is no difference.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Mr. Speaker, may I know whether it will prevent cholera also and whether a vaccine is also being developed to prevent typhoid ? I would like to have information about these two vaccines.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this vaccine is developed by mixing hormones with titanous oxide. It will have two effects. It will prevent pregnancy and also tetanus.

As regards cholera and typhoid, this vaccine has no relation to these diseases because we are dealing with anti-pregnancy. How does typhoid come in ?

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Mr. Speaker Sir, trial on a drug is conducted in two stages. First it is tried on animals and

then it is tried on human beings will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the toxicity feature was found in this vaccine at the time of its trial on animals ? There are many phases of clinical trial. May I know whether this vaccine is in the phases of clinical trial ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

As I said earlier, as per the medical ethics, the trial is first conducted on animals and not on human beings. It was tried on monkeys, rabbits and was found to be successful. And then started the clinical trials. We have chosen six centres all over the world where trials is going on. In the course of trial, cases of pregnancies from some places have been reported. This shows that there is need to make it a little stronger.

[English]

So far as the toxic effect on animals is concerned, it has no such effect on them also.

MR SPEAKER : Question 774-Mr. Ananta Prasad Sethi is not present. Now Prof. P.J. Kurien Question 775.

Calorie Consumption

*775. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where the average calories consumed is less than required;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any concrete and time-bound plan to raise the calorie value consumed by the weaker sections of the people in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

The average daily calorie intake recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research is 2400K. calories. The State-wise calorie-consumption as established by surveys conducted by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau under the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Food and Nutrition Board under the Department of Food is as follows :

S. No	State/Union Territories	Calories (Kcal)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2011
2.	Bihar	1858
3.	Gujarat	2306
4.	Haryana	2420
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2474
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1988
7.	Karnataka	2711
8.	Kerala	2203
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2205
10.	Maharashtra	2120
11.	Orissa	2156
12.	Punjab	2429
13.	Rajasthan	1861
14.	Sikkim	1805
15.	Tamil Nadu	1964
16.	Tripura	2122
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2193
18.	West Bengal	2477
19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2060
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2129

Notes and Source :

1. Data for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West

Bengal are taken from Report of the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB), NIN, ICMR of the year 1981-82.

2. Figures in respect of States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Sikkim, U.T. of Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are taken from the Report of Food and Nutrition Board (FNB), Department of Food, Government of India for 1973-80 period.

3. Data for Bihar has been taken from "Diet Atlas of India, 1971".

The average daily calorie intake was found to be less than the recommended level in the following States :

- (i) Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Bihar
- (iii) Gujarat
- (iv) Jammu & Kashmir
- (v) Kerala
- (vi) Madhya Pradesh
- (vii) Maharashtra
- (viii) Rajasthan
- (ix) Sikkim
- (x) Orissa
- (xi) Tamil Nadu
- (xii) Tripura
- (xiii) Uttar Pradesh
- (xiv) U.Ts. of Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

In order to combat the nutrition problem of the vulnerable segment of

the population viz. children and pregnant and nursing women the Government have launched several nutrition programmes as detailed below :

Programmes aimed at overcoming specific nutritional deficiency diseases (under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

- (i) Prophylaxis against Vitamin A deficiency leading to blindness.
- (ii) Prophylaxis against iron deficiency leading to anaemia.

Supplementary feeding programmes designed to improve the overall nutrition status under Ministry of Social Welfare :

- (iii) Special Nutrition Programme.
- (iv) Balwadi Nutrition Programme.
- (v) Integrated Child Development Services, under the Ministry of Education.
- (vi) *Mid-day Meal Programme*, under the Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies.
- (vii) Development of low cost foods for supplementary feeding.
- (viii) Education, extension and publicity.

Besides these Government have launched several socio-economic programmes aimed at eradicating poverty and increasing the standards of living, which would have a bearing on calorie consumption, such as the IRDP, NREP, TRYSEM, RLEGP.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : The Indian Council of Medical Research has conducted a study, and recommended that the daily *per capita* intake of fats should be 34 grams i.e. equivalent to 15% of the calorie intake, for an Indian. But another study conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad reveals that the average Indian diet contains only 8 to 10 grams of fats, i.e. less than the required quantity recommended

by the Indian Council of Medical Research. The *per capita* availability of conventional oils and fats in our country is also worked out to be equivalent to 50% of the required quantity of fat and oil contents.

In view of this, I would like to know from the Minister, what steps he is contemplating to see that the fat and conventional oil contents of our calorie intake is increased to the required minimum level recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Government of India has a number of programmes by which we supplement the efforts made by State Governments in this respect, for providing increased calories to the people. Prof. Kurien says that fat as well as oils should be provided to the people. In that context, I would say that a number of schemes are going on. Under these schemes, nutritious food is given to the rural population, particularly to the rural poor. There are schemes in the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, of Social Welfare, of Labour, of Food and Civil Supplies, and also of Rural Development. There are various schemes. If he wants me to give the names of these schemes, I can do so; and explain particular schemes, if he wants me to do it. Under all these schemes, Government makes efforts to provide proper calories of food to the population.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I am not fully satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister in his written reply, submitted that 13 States and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu are having calorie intake which is less than the recommended level by the Indian Council of Medical Research. The programmes mentioned by the hon. Minister, namely, the programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the programme of Social Welfare Ministry are being implemented. In spite of these programmes being implemented in these 13 States and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, they are lagging behind in the intake of calorie at the required level.

That means the programmes which you implement at present are not sufficient to cater to the needs of the calorie intake. For these 13 States, have you got any special programmes to be implemented so that the calorie intake for these States especially of the culnerable sections children and pregnant women, etc, is brought to the level of calorie intake of other States ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is not a question of one or two States I have given a list of the States and the calorie intake of the population. All of us know that in the 6th Plan document, the Planning Commission has said that 50 percent of the population is living below the poverty line. That means the calorie intake is not sufficient in rural areas 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. But according to the mid-terms appraisal of the 6th Plan, it is said that nearly 8 per cent of the population has come above the poverty line, that means nearly 42 per cent of the population is still below the poverty line and that is spread throughout the country; it is not in one State alone. Though I have given the figure, it is on an average of a particular State; that does not mean that the States which are not enlisted here have the proper coalorie intake in respect of their population, because this class of society, this vulnerable section of the society, particularly the people living below the poverty line and those who are poor, they are spread throughout the country; and it is the effort of the Government of India to bring them above the poverty line and to see that they get the proper calorie intake. For that a number of schemes are designed and special programmes are also being implemented. In the case of specially vulnerable section like SC & ST, there is a tribal sub-plan; then there are special component plan for the SC and agricultural labour and for rural poor there are a number of schemes; and we are not insisting on these schemes only; it is no good in going on giving them alms; we want that their purchasing capacity should be improved so that they are able to purchase things; and for that there are a number of schemes like TRYSEM and

other schemes like income generating scheme which can increase their income. So, this is the effort of the Government of India which is nothing but supplementing to the efforts of the State Government.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : The question (c) is "whether there is any concrete and time-bound plan, etc". Here the answer is silent about that aspect of the question no, Sir. He gave us a list of programmes which are now under implementation. Since when are these programmes implemented ? When does the hon. Minister hope that by implementing these programmes he will be able to make up the deficit and bring these States to the required level ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Let me tell him the bitter truth. Not only the hon. member but all of us are responsible for it. There are a number of schemes designed right from 1947 by the Government of India in all the Ministries. What we have done as representatives of the people, is to take these programmes from the government to the people and see that they are properly implemented.

I can say that in all the States—barring none the programme is not properly implemented, that is, the speed with which it is implemented is not what it should be. There area lacunas in all States, all over the country and the money which the Government of India provides or the money which the State Government provides when it reaches the lowest level, that is, to the beneficiaries it is not properly spent. There lies our duty, it is the duty of the people's representatives to see that this programme is properly implemented and we should be a party to it. But unfortunately, talking here is different from doing something in the field. That we are not doing and that is the reason why this problem is not properly implemented and in spite of the various schemes, in spite of the huge amounts that are allocated under the Plan, the desired results are not achieved.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, I want to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing more in this question.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : If the Government is not implementing them, who is responsible for it ?

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : I have asked about the time-frame.

MR. SPEAKER : Time-frame cannot be done like that. It is to be just attempted.

Shrimati Kishori Sinha,

Merger of Shipping Companies

*777 SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA†:
SHRI H. M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to merge shipping companies to make them more viable ;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined its implications ;

(c) if so, the extent of resources that the shipping companies could generate for development of shipping during the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide funds to the Shipping Companies if these resources are not adequate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) (a) Government has received various suggestions for restructuring of Shipping Industry including merger of shipping companies for making them more viable. No decision has been taken by Government in this regard.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from

the hon. Minister when did the Government receive suggestions for merger and I would also like to know how long would the Government take to come to a decision, and does the Government realise that delay in taking a decision is causing a great national loss ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, actually the question of merger is a question on which the companies will have to take a decision ; whether two companies agree to merge with each other or not is for them to decide. No such proposal, except one of Surendra and Sagar where these two private shipping companies in the private sector want to merge with each other, is known to us. The Ministry of Company Affairs has cleared that proposal. As far as we are concerned, the question of merger between two companies does not come before us. It is a matter which is being looked into by the Department of Company Affairs and if two companies agree to merge with each other the proposal goes there and after the Department of Company Affairs clears it the merger takes place.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I want to know whether the Government know that foreign buyers of Indian goods and suppliers of foreign goods to India insist on using their national carriers for trade and they succeed in doing so. If it is so, why should not Indian nationals exporting Indian goods use our own national carriers ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : This question does not arise out of the present question because this Question relates to the merger of shipping companies. Therefore, I am afraid, that this question does not arise out of this question.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : The ship building industry and shipping is now passing through a recession all over the world. It is a world wide phenomenon. But broadly, the merger of companies always used to take place in countries like Japan and other where the companies which are not viable are merged. Sometimes herealso some

companies merge with each other and become viable. I would like to know whether any steps are being taken by the Shipping Ministry to call for a meeting of companies and assess their viability, and help them in merging. That is what I want to ask the Minister for Shipping.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : As far as we are concerned, the question of merger has to be decided by the companies themselves.

SHRI R. RAMAMURTHY : It is the freedom of the companies to merge. I am not asking you to interfere into their freedom. At least the Ministry can advise them because in worldwide the companies are facing recession. They can be advised and sometimes you can even put pressure also to make them viable.

MR. SPEAKER : Uncalled for advice is seldom heeded.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : As far as we are concerned, how can we advise them for just managing their own companies ? It is for them to decide whether it is viable.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The hon. Minister has said in the statement that the decision is pending before the Government with regard to the merger. And in his subsequent answer he said that it was a voluntary act between two companies. What is the decision pending before the Government for merger ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : The question of merger as such is not before the Government. It is the broader question of re-structuring of these shipping companies which is being looked into by the Ministry including some of the general suggestions which have come for merging these shipping companies.

Loading of N-type Box Wagons to full capacity

***779. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) whether N-type Box Wagons are made with a capacity of 54 tonnes or so :

(b) if so, whether on an average these wagons are not loaded with more than 48 to 50 tonnes of coal ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not loading the wagons to their full capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) BOX'N' Wagons are made with a marked carrying capacity of about 58.0 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir. Loading of coal is done by the collieries. In some collieries BOX'N' Wagons are being loaded upto the marked carrying capacity but in some others, loading is less than the marked carrying capacity.

(c) The reasons for certain collieries for sometimes not loading the BOX'N' Wagons to their full carrying capacity is that they face difficulties in loading when the coal is of a low density.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : It is well known that there is a shortage of wagons and again there is a shortage of coal to the points where it is supplied. Therefore, I would like to know : what is the percentage of total wagons loaded at around 50 tonnes capacity instead of 58 tonnes capacity ? For that does the consignee pay less freight and less for the coal because he is getting less supply ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : There are four varieties of coalwashed coal, middling coal, slack coal and steam coal. The maximum quantity of coal moved is in the category of slack coal and steam coal. Because of the number of complaints received a number of joint loadability operations were carried out it has been decided that actually no wagons be charged at 58.0 tonnes which is the marked carrying capacity of BOX'N' wagons. The slack

coal is charged at 55 tonnes and steam coal at 54 tonnes. And 80 per cent of all coal carried generally comes under these two categories.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : For filling less than the optimum capacity does the consignee pay less freight because he gets less coal? Does he pay less for the coal also?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I have already answered that the consignee pays for 55 tonnes in one category and 54 tonnes in the other category.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It is our experience that vegetables are pretty well loaded and there is shortage of wagons. In view of that fact and also because of the fact that our wagon industry in West Bengal is suffering badly, is the Railway Ministry thinking of improving the position of wagons by increasing the order with the wagon industry?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, this question does not strictly come within the purview of this particular question.

MR. SPEAKER : Because she is a housewife.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : But it is under the active consideration of the Government.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a representation made to the Railway Ministry with regard to allocation of more funds for construction of wagons, especially with regard to three or four companies of West Bengal, namely, M/S Burn Standard Co. Ltd., M/S Jessop & Co., M/S Braithwaite & Co., etc. The orders with them now are only for 5,000 wagons, whereas previously these were for 15,000 wagons. This has resulted in unemployment of number of persons who are working in that industry. It has been brought to the notice of the Railway Ministry that unless some effort is made to give more orders, as was given earlier, these workers will have to be retrenched

from the factories. On the one hand, wagons are not available for the purpose of carrying coal and vegetables, etc. in the country and on the other hand, in view of reduced allocation of funds by the Planning Commission, the Railway Ministry has reduced the wagon orders much less than the orders given in the previous year. It is one-third. Unless immediate steps are taken, nothing can be done. So, I would like to know whether the Ministry has taken note of this?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He had answered this very question a few days back. This very question of shortage of wagons and less orders was answered on the floor of this House.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I would like to know whether the Ministry is thinking in terms of increasing the order and giving higher order.

MR. SPEAKER : That was already answered, Mr. Thomas... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : This is affecting the public sector undertakings also... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This was already answered I told you. This is a very same question. Yes, Mr. Swell.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Sir, this question relates to the loading of coal and there is a lot of illegal practice in the matter of coal. The coal Mafia in the coal belts have now shifted from illegal mining to illegal loading of coal, especially on trucks. Permits are issued to the users, to the buyers but these Mafia seize these permits or take them away from the customers and will themselves undertake the loading of coal. Sometimes superior coal is loaded in place of inferior coal and sometimes more coal is loaded than is allowed in the permit. These trucks are then sent to different destinations according to the desires of the Mafia. I would like to know whether this practice is continuing and whether the Minister is aware of it and, if so, what he is doing about it.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The Ministry keeps a very strict watch on these alleged malpractices and whenever such reports come to the notice of the Ministry, stringent action is taken. I would be very much obliged to the hon. Member if he could always point out to me whenever such things come to his notice... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Sir, this I think is not fair. The Ministry should be aware of these things. They do not have to wait. The Minister says that it does not happen. If they are not aware of ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I have not said that it does not happen. I said whenever such information comes to the notice of the Ministry, stringent action is taken and...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, it is a daily phenomenon in Bihar. Thousands of tonnes of coal is being pilfered. And this is happening everyday ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : They are seeing to it...

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This is happening everyday, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I think they are already doing it...

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I would say that this is a avasier way of dealing with a question, which I do not expect from a young and a bright Minister like Mr. Scindia.

SHRI MAHDAYRAO SCINDIA : If I may answer the hon. Member, I am facing on this particular question, a consistent derailment by hon. Members because they are putting questions which are not relevant to this...*(Interruptions)* If I may complete.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete. See how he says irrelevant.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I have never been irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : This relates to the loading of the coal.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him have his say. We shall decide it whether it is irrelevant or not.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I maintain my stand that this particular question put is not totally relevant to this particular question because this question relates to...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : loading of coal.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : If I may continue without being disturbed, this relates to the loading of coal ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : You decide it, Sir...*(Interruptions)* Whether trucks or wagons, this relates to the loading of coal.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you heckle him in the way? Please resume your seat. I can decide it myself. I know what he is saying and what you are saying.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : This question relates to the loading capacity of wagons. But, however, in regard to the question which the hon. Member has put, I will still say that a very close watch is kept on reports of such activities; and as Prof. Tiwary has said that these mal-practices are of a continuing phenomena, the close watch and a stringent action taken on behalf of the Ministry is also a continuing phenomena.

I would also like to say that as far as loading of coal is concerned, it is strictly the responsibility of the collieries.

MR. SPEAKER : Collieries?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(**SHRI BANSILAL**) : Collieries and
the State Governments.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Let there
be a half-an-hour discussion on this.

MK. SPEAKER : I think Mr. Bansi
Lal told me the other day that they are
taking steps to stop these mal-practices.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Coal is a
very sensitive matter.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what they
are trying to do. Wherever this pheno-
menon of mafia type gangsterism exists, it
has to be curbed, stopped and wiped out
And that is what I think Mr. Bansi Lal
will take care of.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The two
Ministries coal and Railways plus the
State Governments must take coordinat-
ed action because this menace is con-
tinuing for years.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, that is what
they will do.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Please do
not leave out the Ministry of power.
(*Interruptions*)

Fly-over Bridge at Borivalee, Bombay

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

(a) whether there is any proposal
to construct a fly-over bridge at Bori-
valee, Bombay (near Daulat Nagar) as
the people are feeling great difficulty and
have to wait for a long time to cross the
railway line by vehicle; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(**SHRI BANSILAL**) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) The Railways have not yet
received any firm proposal from the
Bombay Municipal Corporation/State

Government, to construct Road Over
Bridge in replacement of this level
crossing on cost sharing basis as per
extant rules.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Mr.
Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon.
Minister how many overbridges are under
construction under the Western Subur-
ban Railway in Bombay and how many
new proposals are there with him in
this regard. If there is no proposal
regarding construction of an over bridge
at the site at Borivalee which I showed
him, then, may I know whether there is
any proposal with him for construction
of an overbridge at some site between
Borivalee and Kandivalli ?

[*English*]

SHRI BANSI LAL : This question
pertains only to Borivalee flyover
bridge. In respect of this particular
level crossing No. 33 E the Bombay
Municipal Corporation has a feeling
that for the approaches, acquisition of
land, which is heavily built upon, will
be difficult and costly. They have indi-
cated that they are presently not in a
position to sponsor this proposal, but
many bridges in the Bombay suburban
areas have been built and the Railway
Ministry, the State Government and
local bodies are holding meetings to go
into this question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : My
specific question is how many bridges
are under construction under the Western
Suburban Railway and how many propo-
sals are there with him.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister
cannot give this information just now.
If you desire, it can be given to you
later.

[*English*]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : My
last supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you
mean by last supplementary ? There are

only two supplementaries. I think, you have had two. You are having the third one.

[Translation]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : One more, Sir. It is written in the reply that there is no firm proposal. Is any other proposal with him?

SHRI BANSILAL : There is no proposal.

Higher Rating in Power Generation Equipment After 500 MW

*783. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the next higher rating in power generation equipment after the 500 MW;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A unit size of 500 MW is considered optimal at present.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : I would like to know the reason why the Government is satisfied in continuing to have only 500 MW generators. In other countries they have already developed generators of 1300 MW. It is a pity that in spite of having collaborations we have not been able to develop generators of 1,000MW. So what is the particular reason as to why you have not geared up for having higher rated unit?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, the hon. Member is rightly expecting our country to be a match with the other

developing countries in this country. But as far as the experience in our country goes, we have just stabilised 200 MW and for the first time one unit of 500 MW at Trombay has been started and it is functioning very well, and to see that it stabilises and to gain the experience, it takes many years and after that only we will decide in this direction. A Committee has already been set up to study the aspects on which the hon. Member is asking.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Sir, in order that even 500MW generator is not exposed to tripping due to lack of high density transmission lines, are we taking necessary steps to increase the high density transmission lines? (*Interruptions*). I mean high voltage because there is a lot of loss in transmission.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, we have already taken the programme of putting the HVDC lines in this country and I think the hon. Member who is senior enough, knows that it is progressing.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SHARMA Mr. Speaker, Sir it is really creditable that we have started the manufacturing of 500MW turbines in our country. (*Interruptions*). BHEL has started, I think. Let the Minister make it clear. I would like to know whether we had started the manufacturing of 500MW turbines in our country, as I know, and whether we are self-sufficient in the manufacturing of these turbines in our country. Secondly, I would like to know whether our Government has assessed the requirement of the total number of units required during the Seventh Plan by the NTPC of that 500MW capacity.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, the BHEL has already started manufacturing the 500MW turbines and the Government have already undertaken to set up 17 stations of 500MW—2 at Singrauli, 3 at Korba, 3 at Ramagundam, 2 at Farakka, 2 at Rihand, 2 at Anpara, 2 at Chandrapur and one at Trombay.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 784
Shri Venkatesh. Absent. Shri Penchal-
iah-Absent.

[*Translation*]

What is happening today I think the
Members feel tired now.

[*English*]

Question No. 786-Shri Sreenivasa
Prasad-Absent. Dr. C.S. Verma-Absent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Why don't you move an adjournment
motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think so. I
should take this as a hint.

(*Interruptions*)

Question No. 787-Shri Arunachalam.

Keeriyar Project in Western Ghats

*787. **SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :**
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Gov-
ernment has submitted any proposal for
Keeriyar Project in Western Ghats
(Tamil Nadu-Kerala);

(b) if so, at what stage the propo-
sal is at present; and

(c) whether it is likely to be com-
pleted within the Seventh Plan period ?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARA-
NAND) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such project has been in-
cluded by the Government of Tamil
Nadu in their Draft Seventh Plan
Document.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir,
the implementation of this vital Keeriyar
project would irrigate the uncultivated,
barren lands, about 20,000 acres in
Tirunelveli and Ramnad districts. At
present the west flowing river flows into
the Arabian Sea. Will the hon. Minister

be pleased to state whether the Govern-
ment of India will take steps to include
this project in the Seventh Plan since it
is an inter-State matter ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir,
I could have given the detailed informa-
tion about this project but since we do
not know and we have not received any
proposal from the State Government,
it is not possible to give. The State
Government has not included this project
in its State Plan.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will
the Government of India take initiative?

MR. SPEAKER : They cannot take
action suo motu.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :
Diversion of unutilised water flowing
into the Arabian Sea should be done so
that the water can be utilised for the
irrigation purpose which is a long stand-
ing desire and request of the people of
Tamil Nadu. So, whether the Govern-
ment of India would take initiative to
fulfil the desire of the people of Tamil
Nadu to diver the West flowing river
waters for utilisation of the chronic
drought affected areas ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I
can inform the hon. Member that the
Government of India is equally interest-
ed in utilising every drop of water
without letting it go to the Sea.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : Sir,
when the Janata Government was in
power, a committee was formed to
study the diversion of West flowing
river waters towards East. The commit-
tee is silent so far. After the forma-
tion of this Committee, it became silent.
Now, may I know from the hon. Minister
what steps have been taken by this
Government in order to implement the
scheme for diversion or to have talks
between the concerned States, namely
Kerala, Tamil Nadu and other States,
with regard to diversion of West flowing
rivers towards East ?

MR. SPEAKER : That was the
only decision of the committee to keep
silent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Along with the Janata Government the Committee has disappeared.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Put that question to Prof. Saheb.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I do not want to refer to the Janata Government or any committee which had been set up. But I am really interested in the committee which is looking into the problems of diverting waters of West flowing rivers. We can say that the hon. Member's interest is also our interest and we are thinking of how to utilise this water which is going waste in the sea.

(Translation)

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a question from the hon. Minister regarding Bihar. We have two major projects in Bihar Koylakari project and.....

MR. SPEAKER : I shall permit you if you put a supplementary connected with this question.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Sir, I am putting a supplementary arising out of this question. We have two important projects in Bihar the Koylakari project and the subarnrekha project, on which Government have spent crores of rupees but no work has yet started on them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether special attention will be paid towards these important projects to ensure that work starts thereon.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : We are paying much attention, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you satisfied ?

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Sir, no work is being done on these projects on which Government have spent crores of rupees and here the hon. Minister is replying like this.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K. Mohandas not present, Shri S.G. Gholap not

present. Shri Giridhar Gomango Last but not the least.

Rehabilitation policy for Displaced Persons due to Construction of Projects

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

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the States to formulate the rehabilitation policy for persons displaced due to medium and major irrigation and power projects on the lines of the guidelines issued by the Government; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have taken action accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The Ministry has requested the State Governments that while framing project proposals, satisfactory safeguards for protecting the interests of oustees be kept in view.

Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments. As such, rehabilitation measures as are necessary considering the needs and nature of the problem involved in a particular project are initiated and implemented by the State Governments.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that the Ministry of Home Affairs have formulated guidelines and issued different States regarding implementation of schemes for the persons displaced by the projects. If so, whether on that line, has his Ministry formulated any guidelines to check, at the time of clearing the project to see that the rehabilitation cost should also be taken as one of the components in the project report itself and the displaced persons would be settled in almost all the projects which are implemented by the State.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I can understand the hon. Member's

anxiety with reference to certain projects in his State. Where non-implementation of some projects involve submergence of a large area affecting a large number of families, the hon. Members is right in asking these questions.

To this question, I should say that we have formulated certain guidelines and measures for project preparation. We have informed these guidelines to the State Governments for use when they send the projects reports to us for technical clearance. The cost of rehabilitation measures do form part and parcel of the project estimates. The important measures for resettlement of displaced person are definitely given due consideration.

With regard to payment of compensation for land and houses, provision of alternative cultivable land as far as available, employment opportunities on the project works, promotion and collection of forest produce, fisheries and such other economic activities, provision of transportation and rehabilitation grant, provision of house plots, development of new resettlement colonies with amenities such as primary school, panchayat, dispensary, seed store, parks, drinking water supply etc., these things do form part of the rehabilitation measures.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : In Orissa, due to non-implementation of one power project, nearly 150 villages have become just like an island, due to submergence by backwaters and they have been cut off from the mainland.

I would like to know whether the Ministry will ask the Government of Orissa quantify some fund by which the cut-off area will connected by road or by any other method with Orissa.

At present, that area has got connected with Andhra Pradesh and not with Orissa. This is the problem.

I would like to know whether the Central Government would ask the

Government of Orissa to provide some facility.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I do not know whether the hon. Member is referring to any particular project and I notice in this regard.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : The implementation of this rehabilitation programme was not difficult before the year, 1980. But after the promulgation of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, it has become a very difficult task for State Government to rehabilitate displaced persons.

So, considering this problem will the Government of India coordinate this problem, especially transferring the forest land to non-forest purpose, for rehabilitation because my district Bastar will affect Inchampath Dam, Bodhghat Hydel Project and Bhopalapatnam Irrigation Project. The whole of South Bastar will be affected and in Bastar. Only forest land is there. The Government is facing lot of difficulty in rehabilitating these displaced persons.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : For any project of such type, it is incumbent on the part of the States to bear certain burdens to see that the project is completed and, for that matter, they have to take certain measures also, as otherwise many villages and large cultivable land and many people would be affected. To that extent, the State Government have to bear the burden.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Through you, Sir, I want to make a submission to the hon. Minister that the Banasagar project, which is a major project, is under construction in my constituency with the joint cooperation of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. One who e teh il and about 60 villages of my constituency will be submerged in it. Their land was acquired about ten years ago but no action has been taken so far to rehabilitate them. Whenever we put questions

regarding the rehabilitation of those persons, there is always a routine reply that it is a State subject, but this is a major project which is being constructed there through you. May I, therefore, know what type of guidelines or directions you are going to issue to the State for the rehabilitation of these people?

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have already stated that the cost of rehabilitation measures do form part and parcel of the project estimates.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is all. There is nothing more in this Question.

Rural Electrification in Backward Areas

*774. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the Central Government's consideration to make changes in the criterion fixed for rural electrification schemes in respect of backward and non-backward States;

(b) whether Governments of backward States have approached the Central Government to make the said changes; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Special concessions are already being extended in providing loan-assistance for rural electrification schemes meant for backward and under-developed areas.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that special concessions are already

being extended in providing loan-assistance for rural electrification schemes meant for backward and underdeveloped areas. May I know from the hon. Minister which States are coming under this scheme and uptill now which States have been provided such facilities?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I have not been able to follow...

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know which States have availed of such facilities.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : These facilities are available to all States and Union Territories.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Our State, the State of Orissa, is very poor in respect of electricity; more than 70 per cent of the people are living in rural areas and they do not get the facility of electricity due to shortage of power. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of Orissa has sent any proposal for assistance in setting up new projects in Orissa and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : We have never said 'no' to the proposal from the Government of Orissa in respect of rural electrification programmes and their implementation.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Considering the fact that the Rural Electrification Corporation is earning fairly good profits, will the hon. Minister consider lowering the rate of interest on loan for backward areas?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The backward areas do get loan on concessional rate of interest. If I can give information to the hon. Member, the terms and conditions on which loan assistance is given for rural electrification schemes of tribal areas and Harijan bastis are more favourable as compared to the other areas, specially the underdeveloped areas. The rate of interest is 6—1/4—8—1/4 per cent. The period

of moratorium is seven years and the period of repayment is 25 years. (Interruptions) We have given enough concessions.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : In view of the fact that the benefits that can be derived from irrigation through pumpsets are quite a lot and can be done within the shortest possible time, will the Government provide more funds in the Seventh Plan for energisation of pumpsets—particularly keeping in view the fact that in the sixth Plan, specially in the year 1984-85, the targets were not achieved. And the actual achievement was much less than the targets. Will the Government provide more funds for rural electrification and for energisation of pumps?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I can say to the benefit of the House and to the benefit of the hon. Member that we have provided enough funds for this programme and the funds to a certain extent are lying unutilised by the States.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

[Summer special Trains]

*772. **SHRI K. PRADHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether different Railway Zones are introducing summer special trains;

(b) if so, the details of such trains proposed to be introduced from different Zones along with capacities thereof;

(c) the number of summer special trains which have been introduced on different routes of South Eastern Railway Zone; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statements				
Route of Special Trains.	Frequency	Period	Total Number of Coaches in Each Special Train	Approximate Carrying Capacity Per Train
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay VT-Varanasi	Bi-weekly	6-4-85 to 13-6-85	16	1100
Bombay VT-Lucknow	Bi-weekly	14-4-85 to 11-6-85	16	1150
Bombay VT-Pune	Daily	21-4-85 to 12-6-85	11	800
Bombay Central Ahmadabad	Daily	13-4-85 to 30-6-85	15	1000
Bombay-Gandhidham	Tri-weekly	16-4-85 to 30-6-85	15	1000
Bombay-Hapa	Four days a week	14-4-85 to 30-6-85	15	1000
Mhow-Ajmer	Weekly	25-4-85 to 28-6-85	13	600
Howrah-Delhi	Bi-weekly	1-5-85 to 28-6-85	15	950
Howrah-Dehradun	Weekly	2-5-85 to 29-6-85	15	950
Bombay-Trivandrum/Cochin	Weekly	13-4-85 to 11-6-85	16	1100
Bombay-Jammu Tawi	Weekly	16-4-85 to 26-6-85	15	1000
Bombay-Nizamuddin	Weekly	19-4-85 to 29-6-85	15	1000

1	2	3	4	5
Madras Trivandrum	Weekly	21—4—85 to 9—6—85	14	925
Trivandrum-Bangalore	Weekly	22—4—85 to 10—6—85	14	925
Bangalore-Trivandrum	Weekly	23—4—85 to 11—6—85	14	925
Trivandrum-Madras	Weekly	24—4—85 to 12—6—85	14	925
Madras-Shoranur	Weekly	26—4—85 to 14—6—85	14	925
Shoranur-Madras	Weekly	27—4—85 to 15—6—85	14	925
Hyderabad-Madras	Tri-weekly	23—3—85 to 28—4—85	14	700
Ludhiana-Gorakhpur	Bi-weekly	14—4—85	15	800
Ludhiana-Varanasi South Eastern Railways	Bi-weekly	10—4—85	11	700
Howrah-Puri	Weekly	11—5—85 to 16—6—85	16	1100
Durga Varanasi	Bi-weekly	8—5—85 to 10—6—85	10	725

Introduction of Computerised Services in AIIMS

*776. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is considering the introduction of computerised services on a small scale in certain departments ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along-with the objectives in view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Computerisation in All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been under consideration in consultation with the National Informatic Centre of the Department of Electronics. The National Informatic Centre have been requested to furnish a feasibility report which will identify the priority areas, proper technology and financial requirements. A final decision in the matter will be taken only after examining the various implications of the proposal. The idea behind introducing computers is to aid the efficiency of Health Services and Hospital Administration.

Research on cure of Dengu Fever

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

(a) whether the development of vaccine for protection against Dengu fever and research on viral hepatitis have been taken up as priority programme with the collaboration of the World Health Organisation ;

(b) if so, whether there is an increasing public concern in the South Asia region about this disease ;

(c) whether the number of patients suffering with this disease has increased in India ;

(d) if so, the total number of deaths due to this disease during the last one year ; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to check this disease which spread in many parts of the country during March/April, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Development of vaccine against Dengue has not been carried out so far. The research on Viral Hepatitis was taken up in collaboration with World Health Organisation. Nine National Surveillance Centres have been identified and strengthened in different States.

(b) Dengue fever has been a matter of public health concern in South East Asia particularly in Barma, Indonesia and Thailand. Viral Hepatitis occurs in sporedic, endemic and epidemic from in whole of South East Asia.

(c) Incidence of dengue fever in India have shown declining trend since 1983.

The reports received from the States during the last three years do not indicate any appreciable increase in jaundice cases, excepting in certain pockets.

(d) While no death due to Dengue fever has been reported during 1984, 1925 deaths have been reported during 1984 due to jaundice.

(e) The National Institute of Communicable Diseases has been maintaining epidemiological surveillance through regular collection of information from sentinel centres. Nine National Surveillance Centres have been identified in different States.

Uri Hydel Project in Jammu and Kashmir

*780. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money earmarked for Uri Hydel Project and when is the project envisaged to be completed; and

(b) the amount of money spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) An investment decision on the Uri project has not been taken so far. The time schedule for completion of the project will be determined when an investment decision is arrived at.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Eradication of Infections Diseases

***781. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of infectious diseases which have been eradicated from the country so far;

(b) the name of infectious diseases which are yet to be eradicated; and

(c) the reasons for inability to completely eradicate the diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The only diseases which has so far been eradicated is Smallpox which achieved in 1977.

(b) and (c) The major infectious diseases which are yet to be eradicated and Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Diarrhoeal diseases, Rabies Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Guinea-worm Disease and Arthropod borne diseases like Japanese encephalitis and Dengue. Steps have been taken by Government to control and contain these diseases through national control/eradication programmes such as the National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Diarrhoeal diseases control programme, Guinea-worm Eradication Programme and the

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme. While eradication continues to be the ultimate objective in these fields, the level of the programme at a given point of time is dependent on several other factors including the availability of resources.

[English]

Expansion and Development of Railways in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

***784. SHRI V. VENKATESH :**

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals accepted for expansion and development of railways in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) which of these proposals are proposed to be executed during the year 1985-86;

(c) what is the total length of narrow gauge, metre gauge and broad gauge lines in each of the above States;

(d) the action proposed to be taken to convert the narrow gauge lines in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSILAL) : (a) and (b) A number of New Lines, and Gauge Conversion projects, for expansion and development of Railways are already approved and in progress in these States, the details of which are given in the Railway Budget for 1985-86 under 'Southern Railway' and 'South Central Railway'.

(c) Route Kms. in each State are as follows :

	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu
1	2	3	4
Broad Gauge	3273	656	1006

1	2	3	4
Metre Gauge	1610	2220	2887
Narrow Gauge	37	148	Nil
Total	4920	3024	3893

(d) There is no proposal to convert the Narrow Gauge line in Karnataka, at present.

Electronic Gadgets in DTC Buses and Heavy Vehicles

*786. SHRI V. SHREENIVASA PRASAD :

DR. C.S. VERMA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken to introduce electronic gadgets in the operation of D. T. C. buses to check rising trend in the rate of road accidents;

(b) whether Government propose to frame rules for compulsory use of such electronic gadgets in all heavy vehicles plying under the national permits as was done earlier by the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka etc;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of electronic gadgets proposed to be introduced :

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

(a) In 1983 the DTC had fitted electronic speed governors in 30 buses operating on city routes as an experimental measure. These speed governors however became in operative in a very short period.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There is as yet no conclusive proof of the efficacy of any of the electronic devices, including speed governors, to reduce or eliminate the occurrence of road accidents.

(d) One other electronic device under consideration apart from the speed governor serving the specific purpose of eliminating or minimizing accidents is the automatic dipper. It claims to reduce accidents during night driving caused by dazzling head-lights of the opposing vehicles blinding the drivers. However the usefulness of this device is yet to be established.

NTPC Suggestions for Solving Transport Problems in Kerala

*788. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Transport Policy Committee had made certain suggestions for solving the transport problems in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee (1980) are generally related to development of transport in the country as a whole and the report does not discuss the position state-wise, as such. However, the position regarding some of those recommendations where related paragraphs made a reference to places and areas in Kerala State is given below :—

Recommendation	Action
1. Some waterways should be declared as National waterways. (Rec. 5 under Chapter 15)	In a related paragraph No. 15.5.10 the Committee suggested some of the waterways which may be declared as National Waterways. West Coast Canal (Quilon-Cochin Sector) is also mentioned as one of them. This has been included in the recommendations of the Working Group on IWT for the 7th Plan which is under formulation.
2. Proper Container handling facilities should be developed at the ports. (Rec. 7 under Chapter 16).	In a related paragraph No. 16.14.6 the report suggested development of container handling facilities at certain ports including Cochin. A scheme has already been sanctioned for Cochin at an estimated cost of Rs. 604.50 lakhs. Two forklift trucks imported from U. K. have already been commissioned and two Yard Gantry Cranes are being installed to facilitate the container handling at Cochin Port.
3. The inadequate rail and road transport links have adversely affected traffic handling capacity at some Major Ports. These ports should be provided with adequate broad gauge rail and road facilities. (Rec. II under Chapter 16).	In the related paragraph 16.10.4 narrow road bridges at Cochin were cited by the Committee as examples of inadequacy of road facilities. A scheme in this connection has already been sanctioned and work is in progress. Construction of reclamation wall at Thevare side for Work area of link road has been completed. Work order for construction of bridge has already been issued and work started on 28.2.1985. Similarly, work order for filling up by dredging for trial embankment on Willingdon Island side for the link road has already been issued.
4. Apart from the existing conditions, substantial reductions in travel time and distance may also be included for declaring State roads as National Highways. On this basis 37 missing links and direct connections comprising a length of 13000 Kms. have been identified for possible addition to the National Highway Gmid. (Rec. 5 under Chapter 10).	In a related para 10.3 and Annexure 10.3 the details in reference to this recommendation have been indicated in the report of the Committee. These include Cochin-Madurai road (280 Kms.) as one of the additions to the N.H. system. Due to paucity of funds, the Central Government have not found it possible to declare this road (and many others for which requests have been received from various State (Govts.) as a National Highway.

Losses incurred by Mogul Line Ltd. on passenger steamer services between Bombay and Goa

*789. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mogul Line Limited is operating passenger steamer services from Bombay to Goa ;

(b) if so, the loss incurred on operation of such services during 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; and

(c) what alternative proposals are there to avoid such losses and what steps are being taken for their implementation ?

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

(b) Losses incurred by the Mogul Line on Konkan Passenger service during these years are as under :—

1983-84	Rs. 100.33 Lakhs
1984-85 (Estimated)	Rs. 135.37 Lakhs

(c) This service will continue to lose till break-even fares are introduced which is difficult due to the low income level of the people of the area. The losses incurred on this service are at present being re-imbursed to the Mogul Line Ltd. by the Central Government

and Governments of Maharashtra and Goa to the extent of 80%.

Reservation for SC and ST Employees in N.P.C.C.

5779. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the projects undertaken by the National Projects Construction both in India and abroad ;

(b) the details of Indian manpower engaged in each project ;

(c) whether reservation policy for appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is implemented by the Corporation ; and

(d) if so, the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the Corporation and the labourers belonging to these communities who were sent abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) The information is furnished in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Nature of work carried out in each Project,	Details of Indian Manpower		
			Regular	Workmen	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Eastern Region

Eastern Region-I

1. Dankuni Housing Complex WB	Township for Dankuni Complex in West Bengal.	Coal	25	28	53
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2.	Metro Tube Railway, North Zone.	Civil works of section 5 of Metro Tube Railway Project at Calcutta.	68	166	234
3.	Metro tube Railway, South Zone.	Civil works of Sections 13A, 13B including Ballastless track, 13C including ballastless tracks Sections 14A & 14B including Ballastless track. Third rail section 12 & 13A of Metro Tube Railway Project at Calcutta.			
4.	Slope Protection work of Loktak HE Project.	Slope protection works of Loktak Hydro electric Project.	22	111	133
5.	Singda Dam Project.	Construction of earth dam with concrete spilway & intake structure at Singda.	19	341	360
6.	Maharani Barrage Project.	Construction of Barrage across River Gumti near Maharani at Udaipur in Tripura.	29	45	74
7.	Khowai Barrage Project.	Civil works of Barrage at Khowai in Tripura.	4	9	13
Eastern Region-II					
8.	Durgapur TPS	Construction of civil works of power house buildings, demineralising plant, pump house for DVC Power Station.	21	169	190
9.	Bokaro TPS	Construction of civil engineering works for Bokaro 'B' Thermal Section Unit I, II & III such as River intake, Ash-bounds etc.	48	65	113
10.	Chandrapura Honsing Works	Housing colony works for Damodar Valley Corporation.	7	11	18
11.	Rourkela Steel Plant	Construction of two chimneys and other Misc. works at Rourkela Steel Plant.	36	34	70
12.	Bhim Barrage	Construction of 17 Barrage bays including under sluice bays, silt-excluder divide wall etc. in Bihar.	46	82	128
13.	Tail Pool Dam	Construction of Earth Dam across Damodar River, left spillway and discharge channel etc. in Bihar.	4	3	7

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Farakka Division					
14	Farakka STPP.	Construction of cooling water system Part-I Civil work fore-bay structures Intake Pump house, Intakes and discharge ducts for Farakka STPP.	97	110	207
15.	Ash Handling & Ash Bund STPP.	Civil works of Ash Handling & Ash Bund for Farakka Super Thermal Power Station.			
16.	Khajuriaghat Housing Complex.	Housing Colony & Recreational facilities for Farakka Super Thermal Power Project.			
North Central Region					
17.	Singrauli STPP Stage-I	Construction of civil engineering works of circulating water system of Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station such as Discharge Duct Intak Duct, Auxiliary tank, Pump House etc.	29	127	156
18.	Singrauli STPP Stage-II				
19.	Anpara TPS Project.	Construction of Approach Channel for circulating water system for Anpara TP Project.	17	25	42
CCL Division					
20.	Jayant Base Workshop	The project envisages construction of Base workshop complex at Jayant for Heavy Engineering Machinery equipment	33	30	63
21.	Jayant CHP	Construction of civil & structural works of Jayant Coal Handling Plant at Jayant.			
22.	I.W.S.S. Project	Construction of Integrated water supply scheme for the supply of Industrial & domestic water to Central Coal Fields in M.P.	30	30	60
23.	Central Workshop, Singrauli.	Construction of civil & structural works for Central workshop for Central Coal Fields Ltd. at Singrauli in M.P.	5	—	5
Rihand Division					
24.	Rihand STPP	Construction of Main Civil works such as Turbine House Boiler House, Coal Mills, Chimney, Cooling Water culverts etc. for Rihand STPP.	76	89	165

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
25	Rihand Bridge	Construction of substructure & super structure for Road Bridge over Rihand Reservoir.	5	14	19
Southern Project					
26.	Vizag Steel Plant Unit :				
	(i) Coke Oven Plant	Construction of civil engineering works like Batteries, Chimneys, Bunkers, Galleries, Dry-quenching units etc.			
	(ii) By Product Plant	Construction of civil works such as Ammonia Sulphate section, Anthracene section, Phenolic section etc.	162	401	563
	(iii) Sinter Plant	Construction of civil works such as Chimneys, Galleries Sinter Building, Material mixing and distribution plant etc.			
	(iv) Structural Steel Works	Fabrication and transporting of structural steel works in coke oven and by product plant.			
	(v) Jaggayyapetaquarry Project	Civil works like administrative building, ablution block, cycle shed, car park, canteen etc.	11	14	25
	(vi) Madharam Mines Project.	Civil works like administrative building, ablution block, cycle shed, car park canteen etc.	8	2	10
Ramagundam Division					
27.	Ramagundam STPP.	Site levelling & grading & foundation package such as Boiler foundations, turbogenerator raft for Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project St. II in A.P.	22	46	68
28.	Godavari Barrage and Bridge	Construction of civil works of Barrage across River Godavari including construction of prestressed concrete road bridge at Dowlaiswaram in Andhra Pradesh.	22	88	110
Northern Region					
29.	Tehri HE Project.	Construction of 4 Nos. approach adit to underground power house on River Bhagirathi near Tehri Dam in U.P.	39	225	264

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
30. Maneribhali HEP	Construction of Head Race Tunnel, Surge Shaft expansion chamber, excavation of Penstocks etc. for Maneribhali HEP-Stage-II across river Bhagirathi in U.P.	44	346	390	
31. Salal Power House	Construction of Sub-structure from EL 380/383 to EL428 and service bay for Stage-I and excavation and concreting upto RL 408.5 & Fabrication & erection of Penstock liners (3 Nos.) in protection blocks and RCC Blocks enclosing service bay for Stage-II of Salal Power House in Jammu & Kashmir.	54	394	448	
32. Kangan HE Project.	Construction of Power House complex viz. Forebay, Penstock, Power House structure, Tail Race Pool and Channel & Tunnel on sumbal link from RD 640 M to RD 3060 M for Upper Sind Hydroelectric Project at Kangan in Jammu and Kashmir.	28	25	53	
33. Rajghat Project.	Construction of Blocks 1 to 28 of non overflow section including buckets, retaining wall and divide wall of Rajghat Dam.	28	36	64	
34. Bansagar Dam.	Construction of Right non-overflow section of Bansagar Masonry Dam Block Nos. 27 to 31 with Key wall.	14	23	37	
35. Banswara Power House	Construction of Civil works of Power House No. 1 of Mahi HEP at Banswara in Rajasthan.	12	28	40	
36. Totladoh Project.	Construction of Masonry Dam (23 Blocks) and primary and secondary stilling Basins and guidewall.	65	424	489	
37. PTI Complex Nagpur.	Construction of Institute Building, Flats and workshop complex for power engineers training institute at Nagpur				
38. MECL Complex, Nagpur.	Construction of 42 Nos. of Officers Quarters, 90 Nos. staff quarters & administrative building for Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd, at Nagpur.	11	11	22	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
39. Chapora Bridge		Construction of high level bridge across river Chapora at Colvale in Goa on NH-17.	14	29	43
Foreign Projects					
40. Chukha Hydel Project.		Construction of Head Race Tunnel, Diversion Tunnel (concrete lining only) and Surge Shaft for C.H.P. in Bhutan.	65	416	481
41. Al-Edawiyah Project.		Construction of Irrigation canal & drainage system including lining of canal and allied structures at Majar-Al-Kabir in Iraq.	38	253	291
New Projects					
42. Korba (BALCO) Captive Power Plant.		All civil works including structural fabrication and erection and supplying and erection of equipment for heating, ventilation and aircondition systems for 4×67.5 MW captive power plant of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. at Korba in M.P.	35	14	34
43. Korba Cooling Towers.		Construction of 2 Nos. Cooling Towers for Korba Super Thermal Power Project at Korba in Madhya Pradesh.	3	—	3
44. Navigation Lock Project.		Construction of one Navigation Lock structure, Two under sluice bays and six spillway bays for Navigation Lock Project at Sopore in Jammu & Kashmir.	14	6	20
45. Chamera HEP		Construction of 550 metre long & 10.7 metre dai horse shoe shaped diversion tunnel and its inlet and outlet portals and access adit for Chamera Hydro electric Project in Himachal Pradesh.	14	1	15
46. FCI Godowns		Construction of Godowns for Food Corporation of India at 37 centres-spread over in A.P., Karnataka, Maharashtra, UP, Delhi & Rajasthan.	49	28	77
47. Protection works of Kosi Barrage.		Protection works of Kosi Barrage in Bihar.	3	4	7

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
48.	Others—Ganga Barrage.		4	—	4
	Regional Stores & Repair Workshop, Faridabad.		7	8	15
	Bassar Bridge		3	14	17
	Heavy Equipment Repair Shop.		2	1	3
	Bariasuil		11	34	45
49.	Completed works (Jaldhaka, Subernekha, Wheel & Axle Plant).		11	50	61

Promotion for outstanding performance in Sports

5780. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any employees have been given out of turn promotion on account of their outstanding performance in the field of sports by the Railway Administration in any of the zones during the year 1984-85 (including the office of the Railway Board);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any cases for promotion in this regard are still pending with the various zonal Railway Managers.

(d) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise and the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard;

(e) whether there is any percentage quota for various categories in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement I is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement II is attached.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement I

The number of out of turn promotions granted on the Railways during 1984-85 zone-wise are as under :-

RAILWAYS	NUMBER
Central	: 1
Eastern	: 14
Northern	: 11
North Eastern	: 4
Northeast Frontier	: Nil
Southern	: 14
South Central	: 6
South Eastern	: 1
Western	: 7
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	: Nil
Diesel Locomotive Works	: 1
Integral Coach Factory	: 6
Railway Board	: Nil
Total	65

Statement II

There are a total of 22 cases of out of turn promotions on account of outstanding performance in sports pending at present with the various authorities on

Railways. The figures zone-wise are as under :-

RAILWAY	NUMBER
Central	: 4
Eastern	: Nil
Northern	: 6
North Eastern	: 2
Northeast Frontier	: Nil
Southern	: Nil
South Central	: 1
South Eastern	: 6
Western	: 2
Diesol Locomotive Works	: 1
Total	: 22

As these cases are in various stages of processing, no definite date can be given for the finalisation of these cases.

Trains cancelled during 1984

5781. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trains cancelled during the year 1984 on each zone and particularly in Bhavnagar Division of Western Railway.

(b) the reasons for cancellation of those trains;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to cancellation of these trains people particularly of the rural areas; suffered most and it affected their daily life; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to avoid such cancellation in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSILAL) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Proposals of West Bengal Government for declaration of roads as National Highways

5782. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposals from the Government of West Bengal for declaration of some roads as National Highways;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by Government thereon; and

(d) the present position of the proposal for declaring the Calcutta Chittaranjan Expressway as a National Highway and what progress has been made on this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Calcutta-Durgapur Expressway. The Calcutta-Palsit Section of this Expressway, which is a new alignment, has already been declared as a National Highway in September, 1975 and proposal for developing it is under consideration.

Amount spent for promotion of regional Languages

5783. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money spent for promotion of regional languages including the awards given to the eminent writers, during the Sixth Five Years Plan period-language-wise; and

(b) the share of the non-Hindi speaking States in the amount spent ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The expenditure incurred on the schemes for promotion of modern Indian languages, executed by the Ministry of Education, during the Sixth Plan period is likely to be Rs. 852.30 lakhs, (Rs. 520.12 lakhs under non-plan and Rs 332.18 lakhs under the plan). As regards awards to eminent writers, the Sahtya Akademi, an organisation under the Deptt. of Culture, awards prizes to the most outstanding books of literary merit published in any of the 22 languages recognised by the Akademi. The amount of money spent on these annual awards during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 7.40 lakhs.

(b) While most of the schemes operated by the Ministry of Education have an all India coverage, some of the schemes under the above programmes are being implemented keeping in view the requirements of non-Hindi speaking States. A statement indicating the anticipated expenditure on schemes of special relevance to non-Hindi speaking States is attached.

Statement

Expenditure During the Sixth Plan Period on Schemes of special Relevance to Non-Hindi Speaking States.

Name of the Scheme	Amount (In lakhs of Rupees)
Modern Indian Languages	
(i) Production of books in regional languages at university level	97.76
(ii) Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian Languages other than Hindi.	14.96
(iii) Calligraphy Centres (Urdu)	19.64
(iv) National awards for preparation of original	

works at university level in Indian languages. 1.50

Total 133.86

[Translations]

Proposal to change the departure timings of Barmer - Agra Fort Express at Jodhpur.

5784. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi-Jodhpur super-fast train reaches Jodhpur at 5.55 A.M. and the Barmer-Agra Fort Express leaves Jodhpur at 6.5. A.M. ;

(b) whether arrangements are proposed to be made to see that Barmer-Agra Fort Express leaves Jodhpur at 6.15 A.M. so that the Delhi to Jodhpur passengers could avail of this service at Jodhpur ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Delhi-Jodhpur superfast train reaches Jodhpur at 5.50 A.M. and Barmer-Agra Fort Express leaves Jodhpur at 6.05 A.M giving a margin of 15 minutes.

(b) There is no proposal to alter the departure time of Barmer-Agra Fort Express to 6.15 A.M. from Jodhpur.

[English]

Introduction of "Rasika" a Cold Beverage on Trains

5785. **SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce 'Rasika', a cold beverage and product of Public Sector, on trains and dining cars originating from New Delhi Railway Stations ;

(b) whether there has been a demand for the cold drink on trains ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to introduce the cold drink/beverage on trains immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) The "Rasika" brand beverage is already on sale since 17.12.1982, on departmentally operated dining/pantry cars attached to the trains originating from New Delhi and Delhi Railway Stations.

(b) and (c) The demand of cold drinks on trains specially during summer season has been met largely from the static catering/vending units as well as from the pantry cars plying on various trains.

Connecting rail line between Khamgaon-Jalna and Sinkhedraja

5786. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to construct rail line between Khamgaon-Jalna and Sinkhedraja is under consideration;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted ;

(c) if not, when the survey is likely to be conducted ; and

(d) how long it will take to complete this rail line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSILAL): (a) and (b) : No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to conduct survey for this line.

(d) Does not arise.

Guidelines/Criteria for Allocation of Funds from Central Road Fund

5787. SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of Shipping and Transport be pleased to state ; the

Guidelines/criteria followed in allocating funds from the Central Road

Fund to different States during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT : (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Funds from Central Road Fund are being allocated to different States keeping in view the following :—

(i) Approved cost of the Scheme (s).

(ii) Funds already released

(iii) Balance of operative Scheme (s)

(iv) Capacity of the State Government to incur expenditure ; and

(v) Total Budget provision made for the purpose.

Orissa Proposal for Emphasis on Rural People Health

5788. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been sent by the State of Orissa for the approval of Union Government to lay maximum emphasis on the health of rural people with special emphasis on poor ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details regarding the financial or technological assistance being provided by the Union Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

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

(b) Question does not arise

(c) The Seventh Plan proposals have not yet been finalised.

Acquisition of Land from Fatima College Authorities at Villangudi Madurai Distt

5789. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Southern Railway Authorities are proposing to acquire land from Fatima College authorities at Vilangudi of Madurai District for forming approach road from the proposed new site of Koodal Nagar Railway Station to the proposed road over-bridge in a steep conversion scheme Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin broad gauge conversion scheme paying higher compensation inspite of the protest from the college authorities and the local public; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions to cater the needs of the public to provide approach roads and other amenities at a lesser expenditure with maximum benefits and amenities by dropping the land acquisition proposal from the Fatima Ladies College Institution ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The land is being acquired for approach road to the station. The amount of compensation is to be determined by the State Government.

(b) Instructions regarding provision of amenities at minimum expenditure and with maximum benefits already exist. It is not possible to altogether avoid acquisition of land from the Fatima Ladies College. The extent of land acquisition, has however, been reduced to the barest minimum.

National Institute of Hydrology,
Roorkee

5790. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the national institute of Hydrology, Roorkee though set up as early as 1978 and has thus completed 6 years of its existence has failed to make any headway in research activities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) National Institute of

Hydrology is carrying out useful research work in identified priority areas.

(d) Does not arise.

Bal Bhawan Society

5791. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need for opening the branches of Bal Bhawan Society in each and every district of all the States in the country for the creative talents of children; and

(b) if so, the Government's decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) There is a need for establishing institutions for developing the creative talents of children in all parts of the country. Government encourages voluntary agencies to establish and run such institutions. The Bal Bhawan Society (India) Delhi will assist the efforts of such voluntary agencies by providing training facilities and necessary expertise.

Western Kosi River Project

5792. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 70 on the 23 July, 1984 regarding Irrigation from Western Kosi Canal and state :

(a) whether the irrigation in areas on the Eastern side of Bhutahi Balan will start by June, 1985 and in areas on the Eastern side of Kamala river by June, 1986 and in areas of Dhanas Bagmati, it will start by June, 1987 and thus the entire work on Western Kosi river project will be completed and the entire area will be brought under irrigation; and

(b) if so, the latest position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No Sir; the schedule of completion of Western Kosi Canal as envisaged earlier has slipped due to problems of land acquisition and financial constraints amongst others.

(b) Kosi Control Board is yet to fix up the revised targets.

**Distribution of Ayurvedic/Unani Units
In different CGHS Zones like
Allopathic**

5793. **SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CGHS dispensaries of Allopathic system of medicine are presently working under different zones with regard to administrative control and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Unani/Ayurvedic dispensaries/units have not

been put in different zones for Administrative control;

(c) whether Government propose to put Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries/Units in different zones for administrative control in the near future and if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Dispensaries under allopathic system as well as dispensaries/Units under Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic system are functioning under the administrative control of different zones in CGHS Delhi, Detailed list is enclosed (*Annexure*)

Due to administrative convenience one Unani dispensary and two Unani Units are functioning under the Central zone and at present no proposal to place them under different zones is under consideration.

Statement

List of CGHS Dispensaries/Units Under the Different Zones

S. No.	Central Zone	North Zone	South Zone
1	2	3	4
Allopathic Dispensaries			
1.	Central Sectt.	Rajouri Garden	Andrews Ganj
2.	Chankya Puri	Shakur Basti	Haus Khas
3.	Constitution House	Raj Pur Road	Jang Pura
4.	Nirman Bhavan (F.A P)	Dev Nagar	Kalka ji I
5.	Gurgaon	Patel Ngr. I	Kalkaji II
6.	Faridabad	Patel Ngr. II	Kasturba Nagar I
7.	Ghaziabad	Inder Puri	Kasturba Nagar II
8.	North Avenue	Naraina	Kidwai Nagar
9.	Pandara Road	Hari Nagar	Laxmi Bai Nagar
10.	Parliament House	Nangal Raya	Nauroji Nagar
11.	Parliament House Annexe	Delhi Cantt.	Moti Bagh I
12.	President Estate	Palam Colony	M.B. Road
13.	South Avenue	Janakpuri I	Munirka
14.	Telegraph Lane	Janakpuri II	Nanak Pura
15.	Vithal Bhai P. House	Tilak Nagar	Netaji Nagar
16.	Wellesely Road	Moti Nagar	R.K. Puram I
17.	Gole Markets I	Tri Nagar	R.K. Puram II
18.	Gole Market II	Karol Bagh	R.K. Puram III

1	2	3	4
19.	Pahar Ganj	New Rajinder Ngr.	R.K. Puram IV
20.	Chitragupta Road	Ashok Vihar	R.K. Puram V
21.	Minto Road	Pul Bangash	R.K. Puram VI
22.	Lodi Road I	Sabzi Mandi	Sarojini Ngr. I
23.	Lodi Road II	Kingsway Camp	Sarojini Ngr.
		Timar Pur	Sarojini Ngr.
		Chandni Chock	Market
		Darya Ganj	Srinivas Puri
		Shahdara	Sadiq Nagar
		G.K.G.	Lajpat Nagar
		Laxmi Nagar	Malviya Nagar
		Mayur Vihar	
		Pusa Road	

Ayurvedic Dispensaries/Units**1. Disp.**

Gole Market
North Avenue

Dev Nagar

Kidwai Nagar
R.K. Puram

Units

Gurgaon

Hari Nagar
Delhi Cant
Kingsway Camp
Laxmi Nagar

Jangpura
M.B. Road

Homoeo. Dispensaries/Units**Dispensaries**

1. Gole Market

Dev Nagar

R.K. Puram

Units

1. South Avenue

Darya Ganj
Rajouri Garden
Hari Nagar
Timar Pur
Shahdara

Kasturba Nagar
Kalkaji

Unani Dispensaries/Units**Dispensary**

1. Sarojini Nagar

Units

Darya Ganj
Naraina

*[Translations]***Railway crossing at Safedabad**

5794. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the absence of Railway crossing on the side of canal at Safedabad in district Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh accidents take place quite often ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct a railway crossing at Safedabad ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSILAL) : (a) No, Sir. There is an unmanned level crossing No. 180—A at Km. 1073/11-12 by the side of Safedabad Canal for the use of Canal Authorities and two manned level crossing No. 180 at Km 1073/3 and level crossing No 181 at Km. 1074/2-3 for the use of public.

(b) and (c) As per extant rules, the proposal for a new level crossing is required to be sponsored by State Government/Local Authority with an undertaking to bear its initial and recurring cost. Railways have not yet received any such proposal

*[English]***Thefts and pilferage at Calcutta Port**

5795. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been improvement regarding the problem of thefts and pilferage at Calcutta Port during 1984-85 as compared to the previous year :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the value of stolen property recovered by the Police during 1984-85

as compared to the value of properties recovered in the previous year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) There has been considerable reduction in the number of thefts and pilferages at Calcutta Port during 1984-85 as compared to the previous year. The details of incidents and value of property stolen and recovered are as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)			
Year	No. of cases	Value of property stolen	Value of Property recovered
1983-84	391	15.7	15.4
1984-85	227	3.2	2.6

*[Translation]***Construction of pedestrain bridge at Muzaffar Nagar Railway Station**

5796. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the passengers of Muzaffar Nagar, a thickly populated city of Western Uttar Pradesh, have to face great difficulties and also meet with accidents while crossing the railway line near the Muzaffar Nagar Railway Station ;

(b) whether Government propose to construct a pedestrain bridge at Muzaffar Nagar Railway Station keeping in view the public interest ; and

(c) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) A foot over-bridge at the station connecting platforms for the use of passengers and a road over bridge on the north end and level crossing on the south end of station has been provided for the use of public to cross the railway tracks.

(b) and (c) According to extant rules, if any new facility or a foot over bridge is required for the public to go across railway yard, cost has to be borne by State Government/Local Authority. On a request received from the State Government in 1982, Railway had prepared a proposal to provide foot over bridge for the use of public connecting new Mandi on deposit terms with estimated cost of Rs. 5.21 lakhs, State Government has not yet approved the plans and deposited the cost,

[English]

Instance of Small Pox

5797. SHRI MULIAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any instance of small pox has been reported to the Government during the last three years ;

(b) when and where was it last reported ; and

(c) can it now be said to be completely eradicated from India ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Electrification of Nagaland

5798. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of villages electrified in Nagaland ; and

(b) the amount allocated to the State of Nagaland under the Rural Electrification Scheme and MWP for 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) About

67% of the total villages in Nagaland were electrified till the end of March, 1985.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 77 lakhs has tentatively been determined by the Planning Commission for Rural Electrification in Nagaland under the Normal programme of Rural Electrification Corporation.

Proposal to reduce the frequency of Bhagirathi Express

5799. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the frequency of Bhagirathi Express between Sealdan and Berhampore from seven days to three days a week; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of street lights in Trans-Yamuna Colonies

5800. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Trans-Yamuna colonies which were approved many years back have not been provided street/road light on the inner roads;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of such colonies;

(c) whether West Jyoti Nagar, East Jyoti Nagar and such other adjoining approved colonies, on the Loni Road, Shahadra are worst affected and it is completely dark during the night; and

(d) if so, the action being contemplated to provide these colonies with lights on the inner roads ?

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

Widening of Lothian bridge near G.P.O. Kashmere Gate (Delhi)

5801. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Lothian bridge near G.P.O. near Kashmere Gate, Delhi was to be widened; and

(b) whether traffic intersection at that point is a pollution hazard where hundreds of vehicles on all directions get accumulated;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to widen the Lothian bridge; and

(d) when the work is likely to be started ?

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

(b) It is a busy road under bridge.

(c) and (d) The detailed plans and estimates have been finalized. Preliminary works, such as construction of buildings in lieu of those to be shifted have started. Pre-qualification tenders for the main work have been called for.

Bureau for Promotion of Urdu and Its Publications

5802. SHRI K.J. ABBASI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of manuscripts received in the Bureau for promotion of Urdu for publication during the last three years;

(b) the number of manuscripts which have been published so far;

(c) the number of manuscripts which are pending publication,

(d) whether it is a fact that pending manuscripts could not be published because they are reported to be missing; and

(e) if so what efforts have so far been made to trace these out ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) (a) During the period 1982-83, 83-84, and 84-85, 243 manuscripts were received in the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu.

(b) 171 manuscripts have been printed of which 139 were in first edition and 32 in second edition.

(c) 23 manuscripts are with the press and 49 are in different stages of preparedness that is, calligraphy, vetting, obtaining of copy right etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Proposal to increase Kerala bound long distance Express Trains from Bombay and New Delhi during Summer

5803. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the Kerala bound long distance Express trains from Bombay and Delhi at least during the peak summer season;

(b) whether he has received any representation to this effect; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) During the period 13-4-85 to 11-6-85 a special train has been planned to run once a week between Bombay and Cochin/Trivandrum. No special train has been planned between Delhi and Kerala.

Train Halt Stations

5804. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of train-halt stations on Indian Railways; zone-wise;

(b) whether any policy has been evolved to eliminate train halt stations;

(c) the number of train-halt stations in Kerala;

(d) how many of them are proposed to be stopped; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Number of train halt stations (passenger halts) zone-wise are as under :-

Central	— 86
Eastern	—107
Northern	—234
North Eastern	—143
Northeast Frontier	— 44
Southern	—188
South Central	—125
South Eastern	—135
Western	—330

(b) No, Sir. Train halt stations are however, closed if they are found unremunerative and not justified on passenger amenity grounds.

(c) 28

(d) Nil.

(e) Does not arise.

Change in working hours of CGHS Dispensaries

5805. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that CGHS dispensaries at Madras and in other parts in India have been instructed to change its working hours from 8.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M. daily and if so, is it based on any Government orders or an administrative orders; and

(b) if orders have been issued to change the working hours, the justification thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Workshop of Identification and Development of Gifted Children

5806. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Workshop on Identification and Development of gifted children was organised under the aegis of her Ministry in the fourth week of April, 1985; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome thereof, indicating the details of criteria evolved and the modus operandi to be adopted in identification and development of the gifted children especially amongst the socially handicapped sections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SMT. M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) A Workshop on Developing Modules of Programmes for Identification and Development of Gifted Children from Socially Disadvantaged Sections' was organised at the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development, an institution under the aegis of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare, during 24-26 April, 1985.

(b) The outcome of the workshop is indicated below :-

(i) Non-test measures to be used by para professionals for identification of children who exhibit potential in the area of cognition, performing arts and leadership have been identified to some extent. These measures include items related to simple observable behaviour.

(ii) Activities for child care workers and parents for nurturing the special abilities of the gifted

pre-school children have been suggested. These include the planning of culture specific programmes and the use of traditional art forms, orientation programmes for parents and child care workers, and development of linkages between the home, the pre-school and the primary school.

[Translation]

Construction of bridges in Madhya Pradesh

5807. SHRI KAMMODI LAL JATAV : Will the MINISTER OF

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the names of the places in Madhya Pradesh where bridges over rivers on various National Highways are being constructed by the Public Works Department and the number of the bridges being constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : 76 bridges works on National Highways across rivers/Nallas in Madhya Pradesh are in various stages of construction. A statement showing the locations of these bridges is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of brige/loctaion	NH. No.
1.	2	3
1.	Bridge at km. 180/8	43
2.	Br. over river Goi at km. 148/10 near Sendhwa	3
3.	Br. over river Parbati at km.360	12
4.	Br. over river Indravati near Jagdalpur	43
5.	Br. over river Wainganga near Chapra	7
6.	Br. at km. 228/2	6
7.	Br. at km.339/4	12
8.	Br. over river kurar at km. 221/8	6
9.	Br. over Atturgaon Nala	43
10.	Br. at km.328/8	7
11.	Br. at km 509/10	3
12.	Br. at km. 197/6	3
13.	Br. at km. 416/10	12
14.	Br. over Tondy nala at km. 147/2	43
15.	Br. over Khiriya nala at km. 167/4	12
16.	Br. at km. 647/4	7
17.	Br. at km. 645/6	7
18.	Br. at km. 642/10	7
19.	Br. at km. 308/2	7
20.	Br. at km. 364/6	12
21.	Br. at km. 642/4	7
22.	Br. at km. 121/10	3
23.	Br. at km. 449/2	3
24.	Br. over Gorla Bahar Nalla Near Jagdalpur	43

1	2	3
25.	Br. at km. 80/8	3
26.	Br. at km. 601/2	7
27.	Br. at km. 536/2	3
28.	Br. at km. 607/2	7
29.	Br. at km. 115/8	3
30.	Br. over Dudhi Nala at km. 74/10	3
31.	Br. at km. 446/2	3
32.	Br. at km. 123/8	7
33.	Br. at km. 609/4	7
34.	Br. at km. 55/2	3
35.	Br. at km. 59/2	3
36.	Br. at km. 321/10	7
37.	Br. at km. 168/6	6
38.	Br. at km. 91/2	3
39.	Br. at km. 90/4	3
40.	Br. at km. 341/10	7
41.	Br. at km. 243/8	3
42.	Br. across Irrigation Canal at km. 13/2	6
43.	Br. at km. 180/6	6
44.	Br. at km. 325/6	12
45.	Br. at km. 377/2	3
46.	Br. at km. 40/4	3
47.	Br. at km. 371/8	3
48.	Br. at km. 329/8	12
49.	Tilwaraghat Br. over Narmada near Jabalpur,	7
50.	Br. at km. 381/8	3
51.	Br. at km. 449/6	7
52.	R.O. Br. at km. 2/4 (Raipur bypass)	6
53.	Br. at km. 3/8 Raipur bypass	6
54.	Br. at km. 61/4	3
55.	Br. at km. 165/8	6
56.	Br. at km. 233/10	6
57.	Br. at km. 526/0	3
58.	Br. at km. 224/4	3
59.	Br. at km. 215/6	6
60.	Br. at km. 123/4	6
61.	Br. at Km. 638/8	7

1	2	3
62.	Br. at Km. 613/6	7
63.	Br. at Km. 615/6	7
64.	Br. at Km. 319/10	26
65.	Br. at Km. 177/2	6
66.	Br. at Km. 464/6	3
67.	Br. at Km. 602/10	7
68.	Br. at Km. 652/4	7
69.	Br. at Km. 615/4	7
70.	Br. at Km. 464/10	3
71.	Br. at Km. 185/4	12
72.	Br. at Km. 57/10	25
73.	Br. at Km. 652/6	7
74.	Br. at Km. 318/8	26
75.	Br. at Km. 144/2	26
76.	Br. at Km. 136/2	26

[English]

Railway employees affected by Bhopal Gas Tragedy

5808. SHRI SURESH KURUP :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether any employee working
with Railways have been affected by
the Bhopal gas tragedy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether they have been rede-
ployed ; and

(d) whether it will affect their ser-
vice conditions ?

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

(b) 2,300 employees were affected,
out of which 41 employees died and 222
were seriously effected.

(c) All the employees who were
affected have reported back to duty.

(d) No, Sir.

Book stall to unemployed Graduates

5809. MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :

SHRI RAMASHERY PRA-
SAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have pro-
vided some sole selling rights clause in
all other bookstalls contracts as provided
in A.H. Wheeler & Co.'s agreement to
conduct sale of books and periodicals on
entire station premises ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have recei-
ved suggestion regarding withdrawing/
curtailing sole selling right clause from
A H. Wheeler & Co.'s bookstall agree-
ment like others ;

(d) if so, the action taken in this
regard ; and

(e) how many bookstalls have been
provided to unemployed graduates on
those stations/platforms where A.H.
Wheeler & Co. are holding bookstalls

contract except new platforms during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSILAL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Previously M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. had exclusive rights for running bookstalls over an entire railway or over large areas of a railway. However, keeping in view the fact that this matter was raised a number of times in Parliament, the Ministry examined the question in detail and through negotiations, the exclusive rights over an entire railway or a major part thereof were reduced to only sole right at a station where they were already holding bookstalls. The sole right clause was further modified and it was decided that on new platforms constructed and added at a station (not arising out of gauge conversion), the bookstalls could be allotted to unemployed graduates, their associations etc. In addition M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. agreed and surrendered their bookstalls at 25 stations on the railway where they were having sole right.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Suggestions received are under examination.

(e) Nil

National Shipping Policy

5810. **SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any definite National Shipping policy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any provision has been made for providing subsidy to the indigenous shipping industry ;

(d) whether any subsidy was provided for the expansion of Cochin Shipyard during 1984-85 ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Since independence the

development of Indian Shipping has been an accepted objective of National Shipping Policy. In pursuance of this policy, some of the important steps taken by Government to promote the development of Indian shipping are :—

- (i) reservation of coastal trade for national shipping ;
- (ii) grant of loans on concessional rates of interest for acquisition of tonnage ;
- (iii) preference to Indian bottoms in allotment of Government controlled cargoes ;
- (iv) development of indigenous ship-building capacity in public sector ;
- (v) introduction of bilateral shipping services with various countries ;
- (vi) establishment of various training institution for shipping personnel ; and
- (vii) tax concessions to shipping industry like exemption from Wealth Tax, grant of development rebate investment allowance at higher percentage etc.

(c) Apart from soft loans given for acquisition of ships, interest subsidy has been given to shipping companies on loans under SAFAUNS.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Electronic-in-motion Weigh-Bridges

5811. **SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposals for the supply of electronic in motion weigh-bridges from a few indigenous firms which are stated to have collaboration with foreign manufacturers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any investigation has been made to ascertain if any of the indigenous firms to their collaborators hold worldwide patent of their product ; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) ; (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways have received proposals for the supply of Electronic-in-motion weigh-bridges from few indigenous firms, out of which the following are stated to have collaboration with foreign manufactures of these weigh bridges.

- (i) M/s Dynacraft Machine Co Ltd., Bombay with M/s Telub AB, Sweden.
- (ii) M/s Auto Measurematics Ltd., Madras with Mangood Corporation U.S A.
- (iii) M/s Weighmatic India Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta with M/s Streeter Amet, U.S.A.

(c) and (d) No. Sir.

[Translation]

Acquisition of forest land for Extending the area of Anapara Power Station

5812. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh Government have requested the Union Government to provide forest land for extending the ash area of Anapara Power Station (first) ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard so far, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Construction of bridges on Bhopal-Jabalpur section of National Highway No. 12

5813. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some medium and minor bridges between Bhopal and Jabalpur Section of National Highway No. 12 are still under construction ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the number of such bridges which are under construction and when they will be completed ?

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

(b) and (c) There are two bridges under construction on this section of National Highway No. 12. There is some delay in the construction of one bridge due to the time consumed in the finalisation of the tender and poor foundation conditions encountered during execution. This bridge is now targetted to be completed by March, 1986. The second bridge has been sanctioned recently and the work is likely to commence shortly. This bridge is targetted to be completed by June, 1986.

Admission of students to Medical courses from outside the State

5814. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has suggested that minimum of 30 per cent

students from outside a State should be permitted admission by all medical colleges in the country for first year course and the Medical Council of India after considering the judgement has decided to allow admission of 35 per cent students from outside a State :

(b) if so, will it be applicable to post-graduate courses and to other faculties as well ; and

(c) will it be a obstacle for a student from educationally backward States and if so, the steps Government are going to take to correct the imbalances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Supreme Court had directed that 50 per cent of the 'open seats' in P.G. Courses and all the seats in super-specialities should be filled on an all India basis. The Medical Council of India after review have not recommended any changes in these per-centages.

(c) The Supreme Court has directed that per centage of seats available for admission of students irrespective of the State or University from which they come shall be filled purely on merit on the basis of either all India entrance examination or entrance examination to be held by the State. This Judgement of the Supreme Court is binding on the Union of India, the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories.

[Translation]

Dieselisation of Chetak Express

5815. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is being repeatedly requested for the dieselisation of Delhi-Udaipur Chetak Express for increasing its speed and capacity ;

(b) if so, whether its dieselisation has been done ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make any suitable changes in the Time Table to ensure that Chetak Express reaches Delhi early in the morning ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Improvement of National Highway No. 28-A in Bihar

5816. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highway No. 28-A is the only National Highway having direct traffic to and from Kathmandu ;

(b) whether the low level, sharp curves and less pucca surface width of less than 70 kms. section of this National Highway in Bihar create traffic bottlenecks resulting in lot of difficulties and stopage of traffic ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make it an all weather road by removing bottlenecks at every important point ;

(d) if so, by what time ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The pavement width of 67 kms. long section of National Highway 28-A from Piprakothi-Raxaul is 7 metres, i.e. double lane in most of its length and is generally traffic worthy. The development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and improvement works are sanctioned keeping in view the existing condition of the National Highway, traffic intensity and availability of resources.

[English]

Settlement of claims of retired Railway employees5817. PROF. YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL ;PROF. RAM KRISHNA
MORE :Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the retired railway employees are facing difficulties in getting their claims settled and that a large number of claims are pending settlement ;

(b) if so, the number of claims of retired railway employees which are pending settlement for the last one year, two years and for more than 3 years stating the reasons for their non-settlement ; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government for the expeditious settlement to mitigate the hardships being faced by the retired railway employees ?

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

(b) The information is being collected from the Railway Administrations and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Instructions already exist to ensure expeditious settlement of dues to the retired employees. However, these have been reiterated recently at the highest level.

[Translation]

Incidence of Encephalitis/Meningitis in Bihar, U.P. and other states5818. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is high incidence of encephalitis/meningitis in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other States at present ;

(b) if so, whether more than one hundred persons have died of this disease in Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh ;

(c) the details of the deaths at other places on account of this disease ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for checking the spread of this disease and for eradicating it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH :
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However 45 deaths due to Meningitis have been reported from Mathura. No such report of death due to Japanese Encephalitis in Mathura District has been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The requisite information as per reports received from States/Union Territories during 1985 is as under

Name of State	Death	
	Japanese Encephalitis	Meningitis
Andhra Pradesh	13	—
Bihar	—	3
Gujarat	—	5
Haryana	—	3
Karnataka	7	—
Kerala	—	14
Madhya Pradesh	—	88
Orissa	—	4
Punjab	—	2
Rajasthan	—	46
Sikkim	—	14
Tamil Nadu	12	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	74
West Bengal	—	109
Delhi	—	396

(d) The following steps/measures have been undertaken to check the spread of the diseases :

I. Japanese Encephalitis :

(1) A cell has been set up in National Malaria Eradication Programme Directorate to coordinate the activities of Central and State Governments.

(2) Health Education measures have been intensified and a note on Japanese Encephalitis has been distributed to different States/Union Territories to distribute among public and medical personnel.

(3) All States/Union Territories have been advised to spray BHC/DDT on an area of 2/3 km. around a case wherever reported.

(4) Adequate quantity of insecticides have been supplied to States/Union Territories for control of out break of Japanese Encephalitis.

(5) Viral Research Centre, Pune, Tropical School of Medicine, Calcutta, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi are involved in the Programme for advice and diagnosis of cases.

(6) Vaccine are supplied to the States/Union Territories on their demand.

II. Meningitis :

(1) Constant surveillance is being maintained specially in the affected and congested localities.

(2) Early diagnosis and treatment, even on the basis of presumptive clinical diagnosis is being undertaken.

(3) Arrangements for adequate supply of drugs required to combat the disease have been made. All the Hospital and dispensaries have stocked sufficient quantities of the required antibiotics and supportive drugs.

(4) In order to create a general awareness amongst the public and to impress upon them the need for early diagnosis and treatment the service of

AIR and Doordarshan and also of the Press have been utilised.

(5) The Indian Medical Association have initiated actions to issue instructions to their members regarding proper management of cases.

(6) The WHO, at our behest, has airlifted sera for proper typing of the causative organisms.

(7) the Indian 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.

(8) It has been decided to vaccinate the identified high-risk groups for which arrangements have been made.

Expansion of Rudauli Railway Station

*5819. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for the expansion of Rudauli Railway Station on Northern Railway is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a proposal to construct overbridge at this station to facilitate the movement from one platform to the other is also under consideration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) At this station there are two platforms; one high level and the other low level. All the trains both in up and down directions are generally received on the high level platform. There is no proposal to provide a foot-over-bridge connecting the two platforms at present.

[English]

Compensation paid to persons displaced due to Narbada Dam

5820. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families affected by the construction of Narbada Dam in Gujarat;

(b) whether they have been rehabilitated and what are the details of compensation paid to them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the compensation paid to them is not sufficient and they have lodged a complaint against it; and

(d) if so, what is their demand and what are the details of other help being given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) With the construction of Narmada Dam, 1900 families are likely to be affected in Gujarat. 413 families from 5 villages near the dam site have been shifted and resettled near villages Chindiyapur, Khadagada, Suka, Thapavi and Tentallav, Kakrapar, Vaviyal, Gadkoi and Indravarana. Compensation for the land and property acquired is being paid in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. In addition, rehabilitation facilities are being provided as per the norms laid down in the Award of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal. No complaint for insufficient payment of compensation has been received from them by the Centre.

Reported cases of acquired immuno-deficiency syndrom

5821. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several cases of acquired immuno deficiency syndrom which is a deadly viral disease

have been reported in the country; and

(b) if so, where and how many such cases are reported and the steps taken by the Government to cure this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA) :

(a) and (b) No reported case in India, of acquired immuno deficiency syndrom has come to the notice of the Government. However, a surveillance on the disease is being kept in the country. The Directors of Health Services in the States, the Incharges of STD Clinics, State Health Education Bureaux and the Blood Banks in the country have been alerted time and again to keep in mind the signs and symptoms of the disease and report such cases when such suspected cases occur. With a view to arousing public awareness, especially high risk groups like homosexuals and blood donors, the State Health Education Bureaux have been requested to provide health education to those attending the STD Clinics, Blood Banks etc. Instructions have been issued to (i) Medical and Paramedical personnel to use adequate sterile injection equipment (ii) blood and plasma organisations to provide relevant information about AIDS to intending donors to promote and encourage voluntary self-exclusion policy.

Survey conducted by World Health Organisation regarding infant deaths due to tetanus in India

5822. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly three lakhs of infants die of tetanus every year in India as reported in the 'Patriot' dated the 6 April, 1985 within a month of their birth as per survey conducted by the World Health Organisation;

(b) if so, the details regarding the deaths which are taking place in rural areas as well as in urban areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) No, Sir. Data about the number of infants who died due to neonatal tetanus is not available. However, sample surveys of neo-natal tetanus were conducted by the Government of India in collaboration with States and Union Territories health authorities in 1981.

(b) The results of the above surveys showed that the average neonatal tetanus mortality rate in India in 1981 was 13.3 per 1000 live births in rural areas and 3.2 in urban areas. Based on these mortality rates of neonatal tetanus, it was estimated that about 1,60,000 to 2,00,000 children died within the first month of life due to tetanus in the country during one year at that period.

(c) Programme of Tetanus Toxoid Immunization of expectant mothers, aseptic delivery services through trained Dais, and Health Education in the community is the package of measures to prevent incidence of neonatal tetanus among the infants. It is proposed to achieve Universal Immunization of all children and expectant mothers by 1990.

People Suffering from leprosy

5823. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN ;

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

(a) the number of people suffering from leprosy in each state;

(b) the number of hospitals and asylums established by Government and private institutes (State-wise) in the country for the treatment of leprosy patients and what is their bed strength; and

(c) how much amount has been provided by the Union Government and the State Governments to the above institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) State/Union Territory-wise number of leprosy patients registered upto March, 1985 is given in Statement I.

(b) The number of hospitals/organisations functioning in the country for the treatment of leprosy patients is 206. State/Union Territory-wise details are given in Statement II. Their bed strength is 32,200.

(c) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Programme. Under the Programme an allocation of Rs. 14.40 crores has been made for 1985-86. Besides this an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been earmarked for institution engaged in Leprosy Survey, Education and Treatment work.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Cases Registered upto March, 1985
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,85,841
2.	Assam	14,269
3.	Bihar	2,91,171
4.	Gujarat	82,918
5.	Haryana	998

1	2	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4,731
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,495
8.	Karnataka	1,65,992
9.	Kerala	62,652
10.	Maharashtra	4,04,386
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1,43,602
12.	Manipur	1,495
13.	Maghalaya	5,648
14.	Nagaland	2,171
15.	Orissa	2,32,661
16.	Punjab	2,930
17.	Rajasthan	1,38,222
18.	Sikkim	258
19.	Tamil Nadu	5,72,168
20.	Tripura	2,779
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4,31,901
22.	West Bengal	2,01,033
23.	A & N Islands	857
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,306
25.	Chandigarh	64
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	318
27.	Delhi	7,637
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2,409
29.	Lakshadweep	400
30.	Mizoram	557
31.	Pondicherry	8,287
Total		32,42,106

Statement II

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	No. of Hospitals/Asylums
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16
2.	Assam	16
3.	Bihar	16
4.	Gujarat	6
5.	Haryana	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2

7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
8.	Karnataka	5
9.	Kerala	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10
11.	Maharashtra	18
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Meghalaya	—
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	21
16.	Punjab	7

1	2	3
17.	Rajasthan	2
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	20
20.	Tripura	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	29
22.	West Bengal	16
23.	A & N Islands	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
25.	Chandigarh	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
27.	Delhi	5
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1
29.	Lakshadweep	2
30.	Mizoram	—
31.	Pondicherry	1
Total		206

**Proposal from Berhampur University
for the creation of 'Bhanja chair'**

5824. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be
pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal has been sent by Berhampur University, Orissa to the University Grants Commission for the creation of 'Bhanja Chair' under which research and study programme can be taken up;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to implement that proposal; and

(c) the funds provided to Berhampur University for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No such proposal has been received by the UGC from the Berhampur University.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Diversion of coal Transport from Railways to Sea Route

5825. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :—

(a) whether in order to lessen the burden on Railways, Government propose to divert coal transport to western coastal districts by sea ;

(b) whether Cargo-ship visiting Eastern ports like Calcutta and Haldia for disembarking cargo, on their return journey, can carry coal to ports of Western coast of India ; and

(c) if so, reasons for not diverting coal transport as yet by sea route ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) There is no proposal under consideration for coal transport to Western Coastal Districts by the sea route.

(b) There are no trading ships regularly plying between the West Coast and the East Coast Ports. Most of the Indian ships discharging general cargo at Calcutta and Haldia are engaged in foreign trade and are therefore not available for the coastal trade.

(c) Movement of coal by sea route will generally be economically viable if the leads of the railway movement from the originating point to the loading Port and again from the unloading port to the destination point are not very large and do not increase the total kilometerage much in excess of the all rail-route. Intervention of one or more transshipment points also tends to increase the cost of Rail-cum-sea movement. It is on account of such factors that the demand for coastal movement of coal is at present virtually limited to the shore based Thermal Power House of TNEB at Tuticorin and, in keeping with the requisitions placed, this movement is arranged from Haldia, Paradip and Visakhapatnam Ports.

Power grid between Orissa and Madhya Pradesh

5826. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned funds for connecting a 200 K.V. power grid between Madhya

Pradesh and Orissa ;

(b) if so, the amount which was sought by the State Governments from the Centre for the above purpose;

(c) the amount actually sanctioned for the connection of that power grid between the above two States; and

(d) the progress made so far for the completion of the power grid connection ?

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

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had requested for a loan amount of Rs. 1.50 crores and the Government of Orissa for a loan Rs. 4 crores during 1984-85 for construction of the Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh)-Brajrajnagar (Orissa) 220 KV Single Circuit line on Double Cricuit towers.

(c) The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs.1,50 crores to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 3 crores to the Government of Orissa for construction of the above inter-State line.

(d) The inter-State line was completed in March, 1985 and has been energised at 132 KV.

Railway Workshops in Karnataka

5827. SHRI V. S KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway Workshops in Karnataka State and at what places;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a Railway Workshop at Bangalore; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSILAL) : (a) In Karnataka there are two Railway Workshops located at Hubli and Mysore which undertake the repairs of Rolling Stock.

There is also a Railway Production Unit for the manufacture of Wheels and Axles in Bangalore.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise,

Amount sanctioned for National Scholarship Scheme

5828. PROF. M. R. HALDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) amount of money sanctioned for National Scholarship Scheme programme in different universities during the last three years ;

(b) whether the amount allocated has been utilised by University of Calcutta ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Under the National Scholarships Scheme, no funds are sanctioned to universities directly by the Ministry. The funds are placed at the disposal of State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. A statement of funds sanctioned to them during the last three years is appended.

(b) and (c) does not arise,

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
		Amount sanctioned including carry-over from the previous years.	Amount sanctioned including carry-over from the previous years.	Amount sanctioned including carry-over from the previous years.
		(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.35	52.25	15.35
2.	Assam	10.95	18.25	13.00
3.	Bihar	87.14	141.39	229.43
4.	Gujarat	10.09	17.38	15.76
5.	Haryana	2.12	1.48	1.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.48	3.73	4.38
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.25	2.95	—
8.	Karnataka	—	39.00	40.44
9.	Kerala	31.00	38.46	30.79
10.	Madhya Pradesh	16.41	19.00	—
11.	Maharashtra	40.81	48.00	50.00
12.	Manipur	—	.28	.56
13.	Meghalaya	.75	.68	.52
14.	Nagaland	.20	—	—
15.	Orissa	5.60	5.50	5.23
16.	Punjab	6.60	6.31	6.44
17.	Rajasthan	19.06	10.07	13.31
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nand	14.91	19.00	20.99
20.	Tripura	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	45.06	56.99	58.80
22.	West Bengal	15.78	18.60	38.19
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
24.	Andamnan & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.12	.09	.33
27.	Delhi	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.17	—	2.50
29.	Lakshadweep	.07	—	—
30.	Mizoram	.28	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	.20	.22	.22
		369.40	499.73	544.24

[Translation]

Rail line Vishrampur-Varvadih

5829. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been carried out in regard to Vishrampur-Varvadih rail line ;

(b) if so, whether a proposal to include this railway line in the Seventh Five Year Plan is under consideration of Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes Sir. A preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a new rail line from Barvadih to Karonji via Ambikapur and Bishrampur has recently been completed. The project has not been found to be financially viable.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Proposal for construction of a Bridge over river Mahananda on Boudh-Kiakata Road

5830. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal for construction of a bridge over the river Mahananda on Boudh-Kiakata Road under Inter State or Economic Importance loan scheme ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) During the Sixth Five Year

Plan period, the Orissa Government forwarded certain proposals for being financed under the Central-aid Programme of loan assistance for State Roads of inter-State or economic importance, including *inter-alia* the construction of a bridge over the river Mahananda on Boudh-Kiakata Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 500.00 lakhs. However, owing to financial constraints and other priority considerations, the bridge in question could not be accommodated in the afore-said programme.

Need for more dams on D.V.C. System

5831. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that construction of more dams in the D.V.C. system is essential for better flood-protection, irrigation and power generation by D.V.C. ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any measures for construction of such dams as were initially contemplated in the D.V.C. Project ;

(c) if so, what is the progress and what are the impediments ; and

(d) how soon Government expect to overcome the impediments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) The original plan of Damodar Valley Corporation, contemplated building of 7 storage dams at Tilaiya, Balapahari, Maithon, Aiyar, Panchet, Bokaro and Konar. DVC have since constructed the most essential dams which are at Tilaiya, Maithon, Konar and Panchet. Government of Bihar has constructed a dam at Tenughat near Aiyar over Damodar. Damodar Valley Corporation is of the view that construction of Balpahari Dam, would help in flood control. However, consent of the participating State Governments would be required for construction of new dams. By an agreement of July, 1978, the State Govern-

ments of Bihar and West Bengal had come to the conclusion that it would be pre-mature to recommend construction of the Dam at Balpahari. Construction of new dams can be considered when there is a consensus among the concerned States of the need for the same.

Psychology Department of Utkal University as an advance study centre

5832. SHRIMATI JAYNATI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Psychology Department in Utkal University in Orissa has been recognised as an advance centre by the University Grants Commission ;

(b) if so, the extent of financial assistance provided to that Advance Study Centre so far ;

(c) whether Government proposed to further upgrade that study centre ;

(d) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(e) the steps taken by University Grants Commission thereon ?

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

(b) Since its recognition in 1980, the Commission has sanctioned the following assistance to the Centre till 1984-85 :—

(1) Posts of 3 Readers, 3 Lecturers, 4 Research Associates and 1 Lab. Technician.

(2) 4 Senior Research Fellowships, 4 Junior Research Fellowships, 6 Teacher Fellowships and 8 National Scholarships.

(3) A recurring grant of Rs. 1,30,000 per annum for administrative and technical staff, books, field work, Publication, etc.

(4) A non-recurring grant of Rs. 7,05,000.

(c) No, Sir. A Centre of Advanced Study is the highest level of recognition accorded by UGC.

(d) and (e) Do not arise. However, the Commission had decided to sanction

further grants of Rs. 4,01,641 and 2 more Junior Research Fellowships in 1985-86 for inclusion of Experimental Psychology as a new thrust area in the activities of the Centre.

Fatwa-Mokameh Tal Area Development Scheme

5833. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the salient features of Fatwa-Mokameh Tal Area Development Scheme ; and

(b) amount spent on the said scheme so far and what progress has been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No such scheme has yet been received from the Government of Bihar.

(b) Question does not arise.

Cases of AIDS Disease Detected

5834. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be please to state :

(a) whether some cases of AIDS disease have been detected in the country ; and

(b) if so, what measures Government are taking to prevent its spread ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No reported case of AIDS Disease in the country, has come to the notice of the Government. However, a surveillance on the disease is being kept in the country. The Directors of Health Services in the States, the Incharges of STD Clinics, State Health Education Bureaux and the Blood Banks in the country have been alerted time and again to keep in mind the signs and symptoms of the disease and report such cases when such suspected cases occur. With a view to arousing public awareness, especially high risk groups like homosexuals and blood donors, the State

Health Education Bureaux have been requested to provide health education to those attending the STD Clinics, Blood Banks etc. Instructions have been issued to (i) Medical and Para-medical personnel to use adequate sterile injection equipment (ii) blood and plasma organisations to provide relevant information about AIDS to intending donors to promote and encourage voluntary self-exclusion policy.

Railway Doctors and Hospitals

5835. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway doctors and hospitals are not available at all places of work for Railway employees/staff ;

(b) if so, whether the railway employees are not allowed medical treatment and medical examination by Private Doctors and medical leave on the basis of Private medical certificates ;

(c) whether private medical certificates are not allowed for sanction of medical leave and reimbursement of fees and cost; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Medical care is provided to railway employees and their families through a net-work of hospitals and health units strategically spaced as to cover all way-side stations.

(b) to (d) Railway employees are allowed medical examination and treatment by private doctors in certain special circumstances. Reimbursement is also permitted, as admissible, of medical expenses incurred for treatment in private institutions, for serious and emergent cases. Medical Certificate issued by Registered Private Practitioner is accepted for grant of leave, on medical grounds, in respect of employees residing outside the jurisdiction of Rail. way Doctor.

Provision of CGHS Facilities in Various Colonies in Trans Yamuna

5837. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that almost 20 to 30 colonies of various Ministries in Trans-Yamuna area have yet to be provided the CGHS facility ; and

(b) if so, why there has been a delay in opening a CGHS dispensary in these colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) There are four allopathic dispensaries in trans Jamuna area located at Shahdara, GKG, Laxmi Nagar and Mayur Vihar. One Homoeopathic Unit at Shahdara and one Ayurvedic Unit at Laxmi Nagar are also functioning. A new dispensary is normally opened at a place where there is a basic concentration of 2000-2500 Central Government employees within a radius of 3 K Ms. and subject to availability of resources. A new dispensary has accordingly been sanctioned for Vivek Vihar.

Employment to the Dependents of the Evictees from Cochin Fishing Harbour Area

5838. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement had been reached between the Cochin Port Trust and evictees from the Cochin Fishing Harbour area to give employment to the dependents of the evictees in 1981 ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the agreement, the Port Trust was to provide employment to the evictees to the extent of 50 per cent of the Class III and Class IV posts in the Cochin Fishing Harbour as on the date of agreement i.e. 20th January, 1981. The total number of Class III and Class IV Posts

created for Cochin Fishing Harbour as on the date of agreement was 58 and therefore, the Port was required to give employment to 29 evictees.

(b) 28 evictees have already been given appointment in different departments of the Port Trust in Class III and Class IV Categories. The remaining one vacancy which is in Class IV, could not be filled up on account of a Court injunction. The Port Trust have informed that as soon as the stay is vacated, the vacancy will be filled up by appointment of an evictee.

Mejia T.P.P. in West Bengal

5839. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a super thermal power station at Mejia in West Bengal has been sanctioned by the Government ; and

(a) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) The proposal of the Damodar Valley Corporation for setting up of 3×210 MW Thermal Power Station at Mejia in Bankura District of West Bengal at an estimated cost of about Rs. 566 crores has been cleared by the Public Investment Board in their meeting held on 25th April, 1985.

Rail line from Yerraguntla to Kurnool

5840. SHRI D N. REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of a new rail line from Yerraguntla in Cuddapah District to Kurnool via Proddutur and Naidyal has been completed.

(b) if so, the order of priority in taking up this project;

(c) whether Government are considering to take up this line immediately keeping in view the backward region of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(d) the length of new rail lines laid in Andhra Pradesh during the Sixth Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No survey has been carried out or completed for a new line from Yerraguntla to Kurnool. A survey for a new Broad Gauge line from Yerraguntla to Nandyal has been completed. Another survey for conversion of Guntur-Dronachellam Metre Gauge Section to Broad Gauge with a parallel Broad Gauge line from Guntakal to Kurnool Town via Dronachellam is however in progress.

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

(d) 251 kms. new rail line has been laid in Andhra Pradesh during the Sixth Plan.

Conversion of Madras Beach-Tambaram Section into broad gauge

5841. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that passenger traffic has increased in Madras city;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert the Madras Beach-Tambaram line from metre gauge to broad gauge;

(c) if so, when it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) There has been no increase in passenger traffic in Madras city during the last two years. In fact the traffic has registered a decline.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The level of passenger traffic does not justify conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge.

Steps to teach 'Culture' at all levels of teaching

5843. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps are being taken by Government to teach our culture and the glorious past at all levels of teaching through the country;

(b) whether special text books have been prepared for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The cultural component is in-built in the school curriculum and textbooks prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training at all levels from classes I -XII particularly in languages and history. While Central Board of Secondary Education affiliated schools use textbooks prepared by the NCERT, the State authorities are free to adopt adapt these. Government is making efforts to further enrich the cultural component in curriculum at school stage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of mexaform and enterovioform drugs by M/s. Ciba Geigy

5844. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken a note of the fact that Messrs Ciba Geigy have withdrawn two harmful drugs Mexaform and Enterovioform;

(b) whether, following such withdrawal, the sale of these two drugs has been stopped in India;

(c) whether unsold stocks of Mexaform and Enterovioform have been withdrawn by the manufacturers from wholesale and retail dealers;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are many manufacturers in India who continue to manufacture and sell the same harmful drugs under different brand names; and

(e) whether Government will publish these brand names for the information of the public and also take steps to stop the manufacture and sale of the two harmful drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI YOGENDRRA MAKWANA) :

(a) to (c) The Firm has stopped the manufacture and sale of three drugs—namely Entere-Vioform, Mexaform and Entobex from the Indian Market as a part of global policy of their principals and have also taken steps to withdraw them from the market. The action taken by the Firm was voluntary in nature and hence the question of stopping the sale of these drugs in India therefore does not arise.

(d) and (e) Government of India in consultation with the medical experts and Indian Council of Medical Research have decided not to ban the marketing of products containing hydroxyquinoline derivatives an active ingredient of Mexaform and Entere-Vioform. The question of publishing brand names of these drugs, therefore does not arise. These drugs are manufactured and marketed both by the organised and small scale sector under the licences granted by the State Drug Controllers under the various brand names.

Shifting of Statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

5845. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to shift temporarily the statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose at the Shyambazar five point crossing in North Calcutta during construction of the Metro Railways tunnel ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government would put back it in the original place when construction of the tunnel will be completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSILAL) : (a) & (b) State Government's approval has been sought for temporarily shifting the statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to avoid any damage to it during construction work. State Government's approval is awaited.

(c) and (d) The statue will be reinstalled according to the directions of the State Government as it may stipulate while according approval.

Practice to form joint inspection by officers of CDSCO and Haryana Government

5846. SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Drug Controller Haryana has made it as a practice to form joint inspection teams with the officers of CDSCO (North Zone) organisation before giving any permission for manufacture of new bulk drugs in the state;

(b) number of licences granted to manufacture bulk drugs by Haryana Drug Controller during the last three years with and without the inspection of joint inspection teams;

(c) whether this practice of joint inspection teams is carried on so frequently in other States; and

(d) if not, the reasons for so frequent joint inspections in Haryana?

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

(b) Drug Controller, Haryana has intimated that the number of bulk drugs endorsed on the manufacturing licences of the firms inspected during the last three years with and without the inspection of joint inspection teams are 14 and 13 respectively.

(c) and (d) The practice of joint inspection of manufacturing units by the Officers of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (North Zone) and the respective State Drug Control Authorities is carried out in other States also.

USSR Technology for Utilisation of flyash from Thermal Power Projects

5847. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any stage assessed the quantum of flyash from the thermal power stations in the country going waste, particularly in respect of major thermal power projects under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the USSR has offered to transfer know-how for the utilisation of flyash from the thermal power stations for use as synthetic porous filler for the building sector;

(d) if so, how Government propose to utilise this technology and whether any plan or project in this behalf has been worked out;

(e) if so, its broad outlines; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (f) The Central Electricity Authority has estimated that at present about 18 to 20 million tonnes of flyash per year results from thermal stations in the country. Although a substantial portion goes waste, the National Building Organisation has been promoting the utilisation

of flyash in the construction of buildings, for making building materials and in the production of portland pozzolana cement. Flyash has also been used by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in the manufacture of bricks. According to the National Buildings Organisation, sample of flyash have been sent to USSR for testing. Plans for utilisation of flyash, on the basis of suitable technology, can be considered when the test evaluation results are available.

Rammam Part—II Power Project

5848. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on the Rammam State II Power Project has not been progressing according to the schedule ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether a NHPC team visited this Project recently ;

(d) if so, the suggestions made by them to quicken the project ; and

(e) when is it likely to be commissioned ?

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

(b) The delay in works is due to difficult geological conditions and delay in award of contract for generating units by West Bengal State Electricity Board.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The first unit of the project is now expected to be commissioned during 1988-89.

Road and Bridge Proposal in Tribal Areas of Orissa Recommended by Ministry of Home Affairs

5849. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tribal Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs have recommended to his Ministry any road and bridge proposal of tribal areas of Orissa for financial assistance for the year 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the road and bridge and the name of the proposed road ;

(c) whether his Ministry have examined the proposal ; and

(d) if so, when the proposal is going to be cleared by his Ministry ?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs have forwarded a proposal on the 11th April, 1985 for improvement to Padampur-Gudari-Raibiji Road via Kinidi in Koraput District of Orissa estimated to cost Rs. 290.34 lakh. ; to be financed under Central Sector Roads Programme for development of roads in Tribal Areas. A final view on this is, however, yet to be taken.

Himachal Pradesh Share in Bhakra Beas Complex

5850. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh has been accepted as a partner State in the Bhakra Beas Complex ;

(b) if so, whether the earlier stipulation of 1978 that Himachal Pradesh will have to pay for lifting of 40 cusecs of water from Gobind Sagar Lake has since been done away with ;

(c) if so, the date which effect from which this has been done ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) On 16th August, 1983, the Government of India asked the Bhakra Beas Management Board to accord treatment to Himachal Pradesh on par with Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. No request from Himachal Pradesh for exemption from payment for the water has been received by the Bhakra Beas Management Board so far.

Supply of Water to Himachal Pradesh from Anandpur Sahib Hydrel Channel

5851 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 8355 on the 23rd April, 1984 regarding sharing of water between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh on construction of Anandpur Hydrel Project and state ;

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has since submitted the revised project report of the Anandpur Sahib Hydrel Channel incorporating the agreement between the Government of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh signed on the 4th August, 1983 for 25 cusecs of water regularly for increase in Himachal Pradesh for irrigation and drinking purposes ; and

(b) if so, the exact date on which the Government of Punjab has submitted the revised project report containing the above agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The report has not been received by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Improvement of Catering Services and Punctuality Performance of Neelachal Express

5852 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Neelachal Express which is a superfast train has become almost a passenger train ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is always running late, and catering services in the train has become very poor ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve its services ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSILAL) : (a) No, Sir, it is not a fact that Neelachal Express is running like a passenger train.

(b) and (c) It is also not a fact that the train always runs late. There has been occasional late running. This train is being specially monitored.

During the last six months, there have been no complaints regarding catering services on Neelachal Express. Instead, 14 appreciations in this regard have been received, including 2 from Members of Parliament. However, to further improve the standard of catering services, several steps including replacement of anodized trolley by stainless steel ones, adjustment of pick-up meal points and regular monitoring of the catering services, have been taken.

National Highways Development Works in Orissa During Sixth Plan

5853 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the works for the development of National Highways in the State of Orissa which were taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the details of the works completed ; and

(c) the details of works still pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (b) 166 Road and Bridge works

costing about Rs. 27 38 crores for the Development of National Highways in the State of Orissa were taken up during the Sixth Five Year plan. Of these, 75 works have since been completed and the remaining 91 works are in various stages of progress.

Scheme of Licencing Travel Agents

5854. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directly directed the Railways to implement a scheme of licencing travel agents in the major cities in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether his Ministry has taken any final decision to implement the said scheme, and

(c) to what extent the new scheme will provide better facilities to the railway travellers and will also avoid the mismanagement and malfunctioning by travel agents ?

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

(b) The Supreme Court judgement incorporating the "Rules for the Authorisation of Rail Travellers' Service Agents" has been received in this Ministry on 29.4.85. The scheme forming part of the judgement of the Supreme Court is incomplete and an application for clarifications is being filed in this regard. The scheme will be implemented on receipt of the clarifications.

(c) The scheme is intended to enable second class passengers to obtain services of authorised Travellers' Service Agents on payment of service charges fixed by Supreme Court to secure their journey tickets and reservations and thus save their own time in attending to these jobs personally.

Certain safeguards have been provided in the scheme to prevent malfunctioning by the travel agents to be licenced under this scheme.

Electric Loco Shed at Vijayawada

5855. SHRI V. SOBHA-
NADREESWARA RAO : Will the
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to set up Electric Loco-Shed at Vijayawada which is a very important Junction ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) There is already an electric loco shed at Vijayawada with a sanctioned capacity of 100 locomotives.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Group Insurance scheme of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan vis-a-vis Insurance Schemes for Central Government Employees

5856. SHRI ANADI CHARAN
DAS : Will the Minister of EDUCA-
TION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Group Insurance Scheme for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees is based on the Group Insurance Scheme for Central Government employees ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the scheme coming into force for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees w.e.f. 1 January, 1983 whereas for Central Government employees it become effective from January, 1982 ;

(c) whether the amounts of insurance cover for the four categories are of the order of Rs. 80,000/-, Rs. 40,000/-, Rs. 20,000/- and Rs. 10,000/- on Government of India side whereas the corres-

ponding amounts for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees are only Rs. 25,000/-, Rs. 20,000/- and Rs. 10,000/-;

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrimination, particularly for combining the categories 'C' and 'D'; and

(e) whether the necessary revision will be made in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Scheme in consonance with the general practice of adopting the various Central orders and schemes for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees also?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (d) Employees of autonomous organisations, like Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, are not covered by the Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Employees Group Insurance Scheme is based on the model rules advised by the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the purpose. The graded insurance covers for various categories, including categories C and D are, therefore, based on the model rules provided by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(e) No, Sir.

Container vessels orders by shipping corporation of India

5857. **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. has placed orders for building of new container vessels of different DWT to a shipyard based in West Germany ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including terms of payment of cost of such ordered ships/container vessels ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some other shipyard of West German origin has also submitted proposals/offers for supply of small container vessels ranging from 5000 to 7000 DWT along with financial support towards the cost of purchase ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action being taken to acquire container vessels of different types to meet the growing demand of container traffic ?

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

(a) Shipping Corporation of India has signed a memorandum of understanding with M/s Thyssen Shipyard of West Germany for supply of new cellular vessels of about 1500 TEUs each, which will come into force only after Government of India approves the project.

(b) The memorandum of understanding is for supply of cellular vessels upto six units. The cost of each vessel is D.M. 71.3 million and 10% of cost is payable when contract comes into force and 90% is a loan from German Financial Institution repayable over 15 years including a 3 year moratorium with interest at the rate of 5.375% per annum,

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The offer of M/s. Heinrich Brand of West Germany to supply feeder container vessels to Shipping Corporation of India of 5000 to 7000 DWT was examined by Shipping Corporation of India and was found out suitable. Shipping Corporation of India intend to meet the need for such feeder vessels by chartering for the present. They are also examining this feasibility of going in for second hand vessels in this category. Further acquisition of cellular vessels would be decided after finalisation of 7th Five Year Plan.

Issue of green cards to acceptors of Terminal method of Family Welfare

5858. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new system to give priority through Green Card Scheme have been introduced by some States to acceptors of terminal methods of family planning ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the names of the States ;

(c) whether in view of the performance, Government would like to introduce this scheme in more States in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) to (d) The scheme relating to issue of green cards envisages that such cards may be given to the acceptors of terminal methods of family planning after two children as a mark of recognition, and priority attention in areas where such preferential treatment is feasible. The Central Government had requested all the States/U. Ts to start this scheme. The scheme is reported to have been introduced in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Gujarat and Karnataka.

Allotment of bookstalls at Railway stations on North-frontier railway

5859. **SHRI MOHD. MAHAFOOJ ALI KHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 359 on 16 August, 1984 regarding allotment of Bookstall at Railway Station on N.F. Railway and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that N.F. Railway did not invite applications to provide bookstall facility on newly constructed platforms No. 6-7 at Gauhati station, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the N.F. Railway are considering to allot the same bookstall contract on newly constructed platform No. 6-7 at Gauhati station to A.H. Wheeler & Co ;

(c) the details of stations and newly constructed platforms where N.F. Railway are going to invite applications from unemployed graduates

to provide jobs through bookstalls including platforms No. 6-7 at Gauhati ; and

(d) how many stations/platforms where bookstalls have been allotted to unemployed graduates from 1982 to 1984 in N.R. Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Since no fresh contract was awarded at Gauhati, the question of inviting applications does not arise.

(b) M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. has been permitted to operate a bookstall on BG platforms No. 6-7 at Gauhati Railway Station which has come up due to gauge conversion without increasing their holdings. At this station, M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. have sole selling rights including platforms constructed as a result of gauge conversion.

(c) The Railway is going to invite applications for Kamakhya Station only.

(d) During the period from 1982 to 1984, two bookstalls have been awarded to two unemployed graduates.

Loss to MMTC due to poor performance of conveyor belt system of Visakhapatnam port

5860. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to poor performance of the conveyor belt system of the Visakhapatnam Port, the public sector MMTC has suffered a loss of Rs. 1 crore in foreign exchange towards demurrage during 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the matter in detail, and

(c) if so, the results thereof and the steps contemplated by Government to prevent such losses in future ?...

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

(a) Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has reported that in 1984-85 they have incurred a demurrage of Rs. 87 lakhs in foreign exchange on iron ore shipments from Visakhapatnam Port. Bunched arrival of vessels, low performance of the mechanical ore handling system including its conveyor system, upheaval of stockyards etc. contributed to the demurrage.

(b) and (c) The working of the conveyor system was inquired into by the Government. The ore handling plant is working with a 5.5 kms. long single stream conveyor system. The conveyor has been in use since 1976. Though the deterioration in the belt was noticed, replacement could not be effected as it would result in not fulfilling the export commitments. Therefore, the replacement was postponed till April, 1985. However, the worn out belt failed beyond repairs on 27 March, 1985, thereby affecting loading of four ships waiting in the port. The repairs were completed by 4 April, 1985.

M/s. Howe India Limited who were the original designers of the ore handling plant, conveyor system etc. have been entrusted with a detailed engineering study to identify and evaluate the modifications/improvements/additions required in the ore handling plant for gearing up its performance to the level of rated capacity. The Consultants have already taken up the preliminary study of this plant.

Establishment of Physical Education College in Kerala

5861. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second National Institute of Physical Education College would be established in Kerala ;

(b) if so, by what time it would start functioning ;

(c) whether a separate university would be established for physical education ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, the reaction of University Grants Commission and the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The VII Plan proposals for physical education include provision for the establishment of four regional colleges of physical education. Till the VII Plan is finalised, it is not possible to say when and where such Colleges would be established.

(c) It is not envisaged.

(d) Does not arise.

Power Generation

5862. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that we are still dependent upon the foreign countries in regard to the power (generation) Technology ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken by Government or proposed to be taken in near future to promote our indigenous technology in power generation ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) Over the years, the country has developed expertise and facilities to manufacture almost all types of equipment for power generation. Sufficient design and consultancy expertise has also been built up to undertake planning and design of power generation projects. Assistance has been obtained, from time to time, for improved technology in certain specialised/selected areas.

Setting up of more Thermal Power Projects in Delhi

5863. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the coming summer season and to meet the growing power demand in the capital, there is any proposal under the consideration of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to set up more Thermal Power Projects ;

(b) if so, the locations where NTPC proposes to set up Thermal Power Projects ; and

(c) when the said projects will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal of National Thermal Power Corporation to set up a new thermal project to meet the power requirements of the capital in the coming summer season. However, the Central Electricity Authority has accorded techno-economic clearance to a proposal of NTPC to set up the National Capital Thermal Power Station (Stage-I, 4×200 MW) at Muradnagar to meet the long-term power demand of the capital. The first unit of the project is envisaged to be commissioned in 1990-91.

Increasing the frequency of Himsagar Express

5864. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of the Himsagar Express running between Jammu-Tawi and Kanyakumari ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ?

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

(b) Due to scarcity of resources like coaches, locomotives and lack of line capacity on the route, there is no proposal to increase its frequency at present.

Hydro Power Potential of Kerala

5865. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total hydro power potential available in Kerala ;

(b) what percentage has been utilised so far ;

(c) whether there is any perspective plan to utilise fully this potential in the near future ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) The hydro power potential of Kerala is estimated to be 2977 MW at 60% load factor, of which 40.5 per cent potential would be exploited with the commissioning of the on-going schemes.

(c) and (d) Kerala authorities have intimated that a perspective Plan for development of hydro potential in the State up to 2000 AD has been prepared by them. This plan envisages utilisation of all the available hydro potential of the State in stages.

Twelfth Power Survey

5866. SHRI B.V. DESAI ;

SHRI DEBI GHOSAL :

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

(a) whether the Twelfth Power Survey has estimated that the demand for power would grow at the rate of 13.5 percent annually during the period 1985-86 to 1989-90 ;

(b) if so, whether according to survey this steep increase in demand

would result in power shortages amounting to 7600 MW by the terminal year of the plan ;

(c) if so, whether in view of the serious power crisis facing the country the survey has suggested that the policy relating to the setting up of the power intensive industries should be reviewed ;

(d) if so, what are the other suggestions made by the survey ;

(e) what are the measures Government propose to take in view of the increased demand of power during 1985-86 to 1989-90 ; and

(f) to what extent the shortage of power will be met during the current year ?

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

(b) On the basis of anticipated additions to the generating capacity and the growth of demand, as estimated by the Committee, there is likely to be a peaking shortage of 7600 MW by 1989-90.

(c) The Committee has suggested that the possibility of locating the power intensive industries in States and Regions which are endowed with rich resources should be considered and techno-economic studies should be undertaken regarding the cost of transporting raw materials or semi-processed products to sites where power could be economically produced in bulk.

(d) The Committee has also suggested that concerted efforts should be made towards conservation of electricity in the various consuming sectors and measures of demand management should be to the adopted extent they are economical ; such steps could lead to substantial savings in energy consumption and better utilisation of resources-

(e) In order to improve power generation and power availability in the

country, several measures are being taken on a continuous basis, to accelerate the programme of commissioning of new generation capacity and to improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants. These include :

- (i) Assistance to State Electricity Boards/power stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes ;
- (ii) Adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing outage periods ;
- (iii) Assistance in procurement and management of spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources ;
- (iv) Assistance in procurement of coal of the requisite quality and quantity ;
- (v) Training of engineers and operations and maintenance personnel of power stations ; and
- (vi) Implementation of a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for Renovation and Modernisation of Thermal Power Station.

(f) With the capacity installed, it is expected that about 94% of the power requirement would be met.

Captive power plants for Industry Units

5867. SHRI B V. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up dedicated power plants of 250 MW each for major industrial projects and industrial complexes ;

(b) whether these plants would be different from captive power plants ;

(c) whether the power-intensive units like steel and aluminium plants will not have to depend on grid power but will have a direct source of power ;

(d) if so, the total number of such power plants that will be set up during 1985-86 ; and

(e) total expenditure involved by each of these power plants ?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Creation of National Grid Corporation

5868. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert panel has suggested the creation of a separate national grid corporation to oversee the transmission and distribution of power ;

(b) if so, whether the power department has sought the views of the concerned ministries and departments on the matter ;

(c) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard will be taken ;

(d) what are the other points suggested by the expert panel ; and

(e) by what time all the recommendations of the panel are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) A Working Group set up by the Department of Power to study the various aspects of transmission of power and to work out the details and modalities leading to the establishment of Centrally-owned National Power Grid, in its Report submitted in December, 1984, recommended the setting up of a National Grid Corporation to oversee the transmission and distribution of power.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As several complicated issues have to be examined carefully, it is not possible to indicate a time limit for taking a final decision.

(d) and (e) The other important recommendations of the Working Group include that (i) the Corporation should take over the assets and liabilities created by the Public Sector Power Utilities in the Central Sector in relation to the transmission facilities as well as the Regional Load Despatch Centres, (ii) take responsibility for the total system engineering, execution, operation and maintenance of the communication and computer segments of the various State Load Despatch Centres, (iii) pooling up of the entire Central generation and marketing it to the various States over the National Power Grid, and (iv) the formation of an autonomous Regional Power Pool in each region etc.

Since the implications of the various recommendations have to be examined in details, it is not possible to indicate a time limit for implementing the recommendations.

Locomotive and Coach Factories

5869 SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

SHRI M. MAHALINGAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the locomotive and the coach factories functioning in India and the number of coaches manufactured in each factory annually ;

(b) what is the estimated requirement of coaches for the year 1985-86 and the number of coaches likely to be manufactured in India during the year 1985-86 ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to import coaches during the year 1985-86 to meet the demand, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government are considering to establish more coach factories in the country, if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) The locomotives are being manu-

factured in Railway Sector at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan (West Bengal) and at Diesel Locomotive Works Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh).

The coaches are being manufactured in Railway Sector at Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Perambur, Madras. There are Public Sector Undertakings also manufacturing railway coaches viz. M/s Jessops & Co., Calcutta and Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore.

The number of coaches manufactured from these factories during 1984-85 is given below :—

	ICF.	M/s Jessope & Co.	BEML	Total.
1984-85	825	129	350	1304
1985				

(b) The requirement of coaches is worked out for a Five Year Plan period and annual acquisition programmes are then decided taking into consideration the plan allocation and production capacity.

The number of coaches likely to be manufactured in India during 1985-86 is as under :

	ICF.	M/s Jessops & Co.	BEML.	Total
1985-86	800	202	300	1302
1986				

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government of India has decided to set up a new Railway Coach Produced Unit with an eventual annual capacity of 1000 coaches in Punjab.

Restoration of Vestibuled Coaches in Parasuram Express

3870. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Parasuram Express running in Kerala was a fully vestibuled train when it was introduced ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the vestibuled coaches have been substituted by non-vestibuled coaches ;

(c) whether any complaint against this has been received ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to restore the the vestibuled coaches in this train ?

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

(d) As and when more such coaches become available, they will be put on this train.

[Translation]

Rail Line Kota-Chittorgarh

5871. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred so far on the construction of Kota-Chittorgarh broad gauge line ;

(b) the reasons for slow progress in the construction work, and

(c) the target date by which the work on this railway line will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Anticipated expenditure upto 31.3.1985 is about Rs. 20 crores.

(b) The work is being progressed, according to availability of resources.

(c) The completion of this work will depend on the availability of funds in the coming years.

[English]

Catering Staff in Railways

5872. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons are working in Catering Unit of the Railways and how many of them are permanent ; and

(b) what is the rule of making confirmation in Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHR MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :

(a) Information is being collected from Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Confirmation of staff depends upon availability of permanent vacancies against which staff can be confirmed. As and when permanent vacancies become available eligible staff in order of seniority are confirmed against such vacancies subject to their suitability.

Modernisation of Railway Workshops

5873. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any long term/short term plan for the modernisation of railway workshops ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the expenditure involved ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Phase I of the Modernisation Plan was included in the Railway Budget in the year 1979-80. This included four Railway Repair Workshops viz. Matunga, Kanchrapara, Kharagpur and Parel Mahalaxmi and one production unit viz., Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. The present estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 67 crores.

Phase II of the Modernisation Plan has been included in the Railway Budget in the year 1984-85. This included six Railway Repair workshops viz. Parel loco, Liliuah, Jagadhri, Golden Rock,

Kharagpur, Ajmer and one Production Unit viz. Integral Coach Factory. The total estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 165.00 crores. In addition, need based inputs of Modern Machinery & Plant are being provided every year in different Railway workshops through Annual Machinery and Plant Programme within the constraints of available resources.

Development of Ancillary Units

5874. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways have taken steps to encourage development of ancillary units around the Zonal Railway Production Units ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the ancillary units which been developed or are proposed around, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway in West Bengal ; and

(d) whether the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for encouraging ancillary units are being followed in all Zonal Railways and Railway Production Units ?

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

(a) to (d) A statement is attached,

Statement

(a) to (d) There are no captive privately owned ancillary units exclusively for the Railway Mechanical Production Units & Railway repair workshops. Development of supporting units around the Zonal Railways and Railway Production Units is, however, an automatic process since the Railways are large users of all types of materials and stores—raw, semifinished and finished. With the establishment, over the years, of major Zonal Railway repair workshops throughout the country and the Railway Production Units at

Varanasi, Chittaranjan, Madras & Bangalore, the private industry has taken up manufacture of certain items required, which are more convenient to off-load on trade rather than produce them in the Railway Repair Workshop/Production Units. For supply to Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Eastern and South Eastern Railways, a number of industries are in the field including West Bengal area and particularly in and around Calcutta. It may also be added that, based on the guide lines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, necessary instructions were issued to Railways to encourage setting up of ancillary units in respect of items which are not readily available in the country or items for which there is shortage of balancing capacity and while setting up of new Production Units.

Supervision over the Quality of National Highway Work Executed by State Public Works Departments

5875. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any system of supervision over the quality of National Highway works executed by the State Public Works Departments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to evolve a quality control mechanism at the Central level so as to ensure that the quality of works carried out by the State Public Works Departments are according to the technical standards and satisfaction ?

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

(b) Quality control measures in respect of National Highways are exercised by the State Public Works Departments who are the executing agencies on behalf of the Government of India. The quality control measures at various stages of construction are laid down in the

I.R.C. Special Publication No. 11 as well as in the instructions/circulars issued by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport from time to time to State Authorities who are required to follow the same.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Criteria for Merger of Private Schools with Central Schools

5876. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the rules and the qualifications which govern the absorption of teachers and employees in the Central School organisation in the event of any private school being merged with the Central School ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : As a matter of policy, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Central School Organisation) does not take over existing private schools, but opens new Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools).

Amount Spent on Reconstruction and Repair of National Highway No. 28 Between Lucknow and Faizabad.

5877. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount spent on the reconstruction and repair of the National Highway No. 28 between Lucknow and Faizabad during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : A sum of about Rs. 708.00 lakhs has been spent during Sixth Plan period on Lucknow Faizabad section of NH-28.

[English]

Medical Equipments Purchased/Imported Lying Unservicable in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital Safdarjung Hospital & Aims

5878. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that medical equipments and machineries worth crores of rupees purchased/imported for use in the Dr. Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjang Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi during the last 5 years is lying unservicable and of no use ;

(b) whether Government have made any survey in the said hospitals to check the functioning of the medical equipments and machines ;

(c) if so, details thereof and whether any responsibility has been fixed by the government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) It is not a fact that medical equipments and machinery worth crores of rupees is lying idle in the Central Government Hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(b) It is not considered necessary.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Purchase of CGHS Ayurvedic Store from M/S Zandu Pharma Bombay

5879. **DR. G.S. RAJHANS :** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government Health Scheme Ayurvedic Store purchased huge quantity of medicines containing gold during the year 1983-84, 1984-85 from M/s Zandu Pharma, Bombay ;

(b) if so, what was the cost of medicines containing gold ;

(c) whether the medicines containing gold were tested in Laboratory before their use in the dispensaries ;

(d) if so, the name of the laboratory where the said medicine was tested ; and

(e) if not, how the genuineness of the genuineness of the gold in the medicine is ensured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) The cost of Ayurvedic medicines containing gold purchased from M/S Zandu Pharma, Bombay is as under :—

1983-84	1984-85
Rs. 3,34,653.28	Rs. 1,48,505.76

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

(e) The genuineness of the gold in the medicine is ensured by the penal of experts by physical examination according to the standards prescribed in Ayurvedic system.

Compensation from Solatium Fund at Delhi

5880. **DR. G.S. RAJHANS :** Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hit-and run motor accident cases took place in the Capital during 1983 and 1984 ;

(b) the number of cases in respect of which compensation have been paid to the victims of such accidents from the Solatium Fund and reasons for delay in making compensation in remaining cases ;

(c) whether the present amount of compensation payable to such accident victims is very meagre and the procedure very cumbersome ; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to increase the compensation amount payable to such accident victims and also to ensure expeditious payments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT : (a) According to the

information received from Delhi Administration, the number of cases of Hit and Run motor accidents during 1983 and 1984 were as follows :—

1983	209
1984	200

(b) The number of claims for Solatium, filed during the last two years have been 104. Seventy five cases have been decided upon of which 46 claims qualified for award where solatium compensation has been paid. The remaining 29 claims applications are under process. By and large the cases are settled expeditiously.

(c) The amount of compensation is Rs. Five thousand in case of death and Rs. one thousand in the case of grievous hurt. The procedure of getting solatium is very simple. The victim or his legal representative is required to make an application in the prescribed form obtainable free of cost from the office of the S.D.O. Tehsildar of the area (who is designated as claim Enquiry Officer) in which the accident occurred. The application is to be made to the S.D.O./Tehsildar who is required to make a quick enquiry on the basis of FIR and medical report and on satisfying himself makes a recommendation to District Magistrate/By. Commissioner (who is designated as Claim Settlement Commissioner) and who makes an award of solatium. On award, immediate payment is made through the Tehsildar. It is ensured that the claimant has not to incur any expenditure or to go from one place to other for obtaining solatium.

(d) The Solatium Fund Scheme is a newly introduced measure to cover hitherto left out category of road-accident victims. It would be appropriate to review the scheme only after a reasonable period of time in the light of experience gained in implementation.

Charging of extra fare on Purna-Khandwa Route.

5881. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Purna-Khandwa metre-gauge section passengers have to pay 0.33 percent more than the other routes for the same distance ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the people travelling on this line have been agitating to charge them for journeys at par with other sections ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO) : (a) On the the Khandwa - Hingoli portion of the Khandwa - Purna line passenger fares are being levied on actual distance inflated by 33-1/3%.

(b) A few representations have been received against the continuance of inflation in the distance for charge on the Khandwa - Hingolia section.

(c) The inflation is being continued as even with the present inflation the line is working at a loss.

Rajasthan's Irrigation Projects Awaiting Clearance

5882. SHRI YIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of irrigation projects forwarded by the Rajasthan Government to the Centre which are still pending clearance ; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government of India in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Government of Rajasthan has sent for clearance 7 major and 9 medium irrigation projects and 6 modernisation schemes. Their details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) One major scheme, 2 medium schemes and 2 modernisation schemes have been considered by the Advisory committee of the Planning Commission

and their comments have been communicated to the State Government for compliance. In addition, 2 medium schemes have been examined by the Central Water Commission and are

ready for the consideration of the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Other schemes are under technical examination by the Central water Commission.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Project	District benefitted	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Irrigation Benefits 1000 hec.	Present position
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. Major Schemes					
1.	Narmada Canal	Jalore and Barmer	34772.00	73.16	Under examination in consultation with project authorities.
2.	Construction of Rajasthan feeder Gang canal Link Channel	Sri Ganga Nagar	1706.00	No direct benefits.	—do—
3.	Bisalpur (Banas)	Tonk, Sawari Madhupur and Bundi	9160.00	60.00	Under examination in Central water Commission in consultation with project authorities.
4.	Pipalda Lift Irrigation	Sawai Madhopur	610.00	14.87	—do—
5.	Sidhmukh Irrigation	Sri Ganga Nagar and Ghuru	4913.00	43.97	—do—
6.	Nohar Irrigation	Sri Ganga Nagar	1651.30	17.78	—do—
7.	Mount Abu Multipurpose	Sirohi	1546.55	1.71 2x1.25 MW hydel	—do—
B. Medium Schemes					
1.	Bandi Sandra Irrigation	Jalore	330.20	1.78	Considered by Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 8.9.84. State Government is to comply to the observations raised.
2.	Chauli Irrigation	Jhalawar	773.50	5.83	Examination completed and project

1	2	3	4	5	6
					proposal sent for placing before the Advisory Committee.
3.	Piplait Lift Irrigation	Sawai Madhopur	417.60	9.60	Under examination in Central Water Commission in consultation with Project authorities.
4.	Chakan Irrigation	Bundi	405.00	2.88	Examination completed and project proposal sent for placing before the Advisory Committee.
5.	Olwara Lift Irrigation	Sawai Madhopur	443.00	4.68	Under Examination in Central Water Commission in consultation with Project authorities.
6.	Hamir Sagar Project	—do—	339.11	2.23	—do—
7.	Kerali Irrigation	—do—	578.00	3.62	—do—
8.	Piplad Irrigation	Jhalawar	498.00	3.75	Considered by Advisory Committee. State Govt. is to comply to their observations.
9.	Gulendi Irrigation	Jhalwar	364.84	2.31	Under examination in Central Water Commission in consultation with Project authorities.

Modernisation of Existing Projects

1.	Modernisa- tion of Jaisa- mand Tank	Udaipur	625.00	17.00	—do—
2.	Modernsa- tion of Gudha Irrigation	Bundi	496.00	10.71	—do—
3.	Modernisa- tion of Meja feeder canal Project	Bhilwara	2797.34	9.43	—do—

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Raising of Kota Barrage	Bundi, Kota & Sawai Madhopur	91.00	Stablisa- tion and Ben- efits under Chambal Stage I & II	Accepted by Advisory Committee on 6.1.83, subject to certain observations. Compliance to these awaited from State.
5.	Modernisa- tion of Alnia Irrigation	Kota	125.78	1.82	Under examination in CWC inconultation with Project authori- ties.
6.	Modernisa- tion of Gamphiri Canal System	Chittorgarh	449.82	9.29	Considered by advi- sory Committee. The State Government is to clarify to their observations.

[Translation]

Memorandum Submitted by National
Federation of the Blind for their Demands

5883. DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR
TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of
SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Federa-
tion of the Blind has submitted a
memorandum to Government about
their demands ;

(b) if so, the details of their man
demands and whether Government have

taken any decision in regard to these
demands so far ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if
not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND
WOMEN'S WELFARE (SMT.
M. CHANDRASEKHAR) (a) Yes,
Sir,

(b) and (c) A Statement indicating
main demands and the action taken
c Government is annexed.

Statement

Main Demand		Action taken by Government
1	2	3
1. Legislation for the Disabled.		The Government has not found it possible to enact legislation for legal and adminis- trative reasons.
2. Reservation of jobs for the dis- abled in Group A & B posts.		The matter is under consideration of the Ministry of Social & Women's Welfare and the Department of Personnel and Training.

1	2	3
3. State Governments and Union Territories should formulate a time bound programme to give employment to blind persons registered in employment exchanges.		The Ministry has requested State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for promoting employment of disabled persons. All State Governments except Bihar, Kerala and Sikkim have made reservations for the handicapped in posts under the control of the State Governments.
4. The National Institute for the Visually Handicapped should be taken over by Government.		The Institute is already under the control of the Government and fully funded by Government. It has been registered as a Society in order to give it internal freedom and autonomy.
5. Braille Press should be established in each State.		This suggestion has been forwarded to all the State Governments. Five States have set up Braille presses of their own and two others are in the process of setting up Braille presses.
6. The DRI Scheme should be reviewed.		This Ministry has taken up the matter with the Department of Economic Affairs, which is reviewing the Scheme.
7. Permanent identity card should be issued to every blind person.		Some State Governments and Union Territories have already issued such identity cards. The Central Government is considering introduction of a common identity card valid throughout the country.
8. Scholarship Scheme should be revised after every three years.		The Scholarship Scheme was revised during 1982-83. The current rates are the same as applicable to normal students under the National Scholarship Scheme.

Rail Line from Sahajnwa-Balrampur

5884. DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR-TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey was conducted for a new rail line from Sahajnwa to Balrampur via Bansi in 1977-78;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a decision to construct this rail line; and

(c) if so, the time by which this rail line is likely to be completed; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A survey was conducted in 1979, for a new BG rail line from Khalilabad, near Sahjanwa, to Balrampur, via Bansi.

(b) to (d) The survey showed that the project would not be financially remunerative. In view of severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already in hand there is no proposal to take up construction of this line.

Uttar Pradesh request for increased power supply

5885. DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have requested the Union Government for increasing supply of electricity to the State;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision on their request; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) The entire Northern Region is at present facing power shortage. It has, therefore, not been possible to arrange any assistance for Uttar Pradesh. However, U.P. has been drawing 70 to 75% of the total generation at Singrauli against its share of 35%.

Railway Quarters in Basti and Gonda Divisions

5886. DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of railway quarters in Basti and Gonda Divisions of Eastern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : The number of Railway Quarters at Basti and Gonda Stations which are under the jurisdiction of North Eastern Railway is as under :

Basti —132.

Gonda —1142

Besides, there are 222 Out-houses at Gonda.

[English]

Concessions tickets for daily commuters from Ernakulam to Trivandrum

5887. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the maximum distance allowed for concession tickets for daily commuters in Indian Railways;

(b) whether Government would consider the demand of daily commuters travelling between Ernakulam and Trivandrum for direct concession ticket; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The maximum distance limit allowed for issue of season tickets is now 150Kms., based on the recommendations of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee expect for certain specified sections where season tickets have been allowed to be continued for historical reasons. Since the distance between Ernakulam and Trivandrum is 221Kms., it is not possible to accede to the demand in question.

Grants to different Universities by UGC

5888. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanction to different Universities by University Grants Commission in 1984-85;

(b) the amount sought by Berhampur University in 1985-86; and

(c) the amount of University Grants Commission grants allocated to that University during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A Statement showing the development grants paid by the UGC to various universities in 1984-85 is attached,

(b) and (c) The Berhampur University has neither asked for nor been given any grants by UGC in 1985-86 so far.

The UGC does not make any allocation of grants to State Universities on an annual basis. However, grants are sanctioned to each University on the basis of the progress of expenditure reported on the implementation of approved development programmes.

Statement

Central Universities

1. Aligarh	340.21
2. Banaras	341.87
3. Delhi	617.68
4. Hyderabad	217.23
5. Jawahar Lal Nehru	329.97
6. N.E.H.U.	468.18
7. Viswa-Bharati	45.37

Institution deemed to be Universities

1. B.I.T.S. Pilani	37.07
2. CIEEL, Hyderabad	41.28
3. Ghandi Gram Rural Instt.	6.92
4. Gujarat Vidyapith	50.94
5. I.I.Sc. Bangalore	317.71
6. I.S.M. Dhanbad	7.85
7. J.M.I. New Delhi	114.14
8. I.I. Social Sciences	16.03
9. Gurukul Kangri	15.84
10. Banasthali, Vidyapith, P.O. Banasthali, Vidyapith (Raj)	7.22
11. Dayalbagh Educational Instt Agra	31.89
12. Sh. Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthi, Nilayam-515134.	13.37

State Universities

Andhra Pradesh

Andhra	85.51
Jawaharlal Nehru Tech	43.96
Kakatiya	18.43
N garjuna	22.83

Osmania	84.17
Sri Krishna Devaraya	17.42
Venkateswara	56.29

Assam

Dibrugarh	10.17
Gauhati	17.07

Bihar

Bhagalpur	18.41
Bihar	26.91
K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit	5.20
Magadh	12.75
L.N. Mithila	0.93
Patna	10.20
Ranchi	37.13

Gujarat

Bhavnagar	0.80
Gujarat	17.31
M.S. University of Baroda	52.50
Sardar Patel	22.97
Saurashtra	10.40
South Gujarat	9.47

Haryana

Kurukshetra	19.81
Maharishi Dayanand	33.61

Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh	10.69
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Jammu & Kashmir

Jammu	25.34
Kashmir	35.89

Karnataka

Bangalore	34.63
Karnataka	24.82
Mysore	22.07
	0.02

Kerala

Calicut	13.68
Cochin	55.62
Kerala	23.05

Manipur

Manipur University, Imphal	34.80
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Muahya Pradesh

Awadesh Pratap Singh	20.86
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Bhopal	8.60
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Indira Kala Sangeet	1.26
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Devi Ahilya Viswavidyalaya, Indore	10.25
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Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur	4.44
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Jiwaji	6.76
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Ravi Shankar	10.53
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Dr. H.S. Gour, Saugar.	29.59
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Vikram	25.45
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Maharashtra

Bombay	117.47
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Marathwada	10.43
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Nagpur	16.85
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Poona	59.15
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S.N.D.T. Women's	60.71
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Shivaji	21.74
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Orissa

Berhampur	21.26
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Sambalpur	10.16
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Utkal	27.59
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Punjab

Guru Nanakdev	18.24
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Panjab	76.64
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Punjabi	15.68
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Rajasthan

Jodhpur	53.83
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Rajasthan	71.31
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Mohan Lal Sukhadia Vishwa- vidyalaya, Udaipur	41.27
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Tamil Nadu

Annamalai	16.26
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Madras	141.73
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Madurai Kamraj	21.13
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Anna	115.63
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Uttar Pradesh

Agra	28.98
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Allahabad	66.18
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Avadh	5.57
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Bundelkhand	0.17
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Garhwal	21.41
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Gorakhpur	52.94
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Kanpur	8.17
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Kashi Vidyapith	4.01
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Kumaon	56.66
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Lucknow	27.51
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Meerut	34.17
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Roorkee	164.51
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Sampurnan and Sanskrit	7.06
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West Bengal

Burdwan	25.09
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Calcutta	80.08
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Jadavpur	40.67
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Kalyani	18.86
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North Bengal	6.53
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Rabindra Bharati	25.51
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**Implementation of the Recommendations
of Vohra Committee on Agency System
for National Highways**

5889. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRIMATI PHULRENU
GUHA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the recommendations of the Vohra Committee set up to review the functioning of the Agency System for the execution of National Highway works ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or proposed to take to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Committee
on Agency System for National High-
ways made 43 recommendations con-

cerning the State Governments and the Central Government. All these recommendations have been accepted by the Government. 15 recommendations concerning the States have already been communicated to them for implementation. Out of 28 recommendations concerning the Central Government, 15 recommendations have already been implemented. Steps have been initiated for implementation of the remaining 13 recommendations.

[Translation]

Conversion of Parasia-Chhindwara Line into Broad Gauge

5890. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the conversion of Parasia-Chhindwara narrow gauge line into a broad gauge line ;

(b) if so, whether a survey has been conducted thereof ; and

(c) the time by which construction work on this rail line is likely to commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) A survey for conversion of Parasia-Chhindwara N.G. line into B.G. was carried out in 1981-82. The project has not been cleared by the Planning Commission.

[English]

Steps to prevent Blindness among Children

5891. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 1 lakh children are losing their eyesights in the country every year ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far and proposed to be taken to prevent blindness among children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) No survey has been conducted by the Government to determine the number of children who are losing eyesight in the country every year. As per I.C.M.R. sample survey report (1972-73), out of the total of 9 million blind population in the country, 2% are due to deficiency of vitamin 'A', which is one of the important causes of blindness among children

(b) To prevent blindness among children, a scheme has been undertaken under M.C.H. programme to cover the children of 1-5 years age group with two lakh international units of vitamin 'A' solution orally every six months. Vitamin 'A' solution is distributed through PHCs, sub-centres with special preference to the children living in tribal blocks, drought prone areas, other backward areas, ICDS blocks and urban slums etc. The targets and achievements under the scheme during the last three years are as under :—

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Targets :	25.00	25.00	27.00 @
Achievements :	19.09	16.94	21.00

(upto Feb. 85)

(@ figures in million)

In addition, efforts are being made to educate the public about intake of vitamin 'A' rich foods with their regular diet.

Ganga flood Control Board

5892. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ganga Flood Control Board is functioning with Headquarters at Patna (Bihar) ; and

(b) if so, what are its functions, and what steps have been taken especially for the benefit of the people in Ganga-Diara Area in the State of Bihar ?

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

(b) The Board lays down the board policies and decides priorities in the implementation of the various flood control schemes in the Ganga basin.

The Central Ground Water Board undertook a study on the integrated farm development in Diara areas of Monghyr Sadar and Jamalpur Blocks in Bihar and their report was sent to the State Government in 1980 for taking further action. A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission, was constituted by the Government of Bihar in April 1984 to consider the problem in Taufir Tikarampur Diara and neighbouring areas in Monghyr district. The Report of this Committee has been submitted to the State Government in January 1985.

Additional Booking Counters at Ahmadpur Station

5893. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Ministry of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the abrupt closure of additional booking Counters at Ahmadpur Station since the 3rd January, 1985 ;

(b) whether keeping in view the public/passengers interests, Government would review the decision to open the counters on the basis of report of enquiry about the closure and its resultant consequences ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Booking facilities are provided at stations according to the pres-

cribed yardsticks depending upon the quantum of traffic. According to the prescribed yardstick for provision of booking counters, one booking counter has been found to be adequate to cater the requirement of existing traffic at Ahmadpur. In view of this an additional counter which was functioning earlier was not found justified and was, therefore, closed down.

Doubling of Rail Line from Khana to Sainthia

5894. SHRI GADHADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for doubling of Railway line from Khana Junction to Sainthia under consideration for improvement of train services ; and

(b) if not, the reason therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, augmentation of sectional capacity between Khana and Sainthia has been taken up and it is in progress.

Train Facilities between Bhubaneswar and Bombay

5895. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the train facilities existing at present between Bhubaneswar and Bombay are not satisfactory ;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have requested his Ministry to provide better train journey facilities between Bhubaneswar and Bombay ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Increase in services is not feasible due to resource constraints.

Cancellation of Trains due to shortage of coal during 1984

5896. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :
(a) whether every year many train services, especially during peak seasons, are cancelled due to shortage of coal in the country ;

(b) if so, number of train services, cancelled due to shortage of coal during 1984, zone-wise ; and

(c) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that in future no train is cancelled owing to the shortage of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :
(a) to (c) No, Sir, There has been no cancellation of passenger trains due to shortage of coal since December, 1982.

Traffic Control Measures Suggested by Central Road Research Institute

5897. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute has suggested any traffic control measures;

(b) whether they have also suggested to adopt some scientific approach to check road accidents; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the suggestions made by the Central Road Research Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) Yes, Sir. CRRRI have suggested Development of road studs in lieu of road marking paint. Other measures suggested include improved road lighting in urban areas parking controls,

design of bus-bays and locations of bus stops, special facilities for pedestrians and Cyclists, one-way schemes, tidal flow schemes etc.

(b) The Institute had prepared a Highway safety code for use by the Indian Road Congress which is the National Body for framing Standards and Specifications for Highways.

(c) The State Govts have been requested to establish Traffic Engineering Cells. CRRRI has also been conducting Special courses for personnel from these cells besides refresher courses.

Cost of Imported Components for Electric and Diesel Locomotives

5899. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present cost of imported components for each electric locomotives, diesel locomotives and coaches manufactured in the Railway Production Units as compared to the cost of imported components for such items manufactured during 1979-80;

(b) the details of the steps taken/proposed for developing indigenous capacity of such core components which are still being imported; and

(c) the success achieved in the matter during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :
(a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) The F.O.B. cost (Rs. in Lakhs) of imported components in an electric locomotive, diesel locomotive and coaches during the year 1979-80 and 1983-84 is given below :—

	1979-80	1983-84
<i>I. Electric Locomotive</i>	4.78	3.56
<i>II. Diesel Locomotives</i>		
1. WDM—2 BG Diesel Electric Loco.	2.51	2.55
2. YDM—4 MG Diesel Electric Loco.	2.33	2.53
3. WDS—4 Diesel Hydraulic Shunters	4.43	4.93
<i>III. Passenger Coaches.</i>		
1. BG Non—AC Second Class Passenger Coach.	0.65	0.77
2. MG Non—AC Second Class Passenger Coach.	0.36	Not Manufactured
3. BG AC EMU Motor Coach.	0.94	1.48
4. BG AC EMU Trailer Coach.	0.68	Not Manufactured

(b) To encourage indigenous manufacture of difficult and sophisticated items, special incentives such as guaranteed off-take, liquidated damages, grant of price escalation etc. are offered by the Railways to the manufacturers.

(c) During the last three years 413 items of Diesel Locomotives, Electric Locomotives and EMUs required for production and maintenance purposes have been taken off the import list. The annual estimated value of these items is Rs. 5.37 crores.

[Translation]

Improving Power Position in Bihar

5900. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative figures of per capita consumption of power in the whole country vis-a-vis whole Bihar, North Bihar, Chhota Nagpur and the rest of Bihar year-wise during the last five years;

(b) whether proportionate generation capacity and per capita availability of power is the lowest in Bihar and if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being to improve this position;

(c) whether with a view to bringing the level of power generation in Bihar at par with national level whether Government propose to take over the Bihar Electricity Board for a few years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

[English]

Providing Air-Condition in Operation Theatre in Railway Hospital, Guntakal

5901. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation has been received by Government to provide air-condition in the operation theatre in the Railway hospital, Guntakal;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) how many railway hospitals are to be upgraded in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) how many new hospitals are to be opened in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVARO SCINDIA) :

(a) No, Sir. The operation theatre of the hospital has already been air-conditioned for the last five years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In the Seventh Five Year Plan as prepared by the Ministry of Railways and put up to the Planning Commission, the following items for the Medical Department have been proposed :

(i) To build additional 100 Health Units.

(ii) To add approximately 1,000 additional beds to the present strength of 11,800 beds available in Railway Hospitals.

(iii) To open 2 additional speciality units in any of the following branches on the Indian Railways ;

- A. Gastroenterology.
- B. Nephrology.
- C. Neurology.
- D. Neurosurgery.
- E. Endocrinology, and
- F. Respiratory diseases.

U.G.C. Grants to Annamali University

5902. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the total University Grants Commission grants for Annamalai University year-wise from 1983-85 (Financial year) ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The University Grants Commission has paid Rs. 97.15 lakhs and Rs. 16.26 lakhs respectively as development grants to the Annamalai University during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Preberthing waiting time of Cargo Ships at Bombay Port

5903. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of the Bombay Harbour to accommodate the incoming flow of cargo ships;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cargo ships have to wait in queue for its turn to get disembarkation facilities at Bombay harbour; and

(c) if so, what was the approximate number of days for which the Cargo-ships had to wait to get its turn for disembarkation at the port of Bombay during the past six months ?

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

(a) The capacity of Bombay Port to accommodate incoming flows of cargo ships depends upon the size of the vessels visiting the port. Due to rapid changes in ship technology, the size and type of the ships arriving at Bombay Port for cargo operations have changed considerably, whereas the size of the berths and the facilities available at these berths have remained more or less unchanged. At present, the arrival rate is 6 vessels per day.

(b) Under normal circumstances, cargo ships do not have to wait in queue to get disembarkation facilities at Bombay Port. However, if there is any stoppage of work, as for example due to heavy monsoon or strike by employees connected with port working, or if there is heavy bunching in arrival of ships in any particular group, the cargo ships do suffer detention.

(c) The average number of days for which the cargo ships had to wait to get their turns for disembarkation at the Port of Bombay during the past 6 months from October, 1984 to March, 1985 are as follows :—

Month	No. of Ships Berthed	Average Detention Per Ship (in Days)
October, 1984	158	3.36
November, 1984	167	2.91
December, 1984	181	2.07
January, 1985	180	1.38
February, 1985	163	1.44
March, 1985	175	0.86

Tilari Hydro-Electrical Project in Maharashtra

5904. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made by
Tilari Hydro electrical project in
Maharashtra;

(b) what is the stage at which this
project has reached at present;

(c) the expenditure so far incurred
on this project;

(d) when it is likely to be comple-
ted; and

(e) the quantum of power that is
likely to be generated from this project
on its commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER
(SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (e)
The Tilarli Hydro Electric Project in
Maharashtra envisaging addition of one
unit of 60 MW is expected to be commi-
ssioned by December, 1985. The dam
and the water conductor system are
almost ready. The forebay dam along-
with the intake structure gates and hoist
is expected to be ready by June, 85. An
expenditure of Rs. 51.91 crores (provi-
sional) has been incurred on this project
upto 31.3.85. The quantum of power
likely to be generated from this project
on its commissioning will be 132 million
units annually.

Medical Colleges Run By Union Govern- ment State Governments and Private Institution

5906. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state :

(a) how many medical colleges are
running in India today;

(b) how many of them are running
under the direct cont of Union Govern-
ment and what is its State-wise break-
up;

(c) how many of them are running
under the direct control of various State
Governments; and

(d) how many are running by private
institutions and what is the State-wise
break-up of such medical colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) The Medical Council of India
have reported that there are 106
medical colleges approved by the Coun-
cil running in India today and that
during the last few years, 10 more medi-
cal colleges (9 under private manage-
ment and 1 under the State Government
of Kerala) have been started without the
prior approval of the Central Govern-
ment and the Council.

(b) to (d) A Statement giving the
State-wise break-up to the 106 medical
Colleges referred to above is attached.

Statement

(i) Three Medical Colleges are running under the direct control of the Union Government and their State wise break-up is as under ;

Delhi — 1
Tamil Nadu — 1
Maharashtra — 1

(ii) 86 Medical Colleges are under the direct control of various State Governments.

(iii) 9 Medical Colleges are run by private institutions and their State-wise break-up as under :

Karnataka — 5
Maharashtra — 1
Tamil Nadu — 1
Punjab — 2

(iv) Four Medical Colleges are under the control of Municipal Corporation (3 in Bombay and 1 (one) in Ahmedabad) and three are under the control of Universities (2 in Uttar Pradesh and one in Delhi), one is run in Delhi by an autonomous Institute fully funded by the Government of India.

Agreement with Sweden for National Leprosy Control Programme

5907. Dr. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been recently held with Sweden to extend assistance for the national leprosy control programme;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement; and

(c) in what way the, help extended by Sweden will be brought in use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) In pursuance of the Agreement signed on 24th April, 1985, the Government of Sweden will continue its support to the N.L.E.P. The Swedish assistance which is on grant basis will be of the order of Swedish Kr. 18 million (2 56 crore approximately) for the period from 1984-85 to 1988-1989 and will be utilised to finance the completion of the 7 ongoing Multi Drug Regimen Project districts as well as 5 districts now under preparation with the following activities :

—supply of Rifampicin and clofazimine drugs;

—supply of vehicles, microscopes and office equipment;

—supply of adhesive, water-proof and occlusive tape containing zinc oxide, resin and gum;

—local cost subsidies including studies, health education;

—programme monitoring, including consultants and participation of research institutions;

—reviews and evaluations.

Working of Central Water Commission Office in Bhubaneswar

5908. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the irregularities prevalent in the office of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Gauging Division, Central Water Commission, Bhubaneswar (Orissa) as published in the Times of India dated 28 March, 1985;

(b) the steps taken to enquire into the matter, and outcome of the enquiry;

(c) whether it is a fact that though there are three Division offices of Central Water Commission in Orissa, there is no Circle Office and the work of the Divisions of Central Water Commission in Orissa is not being supervised in time and properly; and

(d) whether the Government propose to have a circle office of Central Water Commission in Orissa for effective supervision and growth of Central Water Commission in the State which is often affected by Natural Calamities such as flood, cyclone etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the said news item which appeared in 'The Times of India' dated 28th March, 1985. The necessary action, as required, is being taken up by the Central Water Commission.

(c) and (d) There is no circle office of the Central Water Commission in Orissa. At present there is no proposal to open a new circle of the Central Water Commission in Orissa. However, the responsibilities of the Central Water Commission in respect of hydrological observations and flood forecasting are taken care of by the circle at Hyderabad under whose jurisdiction the three divisions located in Orissa are functioning.

Construction of a Railway siding from BHEL plant at Ranipet

5909. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been considerable delay in the construction of a railway siding from the BHEL plant at Ranipet in Tamilnadu to the nearest railways station;

(b) whether such delay has occurred despite BHEL, Ranipet having deposited the entire cost;

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

(d) when the railway siding is likely to be completed and become operational ?

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

(b) and (c) The work of the private siding, outside the BHEL complex, is nearing completion, and including electrification it will be ready for operational use by Oct, 85. The work inside the BHEL complex is, however, held up due to following activities required to be carried out and completed by BHEL Authorities,

(i) earthwork in formation;

(ii) supply of P. Way material for 1.5 km. length.

(iii) to remove obstructions caused by raw materials stacked in the alignment of siding.

(d) The Railway will complete the siding inside the BHEL complex, within 3 months of the date, BHEL authorities complete their portion of works.

Opening of CGHS Dispensary in Paschim Vihar New Delhi

5910. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of Paschim Vihar, New Delhi are facing great inconvenience and difficulties due to non availability of CGHS Dispensary in the area ;

(b) if so whether Government propose to open new dispensary in the area; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) One CGHS allopathic dispensary has already been sanctioned for Central Government employees residing in Paschim Vihar and the dispensary will start functioning as soon as the Flats earmarked by Delhi Development Authority for the dispensary are allotted.

Removal of forests for irrigation and Power Projects

5911. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the delay in clearance of proposals for removal of forests for new Irrigation and Power Projects is causing delay in execution of these projects for quite long time; and

(b) if so, the number of proposals so far received from Andhra Pradesh and clearance communicated by the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) and (b) Department of Forest and Wild Life have intimated that out of 30 proposals received from Andhra Pradesh from 1980 onwards, 14 have been cleared so far. In most of the other cases, clearances could not be given, as additional information sought from the State Government, has not been furnished.

Integration of all Categories of Port Works Under a United Control

5912. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to integrate all categories of workers, whether of Port Trusts or of Dock Labour Board into one labour force and to place them under a unified control;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). In May, 1975, the Government of India set up a Committee to

study, *inter-alia*, the deployment of port and dock labour and the arrangements for their co-ordinated functioning in the context of the need to treat cargo handling from the transit shed to the ships' holds and *vice-versa* either as a single system or a unified operation and to suggest suitable changes. The Committee recommended abolition of Dock Labour Boards and institutionalisation of cargo handling arrangements under the Port Trusts. This proposal was considered by the Government. It was considered that implementation of the proposal would involve considerable difficulties in integrating workers employed under two organisations namely Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards, with different pay scales and terms of employment and entrusting entire cargo handling operations to Port Trusts. It was, therefore, decided to have a further study into the matter by an Officer, having intimate knowledge of port working. The Officer recommended that the existing Dock Labour Boards should operate as the sole "Labour supplying and labour deploying agency" for all labour on ships as well as on shore, although different sets of labour would remain under different employers with different service conditions. This recommendation was not found practicable.

However, it was decided to have a beginning with regard to introduction of integrated cargo handling labour at Paradip, Tuticorin and New Mangalore Ports and Haldia Dock Complex where no Dock Labour Boards have been set up. Certain alternative arrangements were worked out at these ports on an experimental basis. In the meantime, new wage settlement dated 11.4.1984 with the Federations of port and dock workers contained a provision for setting up of a Committee to consider demands for institutionalisation/decasualisation of cargo handling workers at these ports under the Dock Labour Boards or tripartite bodies or as direct employees of the Port Trust. The Committee has already submitted its report but no final decision in this regard has been taken so far.

Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities at Haldia:

5913. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of outside infrastructure facilities, inadequate road and rail links are the constraints affecting growth of Haldia as a base of shipping activities; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to improve the infrastructure facilities to make Haldia attractive to the shippers?

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

(a) No, Sir. Haldia is connected both by National and State Highways. It is also connected to South Eastern Railway main line by a fully electrified single line which is adequate to meet the present demand.

(b) The Calcutta Port Trust have also taken various steps to overcome the accommodation problems which used to be a major problem as indicated below:—

- (i) A large number of Port users have been allotted accommodation.
- (ii) It has been decided to allot land to interested port users particularly those who have established themselves at Haldia and have occupied Port Quarters.
- (iii) It is proposed to construct a port users' hostel under the 7th Five Year Plan scheme.
- (iv) Haldia Dock Complex contributes to running of bus services at Haldia to improve transport facilities and setting up of schools to provide educational facilities for children of Haldia based officials.

(v) Incentives like pre-shipment storage of export cargo at nominal rent has been granted to promote aggregation of traffic originating from distant places.

The Port is also continually reviewing the existing infrastructural facilities with other concerned authorities to improve them.

West Bengal Power Plants Deficiencies Pointed out by Central Electricity Authority

5914. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Central Electricity Authority has brought to the notice of the West Bengal State Authorities deficiencies in the working of the power plants and equipments and maintenance procedures followed in the Power Plants in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the deficiencies brought to the notice of the West Bengal State Authorities and the remedial measures suggested; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the State Authorities?

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

(b) The areas/equipments needing replacement/modification are:

- (i) Coal handling system;
- (ii) Boilers and burner system,
- (iii) Turbo generators,
- (iv) Feed water system,
- (v) Cooling system, and
- (vi) Ash handling system.

(c) Renovation and Modernisation schemes for the Bandel and Santaldih

Thermal Power Stations of West Bengal State Electricity Board have been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. The schemes will be implemented by WBSEB after sanction by the Planning Commission.

Performance of Calcutta Port

5915. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been all round decline in efficiency at Calcutta Port during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

CALCUTTA

(in tonnes)

Commodity	1982-83	83-84	84-85
Foodgrains	103.2	93.1	93.6
Fertilizers	91.4	81.3	66.6
Fertilizers-raw-materials	115.9	105.0	115.2
Cement	144.2	127.5	116.3
Sugar	—	110.2	154.9
General Cargo	76.0	71.5	76.8
HALDIA			
Foodgrains	—	57.1	—
Fertilizers & Fertilizer-raw-material	54.7	63.4	64.6
Cement	—	105.7	108.5
Sugar	57.4	98.7	84.1
Pig Iron	97.0	81.8	—
Coking Coal	310.3	440.3	343.8
General Cargo	92.4	69.0	85.1

(c) Low performance at Calcutta is primarily because of ageing of cargo handling works. No cargo handling workers have been recruited during the last two decades. Further poor rate of clearance in respect of foodgrains and fertilizers has resulted in low discharge rate and affected productivity. Prolonged monsoon in the year 1984-85 and also

(c) the main reasons for low performance of Calcutta Port during the above period ; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to improve the performance of Calcutta Port ?

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

(a) & (b) The performance of Calcutta Port in terms of output per hook, per shift has decreased during the last three years in respect of certain items while in respect of other items the productivity has remained almost at the same level. The average output per hook per shift during the last three years at both Calcutta and Haldia was as under :

lack of modern cargo handling equipment led to lower performance in 1984-85.

(d) Measures adopted to improve performance are enforcement of punctuality, modernisation/augmentation of cargo handling equipment, better supervision of cargo handling operation, maximising availability of existing cargo handling equipment, introduction of incentive schemes etc.

Maintenance of transit Sheds in Calcutta Port

5916. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports indicating that the transit sheds in Calcutta Port are not being properly maintained and that the lighting arrangements in the sheds are in bad shape ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the present position ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to ensure that the required repairs at Calcutta Port are not neglected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) & (b) Sheds and warehouses at Kidderpore Dock and Netaji Subhas Dock are very old. Due to lack of adequate finance, it has not been possible for the port Trust to look after requisite preventive maintenance of the sheds. Lighting arrangements in Docks have substantially improved since 1982. Flood light towers have also been installed in the Dock operational areas.

(c) Normal maintenance repairs including special repairs are being carried out since 1980. So far the Calcutta Port Trust has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,37,15,908.97 towards maintenance and repairs of sheds.

Joint Inspection of Officers of CDSCO and Haryana Government

5917. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the officers of Central Drug Standard Control Organisation (North Zone) and Haryana Government who form part of joint inspection teams to consider application for grant of licence to manufacture for sale of basic drugs from time to time in the State of Haryana along with qualifications and experience in manufacture of basic drugs prescribed for them ;

(b) the details of inspections carried out by the teams during the three years; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Central Government on these officers every year although the Haryana Drug Controller is competent to grant permissions for bulk drug itself under law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Teams consisting of officers of the Central Drug Standard Control Organisation (North Zone) and officers of the Haryana Government conduct joint inspections when necessity arises in Haryana State. The Drugs Inspectors possess the prescribed qualifications laid down under the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules.

(b) The details of inspections are given in the attached statement.

(c) The expenditure involved on the part of the Officers of the Central Drug Standard Control Organisation (North Zone) relates to normal TA/DA Only. The Officers of the CDSCO participated in the joint inspections at the request to the Drug Controller, Haryana.

Statement

Name of the Drug Manufacturing Unit	Name of the Officers of CDSCO and Haryana Govt. forming the Inspection Team/Date of Inspection
1	2
1. M/s Cepham Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Kundli, Distt. Sonapat,	Shri K. Viyaya Raj cShri A.K. Ogil

1

2

2. M/s Intrachemicals and
Drugs (P) Ltd., Gurgaon.

3. M/s Cepham Laboratories.
Pvt. Ltd., Kundli,
Distt. Sonapat

4. M/s Seema Pharma, M.I.E.,
Bahadurgarh

5. M/s Jagsonpal & co.,
P.O. Amarnagar,
Faridabad

6. M/s Pharmachem,
M.I.E.,
Bhadurgarh

Shri O.P. Aggarwal
16th October, 1981

Shri K. Vijaya Raj
Shri A.K. Ogale
Shri O.P. Aggarwal
15th October, 1981

SHRI K. Vijaya Raj.
SHRI I.J. Sehgal
Shri O.P. Aggarwal
18th April, 1983

Shri B.R. Wadhawan
Shri O.P. Aggarwal
6th July, 1981

Dr. P. Das Gupta
Shri I.J. Sehgal
Shri M. Mitra
Shri M.L. Garg
Shri O.P. Aggarwal
5th May, 1983

Shri I.J. Sehgal
Shri O.P. Agarwal
3rd April, 1984

National Academy of Medical Sciences

5918. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA
RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government's atten-
tion has been drawn to the news report
regarding National Academy of Medical
Sciences started in 1961 alleging mal-
functioning in H.T. dated 22-3-1985 ;

(b) whether Government propose
to Institute an enquiry into the matter
to safeguard this and similar other
institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) the allegation of malfunctioning of
the National Academy of Medical Sci-
ences in the news item is not correct.

(b) No, Sir.

Providing Additional Air-Conditioned
Coaches to Madras-Tiruchi Cholan
Express.

5919. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER
MOHAMED ; Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Southern Railway
have any proposal to provide additional
air-conditioned coaches to Madras-
Tiruchi Cholan Express ;

(b) if so, by when ; and

(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) Non-availability of A.C. coaches.

**Introduction of a Shuttle Train Between
Nagpur and Badnera**

5920 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether details of the new trains likely to be started in Maharashtra State during the year 1985-86 ;

(b) whether the people of Nagpur district of Maharashtra are continuously demanding for introduction of a new shuttle train between Nagpur and Badnera ;

(c) if so, whether the proposal for introduction of a new shuttle train between Nagpur and Badnera is under consideration ; and

(d) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The new trains introduced from 1.5.1985 have already been published in the May, 1985 time table. Other train to be introduced will be finalised before issuing the Oct.' 85 time table.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Inclusion of New Items of Work For
Health Programme of Rural Areas
During Seventh Plan and Allocation of
Maharashtra**

5921. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new items of work have been included in the health programme of the rural areas during Seventh Plan Period and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the items earmarked for Maharashtra;

(c) the total financial allocation envisaged for the new plans; and

(d) the financial allocation made for Maharashtra for 1985-86 for the new items of work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) No new item of health programme in rural areas is proposed during the 7th Five Year Plan. The strategy laid down in the Sixth Five Year Plan is proposed to be followed during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

**Railway Accident Near Charegaon Railway
Station, South Eastern Railway on
16-8-1984**

5922. SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an accident took place on 16 August, 1984 near Charegaon Railway Station on the metre-gauge line on South-Eastern Railway;

(b) if to, the details of the cause of the accident;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured as a result of this accident and the amount and form of assistance provided by the Department;

(d) whether the then Railway Minister had himself visited the site of the accident; and

(e) if so, the observations made by him and the details of the assurance given by him to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. On 16th August, 1984, 4 G. J. Jabalpur Gondia passenger train

met with an accident at Bridge No. 62 between Charegeon and Samnapur Stations on Jabalpur Gondia Narrow Gauge section of South Eastern Railway.

(b) According to the findings of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, South Eastern Circle, who held a statutory inquiry, this accident was caused primarily due to the washing away of Bridge No. 62 and breaching of the railway embankment in the approaches to the bridge by the sudden and unprecedented flood from intense rainfall in the catchment.

(c) In this accident, 112 persons lost their lives, 39 suffered grivous injuries and 37 simple injuries. Ex gratia payment of Rs. 1000 was made to the next of kin of the persons who lost their lives, Rs. 750 to those who suffered grievous injuries and Rs. 250 to those of Rs 33 lakhs has so far been made to those who suffered simple injuries. Besides compensation the next so kin of the persons who lost their lives and Rs. 2.57 lakhs to those who suffered injuries.

(d) & (e) The then Minister of Railways visited the site of the accident on 18.8.84 and made the following announcements :

- i) A thorough survey of all bridges, culverts, crossings, and assessment of requirements of diesel engines, coaches and wagons by a separate Divisional Railway Manager.
- ii) A drive for replacement of steam engine by diesel engine and completes renovation/replacement of coaching stock.
- iii) Immediate appointment of ad hoc Claims Commissioner.
- iv) Setting up of area control offices at Mainpur and Jabalpur and emergency control offices at Balaghat.
- v) Immediate inspection of all Narrow Gauge lines on South Eastern Railway by General Manager.

iv) Immediate stoppage of all narrow gauge operations till weather conditions improved. Railways should maintain a liaison with Meteorological Department to stop train service when weather conditions are not favourable.

vii) As a part of compensation, Rs. 10,000 be paid immediately to the next of kin of identifiable deceased.

viii) Repairs to bridges and track to be undertaken on war footing.

ix) Setting up of emergency control rooms at Nagpur and Jabalpur for furnishing information pertaining to the injured and their progress.

[English]

Reservation of states for Scheduled Castes /Scheduled Tribes in Kendriya Vidyalayas

5923. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state ;

(a) precentage of reservation for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas ;

(b) whether adequate students belonging to these communities, according to their reserved quota are available for admission ;

(c) if so, details for Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi region ;

(d) if not, the details of the Kendriya Vidyalayas where adequate students of these communities were not available during the last year ; and

(e) what efforts made/proposed to be made to give admission to candidates of these communities during the current academic year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) 15% and 7 1/2% of the fresh admissions in

every Kendriya Vidyalaya are reserved for the children of employees of eligible categories belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Though the position varies from school to school, the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is filled to the extent of availability of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants. Detailed information regarding Sche-

duled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students admitted in Class I in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi region during 1984-85 is given in attached statement. Efforts are made to admit Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates upto the required percentage in each Kendriya Vidyalaya, if necessary, even by relaxing the qualifying standard.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	No. of students admitted in Class I.	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Percentage of SC/ST
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Tuglakabad	107	29	—	27.1%
2.	R.K. Puram, Sector-IV	70	11	06	24.3%
3.	AGCR Colony	90	20	01	23.6%
4.	Sainik Vihar	60	12	02	23.3%
5.	VKV Ghaziabad	60	13	01	23.3%
6.	R.K. Puram, Sector-VIII	105	16	08	23.0%
7.	Goel Market	105	16	08	23.0%
8.	Lawrence Road	70	15	01	23.0%
9.	Tagore Garden	105	21	03	23.0%
10.	Hindon No. 1	105	23	01	22.9%
11.	K V. No. 2, Faridabad	80	17	01	22.5%
12.	Pushp Vihar	67	12	03	22.4%
13.	K.V. No. 1, Faridabad	112	19	06	22.3%
14.	Andrews Ganj	105	15	08	21.9%
15.	INA Colony	105	21	02	21.9%
16.	New Friends Centre	60	12	01	21.7%
17.	Hindon No. 2	105	20	02	20.9%
18.	JNU, New Mehrauli Road	239	43	05	20.1%
19.	Delhi Cantt. No. III	105	21	01	21.0%
20.	Masjid Moth	95	13	07	21.0%
21.	Shalimar Bagh	60	10	12	20.0%
22.	Pragati Vihar	57	09	02	19.3%
23.	Janakpuri	90	12	14	17.7%
24.	Gurgaon	90	15	01	17.8%
25.	Delhi Cantt. No. II	138	18	05	16.7%
26.	NTPC Badarpur	110	17	01	16.3%
27.	R.K. Puram-Sector, II	105	15	02	15.7%
28.	Arjangarh	70	09	02	15.7%
29.	Dogra Lines, Meerut	138	20	02	15.9%
30.	Sikh Lines, Meerut	104	13	—	12.5%
31.	Delhi Cantt. No. 1	175	11	08	11%

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Murad Nagar	101	10	—	9.9%
33.	Jharoda Kalan	105	09	01	9.5%
34.	Jhajjar	29	02	—	6.9%
35.	Punjab Lines, Meerut	31	07	—	5.34%

Appointment of Women teachers in Primary Schools

5924. SHRIMATI INDUMATI BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have sponsored scheme of assistance for appointment of women teachers in primary schools ;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) the State-wise break up number of teachers appointed under the scheme during 1983-84 and 1984-85 and likely to be appointed during the current year 1985-86 ;

(d) the basis of sharing the expenses of the scheme between the Centre and the States ?

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

(b) Since 1983-84 a Centrally Sponsored scheme is in operation under which assistance is given to 9 educationally backward States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for appointment of women teachers in primary schools.

(c) 5A statement indicating the number of posts of women teachers for which grant was paid to the 9 educationally backward States during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 is attached. The actual number of teachers likely to be appointed during 1985-86 is not known at present.

(d) the Centre-State share is 80 : 20.

Statement

No. of women teachers for which grants were Sanctioned during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of teachers	
		1983-84	1984-85*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200	750
2.	Assam	200	750
3.	Bihar	200	750
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	400
5.	Madhya Pradesh	300	1150
6.	Orissa	200	750
7.	Rajasthan	300	1150
8.	Uttar Pradesh	400	1550
9.	West Bengal	200	750
Total		2000	8000

*The figures for 1984-85 include the number of teachers for the year 1983-84 also.

Import of Coaches by Metro Railway Calcutta

5925. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Metro Railway Calcutta was going to import 86 coaches ;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the import has been found necessary when the coaches are being manufactured by Integral Coach Factory Madras ;

(c) whether Integral Coach Factory Madras has already made 20 coaches which are in use and this factory has got order for 144 coaches from Metro Authorities ;

(d) whether Government contemplate to cancel the import of coaches and arrange to expedite indigenous production ; and

(e) whether Metro Railway Calcutta is behind schedule and the delay has resulted in extra expenditure ; and the details of such expenditure ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :
(a) There is a proposal to import part of the requirement of coaches for Metro Railway Calcutta.

(b) The need to import Metro Coaches has been felt primarily due to manufacturing capacity constraints as the total indigenous production capacity available in the country falls short of the requirement of coaching stock including Metro Coaches for 7th Plan period.

(c) Integral Coach Factory Madras has turned out so far 28 coaches out of a total order for 144 Metro Coaches on it.

(d) No order for import of coaches has yet been placed. Proposal to import coaches has been worked out after

taking into account indigenous production.

(e) The project sanctioned in 1972 was estimated to cost Rs. 140 crores and project report envisaged its completion in 1978. Due to severe constraint of funds and various other problems, the completion of the project has to be re-scheduled. The work is now progressing satisfactorily and the project is expected to be completed by end of 1989 at a cost of about Rs. 800 crores subject to availability of adequate funds.

[Translation]

Introduction of Indore-Bombay Rail Service Via Bhopal

5926. SHRI SATYA NARAYAN PAWAR :
SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the time by which Indore-Bombay rail service via Bhopal is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :
At present, there is no proposal for introducing a train between Indore and Bombay via Bhopal.

Grants to child centres and Irregularities There in

5927. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether grants have been allocated for Child Centres by Government and if so, the allocation made State-wise and the number of Child Centres opened ;

(b) whether Government have received complaints to the effect that attempts have been made in several districts to misuse allocated amount in the name of fake child centres; and if so, the number of States from where such com-

plaints have been received and also the names of districts and when such corrupt practices have been indulged in ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to check these practices ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Grants for opening Early Childhood Education Centres are given to voluntary agencies in the nine educationally backward

States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. No State-wise allocations are made. A statement indicating the number of Centres and the grants given therefor, during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 State-wise, is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Grants given under the scheme of Early Childhood Education and the number of Centres during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85

S. No.	Name of State	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		No. of centres	Amount of grant Rs.	No. of centres	Amount of grant Rs.	No. of centres	Amount of grant Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	6,930	81	2,82,510	170	8,11,050
2.	Assam	2	6,930	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	10	36,510	10	83,350
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh	15	51,975	15	53,000	35	1,85,175
6.	Orissa	44	1,52,460	97	4,54,860	96	4,36,305
7.	Rajasthan	22	76,230	31	1,40,100	74	3,30,650
8.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	71	3,18,630
9.	West Bengal	1	3,465	69	3,41,910	148	6,27,382
Total		86	2,97,990	303	13,08,890	604	27,92,542

[English]

Norms for grant of Assistance to voluntary Organisation Involved in propagation of Hindi

5928. **SHRI NARASINGRAO SURYAWANSHI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance schemes, norms and rules etc. for voluntary organisations which are involved in propagation/expansion/imparting Hindi education in non-Hindi speaking States ;

(b) whether such assistance was denied to Satya Niketan Hindi Primary School/Vidyalaya at Bhalki, District Bidar, Karnataka ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Ministry of Education has been providing financial assistance to voluntary Hindi organisations for the promotion of Hindi. Under this Ministry's scheme, financial assistance is given to organisations/educational institutions to continue and/or to expand their activities or break fresh ground in the field of propagation and development of Hindi in all Parts of the country, including non-Hindi speaking States. Applications for grant-in-aid have to be sent through the State Govts/Director, Central Hindi Directorate (CHD), New Delhi/Regional Officers of CHD at Madras, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Gauhati in the prescribed proforma alongwith the required details and documents. Grants are given @ 75% of the total approved expenditure for developmental schemes and Rs. 50,000/- or 60% of the total approved expenditure, whichever is less, for building purposes. For Hindi medium schools in the non-Hindi speaking states, grant may be given on an ad-hoc basis to cover any deficit in the budget for running the school, provided that no grant will be paid in replacement of the grant normally admissible from the State Govt. under the latter's grant-in-aid rules. The deficit should be certified by the State Government.

(b) and (c) It may be stated that the application for grant-in-aid during 1984-85 received from the Headmaster, Satya Niketan Higher Primary School, Bhalki, Bidar (Karnataka) through the Regional Officer, CHD, 959, Khairatabad, Hyderabad was placed before this Ministry's Grants Committee which met on 23.11.1984. The Grants Committee examined the proposal of the organisation for grant-in-aid for construction of building and for meeting the deficit on the payment of salary to the teachers for the year 1983-84. The Committee did not recommend any grant to the organisation for the year 1984-85 for the following reasons :—

(i) Grant under the scheme is not to be given for meeting previous liabilities or debts as

such. Deficit incurred during 1983-84 was treated as previous liability.

- (ii) Since no grant-in-aid was given to the organisation for implementation of any Hindi propagation scheme, it was not possible to sanction any grant for construction of a building.
- (iii) The deficit in the budget for running the school was not certified by the State Government as provided for under the scheme.
- (iv) Copies of the audited statement of accounts for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 and a copy of the last balance sheet were not enclosed along with the application for grant-in-aid as is required under the rules governing the scheme.
- (v) Relevant documents relating to recognition of Hindi courses and examinations conducted by the organisations and details about the qualifications and experience of the teaching/non-teaching staff were also not enclosed.

The Institution has been suitably informed about the reasons why the Ministry has not been able to sanction any grant to it for 1984-85.

World Bank Assistance for Sriramasagar Kaktiyal Canal Project in A.P.

5929. SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :
SHRI C. MADHAV
REDDY :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:

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

(a) whether Sriramasagar kaktiyal Canal Project in Andhra Pradesh which has been extended from 235 KM to 284 KM 'Under Stage—I' has been approved by Planning Commission and is pending with the Central Government for approval for the World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping it pending; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Stage—I of the Sriramsagar Project was approved by the Planning Commission in August, 1964. The scope of the project was subsequently revised. A Project report for the modified Sriramsagar Project Stage—I, with extension of Kakatiyal Canal to 284 km, has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh by the Central Water Commission in January 1985 and is under examination. Simultaneously, the project has been posed for the World Bank's assistance.

Lift Irrigation Facilities from Pochampad Project

5930. **SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal for creation of lift irrigation facilities from Pochampad Project to cover Karimnagar in Warangal District and if so, the present status of the Project;

(b) whether any Project Estimates have been worked out and if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government will ensure early implementation as the Project will cover and benefit a very backward area ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have not submitted any such project to the Central Water Commission so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Arrangement for Treatment of Patients Suffering from Biomagnetism

5931. **SHRI G. G. SWELL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are arrangement within the country for treatment of patients suffering from Biomagnetism;

(b) if so, where;

(c) whether Government are in touch with other countries on this state-of-the-art medical technology; and

(d) the names of those countries and the broad indications of their successes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) The Government is not aware of any disease known as biomagnetism.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Workshop on Welfare of Women and its Recommendations

5932. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a workshop on the Welfare of Women with special emphasis on girls was organised by the Forum of Women's development and held in New Delhi during the first week of April, 1985;

(b) number of persons who participated in the workshop;

(c) whether the participants suggested for the improvement in status of women/girls in the country by providing more and more jobs in every Department/Undertakings of the country; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SMT. MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR) :

(a) The Government is not aware of a workshop having been held in New Delhi in the first week of April, 1985.

(b) to (d) The question does not arise.

[*Transtations*]

Annual Production in Wagon Factories

5933. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production capacity of each of the wagon factories in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have by reducing the orders for the lone factory of Rajasthan have placed the orders with other factories which are in excess of their capacity; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) A Statement is attached indicating the annual installed capacity of wagon building units in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

(Figs. in four-wheelers)

S. No.	Name of the Firm	Annual Installed Capacity
Public Sector		
1.	Bharat Wagon, Muzaffarpur	1000
2.	Bharat Wagon, Mokameh	1500
3.	Braithwaite, Calcutta	3000
4.	Burn Stda, Burnpur	3911

5. Burn Std., Howrah 4750

6. Jessop, Calcutta 3279

Private Sector

7. Cimmco, Bharatpur 2000

8. Hindustan General Industries, Nangloi 1000

9. Modern Industries, Sahibabad. 2000

10. Texmaco, Calcutta 3600

Total 26040

[*English*]

Wrong Billing by Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking

5934. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present periodical bills for power consumption (domestic) as prepared in various Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking Offices are not subjected to any check or test-check by any higher authority before being issued to the consumers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the billing in some of the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking Offices like R. K. Puram is in utter shambels and the bills duly paid are shown as arrears in subsequent bills and even amounts due from some other consumers in the vicinity included in the bills sent to the consumers to whom these do not pertain which results in considerable inconvenience to the consumers in running after the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking office to get the corrections made; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) & (b)

Electricity bills of domestic/commercial consumers are prepared on the basis of the consumption recorded in the meter book which is cross-checked by the bill clerks and the amount is totalled through computometers and is reconciled with the ledger entries before despatch. While the bills so prepared are not subjected to further checks, complicated bills involving assessment of consumption, application of higher tariff/surcharge, disputed/final bills, etc. are checked by the supervisory officials.

(c) and (d) According to DESU, the position of consumer billing in all the districts, including R. K. Puram, where billing is done manually, is by and large satisfactory. There is however, a possibility of arrears getting reflected in subsequent bills in cases where the payment of the earlier bill has either not been received or is received after the accounting date of the current bill. Whenever such or any other discrepancies come to notice, necessary action is taken to rectify them. The billing staff is under instructions to exercise due care and caution in billing.

Law Against Adulteration and Health Ministers Conference

3935. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to take water and blood to be covered by the law against adulteration;

(b) if so, whether proposal was endorsed by a Conference of Health Ministers of States who pointed out problems and anomalies in the administration of the law on the control of drugs and food adulteration;

(c) if so, what were the other decisions taken by the Health Ministers Conference; and

(d) to what extent Government are likely to amend the law in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (d) The item 'Blood' is already considered as drug as defined under Section 3 (b) (i) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. The State Health Ministers' Conference held on 1.9.84 recommended that the Central Government may consider the feasibility of bringing potable water under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. But it is not possible to include water in the definition of food as there are other Legislations regulating supply of potable water.

(c) The recommendations of the Conference of State Ministers incharge of control of Drugs and Prevention of Food Adulteration are given in the attached statement (*Annexure*).

Statement

RECOMMENDATIONS

This conference of State Ministers incharge of control of Drugs and Prevention of Food Adulteration held on 1st September, 1984 recommends :—

- (i) that the State Governments take immediate action for including appropriate proposals in the State Sector of the 7th Five Year Plan for strengthening the State machinery incharge of control of drugs and prevention of food adulteration, particularly the Inspecting, testing, intelligence and legal wings according to the guidelines laid down in this regard by expert bodies.
- (ii) that Central Government may consider the feasibility of bringing potable water, ice and tobacco (in all its forms) under the provisions of the PFA Act and that the procedures for enforcement be simplified to provide for summary action and deterrent minimum punishment. Special courts be set up to bring the

offences under the Drug and Food Acts. Regional laboratories should be set by the Central Government and treated as the final authorities for determining food adulteration.

- (iii) that the States take urgent action for creating a special machinery for tackling problems of spurious drugs.
- (iv) that the States initiate systematic action for enforcing of the Provisions of the Prevention of the Food Adulteration Act, Particularly in the rural areas
- (v) that adequate attention be paid to mass education programmes, advertisements, short films, A.I.R. Broadcasts, T.V. Series and all other similar publicity measures for ensuring the quality of food articles.
- (vi) that voluntary organisations, particularly those of women be encouraged and supported to play their role in the quality control of food.
- (vii) that consultative Committees be established at the Central, State and district levels to guide, monitor and supervise the programmes of prevention of food adulteration.
- (viii) that machinery be set up to coordinate preventive and penal action by States so that inter-State problems could be solved.
- (ix) that the Central Government expand the training facilities for various categories of staff at all levels.
- (x) that the Central Government formulate a scheme for extending assistance to the States for further strengthening the State machinery for enforcement of the measures envisaged.

- (xi) that the Planning Commission be requested to provide adequate resources for these purposes in the Central and State sector in the 7th Five Year Plan.

Central assistance to each states for promotion of Homoeopathy

5936. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state : the details of the Central assistance provided to each State for the promotion of Homoeopathy during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : This Ministry does not have any scheme under which Central assistance is provided to States for promotion of Homoeopathy.

Seats allotted for foreign students for admission in medical Colleges

5937. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of seats allotted for foreign students for admission to various medical colleges for MBBS course in different colleges during the current financial year;

(b) the details of students, nationality-wise, who have so far been admitted in various colleges in MBBS during last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the number of seats in view of the increased number of foreign students seeking admission in the colleges; and

(a) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no specific overall allotment of

seats for foreign students in MBBS Courses in various medical colleges. Allocation of MBBS seats from the Central Pool for foreign students for the academic session 1985-86 has not been decided as yet.

(b) to (d) Foreign students secure admission to MBBS Courses in the Country directly as well as through programmes like the Colombo Plan under the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), the Cultural Exchange Programme of the Ministry of Education as self-financing students through the Ministry of External Affairs, etc. Actual admission data regarding foreign students are not available in view of the fact that these students secure admission through multiple channels. The admission capacities of the various medical colleges are determined and fixed as per regulations of the Medical Council of India and the concerned University.

Supply of Power from D.V.C. West Bengal

5938. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal State Electricity Board is prompt in making payments for the electricity generated and supplied from the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if not, what were the total dues payable by the West Bengal State Electricity Board as on 1 day of 1983, 1984 and 1985;

(c) whether irregular payment by the West Bengal State Electricity Board has effected supply of power from Damodar Valley Corporation to West Bengal; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed thereof ?

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

(b) The total amount of dues as on 1st January of 1983, 1984 and 1985

are Rs. 4.79 crores, 8.44 crores and 11.02 crores respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Damodar Valley Corporation and the Government of India have been pursuing the question of clearance of arrears with the West Bengal State Electricity Board/Government of West Bengal.

Narmada Canal

5939. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a Narmada Canal from the Narmada Project, if so, what would be the length of the canal and the area likely to be covered by this canal;

(b) whether the work for the construction of this canal has been started, if so, by when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) what is the progress achieved so far in regard to the construction of Narmada Project, whether its progress is satisfactory and what is the target time by which it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Narmada Main Canal of the Sardar Sarovar Project is 439 km. long upto Rajasthan border. The culturable command area of the canal is 21.24 lakh hectares in Gujarat.

(b) The works on the initial reaches of the Canal were started in 1980. The canal upto Rajasthan border is programmed to be completed by 1996.

(c) The works on the foundation and the left bank monoliths of the dam are in progress. Tenders for the main dam have been invited for fixing up the agency. There has been some slippage from the project's schedule of construction. Sardar Sarovar Project as a whole is programmed to be completed by 2006.

Proposal for opening of new Railway Stations in Gujarat

5940. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to open new railway stations during the next three years, if so, the details thereof and the number of new railway stations likely to be opened in each Zone and particularly in Western Zone; and

(b) what steps are being taken to construct new rail lines and open new railway stations in the Gujarat State during the next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) New railway stations are opened on the existing as well as the new railway lines. These proposals are considered on the basis of the prima facie needs of the traffic and development or to meet operational requirements. This is a continuous process with the railways and they are taken up as and when the need arises therefor, and no specific schedule has been fixed for the next three years.

(b) Priority has been given to Bhuj-Naliya new M.G. line project and it is expected that it will be completed and opened within the next 3 years subject to overall availability of resources. Stations on this line will be opened and developed in a phased manner depending on development of traffic.

Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes students in central schools

5941. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan issued instructions to all the Kendriya Vidyalayas in August, 1978 to ensure that the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

students was utilized to maximum possible extent and for that purpose issued certain guide lines;

(b) if so, details of the instructions and guidelines issued in this regard;

(c) whether any assessment has been made as to how far these instructions, guidelines and other decisions are actually being followed by various Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (d) No instructions were issued in August, 1978 regarding the quota reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. However, guidelines for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas for the year 1979-80, issued in March/April, 1979, contained provision regarding reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe children. Similar guidelines are issued to the Principals every year. Admission guidelines are followed by the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas while making admissions.

Non-formal education and criteria for providing funds to States

5942. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH :
SHRI DEBI GHOSAL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on Non-formal education Scheme made in 1984-85 and progress in different States;

(b) the criteria for providing funds to the States/Union Territories by the Centre for Non-Formal Education; and

(c) steps taken to cater to the spread of non-formal elementary education ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A total amount of Rs. 11.96 crores was released

to 9 educationally backward States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for expenditure on Non-Formal Education during 1984-85 which included expenditure on 1.62 lakh centres with an estimated coverage of 34 lakhs children.

(b) Central assistance is provided to 9 educationally backward States for implementation of the scheme including opening of centres, on a 50:50 sharing basis and for opening centres exclusively for girls on a 90:10 sharing basis.

(c) (i) In addition to the grants to the States, voluntary organization in these States are given assistance on 100% basis for opening non-formal education centres.

(ii) Voluntary organizations running academic institutions and/or engaged in educational research as well as Government agencies engaged in such programmes in any part of the country are given assistance on 100% basis for experimental/innovative projects on Non-Formal Education;

(iii) Awards are given to educationally backward States for excellence of performance in enrolment of girls under Non-Formal Education.

(iv) Commodity assistance in the form of paper was given to most of the States and Union Territories for production of teaching-learning materials for use in non-formal education.

New Rail Lines and Conversion of Lines in Tamil Nadu

5943. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay new rail lines and to convert the metre gauge lines into broad gauge in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated towards the above schemes during Seventh Plan?

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

(b) Project is approved and is in different sections for a B.G. line from Karur to Dindigul, a parallel B.G. line from Dindigul to Madurai, conversion of MG line from Madurai to Maniachi and a parallel B.G. line from Tirunelveli to Tuticorin. Of this, the parallel B.G. line from Tirunelveli to Millivattam has recently been completed as a siding.

(c) Amount allocated for this project is not known as the Seventh Plan is still under finalisation.

Representation for Admission to SR. Navyug Schools of N.D.M.C.

5944. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the parents of the children reading in the Junior Navyug Schools of New Delhi Municipal Committee, have approached the Government for admission of their children in Senior Navyug Schools on the pattern of Kendriya Schools after their passing Junior School stage;

(b) Whether Government are aware that children of Junior Schools are facing difficulties in getting admission in senior schools for the last so many years due to lack of seats and other factors;

(c) Whether Government propose to open Senior Schools or upgrade the Junior Schools to provide admission facilities to students studying in Junior Schools;

(d) Whether Government propose to open Junior as well as Senior Navyug Schools in New Delhi as well as in Old Delhi, as this facilities is limited at present to New Delhi only; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As per the criteria laid down for admission in Senior Navyug School, such of the students who secure more than 70% marks in Class V in the Junior Navyug Schools can automatically get admission in the Senior Navyug School. The remaining students can compete for admission in the Senior Navyug School alongwith students of other schools. Alternatively, they can seek admission in other Secondary/seniory secondary Schools run by the N.D.M.C./Delhi Administration.

(c) to (e) As reported by N.D.M.C. there is no proposal under its consideration to open any new Senior Navyug School or to upgrade the Junior Navyug Schools into Senior Navyug Schools in Delhi or New Delhi due to paucity of funds and accommodation.

Construction of Mahi Bajaj-Sagar Project in Rajasthan

5945. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the land of Madhya Pradesh has gone or likely to go under submergence due to construction of Mahi Bajaj-sagar project of Rajasthan which is under construction in Madhya Pradesh territory or on border for which no agreement exists;

(d) the extent of land and its classification going under submergence in each such project; and

(c) whether adequate compensation has been paid or proposed to be paid by the Rajasthan State in each case?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) According to the revised Project Report of Mahi Bajaj-Sagar Unit-I prepared by the Government of Rajasthan in 1978, the area coming under submergence in Madhya Pradesh is 622.43 has comprising of

private as well as Government culturable and unculturable land and forest area. Out of the total compensation of Rs. 32.20 lakhs agreed to between the officers of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, payment of Rs. 27.75 lakhs has been released by Government of Rajasthan so far.

Construction of Floating Hotels Near Bombay by Bombay Port Trust

5946 SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Bombay Port Trust is proposing to construct Floating Hotels in Arabian Sea near Bombay;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been accorded permission by his Ministry; and

(c) the details of the project and the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Energising of Pump Sets

5947. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of irrigation pump sets in the country energised so far and the number of pump set yet to be energised;

(b) whether the Ministry has formulated any crash programme to energise these remaining pump sets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Energisation of pumpsets is a continuing programme. It is

estimated that number of irrigation pumpsets likely to be energised by the end of the Sixth Plan is 57 lakhs. In the absence of technical surveys and proposals from the States, it is not possible to indicate the exact number of pumpsets yet to be energised.

(b) and (c) The Working Group on Minor Irrigation for formulation of Seventh Plan proposals has fixed the target for energisation of 30 lakh pumpsets during the Seventh Plan.

[English]

**Railway Accidents Since
January, 1985**

5948. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the train accidents which took place since January 1985 till date, Zone-wise;

(b) the name of the places where the train accidents occurred;

(c) the details of casualties and cost of damage to Railway property as a result of those accidents;

(d) the details of the causes thereof; and

(e) the nature of compensation paid to the families of the deceased and the injured persons so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) Railway-wise break up of train accidents that took place since January 1985 till 30th April, 1985 are as under :—

Railway	Number of train accidents			
	Collisions	Derailments	Level crossing accidents	Fires in Trains
Central	3	28	4	7
Eastern	2	21	4	2
Northern	3	27	8	1
North Eastern	—	7	3	3
Northeast Frontier	3	58	5	—
Southern	—	19	2	—
South Central	1	17	4	—
South Eastern	2	25	2	1
Western	1	23	1	5

These accidents occurred at diverse places on the different Zonal Railways.

(c) In these accidents, 113 persons, lost their lives and 384 were injured. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated as Rs. 3.48 crores.

(d) Causes including prima facie causes of these accidents are as under :

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Failure of Railway staff | 105 |
| (ii) Failure of persons other railway staff | 29 |
| (iii) Failure of equipment Rolling stock | 42 |

Permanent Way 12

Signal & Telecommunication 1

(iv) Combination of factors 4

(v) Incidental 13

(vi) Cause could not be established 4

(vii) Cause under investigation 82

(e) No compensation has been paid so far in respect of the accidents which took place since January, 1985.

**Rajasthan Share from Singrauli
Thermal Power Plant**

5949. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the share of Rajasthan State in each of the Thermal Power Plants at Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Rajasthan is getting its full due share from the power generation by these plants; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) Rajasthan has a share of 12.35% in the present installed capacity of 1000 MW at Singrauli Super Thermal Station. Against this share, Rajasthan is presently getting about 10% from Singrauli. The short-fall is due to over-drawal by Uttar Pradesh.

**Amount Allocated for Implementation
of Adult Education Programme in
Orissa**

5950. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated towards implementing Adult Education Programme in Orissa during 1984-85 ; and

(b) the actual amount spent on Adult Education during that period ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The total amount allocated to Orissa for Adult Education in 1984-85 was Rs. 196.89 lakhs both under the Central and State Sectors. The information about the expenditure incurred during 1984-85 has not yet been furnished by the State Government.

Drug Resistance in T.B.

5951. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that primary drugs used for T.B. treatment have proved to be ineffective ;

(b) the number of major hospitals and Primary Health Centres those have facilities for testing drug resistance in T.B. ; and

(c) what is the position of availability of Secondary line of anti T.B. drugs in Primary Health Centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Anti-TB drugs are technically classified as Bacteriocidal or Bacteriostatic ones, depending on their mode of action on the bacterial population. Anti-TB drugs which are being generally used for treatment of TB patients and supplied against the Central Share (Plan Scheme) under National Tuberculosis Control Programme, are quite effective provided they are taken regularly in proper doses, for the prescribed period of time as per advice of the physician. Latest Anti-TB drugs like Rifampicin and Pyrazinamide are also now being supplied for treatment of TB patients including those who are taking treatment at the Primary Health Centres, as a part of conduct of pilot studies on the effectiveness of Short-Course Chemotherapy Drug Regimens being tried out in the 18 districts of different States/Union Territories.

Drug resistant tests involving conduct of culture examinations and sensitivity tests require provision of highly equipped bacteriological laboratory with specialised trained medical and paramedical staff. There is no proposal for establishment of such highly equipped laboratories at the Primary Health Centres etc. These facilities are usually available at present in the Medical Colleges/large hospitals/Sanatoria and some of the TB Training and Demonstration Centres of the State/Union Territories.

T.B. Patients in the Country and Orissa

5952. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the Central Schemes implemented so far for the detention and treatment of T.B. patients in Orissa ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme, anti-TB drugs, material and equipment are being supplied to the State of Orissa on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State as Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) The cost of the Anti-TB drugs and material and equipment supplied to the State of Orissa (under Central Share) during the Sixth Plan period and the budgetary provision made for 1985-86 is detailed below :—

YEAR	AMOUNT (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	7.20
1981-82	5.60
1982-83	5.36
1983-84	19.98
1984-85	27.05
1985-86	30.00

(Budget Estimates)

[Translations]

Mahi Project

5953. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States likely to be benefited from the Mahi Project under construction in Rajasthan ;

(b) the total area that will come under submergence due to this project and the area out of it, under cultivation & the percentage of population of these States likely to be affected by it ;

(c) the amount earmarked by the Planning Commission for this project ;

(d) whether the annual plan for the year 1985-86 has been prepared for the project ; and

(e) if so, the physical and the financial targets fixed therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The States of Rajasthan and Gujarat are benefited from the Mahi Bajaj sagar Project.

(b) According to the Project Report of Mahi Bajaj sagar Project prepared by the Government of Rajasthan in 1978, an area of about 14377 hectares will come under submergence. Out of this 13454.49 hectares would be in Rajasthan and 622.43 hectares in Madhya Pradesh 7791.5 hectares of private culturable land of Rajasthan will come under submergence and about 28000 persons from Rajasthan will be affected. 48 families from Madhya Pradesh will also be affected and about 36 hectares (181 Bigha) of private culturable land from Madhya Pradesh will come under submergence.

(c) to (e) Working Group of the Planning Commission has proposed for this Project an outlay of Rs. 31.63 crores in the 7th Plan and Rs. 14.97 crores in the Annual Plan 1985-86 of Rajasthan with the corresponding physical target of 10,000 hectares of additional irrigation potential.

The Seventh Plan document prepared by the Government of Gujarat indicates a provision of Rs. 8.08 crores for this project in the Seventh Plan period and of Rs. 1.00 crore for the year 1985-86.

[English]

Ban on Professional Blood Donation

5954. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the regular trade being carried out

by the professional blood donors in Delhi who are completely dependent on this profession for their livelihood and are living a terrible life ;

(b) if so, whether Government have, at any time, considered the question of banning professional blood donations or to licence these professionals to discourage the people from taking blood donation as a profession ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) to (c) Reports have appeared in newspapers from time to time regarding persons who donate blood repeatedly for gaining monetary benefits. It is not possible to regulate the blood donation by so-called professionals. However, Government has been repeatedly emphasising the necessity of inculcating the habit of voluntary donation of blood as this is the only method through which substantial quantities of blood can be collected which would be safe, hygienic and disease free. The ability to mobilise a large number of people for voluntary donation of blood would depend on the speed with which health education spreads in the country.

Number of Polytechnics Run by Government

5955. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Polytechnics functioning in the country at present ;

(b) the number of Polytechnics run by Government ; and

(c) the number of polytechnics run by private institutions and whether these are conforming to teaching courses of Government Polytechnics ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) The

information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Polytechnic College in Madhya Pradesh

5956. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Polytechnic Colleges opened in Madhya Pradesh by the Central Government indicating the locations thereof ;

(b) whether the subject regarding opening of Polytechnic Colleges in backward and Adivasi dominated areas does not come under the Central Government ;

(c) if so, the names of the backward areas in Madhya Pradesh where such Polytechnic Colleges have been opened ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether the Central Government propose to open a Polytechnic College in the most backward Mandla district of the State with a view to develop it, during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (e) The establishment of polytechnics is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The Central Government has not opened any polytechnic in the State of Madhya Pradesh nor is there a proposal to set up a polytechnic in Mandla district.

Study of Computer Education in Schools

5957. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether software used for pilot study of computer education in Schools is based heavily on the experience in U. K ; and

(b) if so, whether this is suitable to Indian conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) & (b) Under the pilot project for introducing computer literacy and Studies in schools the hardware and software was made available by the Government of U. K. under a bilateral agreement. Twenty software packages were selected by an expert Committee keeping in view the objectives of the project. Care was taken to ensure that the packages are culture free as far as possible, and suitable to Indian conditions.

The Ministry of Education is keenly aware of the need to develop educational software in India for use in schools here. This work has been started and some indigenously generated software is expected to become available for use in schools in 85-86 itself.

[Translation]

Voluntary Organisations Engaged in Care and Development of Orphans

5958. **SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA** Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving financial or other assistance to Voluntary Organisations engaged in the care and development of orphans; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance given and the number of such organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SMT. M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period 1979-80 to 1984-85, a total sum of Rs. 690.86 lakhs was given as grant in-aid to States/UTs under the Scheme "Services for Children in Need of Care and Protection" for 814 organisations as central share.

[English]

Sanitary Conditions in Central Government Run Hospitals and Dispensaries

5959. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :** Will the MINISTER OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sanitary conditions in the Central Government run hospitals and dispensaries in Delhi is far from satisfactory; and

(b) if so, remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) The Central Government hospitals and dispensaries have been provided with adequate staff to maintain desired level of sanitation. The services provided by the hospitals are generally under tremendous pressure due to overcrowding which gives rise to occasions when optimal level of sanitation in the hospitals is not maintained. The pressure is likely to be substantially reduced with the establishment of two 500 bedded hospitals at Shahdara and Harinagar and three 100 bedded hospitals at Mangolpuri, Khichripur and Jaffarpur in the periphery of Delhi

Arrangement of cold water at stations in summer

5960. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements of cold water at the stations are yet to be made though the summer has set in; and

(b) what steps are proposed to arrange cold water at the stations in sufficient quantity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) Arrangements for the supply of cool drinking water at stations for the summer season have been made. These include provision of matkas filled with potable drinking water, adequate number of water taps and hand pumps. In addition, at major stations water coolers and water trollies have been provided and temporary hot weather watermen have also been deployed at stations to serve drinking water to the passengers.

Admission of Students of Navyug Schools. N.D.M.C. in Central Schools

5961. **SHRI R. M. BHOYE :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that the pattern of the Navyug Schools introduced recently by N. D. M. C. in New Delhi is similar to that of the Kendriya Schools;

(b) Whether the students of Navyug Schools after passing Primary class are not admitted to the Kendriya Schools;

(c) If so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) Whether Government propose to give a sympathetic consideration to the problem as the Navyug Schools are very limited in number and exist in New Delhi only ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Navyug Schools-meant for children of weaker section of society-are run on the pattern of progressive schools whereas Kendriya Vidyalayas-meant for children of transferable Central Govt. Employees-are run to impart uninterrupted education by following common syllabus and media of instruction.

(b) and (c) Generally, there are very little chances of fresh admissions in Class II and above in Kendriya Vidyalayas. However, subject to availability of seats, fresh admissions are made in accordance with prescribed admission rules. Such admissions are made strictly in order of priority categories and in accordance with transferability criteria.

(d) As per the criteria laid down for admission in Senior Navyug School, such of the students who secure more than 70% marks in Class-V in the Junior Navyug Schools can automatically get admission in the Senior Navyug School. The remaining students can compete for admission in the Senior Navyug School alongwith students of other schools. Alternatively, they can seek admission in other

Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools run by the N.D.M.C/Delhi Administration.

Machhiliguda-Rayaguda Railway Line

5962. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal has discussion with his Ministry regarding the progress, finding and construction of Railway line from Machhiliguda to Rayaguda ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Ministry of Railways thereto ?

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

(b) The first phase of Koraput-Rayagada Rail Link i.e. between Koraput and Machhiliguda (19.65 kms) is in an advanced stage of progress and is expected to be completed as a siding by June 1985. The construction of Railway line from Machhiliguda to Rayagada will depend upon availability of resources in the coming years.

Rules Adopted by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

5963. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :**
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is a Society which is fully financed by Government of India ;

(b) if so, whether such Government financed organisations have to adopt existing Government Rules governing their employees ;

(c) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have adopted all existing Government Rules ; and

(d) if not, the details of the rules which are at a variance with the Government Rules on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (d) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act and is fully financed by the Ministry of Education. Various Government Rules are not *ipso facto* applicable to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Its Board of Governors has the powers to frame Regulations for administration and management of the affairs of the Sangathan. It may, however, adopt *mutatis mutandis* the corresponding Government rules in some cases.

12.00 hrs

HOMAGE TO MARTYRS WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

[English]

MR SPEAKER : All the Leaders of the Parties and Groups have unanimously, I think, thought fit and it ought to be so, to pay homage to the martyrs who laid down their lives in the fight against fascism in the Second World War. About 42 million people laid down their lives and about 80 million people were maimed and or wounded and sufferings were inflicted on untold number of people. It is not to be counted in numbers for statistics as it is beyond imagination. I think the whole House agrees and feels it a duty to pay homage to those martyrs.

But this homage is also a reminder that the forces of fascism are not dead. They always are ready to raise their ugly heads time and again. I think we must beware of this very hard reality. One of our greatest statesmen and leaders of this great country, a man with a futuristic outlook saw this danger when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rose and raised his voice against the fascist

rule in Germany and Italy and he was, I think, the first Indian and the first statesman to say that this was going to be so. We, in India, who believe in non-violence and who fought our struggle for freedom on non violent lines against that mighty empire, must realise that what we gained by that independence is the power to govern our own future and our own destiny. Time and again the people of India have proved beyond any doubt that we are capable of looking after the interests of our great country as well as we create an atmosphere for the whole world to follow. But even to-day some people realise that when they do not get power through the ballot, they try to usurp it through other means. But once the power goes through the barrel of the gun, then the people who strive to get it, get themselves slaughtered. You might have studied the history of fascist Germany - the stormtroopers of Hitler led by Rommel and Rommel himself and his troopers were butchered down one night because Hitler thought otherwise.

It is the same ; that is the very precious legacy, the inalienable right of the people to be their own masters. Let us beware that even in this country we have to fight certain things which are coming up and we must realise that once this power to vote and the power to determine our own future goes, then there is nobody to rescue anybody anywhere. That is why I just said that this is a reminder to all of us to be on guard all the time because this power is never given back. Once it goes through the barrel it remains with the barrel whosoever it is.

Might is right Then no body will think twice about anybody else. This is the legacy. You can do whatever you like but it can be done only if we have got the power for which our leaders. Mahatma Gandhi and others laid down their lives and fought for independence. That is why we pay our tribute. I think the whole House agrees with me on this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

(*Interruptions.*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I want to bring this matter to the notice of the entire House and I am sure the House will agree with me.....

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am raising a matter of national importance. It is important to the political system.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to give me some notice. Help me in maintaining...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Yesterday and day before there was a conclave of some intellectuals organised under the auspices of the Janata party. A top leader of the Janata party, Mr. Biju Patnaik said... (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : No. Under what rule, Mr. Tewary, you will bear with me, I cannot allow. You can decry it outside. Now bear with me. I have over-ruled it. This is not good. Do it outside. Not allowed. Mr. Tewary, this is very bad. Please sit down, Please take your seat. This might be serious. I cannot go against the rules. Can I tear of the rules, Sir, for you ? No. You can do it outside. That is enough. There is some limit to everything.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Please give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot rule on a thing which does not form part of the rules. Mr. Tewary I cannot rule on a thing which is not part of the rules... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, what do you want to say

[*English*]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi) : Sir, a conspiracy has been

hatched by some doctors to hand over Maulana Azad Medical College and three associated hospitals to a private society...

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing. Nothing like this.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : I have given the notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. Not allowed. Calling Attention cannot be discussed on the Floor of the House. No debate. Not allowed. Mr. Maken you must realise what you are doing. Irrelevant. You can come to me and tell me. I am not going to discuss Calling Attention.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 193 for calling Attention of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting...

MR. SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee is meeting today at 3.30 p.m. You are welcome. You are going to come there. We can discuss it there.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalyam) : There is another important issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever important issues are there I am ready to accommodate them. You can come and discuss with me.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : There is no safety even for temples in Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall call you one by one. I shall hear you also Mr. Ramamurthy : (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, I wish to invite your attention. I have written to you about the...

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got no objection. If the house agrees I have got no problem.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am sure everybody will agree with me...

MR. SPEAKER : I don't mind. I can even bifurcate these subjects. I can have the Calling Attention on one subject today and in BAC you are welcome to come there and decide about the other subject.

MR. POOJARY, there is a Calling Attention. I want to bifurcate it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One thing I am handling the situation with regard to Discussion on fraud in Banks. We can separate this; I think it is okay. We can discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee and do whatever we can. We can have one thing now.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Sir, Moratorium will be discussed as Calling Attention; Bank fraud should be discussed separately under Rule 193. It should not be combined. It cannot be combined.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, he has not followed what you have said.

MR. SPEAKER : These two subjects—Moratorium and Fraud in Banks—can be separated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : Can we take up this Fraud subject today, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER. You have given a comprehensive statement-including bank fraud case. Now, you can go ahead with this one today, that is, Moratorium.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : There is something about which I have written to you. I have also moved a Breach of Privilege Notice against Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha.

MR. SPEAKER ; I have written to him to find out facts.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Sir since then Mr. V.P. Singh went to Washington and he has returned; he has addressed a press conference; this has become rather a regular feature when the House is sitting and it is against all precedents and the views expressed by your illustrious predecessors. They are holding press conference when the House is in session.

MR. SPEAKER : I have time and again stressed this and I think...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am saying something. Don't get impatient. Only problem is, I would not like the Ministers to make the statement outside while the session is on; they can make this here on the floor of the House and they can get the same publicity; that would be better.

SHRI V SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijaya wada) : The drought situation in Andhra is getting worse day by day.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is coming up tomorrow.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Bonus given to wheat has not been extended to paddy.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to give notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One by one. It is better to stand up. It is helpful for good health ;

SHRI H.A. DORA (Shri Kakulam) : It appeared in the Papers that Pakistan is preparing an atom bomb. I have given a notice,

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. I am asking the Foreign Minister regarding this.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Yesterday it was about the water and today what I want to bring to your notice is about the travel facilities. No train reservations are available; no air tickets are available for MPs and their relations and guests. Special trains should be run in summer.

MR. SPEAKER : There are people who are on holiday spree nowadays;

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you let the other Member speak ?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krisnagiri) : Today in the newspapers it has come that the Sri Lankan Government,

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Choubey, don't be like that. the Hon Member is on his legs.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : The Sri Lankan Government is determined to try the PTI Correspondent and his movements have been restricted by the Sri Lankan Government. Will the Government of India take up this issue, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me; I will see.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU (Ranchi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, mosquito menace has assumed alarming proportion in Delhi. Spraying has not been done for several months. The result is that mosquitoes are breeding in large number and malaria is spreading in an epidemic form. Government should make a statement in this regard.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : The lights are getting dimmer. The Energy Minister should say

something. The lights are getting dimmer and brighter. I request the Energy Minister to say something on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be laid.

12.15 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review on the working of Brahmaputra Board for 1983-84

[English]

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Brahmaputra Board for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Brahmaputra Board for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-885/85]

Annual Accounts of Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-886/85]

Annual Report Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh for 1983-84 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

[Shri Yogender Makwana]

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-887/85]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 888/85]

Notification under Major Port Trust Act 1963, Annual Accounts of Calcutta Port Trust for 1983-84 and statement for delay, statement for delay in laying the Annual A/Cs and Hindi report of Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala for 1983-84, Statement for delay in laying the Annual Administrative Report of Pepsu Transport Corporation, Patiala 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 Notification No. G.S.R. 304 (E) Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1985 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 595 (E) dated the 7th August, 1984, under sub section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 889/85]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Port Trust, for the year 1983-84 and the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-890/85].

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reason for not laying the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1983-84 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Administration Report of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1983-84 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library See No. 891/85]

- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1)

of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-892/85].

Annual Report and Review on the working of Power Engineers Training Society New Delhi for 1983-84 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Power Engineers Training Society 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 Power Engineers Training Society, 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-893/85]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi for 1983-84 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, 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-894/85].

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Let us go to next item—Calling Attention—Shri George Joseph Mundackal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you have understood that you have to put questions only on Bank moratorium.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, if it is not inconvenient, can we take fraud case now.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Tomorrow we can take up bank moratorium.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already decided this matter.

SHRI K.K. TEWARI (Buxar) : Sir, let us reopen the whole thing *de novo*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to take up later you may do so.

[English]

But we have already decided this matter.

12.16 hrs

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

[English]

Sudden declaration of moratorium by the Reserve Bank of India on Lakshmi Commercial Bank and two other Banks.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDA-CKAL (Muvattupuzha) : I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement there on :

“ Reported Sudden declaration of moratorium by the Reserve Bank of India on Lakshmi Commercial Bank and two other banks causing difficulties to depositors and the action taken by the Government in the matter ”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Speaker, Sir,

On the application and recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, (RBI) the Central Government have granted a moratorium in respect of the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd. Bank of Cochin Ltd. and Miraj State Bank Ltd. from the close of business on 27th April, 1985 and upto and inclusive of 29th July, 1985 in the case of Miraj State Ltd., and upto and inclusive of 28th August, 1985 in respect of the other two banks, under the provisions of Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act. 1949.

The affairs of the above mentioned banks, as also those of other private sector banks are under the close surveillance of the RBI. Finding the affairs and performance of these three banks unsatisfactory, they were advised by the RBI to make concerted efforts to recover and realise sticky advances. They were also asked to strengthen their capital base in a phased manner and augment the reserves to improve the ratio of owned funds to deposits, particularly keeping in view the erosion in their deposits. The RBI had also appointed professionally qualified and experienced persons as its additional Directors on the Boards of these banks.

Despite these measures and instructions, in the assessment of the RBI, the financial position of these banks had been impaired irretrievably, and it was apprehended that the publication of their annual accounts with the negative working results might lead to an adverse impact on the depositors' confidence and there could be the possibility of a run on these banks. These would have had adverse repercussions on the economy in general and the banking industry in particular. The Reserve Bank also came to the conclusion that these banks could no longer function as viable independent units. It was under these circumstances that the RBI was of the view that a temporary moratorium on the activities of these banks should be granted and made an application to the

Government accordingly. A moratorium has been declared in the general interest of the depositors of the transferer banks. The RBI is also actively considering the question of amalgamation of these banks.

The grant of the moratorium, apart from safeguarding the interests of the depositors, would also facilitate the reconstruction and amalgamation of the transferer banks. During the period of the moratorium, the banks have been permitted to make certain payments as specified in the notification of moratorium, including the payment to the extent of Rs. 2,500/- to the depositors other than those who are indebted to the banks. This has been authorised to minimise the inconvenience to the constituents and the public while the schemes in relation to the banks are under consideration. Deposits with the transferer banks are guaranteed payments upto Rs. 30,000/- per account by the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation. The deposits with other banks are also similarly protected by the Deposit Insurance, in addition to the assistance available from the Reserve Bank to all the banks.

12.20 hrs,

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER
in the chair]

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am mentioning the case of Bank of Cochin because I have given notice in respect of that Bank only. The condition of this bank was very poor about three years ago. At that time, the Reserve Bank had intervened and appointed a new Chairman and some Directors were also nominated by it and the condition of the Bank had improved considerably during the recent past. Only a few weeks ago, some two new branches were opened by the Bank of Cochin after getting sanction from the Reserve Bank.

Now, the declaration of moratorium in respect of this Bank has created a lot of difficulties particularly for the minority institutions, who had deposited

all their money with this Bank. Minority institutions like missionary hospitals and others had deposited all their money with this Bank and now they are facing difficulties in drawing money from the bank even to pay salaries to their staff. One would have understood moratorium, amalgamation or liquidation some three years back, when the condition of the bank was poor, but now for the last three years, the Reserve Bank has been controlling its affairs and the deposits had also increased. Suddenly granting a moratorium in respect of this bank has put these institutions to a lot of difficulties. A sum of Rs. 2500/- is not enough to give salary even to a doctor. I therefore, request the Finance Minister to immediately withdraw the moratorium, and give immediate relief to the depositors. Please consult the Chief Minister of Kerala also. He must have contacted the Finance Minister earlier. If so, what has been the result of that?

If this moratorium continues for three-four months, all these institutions would suffer. They have got a lot of staff. Thousands of patients are also suffering, because the doctors are not being paid in time. The hospitals would close down if this continues. In the name of public, I request the hon. Minister to withdraw the moratorium immediately, let it be amalgamated with some other bank. You must take action against the defaulting persons; you must dismiss the former Chairman. I am not defending the Chairman or the Directors; they may be prosecuted according to the rules. I am only requesting to give immediate relief to depositors like the hospital authorities. They are suffering; Rs. 2500/- are not sufficient to pay salaries to the staff. At least allow them to withdraw one month's salary for all the staff on the basis of last one or two years. As they had been withdrawing money for paying salaries all these years, they may be allowed to withdraw that money in order to pay salaries to their staff. I request this to be considered sympathetically.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
I share the concern of the hon. Member.
We have to protect the interest of the

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

depositors. If we had kept quiet or the Reserve Bank had kept quiet, the depositors' interest would have suffered and their interest would not have been protected. For the information of the hon. Member and the information of the depositors through this House, I would bring out some facts about the Bank of Cochin. As on the date of recent inspection, that is 30th June, 1983, the bank deposits had been effected to the extent of 4.70 crores, or 6.4 per cent of its total deposits; the advances of the bank aggregated to 23.61 crores; percentage wise, it constituted 52.20 per cent of the total advances. Besides, there has been excessive abuse of loaning power and large scale unauthorised advances by the bank; The former Chairman of the Bank was removed by the Reserve Bank in April, 1983 for his acts of commission and omission. Afterwards, a retired officer of the Reserve Bank of India was appointed and in spite of that he could not make any improvement. According to the Reserve Bank, the Bank had defaulted in the maintenance of bank cash reserves and the statutory equity ratio. Its Board was not working in a cohesive manner and had not bestowed adequate attention to the various important aspects of the banking functions. So, keeping all these things in view and taking into consideration all these factors, in order to safeguard the interest of the depositors, this step has been taken. You have been kind enough to make another point regarding the amount that is being given to the depositors, that is about Rs. 2500/ Here you have made a point stating that it should be increased as some of the depositors are affected and they are not in a position to pay their salaries. I will definitely advise the Reserve Bank of India to take these factors into consideration and they may do whatever that is possible. In the morning also I advised the Reserve Bank officials to take this point seriously. It is under active consideration.

So far as the period of moratorium is concerned, so many steps are to be taken. The Reserve Bank of India is going into it in detail I will definitely

advise the Reserve Bank of India to take action as early as possible either to amalgamate or to take some other action. I will take into consideration the suggestions made by you. The officials of Reserve Bank are here and I will again ask them to take action as early as possible.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : I want to know the latest position of the bank. The Minister has not mentioned anything about it. Near about 1983, the condition was bad actually, but now the condition has improved. Only a few weeks back, two new branches have been opened by the Bank. If the Bank's position has not improved, why the Reserve Bank of India allowed new branches? The deposits have gone up and the bankers are in a comfortable position. If it were two years back, I would have agreed hundred per cent with the hon. Minister. The position had improved now. At this stage moratorium is unnecessary and my argument is to immediately withdraw the moratorium and allow the depositors, especially the hospitals to draw money so that the people can be paid their salaries. I request you to immediately consider the payment of one month's salary to the total staff, about 500 people. If they are not paid, the hospitals may be forced to close and patients will suffer.

Regarding the question of amalgamation, it is better to have a Kerala Bank because most of the employees are from Kerala and they may be put to much trouble if it is amalgamated with some other outside State Bank. So, please consult with our Chief Minister before taking any action in regard to amalgamation.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, the balance sheet has not been completed. If the balance sheet is going to be completed and is to be published, there will be loss. They have not made any improvement. That is why this moratorium has been imposed. Otherwise the depositors interests would have been further affected. This step has been taken by the Reserve Bank of India to

safeguard the depositors' interests. So, if at all we are interested in the depositors' interest, definitely these are the steps that we have to take and that is why the Reserve Bank of India has come forward with this proposal and the moratorium has been imposed.

About your other suggestion, I already brought to your notice that your suggestions have been taken into consideration, I already advised the Reserve Bank of India also to take them into consideration, because earlier also a representation was given on the lines suggested by you. That is why we have already taken some action to see that there is no panic among the depositors.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Dr. Adiyodi

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, Mr. Mundackal. Twice I have allowed you. That is enough.

DR. K.G. ADIYODI (Calicut): From the statement of the Finance Minister, I understand that the full facts regarding the Cochin Bank have not been received from the Reserve Bank. From some of the facts regarding Cochin Bank which are available, we see that the new Chairman, the old Chairman and the Board of Directors were all negligent of the working of the institution. There were a lot of things which needed to be probed.

Within three months of the appointment of the previous Chairman, the Board of Directors delegated all its powers to him, to give loans according to his whims and fancies—in all the branches. The Bank's branches are scattered all over the South, and in West Bengal, Maharashtra and in the metropolitan city of Delhi. Over telephone and through oral instructions, all the Branch Managers were asked to give loans and advances. The Bank failed, as the hon. Minister stated, to follow the minimum requirements stipulated by the Reserve Bank, i.e. to furnish details and reports to the Reserve Bank.

In 1981, some officers were asked to conduct an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank. The Chairman was asked to report to the Board. But they took more than 1-1/2 years to place the report before the Board. The Board of Directors, including the nominated Directors of the Reserve Bank, were mere, silent spectators of the dealings of the dealings by the Bank. So, this is a matter which requires a lot of probing and deterrent action should be taken against those who are engaged in fraud—whether they are Directors, Managers or officers, including the Chairman.

Even yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister declared in the House that public sector undertakings are given powers to float loans to mobilize resources, to make them sound. In the nationalised banks and other commercial banks suppose an ordinary man goes with a few grams of gold, he will not get any advance, because loans are meant to be given to the affluent people. On telephone, the Chairman asks the Manager to give loans or advances. So, this kind of a thing should be curbed, and deterrent action should be taken. All the actions taken by the Government are good, e.g. their sacking the three Chairmen. Looting and other malpractices in many of the branches were not noticed, even though they were so common. Unless there is stability in our economy, and the entire depositors and the public are assured that their deposits will be safe, with the supervision of the Reserve Bank and the Government unless it is done, the whole system will fail. Thereby, it creates a lot of confusion and that will only add to the inflation and mismanagement. I would like to know about the steps which were already taken. If there is a necessity for amalgamation, I request him to do it on the Kerala based system. I request him to give an assurance also on this.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The hon. member was pleased to bring to the notice of the House the irregularities, lapses and deficiencies that were found in this bank. Precisely, that is why this step has been taken after taking into consideration the irregularities,

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

mismanagement and also lapses that have been founded out, identified by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank has taken a decision; they have made a recommendation also that it is a fit case for moratorium; and that is why the moratorium has been imposed. Here the interest of the hon. members and the public is that we, the Government of India, have to protect the interests of the depositors. It is the duty of the Reserve Bank of India and also the Government of India to see or ensure that their interests are not jeopardised; that is why this steps has been taken even though it is not palatable to the management or to some of the Directors. The hon. member has made another point saying that there should be a deterrent punishment and there should be a probe and nobody should be spared. I give an assurance to the House that nobody will be spared if he is found guilty; and definitely the probe will be there. The Reserve Bank of India has been advised to go into all these aspects.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. When they have been removed on charges of mismanagement, it means *pima facie* there have been some lapses on their part. Hence some sort of action should be initiated right now.

[English]

MR. DEUPTY SPEAKER : This is not a point/You are giving a suggestion.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The action is that it is also going to protect the interests of the depositors. Not only that, so many other things have to be done. We are probing and the Reserve Bank of India is going into all these aspects. Definitely, as I stated, nobody will be spared if anybody is found quility; and all the persons who are responsible for this state of affairs, definitely, they will not be spared. This is the assurance I am giving. So far as as the suggestion that it should be ama-

lgmated with a South based bank is concerned-particularly a suggestion has come that it should be amalgamated with the State Bank of Travancore-all these things will be considered; and definitely I will also tell the Reserve Bank of India to take into consideration this aspect keeping in view the feelings that have been expressed here and outside the Parliament House.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Bakmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the questions raised by two hon. Members just now relate to the Bank of Cochin while the Calling Attention Motion is about the Miraj State Bank and the Lakshmi Commercial Bank. I would like to know whether the Miraj State Bank and the Lakshmi Commercial Bank are passing through the same financial difficulties and whether moratorium has been imposed on them due to their poor financial condition and if so, the factors that have led them to such position and what steps have been taken by the Reserve Bank of India to safeguard the interests of their depositors and what directions have been given by Government in this regards. I would also like to know whether their accounts have been published or not. The Annual accounts of Cochin Bank have not been published because their publications will harm the interests of the depositors and we also want that these should not be published. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten me in regard to the position of the Miraj State Bank and the Lakshmi Commercial Bank.

Secondly it is clear from your in regard to the Shivaji Nagar Branch of State Bank of India in Bangalore that the Branch was involved in a fraud of Rs. 3.5 crores, (Interruption) ..

[English]

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : That point is not taken up now, The Calling Attention has been split. And we are taking today only the moratorium point of view of the banks.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : Fraud will be in the future.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
This point arises out of the given by him. So, he should give information in this regard also. This question has been split into two parts and he has given reply to both the parts. The Calling Attention Motion also covers both these parts.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Mr. Jain, he is only replying to the moratorium aspect now. But relating to that, bank he is also referring to others.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
In the context of the moratorium imposed on the Cochin Bank, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us the position in respect of the two banks referred to by me,

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Here, the hon. Member asked for information about the latest position of the bank and he has also stated that the balance sheet should not be published and it should be so in the interests of the depositors of the bank. Publishing it is not going to help the bank also. I am in full agreement with the suggestion of the hon. Member and that is why if the balance sheet is published definitely the interests of the depositors will be further affected and the latest position regarding the Lakshmi Commercial Bank is, according to the latest inspection of the bank, the deposit of the bank had suffered and erosion to the extent of Rs. 16.86 crores, that is, 6.7 per cent of the deposits. The bank's working results for the year 1984 were estimated to be negative and the estimate of loss is placed at Rs. 5.86 crores. Even in the past two years that is in the year 1982-83 the bank had incurred operating losses. These were converted into profits by way of revaluation of properties

crediting back appreciation, earlier provided on Government security, to the profit and loss account. That means they have added the market value of the profit and thereby they assured the profit earlier 1982-83 which is not expected from them. And this type of accounting adjustment is neither in conformity with the normal banking practice; nor is it in accordance with the prudent banking management. In respect of the accounts of the bank for the year 1984, the scope for even such adjustment may not be available and bank might have shown losses in the published accounts for the year 1984. The sticky advance of the bank as on the date of latest inspection was Rs. 46.16 crores constituting 41.7 per cent of the total advances. This is the position so far as Lakshmi Commercial Bank is concerned.

The hon. Member has also asked the position of Miraj State Bank Ltd. The position of sticky advance as on 31st March is Rs. 2.62 crores constituting 39.1 per cent of the total advances. The management of the advances portfolio of the bank was highly unsatisfactory. The profits have also shown deteriorating trend. The estimated loss for the year 1984 would be approximately Rs. 6.14 lakhs against the profit of Rs. 1 lakh in the previous year. How did they show profit of Rs. 1 lakh? They have shown it by re-evaluating the property and thereby showing the profit in the balance sheet. Because of these various lapses and also irregularities going against the norms and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank, the Government of India has taken this action of moratorium and it is going to be amalgamated with some other bank. Either it will be amalgamated or some other course will be available. But at present, it is under the active consideration of the Government of India and the Reserve Bank to amalgamate it with some other bank.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : It is not important as to who governs a bank. It can be Reserve Bank or any other agency. What is more important is that the governance should be in

(Prof. J.P. Kurien)

accordance with the rules and regulations guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India and also be in conformity with the healthy banking traditions. In this case I find that the Cochin Bank was mismanaged by the Chairman, whose name the hon. Minister has mentioned. So, I do not want to repeat it. In early 1983 the Chairman was removed. The fraud was found out and then an officer of the Reserve Bank was appointed to take care of the functioning of the bank. Hence since 1983 the bank has been functioning under the control of the Reserve Bank of India. I again find that in 1984 the Reserve Bank conducted a thorough scrutiny of the functioning of the bank. An enquiry was made and after that through inspection, they have permitted the bank to open two new branches. Again, I understand that it is after the same inspection that the Reserve Bank of India decided that there should be a moratorium on these banks including the Cochin Bank. So, one would logically conclude that after the date of sanctioning the two branches and before the date of moratorium some other fraud must have taken place in the bank when the bank was under RBI control. Otherwise, I developed fail to understand what new situation has between the date of sanctioning two branches and the date of moratorium, because for sanctioning a new branch it is an essential condition that the Reserve Bank of India should be convinced that sanctioning of such branches is in the interest of the depositors and the bank is complying with the condition of Banking Regulations Act regarding equity ratio, deposit ratio, etc.

So, they must have been satisfied in 1984 and after that Reserve Bank of India decided to impose moratorium. I would like to know what has happened in between to arrive at such a decision. I welcome the step taken by the Reserve Bank of India only if their finding is based on the latest situation in the bank, but this has been done when the Reserve Bank itself was controlling

the bank. That is the point I would like to mention and I would like the Minister to answer. Anyhow, on Reserve Bank of India's decision, Government of India recommended moratorium and the moratorium has been declared. The Minister has said that the Government of India and the RBI are interested in safeguarding the interests of the depositors. I am very happy because that is all my concern. I have already said that whether the Reserve Bank of India is governing or whether the Board is directly governing—I would prefer Reserve Bank of India to govern—the interest of the depositors should be safeguarded. He has already promised but what are the steps that they are taking to safeguard the interests of the depositors? Here I would like to mention two or three points. I may be allowed to quote an example. The Lisie Hospital in Ernakulam is one of the best hospitals in the State of Kerala, rather I will say in South India. Their daily collections are being deposited in this bank and at the end of the month they are withdrawing this money for giving salaries to the doctors, and to the medical and para-medical staff and to others. So, at the end of the month they have to withdraw money and then only they can disburse the salaries. Similarly, as mentioned by Shri Mundackal, Carithas also has the same problem. What I am trying to say is that some of the institutions which are serving the cause of public, are having their deposits in these banks and they have to withdraw amounts every month to meet their requirements. Their deposits are not to be considered at par with the deposits made by individuals which can be withdrawn at any time. There will not be much harm if they get their money after six months or one year, but in these cases where the deposits have to be withdrawn on monthly basis for meeting the salary requirements, I want some special consideration from the Minister and special instructions should be issued by him so that the functioning of these institutions is not hampered there should be no impediments in the proper functioning of these institutions. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether

he will take special care of these institutions which are catering to the public needs.

I would also like to know whether actually there was any demand, other than from the Members, that this bank should be amalgamated with a particular bank. There are three banks in question. Actually I have not studied well about the other banks but my point is that all these banks should be amalgamated with suitable banks so that not only the interests of the depositors but also the functioning of these banks, is not hampered. Government should take special care and issue special directive so that either in one form or the other, either under their own management or under the management of RBI or of some other bank, these banks should be allowed to function in order to safeguard the interests of the depositors. The Government should see to it that these banking facilities are not closed to the public. This was done earlier also. About ten years back there was a moratorium declared on some banks in Kerala. Then also, I remember, all these branches were retained by amalgamating them with the State Bank of Travancore. Likewise, this Cochin Bank can also be amalgamated with the State Bank of Travancore which is a Government bank itself.

Similarly the other banks—the Lakshmi Commercial Bank and the Meerut Bank—should also be amalgamated with the proper banks so that the entire banking facilities which are available to the people at present are continued and the banking facilities should not be allowed to decline.

I would like to have an assurance on this point also from the hon. Minister.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY):** The hon. Member was pleased to question whether something wrong had been done in between the appointment of the existing Chief Executive and the date of the moratorium. I may kindly bring to

your notice that on 17-6-1983 the Reserve Bank of India had appointed a retired Officer of the Reserve Bank of India to take over as the Chief Executive and the Chairman of that Bank. Unfortunately the earlier Chairman went to the court with the result his taking over of the charge had been delayed. He was able to take the charge in the month of September, 1984.

The hon. Member wanted to know whether there was a fraud and whether because of this these steps have been taken. I may inform him that earlier also several steps had been taken because certain deficiencies, lapses and irregularities were noticed. This step also had been taken to remove such things. Even after his appointment, during this short span, he was not able to show any improvement. When the Reserve Bank found that the depositors and public interests are going to be affected, there is a mismanagement and that cannot be improved, they have taken this step. The Reserve Bank is going into all aspects of the question to find out whether there was a fraud or whether there was some other thing. If they find out anything regarding the fraud or any other lapses, as I stated earlier, the Government of India and the Reserve Bank will not spare anybody and will definitely take stern action.

So far as the suggestion made by the hon. Member as regards the depositors' plight, about his getting the amount from the Bank and the payment of the salaries and also payments to some of the institutions is concerned, I may inform him that whenever such moratorium was ordered, the amount that was admissible in other cases was Rs. 250. This time it has been increased to Rs. 2,500.

As I said earlier all suggestions of the earlier speakers also have been taken note of and the Reserve Bank will take them into consideration while dealing with the situation. At the cost of repetition I would like to assure once again to the hon. Members that they are under the active consideration of

(Shri Janardhana Poojary)

the Reserve Bank of India, as to how far they can go and it is the duty of all of us to keep that in mind. But for this action the depositors' interests would have been further affected as I said earlier. That is why this step has been taken. Otherwise, including those institutions which have been today seeking relaxation, they would not have got anything from the Bank. That was the position of the Bank. That is why we have taken this step.

I am glad to know that the hon. Members have welcomed this moratorium and amalgamation. They are requesting that it should be lifted and that it should be amalgamated as early as possible, with some of the South-based Banks. This is also under consideration.

As I have stated earlier the feelings of the hon. Members will definitely be taken into consideration. We will see how far we can give the justice and how far we can go. All these factors will definitely be taken into consideration by the Reserve Bank of India. I will also take personal interest in this matter and will see that the depositors' interests are not affected. After all, whether it is the Reserve Bank or any other Bank, the banking sector as a whole is the custodian of the public funds.

13.00 hrs

They are the custodians of the public fund and it is kept there with the trust and faith and confidence. We have to look after the trust and faith and confidence of the people, particularly the depositors.

SHRI HINDRAJIT GUPTA : (Basirhat) : Sir, the prime concern of everybody is that the interests of depositors, the interests of the banking public, should be protected. As far as the declaration of this moratorium is concerned, We welcome it because I do not think there is any other alternative left, but I am concerned more with what happened before the moratorium and what is going to happen after the moratorium. Maybe the hon. Minister

will again repeat what he has said, but then I think some assurances by the Government on the floor or Parliament bear repetition because thousands and thousands of depositors are affected and I am sure they are very anxiously awaiting to know the outcome of this discussion and what the Government proposes to do.

Sir, although we, in the wisdom of the House, decided today that we would separate the question of bank frauds from the moratorium, that is, I think, because we want to have a wider discussion on the question of bank frauds, but there is a thin dividing line between the moratorium and frauds. What led to this moratorium? From the knowledge at least I have of the Bank of Cochin and the Lakshmi Commercial Bank, I think it was fraudulent practices which brought these two banks to this sorry state of affairs. Subsequently, the Government had to declare a moratorium. So, I want to know what is the action which the Government was taking while these fraudulent practices were continuing. My information is ——— later on he will correct me if I am wrong ——— that these practices have been continuing for quite a considerable length of time. One thing which the hon Member mentioned earlier is, even in these banks which are private banks, the usual case is that it is the bigger parties, the more affluent parties, the richer people who are able to get the cream of all the benefits from these banks. It is not the small man, it is not the poor man or the man of humble means who has been able to get the advances, loans and other benefits which he requires. In the case of the Bank of Cochin, which I am told has got 108 branches in the different parts of the country, the bank had advanced to different parties up to March 1984 an amount of 23.61 crores. I mean, advances to those parties which later on were defaulting. This means, it can be considered to be bad debts or doubtful debts, they amount to Rs. 23.61 crores and these bad debts amount to 52.2 per cent of the total advances and loans given by

these banks. So, over half the loans given, half the advances made, have turned into doubtful and bad debts. Who are these people? Who are these parties from whom big amounts are owing to the bank? In fact the total assets of the bank now have been outstripped by the total liabilities. I want to know whether it is a fact or not that the total assets of the Bank of Cochin amount to Rs. 75.19 crores while the total liabilities amount to Rs. 81.06 crores.

These defaulters are big business parties, especially in the South. Am I allowed to name them? They are not individual persons. They are companies corporate bodies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Companies mean...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : (Bhagalpur) Let him say. That would benice. Let the country know this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : It is only statement of fact. There is nothing defematory.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is not a statement of fact, he will correct me.

I am told that about Rs. one and a half crores is from Vishwaneriyat Company, Cochin.

SHRI GEORGE, JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Its head office is in Delhi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Geography does not matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Anyway, I do not want to mention all of them. There are so many others :

Empire Exports Enterprises,
S L. Theatres. Trivandrum,
South India Rubber Traders,
Bangalore,
Ocean Fisheries, Earnakulam.
British Engineering Trading
and Commercial
Management, Trivandrum.
Romela Hotels, Bangalore.

Then, some Leela Menon is there.

I do not know whether it is a company or a lady.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Leela Menon is a lady's name. With that name, a company will be there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know what business this company carries on. (Interruptions.) I do not know why Mr. Azad is so amused.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Everybody is laughing, not only me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, whether this is a company or capital or investment, it does not matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir the point I want to know is, he said, the Reserve Bank keeps a very careful eye on the operation and functioning of these banks. So, these bad debts and these losses and this state of affairs in which liabilities are more than the assets could not have developed in one day. It is a process which is obviously going on for some time. So, I would like to know what is the mechanism by which the Reserve Bank really keeps a vigilance on the functioning of these banks. They have appointed some officers, it is said. I do not know what those officers were doing. Did the Bank of Cochin have any nominees of the Reserve Bank on the Board of Directors? I do not know. You tell us, please, whether there were any members of the Board who have been nominated by the Reserve Bank. If so, when were they appointed? How many of them were there—one or two or more? What were they doing during the whole period. Were they sleeping or were they talking any active interest? We do not know. But from the ultimate outcome of the whole affairs, it does not show the Reserve Bank's mechanism of inspection and vigilance in a very good light. If this kind of thing is permitted to continue, the same thing will happen in many other banks also. That is our apprehension. What is the guarantee, what is the assurance

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

that this will not happen in future in the other private banks? It is not only private banks—we are not discussing public sector nationalised banks today within the scope of this call-attention. But the other day we have seen that even the nationalised banks have gone in for huge frauds and huge frauds are taking place. The Reserve Bank is the custodian of all the banks and the bank of all banks. Is it performing its duty properly? That is what I want to know. It does not seem to be. The confidence of the public in the banking system should not be shaken. That is the main thing. Otherwise, the economy of the country will be very seriously affected.

In the case of Lakshmi Commercial Bank, I am told that at present, there is no chairman. Is it a fact or not, I would like to know. At present, there is no chairman of this bank. The former chairman—whether he was removed or had gone away or something—has not been replaced by a new chairman, I am told. If there is a chairman, at present, I would like to know who is he. I am told that in the absence of the chairman, most influential among the remaining Directors is one gentleman whom I hesitate to name **

Shall I name him?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Why not? Sir, we should know these persons.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He belongs to your Party, Mr. Azad,

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It does not matter if he belongs to our Party. If he has done wrong, it must be said that he has done wrong.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : His name is ** and now, according to the RBI report of January, 1985, the bad debts of this Lakshmi Commercial Bank amount to Rs. 35 crores. This bank is a well-known bank. It has Branches in many States,

probably in all States of India. About Rs. 2 crores are owned from one group of enterprises known as Hindustan Monarch owned by the Jains. Rs. 5-6 crores are owned from another group of enterprises, Chowdhury Exports, Agra Tins and Muthari Potteries and so on owed by some Kapoor family and ** himself is also a businessman. He has got some concerns of his own which have also taken loans amounting to some Rs. 20 lakhs or so.

There is another Bank known as the Punjab and Sind Bank. It is well-known. The scrutiny of the working of this Bank shows that there was some sort of an arrangement or an understanding between the management of Punjab and Sind Bank and this management of this Lakshmi Commercial Bank and that understanding led to a state of affairs where the Chairman of the Punjab and Sind Bank and his wife and his son were given big advances by Lakshmi Commercial Bank and Lakshmi Commercial Bank people got advances from Punjab and Sind Bank and those things cannot be recovered now. They have all become bad debts, doubtful debts.

In 1983, I am told, there was a Reserve Bank nominee on the Board of Directors. He is probably not there now. He must have been removed. His name is Mr. Saxena. This report of the Reserve Bank of India has come to light in January, 1985. In 1983, the Reserve Bank's nominee was on the Board of Directors. I want to know what he was doing. All these things were taking place in that period. (*Interruptions*). I do not know whether he was removed because of his failure to do his duties or why he was removed. The hon. Minister can tell us. If my facts are wrong, he can tell us. But, was any enquiry held into his conduct while he was serving on that? I do not know. My point is, what I said earlier on, that all this throws very poor light on the functioning of the Reserve Bank of India. He is making a big virtue of the fact that the Reserve

Bank has stepped in now in order to protect the depositors. They have decided to declare moratorium and all that but, that is when we have already come to a state of affairs when like so many things in the country, they are closed down and declared sick, the factories are closed down, people are chucked out, then the Government decides to do something. This is like that. These are all sick banks. You can describe them as sick banks which have been made sick by these private owners and management and while they were falling sick, the Government was doing nothing. This I want to propagate to the nation so that in future similar situations are not allowed to be repeated and as far as what is going to happen now, I support the request made here by other Members that we should consider allowing, even during the period of moratorium, the amount which is allowed to be withdrawn, by a depositor, that ceiling, if possible, should be raised a bit, because Rs. 2,500/-nowadays is not any amount at all. If it is possible, it should be considered.

The main point is the question of amalgamation. I am told that there are very influential people behind the Bank of Cochin who are trying to pressurise the Government into seeing that amalgamation does not take place. He said that there is some other solution. What is that other solution? It may be found. I do not know. He should spell it out. What is the other possible solution? I think there is no solution. The solution is that these banks, Lakshmi Commercial Bank, Bank of Cochin etc must be amalgamated with some other Bank in the nationalised public sector. There is no justification whatsoever for them to continue now in this way and it has been stated here in the Minister's statement also, that the Reserve Bank come to a conclusion that the Banks could no longer function as viable independent units. Very good. I agree with that. It means that they must be amalgamated with some other bank in the nationalised sector. That assurance should be given by the Government here on the floor of the House. There is no other way-out. I am not suggesting which bank should be amalgamated with what and all that.

But the principle of amalgamation must be accepted. And I believe that, when this moratorium was declared, an assurance was given from the Government side that they would be amalgamated with other banks. Now I am a little alarmed when I hear him talking of some other solution. Whose demand is that 'some other solution'? It is not the demand of anybody in this House. It is the demand of the people who are interested in mismanaging these banks? Are they making such a demand? I would expect the Minister to come out forthrightly here in favour of amalgamation and tell us that, when the period of moratorium is over, amalgamation will be done and the interests of the depositors will be fully protected; and also that the Reserve Bank will be asked to be a little more wide awake and vigilant and to do its duty conscientiously and not allow the state of affairs to deteriorate upto this stage and then only come and say that they are trying to protect the depositors.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :

The hon. member has given figures regarding bad and doubtful debts. I have not stated that they are bad and doubtful debts. As you know, there is a difference between 'sticky advances' and 'bad and doubtful debts'. 'Sticky advance' means that which is locked up and which can be recovered; it is recoverable also if we file suit and there are other methods also. 'Bad and doubtful' means the stage where it is declared as 'bad and doubtful'.

As per the statutory provision, as per the Banking Act, I am not in a position to disclose any information with regard to the individual constituent's accounts and other things. The hon. Member also knows. He is an experienced and well-informed Member. There is a statutory bar; this bar has been provided by the statute after it has been passed in Parliament.

The hon. Member was pleased to quote the names of some people in Bangalore or some other place and their accounts. He was also pleased to name

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

****** He could have restrained himself because he is an experienced Member. We always value his statements. But he has gone to the extent of giving the name of ****** Here also I want to say that it is not the intention of the Government to suppress anything. But unfortunately there is a bar on giving the details of any account. So, I am not in a position to give the particulars of any individual accounts.

Coming to the frauds, I was not against the discussion on frauds also which are connected with this moratorium or any other thing. But it is the decision of the House. That is why, that has been split up. I do not know whether we are going to discuss that. But definitely I am going to give the details of the frauds and also some of the factors which led to frauds.

He has stated about loan to the affluent class and also the position or the plight of the weaker sections, the small people. I am in agreement with the hon. Member. When we are giving to the weaker sections, we talk much and when we are giving to big people, there is laxity and there are lapses. There was the case of Sethia. There was a calling attention. Hundreds of crores of rupees are involved. What happened? We have brought it to the notice of the House. We should see that the weaker sections also get. But unfortunately there is this attitude and I have brought this fact to the notice of the private banks and also even outside Delhi. I have stated that a lot of complaints are coming when these branches are opened. Branches of these private banks are not meeting the requirements of the weaker sections, particularly even under IRDP scheme. Some complaints are there that they are not meeting the requirements and their performance is not upto the mark. I have even stated it and I advised the Reserve Bank not to give branches to these private banks and in such cases their performance should be evaluated in regard to their performance regarding weaker sections. Unfortunately this is what is going on this country. Parti-

cularly when a poor man comes to the bank, nobody is there to attend and when the affluent class people are coming, there are people. This is what is going on. This is what I was telling for the last 3 years that when the poor man comes also the same treatment should be given to him. I am grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Guptaji for raising this point. I am in full agreement with him that something has to be done. Here for some rich people, affluent class people there will not be much difficulty for them and in to-day's calling attention also I am not going to refer to that. When I am going to talk about that, definitely I will touch that point also. This is one point I am going to make.

The point is : why the Reserve Bank has been doing and whether there were any people from the Reserve Bank who have been sent, Directors or others from the Reserve Bank whether they have been sent to this bank. In my reply also I have stated that it is a fact that Directors have been sent to these banks and they have also been reporting. As you know no decision could be taken in a hurry. The Reserve Bank should also know the implications. As the hon. Member has made a point to the effect that there will be pressure, the pressure, are there. Even pressures are there against amalgamation and pressures are there against this moratorium. Some people do not want moratorium but it is not at the cost of repetition but it is our conviction that we have to safeguard the interests of the depositors and the banks are the custodian. But here when they are private banks, the Reserve Bank of India cannot interfere in their day-to-day affairs. There should be control and the control should be exercised. But at the same time I also agree with the hon. Member that some thing more is expected from the Reserve Bank of India. They should strengthen and they should tone up the administration. They must go a step further in finding out or in detecting or identifying the deficiencies. I have already told the Reserve Bank of India to do something more and steps are to be taken. Unless it is taken we cannot go and we cannot

give or we cannot live upto the expectation of the people. We must show improvement. But at the same time we cannot blame them. Deficiencies are brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank and the Executive Director of the Central Bank of India was posted as Chairman of this bank.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Which bank ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The Lakshmi Commercial Bank. Recently he has been taken out and appointed as the Chairman of the Bank of Baroda. A few days back he has been taken out and at present there is no Chairman. But in-between that period this moratorium order has been issued and nobody can say that the Government of India was not seized of the matter. That is why after taking serious view we have come forward with this step and definitely we are going to take action against these people who are responsible for this mis-management and other things.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Big fellows eat away the entire money and make it a bad debt. As such, the poor persons do not get it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We should be very firm. In most of the cases it is happening. In some of the cases, I am pained to say-even the guidelines are not followed and without sufficient sureties they are being given. If a poor man comes for a loan of Rs. 300, these people who are working in the bank send him to get no due certificate and in order to get a loan of Rs. 300 he has to go to so many banks. He is made to run from one bank to another. That is why I said there should be commitment ; there should be dedication minded bank employees. There should be dedication from the management side also. They should be practical also. These people of the Reserve Bank should be sent to the field. There they should get practical experience. I am of the opinion the Reserve Bank people should not be allowed to sit within their four walls. They should go to the villagers and colonies of the poorer sections. There they should get experience and come out

with policies. By sitting in air-conditioned rooms or going abroad if they are going to formulate policies, I donot think it is going to benefit.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, we support the Leader of the opposition.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I fully agree with the views expressed. Definitely I will take into consideration the contribution by way of suggestions made by them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I would like the Minister to look into the allegation that many books and records of the Lakshmi Commercial Bank are being removed to the personal residence of the gentleman whom I do not want to name again. The records are being removed and some of them are being destroyed there. Please look into it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up next item-Matters under Rule 377.

13.30 hrs

[English]

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Integrated development of dacoit infested areas in district Morena (M.P.) and District Agra (U.P.)

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : River Cambal flows in between Tahsil Amba of district Morena Madhya Pradesh and Tahsil Bah of district Agra of Uttar Pradesh and its valley is well known for the ever increasing menace of heinous crimes like dacoities, kidnapping and ransom. Districts like Bhind in Madhya Pradesh and Tahsil Kheragarh and Fatehabad of district Agra, which are adjacent to Morena and Bah are also adversely affected due to the above problem. The main reason for the criminality of the above nature is the backwardness of this most-neglected and forlorn area on both sides of river Chambal where civilization has yet to penetrate and convert the oriminals into peace-loving and law abiding citizens. This is not possible until integrated

[Shri Ganga Ram]

and intensive development of this entire backward area is taken up by the State Governments concerned in collaboration with the Central Government and it is declared formally as a backward area. The deep ravines are to be levelled and made cultivable by undertaking anti-soil erosion operations, providing lift irrigation and development of modern type of agriculture in the carved-out plots to be allotted to the needy persons, spreading the net work of roads and small and heavy industries, development of animal husbandry, fishery, pig-gery and poultry; opening primary, junior and high schools and colleges; and hospitals and dispensaries etc. The most important item of work to accelerate the pace of the all round development of the area is to provide bridges on river Chambal in between Pinahat and Kenjara and also at Bateshwar on river Jamuna in the above criminal area. It is understood that an integrated plan for development of this dacoity-prone area is under formulation. I would urge the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to finalise the scheme and provide necessary financial assistance for its implementation in the large interest of the public.

[Translation]

(ii) Demand for Smaller Constituencies in hill areas of UP.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, smaller and easily accessible constituencies should be carved out in hilly areas of the country on the pattern of administrative units. In many parts of the country the Parliamentary and Legislative Assembly constituencies are spread over vast and difficult areas. Their vastness and inaccessibility make it difficult for the elected representatives of the people to have closer contacts with the electorate.

In Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland etc. the size of Legislative Assembly constituencies has been kept smaller. Population has not been taken as the basis. The Election Commission has adopted diffe-

rent norms in demarcation and delimitation of Legislative Assembly constituencies in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and in those of Himachal Pradesh etc. which have similar geographical topography and as a result of this there is resentment in these areas.

I submit that the Election Commission should be advised to redemarcate the Legislative Assembly constituencies in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and carve out smaller legislative constituencies on the pattern of those in Himachal Pradesh etc. and to increase the existing number of seats in U.P. Vidhan Sabha.

[English]

(iii) Need to set up electronic Industries in Kerala for rapid industrialisation of the state

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU (Adoor) : It is the policy of the Government to encourage electronics industry in the country. This year's budget and the policy announced by the Government subsequently clearly indicate the high priority that is being given to this sector. The advantage of electronics industry is that it is employment oriented as well as free from pollution.

Kerala is a State where there has been no industrialisation worth the name. The investment in the Central sector in that State is just 2.3% which is far below the national average. The figure of unemployment in Kerala stands at a staggering figure of 23 lakhs. All this underscores the need for rapid industrialisation of the State. The electronics industry can play a vital role in achieving this task. If a chain of electronics industries are set up in the State, a large number of our unemployed youth will get employment and the State can catch up with the rest of the country.

Therefore I would request the Government to sanction necessary funds to Kerala for setting up of electronic industries in the State.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need for provision adequate funds for early completion of Tanda Thermal Power Project and to provide employment to affected families.

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

A 440-megawatt Thermal Power Project is under construction in Tanda Tehsil under Akbarpur Parliamentary Constituency in the Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh and one unit of it was scheduled to be commissioned in 1982, but for some reasons this unit could not be commissioned as scheduled.

As the time of the laying of the foundation-stone of this project, the Hon. Minister concerned in the presence of the then Prime Minister the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had announced that one of its units would be commissioned in 1984, but that period has expired. It is learnt from certain quarters that the amount allocated for the Tanda Thermal Project is being slashed and that amount is being diverted to some other work due to which the entire work on this project is likely to come to a stop. Besides the sanctioned project estimates are escalating to almost twofold.

There is widespread resentment among the local people over the cut effected in the amount allocated. There is imperative need to complete the work of this project in public interest. I, therefore strongly plead that no cut should be effected in the amount sanctioned for the Tanda Thermal Project in the Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh and the work on this project should be completed very soon so that the generation of power starts there and our State is benefited thereby. I also demand that members of those farmer families who have been affected by the project and also the local unemployed persons should be given employment on top priority basis in order to remove the resentment among them.

[English]

- (v) Need to ban political parties practising Communalism and narrow parochialism.

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) : The reactionary and extremist forces, Working in various parts of our country, have been actively leading the country to the path of destabilization. This is a threat to the unit and integrity of our country. If these reactionary and extremist forces are not checked in time, it will hamper the progress of our country in developmental activities.

Ours is a secular democracy. Secularism means that the State has no involvement with any religion. The assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi has exposed the inherent danger of allowing religion and politics to be mixed up. Article 25 of the Constitution guarantees freedom of religion to all persons. At the same time, it empowers the State to make any law regulating and restricting any economic, financial, political or social activities which may be associated with religious practices. Taking lessons from what a heavy price our country has paid on account of communal and linguistic factions so far, it is high time that the Government of India evolves a permanent solution to this problem by banning all political parties practising communalism and narrow parochialism.

[Translation]

- (vi) Need to take immediate steps to prevent the impending closure of 'Samachar Bharati' and 'Hindustan Samachar'

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are clear indications that 'Samachar Bharati' and 'Hindustan Samachar' the two Language news agencies will be closed down. Both these agencies supply news in Hindi and undoubtedly the economic condition of both these agencies is very pitiable. If these two news agencies are closed down, then no language news agency will ever come into existence in the country. It is a well known fact that such news

[Shri Balkrishna Bairagi]

agencies are the fundamental base for journalism.

The Madhya Pradesh Government and the Haryana Government have made capital investment in one of these two news agencies i.e. 'Samachar Bharati' Hindustan Samachar is a cooperative undertaking; in fact both these news agencies should be merged into one integrated news agency. It is a just demand that the employees of both these news agencies should be absorbed in the integrated news agency and Government should give assistance to this integrated news agency.

It is a matter of surprise and concern that no initiative has been taken by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting in this regard so far. It is not proper to leave such news agencies on the mercy of newspapers. Why will the owners of newspapers invest in such news agencies? The Central Government should immediately come forward to build an infrastructure for Hindi news agencies in the manner they do in other fields. The matter must have been brought by now to the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Union Information Minister. Closure of these two news agencies will directly hit Hindi journalism. It is the obligation of Government to keep these withering news agencies alive and healthy. Otherwise Hindi journalism will be relegated merely to a position of translation service.

I urge Government to intervene and take immediate action in the matter.

[English]

(vii) Need to set up a Separate Central department for Spiritual Affairs

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): I rise to mention a matter that involves preservation of India's most important heritage which we all would agree, is the spiritual heritage. The sadhus and spiritualists today may appear to be just saffron-clad mendi-

cants but we should not forget that it is their ancestors who formulated the Indian philosophical system, who gave to the world not only the Vedas and the Upanishads, but also the first lessons in algebra and the first concept of Zero.

Today, there are thousands who visit India in search of the spiritual secrets of life, or to learn Yoga and the Indian system of meditation. The foreign exchange earning under this head should be nothing less than Rs. 20 crore annually.

The policy of our government is secular but religion and spiritualism are two different things. It is the task of the society in general, and the government in particular, to safeguard India's spiritual heritage. Genuine spiritual institutions and the individuals practising in this sphere should be encouraged and this calls for the formulation of an authentic government policy towards spiritualists. Therefore, there should be a separate department for spiritual affairs in the Union Ministry of Education or Culture. We should not feel hesitant to do that because India is better known abroad for its spiritualism than its material success. It is only through a consistent Government policy enforced through a separate Government Department that the legacy of India's ancient culture can be preserved.

(viii) Need to increase the railway facilities in the coastal area of Andhra-Pradesh

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam): It is rather surprising that the bi-weekly through carriage to Waltair (via) the coastal towns by Grand Trunk Express has been withdrawn. The Waltair compartment (half three-tier sleeper and the other half first class) which was being attached to Daskin and Link Express was also withdrawn.

To meet some of the demands for railway accommodation of the people belonging to the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, the following measures

are urgently required to be taken up :

(a) At present Andhra Pradesh Express runs four days a week from New Delhi to Secunderabad. Twice a week, half of the train may run upto Visakhapatnam via Vijayawada.

(b) Earlier a three tier through coach facility to Waltair via Vijayawada by Grand Trunk Express/Godavari Express was available. This had been since discontinued. The facility may please be restored and further improved by introducing two through carriages daily to Waltair via Vijayawada - one II class three-tier and the other I-Class by Grand Trunk/Godavari Expresses.

(c) At present Dakshin Express is running with 16 compartments. Of them 10 go to Hyderabad and the rest to Madras. If 22 compartments are introduced and the additional 6 coaches (four second class and two first class) are run upto Waltair via Vijayawada, railway accommodation facility to Waltair can be improved substantially without introducing an additional train.

(d) Tirumala - Tirupati Express which starts from Vijayawada is now being extended upto Kakinada at a distance of about 70 miles from Waltair. It is necessary that Tirumala Express is extended not merely upto Kakinada but upto Waltair which is an important city in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

I urge that immediate suitable steps in this regard should be taken in the interest of the travelling public in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

(ix) Need to link Etah in U.P. with Delhi, Calcutta. by direct rail services

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN (Etah) : At present there is no direct rail service either from Delhi to Etah or between Etah-Allahabad-Lucknow-Calcutta. Etah is being catered by a local train which starts from Tundla Junction and goes to Etah via Barhan.

Etah is a District Headquarter and has good trade and business potential. With a view, therefore, to bringing it in the mainstream of country's progress, it is necessary to link it with proper rail service.

According to the reply given to the U.S.Q. No. 4924, on 25.8.5 the branch line from Barhan to Etah is running at a loss and during 1983-84, the line suffered a loss of Rs. 60.58 lakhs. The main reason for the line running at a loss is that neither there is a direct link between Delhi and Etah nor there is any extension of the services.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to request the Minister of Railways that—

- (i) a direct train service may be introduced from Delhi to Etah and vice-versa.
- (ii) AGM service which is running from Aligarh to Delhi may be extended and instead should start from Etah and terminate at Etah on return from Delhi.
- (iii) At least two bogies may be attached with the AGM extended service upto Tundla for passengers wishing to travel from Etah to Allahabad or Lucknow.

There is also no direct rail link between Etah and Farrukhabad which is connected by road. On this route there are big towns like Dhumri, Jaithra, Aliganj, Nawabganj, etc. which are big Mandis.

It is requested that a survey may be conducted to examine the feasibility of linking Etah with Farrukhabad by rail.

Sir, the suggestions if implemented would be economically viable and would substantially increase the railway revenues.

Through you Sir, and this august House, I would request the Minister of Railways to consider these suggestions in the larger interest of the development and economic growth of the area.

FINANCE BILL 1985—Contd.

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up item 9. Prof Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I rise to participate in the debate on the Finance Bill. This Budget was presented by the Finance Minister on 16th March 1985. Since then, a lot of water has flown down the Ganga.

13.46 hrs

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Sir, with the change in the Chair, I need not change my line.

I was just saying that since the Finance Minister presented his Budget, he had made a number of predictions. He had actually made a number of postulates regarding the Budget. In the course of the few weeks that have passed after the presentation of the Budget, you will find that some of his predictions have been totally falsified. Before I come to them, I would like to bring, through you Sir, to the notice of this House a great impropriety that has been committed by the Finance Minister. This House is guided in all financial matters, not merely by the statutory rules, but by certain norms, conventions and traditions of the House. If you go through the Budgets that were presented, from the time of the first Lok Sabha after independence, you will find that never has it happened in the Lok Sabha that once a Budget was presented to the House, any additional levies were announced prior to the consideration of the Finance Bill. This time, a unique phenomenon has occurred. When the Finance Minister rose to reply to the general discussion on the Budget, he reduced certain levies, and he eliminated certain levies. That one can understand; but he introduced an additional levy on cigarettes, i.e. one paisa per cigarette. I am not going into the merits of the case. But the convention and tradition

of this House is that making any additions in the levies amounts to presenting a fresh Budget. It amounts to modifying the Budget; and all through the years, right from 1947, such additional levies have been imposed only on the occasion of the speech during the consideration of the Finance Bill. For the first time we find that there is a deviation; and a great impropriety has been committed, and I expect—and the House expects—from the Finance Minister that when he replies to the debate on the Finance Bill, he will touch this point, because he has committed a great impropriety.

As far as the Budget that has been presented is concerned, which is the lobby that has benefitted, and which is the lobby that has borne the burden? Let us see which are elements which have welcomed the Budget. The first to welcome was FICCI; the second was its spokesman Mr. Nani Palkhiwala; the third was the *Wall Street Journal* and the fourth, the Forum of Free Enterprise. Thereafter came the industrialists, the income tax-payers and the *status-quo* economists. All these people will be extremely happy, because since the days of the first Budget in 1947 presented by Shanmukham Chetty, I think this is the first pro-affluent class Budget of a very high order that has been presented by the Finance Minister. Therefore, it is not an accident that all these representatives of the affluent sections of the society have warmly welcomed this Budget. That itself indicates the class composition and the class character of the Budget that has been presented. Who are the gainers, and who are the beneficiaries? Which are the elements that have actually suffered at the hands of the Budget and which are the elements that will bear the burden and pangs, viz. the inflation in the economy and the consequent rise in prices of essential commodities?

The exemption limit from the ambit of the MRTP Act was Rs. 20 crores. The industrialists and monopolists were expecting that this limit at the most may go up to Rs. 50 crores, but they

were pleasantly shocked to find that in the Finance Minister's budget, the exemption limit from the MRTP Act has been increased from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores—five times increase in the exemption limit.

As far as the Wealth Tax is concerned, the exemption limit was of the order of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. It has been stepped up to Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Then the Estate Duty has been abandoned. The common man has nothing to do with it. Again the affluent section and the property class will benefit. So, again we find that the estate duty has been completely abolished. No doubt some of the better off middle class sections felt that the exemption limit of the income tax has been stepped up from Rs. 15000 to Rs. 18000; some of them said, it could have been Rs. 20,000, but this particular increase in the exemption limit of income tax is an optical illusion and you will find that illusion will be totally eliminated when we take into account the inflationary pressures on the economy and rising cost of living that will be affected as a result of that. The process is already begun.

According to the available statistics from the governmental record, in 1985, the total number of income earners is 346 millions in the country; and if you take those dependant on them, they will be much more. If we look at the structure of the entire budget we will find that 99 per cent of these 346 million income earners in this country have nothing to benefit from this budget. The only thing from which they have to benefit is the limits that have been risen.

50 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line. There is nothing to gain from the liberalization of the direct taxes that have been introduced. Therefore, you will find that, as inflationary pressures grow, as far as those affluent sections are concerned, who have already snatched away the benefits through liberalization of the direct structure, they will benefit; and as far as inflationary pressures and its consequent impacts are concerned, the rise in prices is concerned, the persons

who will be hard hit will be those who live below the poverty line, the common man and even those people who are not required to pay income tax, they will be hit most; even the tax-payers will be hit most.

We were told about it when the budget was presented, when the general discussion brought out the fact that the record deficit financing of Rs. 3,349 crores had been projected in this budget. What was the explanation that the Finance Minister gave? He said, no doubt, compared to all the deficits right from 1947 to 1980 and onwards, this deficit was the largest order Rs. 3,349 crores—he took the entire budget exercise as a monsoon gamble; and he argued that we were expecting a very good monsoon; as a result of that, the agricultural growth will be very fine, the industrial growth is also likely to be good and as a result of that, when the rate of growth is likely to be commensurate with the progress of the country, we will find that whatever inflationary pressure will be generated by the deficit financing, that will be offset by the rate of growth, that will be affected by better monsoon. Therefore, I call this budget exercise as monsoon gamble; literally it is a gamble. How does he expect three consecutive years, financial years to be good monsoons years? God alone knows! The Finance Minister alone knows. He is not able to give any rational explanation for that. But as far as statistical aspects are concerned, we never generally find three consecutive years, financial years to be good years of fine monsoon, which are comfortable, which will give a better agricultural growth.

It is only some weeks ago we had a debate on the rising prices of essential commodities and I am glad that the Minister concerned admitted frankly that contrary to our expectations the prices are going up. They are not going contrary to the expectations. They are rising contrary to the false platitudes that were made by the Finance Minister. It was expected by the Members of the Opposition and many

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Members of the Treasury Benches and many Members of the ruling Party that there is bound to be a commensurate increase in the prices of essential commodities and as per our expectations those prices have gone up. And, as a result of that you will find that the entire picture will change.

As far as the deficits are concerned, I am not putting forward a case which is merely hypothetical I would like to go on record that right from 1977-78 to the Budget of 1985-86 what was the deficit that was projected in the original budget and correspondingly what was the deficit that was projected in the revised budget, the revised estimates? If you take the reality, the actuals, it may be still bigger. But I will only compare two figures.

In 1977-78 in the original budget the total deficit was Rs. 1,382 crores and in the revised budget for the same year it was Rs. 2,700 crores. In 1980-81 the deficit was Rs. 1,417 crores—it goes on—and in the revised estimate it was Rs. 1,810 crores.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : It is actually still more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I accept Shri Mudhav Reddi's contention.

I am only taking the revised estimates and the actuals will be still higher.

In 1981-82 the original estimate was Rs. 1,539 crores, the revised estimate was Rs. 1,700 crores; in 1982-83 the original estimate was Rs. 1,365 crores and the revised estimate was Rs. 1,935 crores; in 1983-84 the original estimate was Rs. 1,515 crores and the revised estimate was Rs. 1,695 crores; in 1984-85 the original estimate was Rs. 1,762 crores and Sir, revised estimate—actuals have yet to come—is Rs. 3,985 crores. Three thousand nine hundred and eightyfive crores of rupees! And now in 1985-86 the projected deficit is of the order of Rs. 3,349 crores of course, the revised estimate will come after some time.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Rs. 5,000 crores !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But actually most of the economists have estimated that the total deficit, the actual deficit will go beyond Rs. 5,000 crores and I will not be surprised if it is Rs. 6,000 crores.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : May be Rs. 8,000 crores !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If that is the order of the deficit that is projected, that are going to have, can you fool the country by merely telling that there will be a monsoon—monsoon gamble—a good monsoon and so on? Some times they say that Indira will save us; sometimes that India will save us. That is not going to be easy. The deficit will go on to Rs. 5,000 crores, or Rs. 6,000 crores and then this pressure, this inflationary pressure cannot be absorbed, the shock cannot be absorbed. There will be tremendous pressure on the economy. As a result, the common man's living will dwindle down, the cost of living will go up.

There is one more aspect of the economy I want to mention. It is not merely the inflationary pressure of the economy that will be changed by the deficit finance, by this pressure not being absorbed by the proper methods. But there is another aspect to which I would like to draw your attention which will have an effect, and that is the impact of black money. I would like to make it clear at the very outset, and I hope the Minister will take note of it : We are already told and we learn that the report of the National Institute of Public Finance on black money has already been submitted. Firstly, I would demand that the report on black money should be laid on the Table of the House, and I would demand a discussion on that. This is one aspect which has to be dealt with elaborately.

One of the former Finance Ministers, the late Shri Y.B. Chavan admitted on the floor of this very House when he was Finance Minister of the country; he admitted that "I must candidly admit

that black money economy in the country has become a parallel economy." The Finance Minister of the country admitting that the black money economy in the country has become a parallel economy." The Financing Minister of the country admitting that the black money economy has becoming a parallel economy in the country ! That parallel economy will generate inflationary pressures on the official economy of the country and as a result of it the prices go on further increasing.

I would like to warn this House through you, Sir, that the inflationary pressure will not to be directly generated merely by more than five thousand crores of deficit that is likely to be mopped up, but it will also increase with the increased pressure of the black money economy that is being generated in the country.

14.00 hrs.

I do not know what exactly is the extent of black money. Whenever I have put forward questions, Starred and Unstarred, the only reply that we get is that we cannot have exact or even approximate estimate of what is the extent of black money. But since the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy has already submitted to them the report, if they lay that report on the Table of the House, I am sure, one of the elements that this Institute must have studied is the extent of black money generated in the country. I do not know which particular methodology they have applied ; whether they have followed the Kaldor's method or whether they have utilised any other method in order to estimate the black money in the country. For instance, the wanchoo Committee utilised the Kaldor's method and they were able to make certain estimates. But those figures have also become outmoded, because, after all, there also for one particular year they tried to find out from the assessable tax and the tax paid what exactly would be the extent of black money. Taking the velocity ratio as 2 : 3, they exactly allowed the expenditure and that involved black money and then they projected in the future and said that if the

national income was increased by certain degree, by the same proportion the black money would increase. That is how they projected the estimates of black money in the future. But I would like to know from the Finance Minister that in the report that has been presented to them what exactly is the extent of black money. I do not want to create a panic in the country by giving exaggerated figures. But we would like our minds to be completely clear as to whether one particular report that has appeared in the press that is some persons connected with the IMF-I am told that was an unofficial IMF Committee ; some economists who were working on the IMF came together-have made an estimate and it has appeared in the press that 50 per cent of the GNP in the country happens to be black money. To my mind, this appears to be a slight exaggeration. I do not think there is the worst possible position that the black money is likely to be 50 per cent of the GNP. I would like to be convinced and satisfied that particular extent of black money is not correct. But anyway, whatever is the correct picture that should be given.

There is one particular misnomer. It is considered by some of the orthodox economists and in the wanchoo Committee report that was the contention that was put for that tax compliance will be improved if the direct taxation is directly reduced. If you go through the experience of various Budgets, I would like to be convinced by the Finance Minister whether it is a fact that contrary to the inference drawn by the wanchoo Committee, the facts are not corroborated by experience. Whenever the direct taxation has been reduced, commensurate with the reduction in the direct taxation, black money accumulation has also been reduced-that has not been the experience of the past. I tried to go through some of the rough estimates and I tried to compare them with the reduced taxes, as far as direct taxes are concerned, I find that necessarily by reducing the direct taxation rates there is no commensurate compliance of the tax payment. Now, that exactly is the fact. On the basis of that fact, we need not take it for granted

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

that if echelons are given more concessions, wealth tax is reduced, capital gains tax is reduced and MRTP limit is increased, in that case there will be commensurate less tax evasion. Therefore, I would like to find out what exactly is the position.

In the same connection I would like to make one concrete suggestion to the Finance Minister. Our entire economic problem, the inflationary pressure on our economy, the rate of growth, all are closely connected with the pattern of expenditure in the country. The governmental expenditure as well as non-governmental expenditure in the country and the money that is circulated in the country play a great role in determining what will be the level of prices in the country. Therefore, it is very necessary that not only there has to be an effective control on the income generation but also there has to be an effective control on the governmental and non-governmental expenditure. Therefore, I would suggest once again that an Expenditure Commission be appointed in this country. If the Expenditure Commission is appointed, I think, they will be able to fulfil two-fold purpose. One is that the Commission can reveal as to what exactly are the sources of black money because once they start exploring the field of expenditure, they will be able to find out that there is an ostentatious life led by some persons and certain institutions have been spending beyond their so-called means that are revealed.

If those particular fields are properly explored, they will be able to find out which are the institutions and which are the individuals which are sources of generation of black money. Therefore, the Expenditure Commission, on one hand, will be able to reveal the sources of black money in the country and, secondly, they will be able to find out what is the extent and degree of wasteful expenditure in the country, what is the extent of non-developmental expenditure in the country. It is an accepted axiom that greater the non-developmental

expenditure in the country, greater the unproductive expenditure in the country, the greater will be the inflationary pressures on the economy and, therefore, the greater will be the rise in prices in the country. Therefore, I think, to moderate or to modulate all this, probably the Expenditure Commission will be a great check. In evaluating the nature of the Budget and the nature of the approach to finance, I think the acid test and the litmus test will be what is the approach of the present Government to the question of priority. In fact, everybody's perspective approach is to find out the economic and financial priorities. Now, what are the financial priorities of this Government? How they have made the allocations? I do not want to go through all the documents of the Budget, but I have picked up a few which will indicate their line of thinking. Which are their priorities in allocating funds? Take agricultural financial institutions. In 1984-85 Revised Budget, the allocation was Rs. 297 crores and in the 1985-86 Budget which the Finance Minister has projected, it is Rs. 155 crores... (Interruption).

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): May I submit, Sir, Comparisons are usually made from BE to BE-from Budget Estimates to Budget Estimates Revised Budgets will come afterwards.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the picture will be still worse, I will give only one instance. Take, for instance, Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed. In the Revised Estimate it was Rs. 149 crores and now it is Rs. 65 crores. If I compare it with the original figure, It will be still worse. Therefore, I would tell you that I have taken the Revised Estimate for this reason that after taking into account various constraints they had revised it. I do not fully agree with the Finance Minister that while we have to find out the approach, we necessarily compare the original estimates and the new original estimates. After applying their mind to various constraints that are existing in the society, they revise

the Budget. Actually if you refer to the original estimate, I will be too willing to do that. Probably the papers are with me. If I do that, the picture will be still worse.

Then you take the industrial financial institutions. In 1984-85 Revised Budget, it was Rs. 107 crores and in 1985-86 Budget it has been reduced to Rs. 100 crores. In the case of consumer industry, in the Revised Budget for 1984-85 it was Rs. 193 crores and in the 1985-86 Budget it is Rs. 148 crores. The figures for Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed are Rs. 149 crores and Rs. 65 crores. I am trying to recollect from the memory and if I go wrong he can tell me that. If I mistake not, as far as this particular field of Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed is concerned, in the original Budget they had put Rs. 25 crores, but for some reasons which you can very well imagine, in the Revised Budget they have made it Rs. 149 crores. Now, of course, the elections are over, and they have now come down to Rs. 65 crores. Railways and ports are the basic infrastructure for industrial development in the country and what have been the allocations and outlays in these sectors. In Railways, the Revised Estimate is Rs. 798 crores-almost Rs. 800 crores-and now in 1985-86 they have cut down to Rs. 700 crores. For ports it is Rs. 76 crores in the 1984-85 Revised Budget and now in the 1985-86 Budget it has been brought down to Rs. 46 crores. This is as far as essential fields are concerned. I told you some time back in the case of MRTPL the exemption limit went up from Rs. 20 crores actually to Rs. 100 crores and when the tariff item 68 Replanishment concession was sought to be extended up to a limit of Rs. 40 lakhs that could not be done. So, leave aside consumers and others, even where small-scale industries are concerned, they are not prepared to show commensurate sympathy that is commensurate with the monopoly houses.

There is one more concrete suggestion that I would like to make to the Finance Minister, as one who is coming

from the University, one who is concerned with the books, one who is concerned with the material that has to be given to the students and this is my honest request, a very proposition and I hope he will take note of that. Income tax concession under Section 800(2) of the Income-tax Act, which was being given to the business of publishing for its development and growth has been withdrawn in this particular Budget. This is done at a time when publishing is struggling hard to maintain its existence in the face of increasing prices of all inputs, lack of grants for library purchases, increase in postal and freight rates and also large imports of all sorts of books under Open General Licences. These are the difficulties which the publishing houses are facing. If he wants that the intellectual equipment of the schools and universities should be improved; if he wants that the horizons of the knowledge should be widened further, then more and more scope should be given to the publishing houses so that general readership is able to benefit and they do not suffer on account of any constraint. Therefore, I would concretely suggest to them that this concession which was already there-that has been withdrawn-may be restored. I do not think this would mean much of a financial constraint but this will rather create a healthy climate in the educational field, in the field of literature and in the field of publishing of books and that will give a great relief to those who want to benefit from the knowledge that accrues from the books.

As far as poverty alleviation programmes are concerned, major anti-poverty programmes like IRDP, NREP and RLEGP are not given substantial allocations. The hon. Minister should take a note of the fact that those who speak and participate in the Budget on both sides of the House, particularly the ruling party Members who are coming from the rural areas, from Bihar, Orissa and UP particularly, strongly urge that this poverty alleviation programme should be stepped up and more allocation should be given so

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

that these welcome schemes are implemented properly. I congratulate them for having realised these schemes and if they are implemented effectively, I am sure, with better allocations, these schemes would succeed.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Just one moment. I may draw to the attention of Prof. Dandavate to the fact that I had mentioned in my speech that many State Governments because of elections could not finalise their plans and in the case of some of them we have to contribute 50 per cent and that element is not there. As they finalise their schemes for the anti-poverty programme, we will increase our allocation. That I mentioned in the speech itself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am extremely happy at the announcement. In fact it was my ignorance. I exercise my fundamental Right of ignorance in not remembering what you had told us earlier. But I am very happy. Because of these administrative constraints, that particular lacuna was there. Once they finalise the Plans, and if they are able to do better justice to the schemes, I am sure, these schemes will go a long way in trying to eradicate poverty especially in the rural areas. I hope, that will be done.

Now, I would like to say one thing in the context of our national goal of self-reliance. If this country is proud of any contributions of Mahatma Gandhi to the economic thinking of the country, it is the concept of self-reliance. It is as important as Panditji's concept of non-alignment.

The concept of self-reliance, decentralisation of economy and devolution of political power are the important contributions that Mahatma Gandhi made to the political and economic thinking in the country. And fortunately, the concept of self-reliance became the national consensus in this country and all parties, whether they belong to the opposition or the ruling party, accepted

unreservedly this concept of self-reliance. I am afraid some of the policy statements that have been made by the hon. Finance Minister and the general perspective of the Budget is likely to harm and endanger the concept of self-reliance.

I carefully went through the electronic policy statement. I am sure, the electronic policy statement and the general export-import policy statement that was already made by the Finance Minister by a separate statement that was read out on the floor of the House, if you combine these two together and try to find out the cumulative impact of the Budget policy on that, you will find that the picture of self-reliance will be a dismal one. Sir, as one who comes from a Science Faculty, I am not at all opposed to the application of scientific techniques to technology and all other fields of life, I want rationalisation of technology in the country, I want modernisation of the country, I want modernisation of technology in the country, but I do not want the glory of the machine to be built on the debris of man, on the dignity of man. This is the concept of Mahatma Gandhi in India. I am afraid, in the electronic policy statement with the help of which more and more intrusion into our fields by the multinationals and the import-export policy, there are a number of lacunae. If there is a separate discussion on the export and Import policy statement that was made by the Finance Minister, it will be better. In fact, I had already sent one notice for it under Rule 193. I wanted the details of the implications of this particular statement to be taken note of. It is an extremely dangerous statement. No doubt the intentions are good, but there are certain lacunae that will be left as a result of which certain entrepreneurs will be able to benefit by certain implications by telling them that they are only meant for the replenishment of certain commodities and certain products that have to be exported. There will be a lot of scope for certain manipulation and I am afraid that the import-export policy statement reconciled with the electronic policy statement will land us into a new era in which the

multinationals intrude. Then we will be throwing the flood gates of Indian economy open to multinationals and self-reliance will be totally destroyed.

I will just cursorily mention from the Bill that in 1970-71— we are talking about self-reliance—only 3 per cent of the Union Government's expenditure was through borrowings and in 1985-86—please take note—10 per cent of the expenditure of the Government is based on borrowings. This is the distinction between the two. Probably we are bidding goodbye to self-reliance and flood gates open to multinationals. There will be an exclusive computerisation. I am not opposed to computerisation being introduced in certain selective fields where there is no displacement of labour, but we are told by those who are importing technology that only in selective fields it will be there, it will not be allowed to displace labour. But I want to warn this House, even the displacement of labour and the destruction of employment potential will be not by fits and starts, but it will be by back-door technique. What is happening? Those who are going to retire, till they retire they will not be displaced by the computer, but once they retire, to the new employees that are to be actually employed in those particular posts, they will say that now because the computers are there, no more vacancies need be filled up. And that is why prospective destruction of employment potential is likely to be introduced. I want to warn against this I am not against computers and their selectivism, but while you are marking a selective use of computers, please take note of the fact that the computer is likely to displace—in the western world happening, in Germany it is happening, in the United States it is happening. We must take care and see that computerisation not at the cost of prospective employment potential in the country.

Sir, I would like to conclude by warning regarding the philosophy of the Budget. What is the philosophy of the Budget? In a simple sentence if I am required to describe the philosophy

of the Budget, it will be the greatest good of the smallest number. That is the philosophy of this. The basis of the Budget is 'Reganomics'. What is Regan trying in the United States of America? Similar techniques are being tried over here and therefore, when I said 'Reganomics' in Bombay, included in them were the Prime Minister's press conferences. We are not accepting Reganomics. But the world's big journals put a photograph of Reagan and our Prime Minister saying that there is an approximation between Reagan and also our Prime Minister.

Sir, Mahatma Gandhi wanted stress on development at the grass root level and the development will rise. What is the developmental perspective of the elitist Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi? Excuse me for exceeding the time. But I will be very short. To my mind, the development perspective of Shri Rajiv Gandhi as reflected by our Finance Minister is, development for the upper class, rich and affluent sections of the society. What will be the gains for the lower sections at the grassroot level? whatever percolate down from the top to the bottom and whatever reaches the grass root level, that will be the development and gain for the people at the lower level. This is not Gandhi. Unfortunately, this is Gandhi in reverse. Marx said, "I have put Hegel outside down". today Rajiv Gandhi probably must be saying, "I have put Mahatma Gandhi upside down through this Budget". Therefore, as far as the Finance Minister is concerned, probably after this Budget, his slogan is, Mahatma Gandhi is dead. Long Live Rajiv Gandhi".

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Members from both sides of the House have expressed their views on the Budget which has been presented here. I had been listening to the speakers from both sides and I was listening to the speech of the Professor with rapt attention,

[Shri Virldhi Chander Jain]

It is true that we have been presenting deficit budgets right from the beginning and the deficit has been increasing year after year. The budget which has been presented this year carries a deficit of Rs. 3,394 crores. This presentation of deficit budget leads to price rise. The deficit in the budget will increase in spite of our best efforts. If we resort to borrowings, the prices will tend to go up.

In today's modern economy, we have also to ensure acceleration of the pace of development. At the same time, we are not to cut the size of our plan. It has to be increased progressively to achieve progress and development. But, while increasing the size of the plan and expanding it, we shall also have to keep in mind that the rate at which the prices are rising, the people can no more bear them. The post-budget price rise, to which the members have drawn attention through a Calling Attention Motion has also been admitted by our hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies. Therefore, this price rise might create a situation in which the present 4 to 5 per cent rate of price-rise might cross the 10 per cent mark (*Interruptions*)

We have to give attention to it. This Budget does give some benefits. The richer section of our society has been given comparatively more benefits. But, we shall have to see whether it brings about any change in their attitude. The rate of income tax so far was 90 per cent which has now been reduced to 65 per cent and it is proposed to be reduced further to 50 per cent. If, with this reduction in the rate of income tax, any change in their tendency of tax evasion is noticed, only then it can be said that the benefits given have shown results and the change in their mentality, if at all it takes place, will be an important achievement. Earlier we had some provisions in the income tax laws under which if on conducting a raid, an assessee was found in arrears, he used to pay them off and, no punishment

used to be awarded to him and he never used to be arrested. No action used to be taken against such a person. But now, we have incorporated some penal provisions. I want to submit to the hon. Finance Minister to ensure that they are strictly implemented. It will only then be an achievement. The tendency of tax evasion will continue as long as the penal provisions are not rigorously enforced. Therefore, the hon. Minister should pay attention to it.

A notable feature is that even the Western countries have praised this budget. Shri Palkhiwal has also applauded it. We need to be cautious on these complementary reactions. We shall have to be critical why the western countries are praising it, why Mr. Palkhiwala is praising it. We shall have to be very cautious in our assessment. I want to tell, particularly, the hon. Finance Minister that the post-budget results of this budget will only determine whether this budget has been a success or a failure. We can judge it only on the basis of results, not otherwise.

One thing I want to say about regional imbalances. There are gross regional imbalances in our country. So far as the Gadgil Formula is concerned, only the developed States get a lion's share. The under-developed States are not benefited from this formula. This issue is decided in the National Development Council and in that forum they have greater strength. Along with population, we have given more importance to the States, which mobilise more resources. But you should also attention to those states which do not have enough resources. Take for instance our State of Rajasthan, a major part of which is desert. Areawise, my own constituency is double the size of Kerala, it is equal to Punjab and so far as Haryana is concerned.....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :
After him it is my turn.

SHRI VIRLDHI CHANDER JAIN :
When you are adopting Gadgil Formula, you should also keep in mind the area,

This aspect needs to be given consideration because the cost on roads, when built, in our State will be double as compared to that in other places. Ground water level in our State is also very low. The people have to cover a distance of 10 to 20 kilometres for fetching water from other villages. What I meant to say is that you should give consideration to this area as well.

Another thing which I want to say is that you have taken some steps to remove the regional imbalances and have given special assistance for the development of hilly areas. Special assistance has had a big impact. Uttar Pradesh got a sum of Rs. 300/ crores under this programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan. This Central Grant is made up of 90 per cent Central assistance and 10 per cent loans. I want to speak specifically about desert area. In the past also, I had made submissions on this issue. I had pleaded the case with the Planning Commission and also at the time of the debate on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan. The conditions in the desert areas are worse than those in the hilly areas. When famine strikes, it strikes hard in the desert areas. When there is drinking water crisis it is this area which is affected the most. This area is backward in all fields, in the means of communications, roads, education and medical facilities etc. There is wide scope for development there. The Rajasthan Canal, now known as the Indira Gandhi Canal, was started in 1957 and we have already spent Rs. 450 crores on it, but it is nowhere near completion. The Government of Rajasthan cannot complete it through their own resources. Centre's full assistance is needed for that. The water problem in our State can be solved by this canal but it needs an outlay of Rs. 3,000 crores. I want you to ponder over it. If you really want to develop that area, you should give assistance for it at once.

You have started Sand-dunes Stabilization Programme and Forestry Programme in our State which have been quite successful. Oases, flora, and a fine variety of grass have grown there. Therefore, there is ample scope. That area is

a border area and its development should be taken up on the pattern of the Hill Area Development Programme.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

[English]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill moved by the hon. Finance Minister.

When the Budget was presented, a great deal of misgivings had been created that the new Finance Minister was going to adopt a new path, give a new direction to the economy. Most of the Opposition Members expressed their apprehensions that the goal of socialism was being abandoned, that the public sector was being undermined—those who felt perturbed by the benefits being given to the better-off sections in the society and the opportunities being given to the private sector...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Since it is point is being repeatedly made, I want to give one piece of information. Out of the corporate sector we are going to raise Rs. 251 crores. Regarding the direct tax exemption that is being pointed out, out of Rs. 4,000 crores, relief to the extent of only Rs. 200 crores is being given.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I will come to this point later. The Members of the Opposition, as I said, have raised this point and raised their misgivings I would like to submit that these are misplaced misgivings or politically motivated misgivings. If we go through the whole speech of the Finance Minister and the taxation measures that he has proposed and the concessions that he has given, one thing is clear that he has placed faith in the honesty of the people and he thinks that if the rate of taxation is reduced, his assumption is that there will be a better compliance with the taxation. For long years it has been urged that the rate of taxation should be reduced. Taxation Laws

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

(Amendment) Bill was on the anvil and a joint Select Committee was there and the witnesses who appeared before the Select Committee urged committee to recommend that the marginal rate of taxation should be reduced. I remember that it was recommended and it was brought down to 66%. This time the Finance Minister has reduced the marginal rate of taxation so far as the corporate Sector is concerned to 50%. But at the same time he has withdrawn certain concessions. I will come to that point later on. I only want to say that those who have raised the cry and tried to create an atmosphere of apprehension for the country should feel satisfied that our party, has in most unequivocal terms reiterated its commitment to socialism. That has been accepted by us long time back and that continues to be our goal even now. The Finance Minister himself has said that we must ensure that the pattern of growth conforms to our socio-economic priorities. Nowhere has he said that he was only going to favour the affluent section and going to ignore the deprived section.

We should view the entire proposal in a proper perspective. You should look at the entire financial package together along with the concessions that the Finance Bill has given to the private sector. He has also suggested the following measures to give a better deal to the poor. The measures are the scheme for a comprehensive crop insurance. You will remember that since 1952 in every session it was being urged that crop insurance should be provided. The Finance Minister has come forward with this and we should be thankful; (ii) the workers' dues in the event of closure of a company would rank in priority with the bank dues and government dues, (iii) then there is the social security scheme to cover death by accident in respect of earning members of poor families, landless labourers, small and marginal farmers and traditional craftsmen not covered by any other insurance scheme. This is an innovation and it has to be welcomed. I am sorry that nobody from the other side has taken note of it

(iv) Continuance of the poverty alleviation programmes. There, my friend, Mr. Dandavate said that the allocation made for poverty alleviation programmes are the same as was made last year. The Finance Minister has clarified that the State Plans have not yet been finalised and the states will make 50% provision as is required from them. I hope there will be adequate allocation of funds for this programme because due to price rise whatever allocations we have made to-day will certainly be depreciating in value. You have already said with regard to plan outlay that the plan outlay has been raised by Rs. 12,5000 crores.

But in actual terms the Finance Minister said on account of the price rise the outlay is less and in physical terms we have not achieved the targets. Similarly, while dealing with poverty alleviation programme my submission to the Finance Minister would be that he should ensure that adequate allocations are made for this programme and more than that-going by our past experience-we should streamline the administration and ensure that the benefits intended for the target groups reach those groups and are not eaten away by the middlemen who have come up now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Although I have just now started yet I will be very brief and mention only the points.

Sir, I need not repeat what has been said earlier with regard to the deficit that has been shown in the budget. Our past experience has shown that deficit tends to grow larger. As the Civil Supplies Minister was kind enough to admit the prices have started rising steeply and in one month the rise has been 2.4 per cent. Therefore, I will submit to the Finance Minister to apply his attention to this aspect of the question so that the inflationary pressure is kept in check otherwise the poorer sections will generally suffer.

Then I would like to say about the

figures that have been given for dearness allowance. It is an unfortunate thing that the figures given are not correct, Sir, keeping in view the provision in the last budget for dearness allowance, nine instalments had to be paid and the total amount paid was Rs. 715 crores. This year also the Finance Minister has provided only for Rs. 300 crores. Already the Fourth Pay Commission has made certain recommendations as a result of which Govt. had pay Rs. 327 crores and another instalment of DA has been granted recently from first January which will come to another Rs. 90 crores. So, this provision will also prove to be very much below what would be required ultimately.

Sir, I am at one with Prof. Dandavate who suggested that there is need for expenditure commission or a high powered body to look into the expenditure side of the government because you will find that non-Plan expenditure is everyday rising and unless we take some steps to control it the prices will further go up. It is unproductive expenditure which will ultimately harm the nation's economy. I wanted to give the figures as to how the number of government employees has been increasing during the last one decade.

I want to say something about budget figures. Unfortunately these budget figures are not quite correct. They are grossly under-estimated. We find that the figures given are later on revised. For instance, I will mention, 2 or 3 figures. Take the case of revised figures given by the hon Finance Minister which only leaves you to think that the budgetary technique is rather loose, and suffers from imprecision.

I am giving some figures in support of my contention. The subsidy (i) on food increased from Rs. 850 crores to Rs. 1100 crores (2) the subsidy on domestic fertilizers increased from Rs. 930 crores to Rs. 1200 crores (3), The subsidy on imported fertilizers increased from Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 630 crores. (4) Interest payments increased from Rs. 5600 crores to Rs. 5990 crores. The total non-plan expenditure

increased from Rs. 26,066 crores to Rs. 29,740 crores, that is, by Rs. 3,674 crores. This upsets all your calculations and projections made on the basis of these figures. The figures given in your budget speech are revised upwards with the result that your projections go awry. My submission to the Finance Minister is to look at the budget framing as a whole more carefully.

I am glad that the Government have decided to accord certain stability to our fiscal system. The desire of the Finance Minister to make our budget proposals co-terminus with the plan would definitely impart the desired stability.

I have already dealt with the Corporation Tax. The Finance Minister has reduced the rate of Corporate taxation and he has abolished the tax shelters or exemptions. There are many such examples which are not being used for the benefit of shareholders but for the captains of industry for those who manage the companies.

Now I congratulate the Finance Minister for taking bold steps to rationalise and simplify the tax structure. I further wish to submit to him that the tax law need to be more simplified so that there may be better compliance with it. I am sure that the trust placed on the taxpayers (by reducing tax rates) would be honoured and they will respond to his gesture.

I appreciate the decision of the Finance Minister to allow public sector to issue bonds for raising resources. At the same time I would submit that these public undertakings should also be pulled up. Their functioning, management, and expenses should be scrutinised. I am in agreement with what Mr. Dinesh Singh and Prof. Madhu Dandavate said that there should be a High Power Body or an Expenditure Commission to go into non-productive and non-plan expenditure of these bodies also. If there is one air-conditioned car for the hon Finance Minister, there will be dozens of such air-condi-

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

tioned cars for the management of a public sector undertaking. So, they are also living in the same ostentatious way as any private industrialist.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : For your information, I do not have any air-conditioned car. There is a ban on the Minister having an air-conditioned car.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : You can buy it. Sir, the Prime Minister has made a declaration that he will curb corruption and black money. It is a very noble declaration welcomed by the people and I would submit to the hon. Finance Minister to take stringent measures for controlling generation of black money.

Sir, I will only, in the end say that the Finance Minister has taken a very bold step and the House must give him full support so that the measures that he has proposed may be fully implemented and he may be able to provide a proper direction to the economy and lead the country to the goal that has been set long before by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI DALCHANDER JAIN (Damoh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the first General Budget that has been presented by our hon. Finance Minister under the leadership of our young Prime Minister. This General Budget has been presented after a through study and it is a very good Budget. I congratulate him for this.

I shall not waste the time of the House by going into the statistics and by referring to the many concessions announced by him. What I want to say is that our Opposition Members have spoken about the rising prices. The prices have risen but to say that this price-rise is attributed to the budget alone, is not correct. Our young Prime Minister wants to carry the country speedily towards development, and when development, takes place,

when the country progresses fast, some price-rise is inevitable. I am quite sure that our country is certainly poised for development. We need the people's support and the administrative machinery's full cooperation in the development of the country so that complete coordination is maintained in developmental works.

One thing I want to bring to your notice, Today who soever steps into the administration considers himself to be an administrator and the people his subjects. This feeling which has crept into their minds needs to be changed. This tendency needs to be changed; because, first of all, we are the citizens of the country we are all borthen. Therefore, our relations with the people should be cordial and our attitude cooperative.

We attained Independence in the country under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Thereafter, the country progressed under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi and now the responsibility has fallen on the shoulders of our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi's dream of a benevolent State is now going to be realised under the leadership of our young leader and Prime Minister of the country, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

I represent Damoh, Panna and Bundelkhand, most parts of which are backward having no roads, no school buildings, nor any other faulters. Therefore, I want to make a suggestion that for each Member of Parliament representing such backward areas, some funds should be earmarked through the concerned State Government, say, at least a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs annually, which should be spent by the State Government there on the suggestion of the Member of Parliament of that area.

AN. HON. MEMBER : You are suggesting a very difficult proposition.

SHRI DALCHANDER JAIN : We need very small things—a school building, mats for the students to sit on,

small roads and drains. Most of the poor people of our country live in these areas and as such, such type of facilities should be provided there. This is my suggestion.

I think, all Members of this House agree with me that whenever something is said here, it comes the reply that it is the responsibility of the State Government. The State administration takes up the suggestions of MLAs first and then those of MPs. Therefore, what answer the Members of Parliament have to the question as to what we have done for the people? Many of our hon. Members of Parliament are scared of visiting their respective constituencies. The development of each region of the country should be balanced.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : It should not remain confined to Amethi only.

SHRI DALCHANDER JAIN : Not so. The pace of development in some areas is rapid and we all know which these areas are. A few days back our Minister of Information and Broadcasting had said in the House that 70 per cent of our population is getting the television facility. I want to know what crime have the rest 30 per cent committed that they have not got this facility so far? If they have not committed any crime, this facility should be made available to them without further delay. At least in this area, the work should be completed so that it can be said that a facility is available to the entire country.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You speak on drinking water problem.

SHRI DALCHANDER JAIN : Now that concessions have been given by Government in the direct taxes it is the duty of the tax payers to submit correct return of their income and assets. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to some other matters also.

The limit for compulsory audit has been fixed at Rs. 40 lakhs. This limit should at least be Rs. 1.00 crore. In our country, there is great dearth of auditors and the people are facing difficulties on this account. Tax Practitioners with B. Com. Degrees should also be allowed to conduct audits. They should be registered as is done in the case of Valuers.

Exemption in income tax has been given up to an income of Rs. 18000. It would be better if this limit is raised to Rs. 20,000.

The concessions allowed earlier to small manufacturers within the limit fixed in Tariff item 68 in the Finance Bill should have continued. With the removal of the limit, they will not get the facilities they had been getting earlier.

It is compulsory for the Charitable Trusts to deposit their funds in the banks but they get only 10 per cent interest on their deposits whereas the rate of interest in Government undertakings is 15 per cent. I request the hon. Minister that there should be some provision for payment of a little more interest by the banks to the Charitable trusts.

For rural development, cooperation of the companies and firms used to be taken earlier. If this practice is re introduced it will help in the development of our villages.

There is very little repayment of bank loans—big or small as a result of which the bank at times find it difficult to make payments. Full payment is not made by the banks against cheques presented.

I would like to tell you about the position obtaining in Sagar. There are 15 nationalised banks in Sagar but due to non-receipt of remittances, the situation is becoming very difficult. People present cheques but payments are not made against them. One of the reasons is that there is no branch of the Reserve Bank in Madhya Pradesh. It is in Nagpur. I would appeal that a branch

[*Sri Dalchander Jain*]

of the Reserve Bank should be opened in Madhya Pradesh also. Presently the banks in M.P. are being controlled from Nagpur in Maharashtra.

There should be mutual exchange of views and cooperation and coordination amongst various Government departments which are lacking at present and the work should be taken up after mutual deliberations. This will hasten the process of development.

I would request the hon. Minister that special attention should be paid to the backward areas.

[*English*]

15.01 hrs.

[*SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the chair*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : It is just a little less than two months since the Finance Minister presented his Budget proposals for 1985-86, and also expounded at great length the new philosophy, economic and financial policy and philosophy of the Government, which created a lot of agitation, I should say, in different quarters. The Finance Bill, of course, seeks to put on the Statute Book the specific taxation measures and other measures which are to translate that philosophy into practice.

At the moment, I am not going into those measures in detail, except the concessions that he has announced yesterday. Especially, those which he has made to the small scale sector are welcome. But it does not very fundamentally change the character of the Budget. I wish that he would really think about concessions; I hope he is still in a receptive mood and that he will consider 1 or 2 more things, e.g. the increased excise on paper—I mean writing paper and printing paper. This, in our opinion, is really a very unjust impost, because it is a tax on education and a tax on knowledge. It will affect badly the education of children in

schools and colleges. It will also affect the publication of important text-books and journals which disseminate educational knowledge. I would request him to consider seriously the question of reducing or withdrawing the impost on writing paper and printing paper.

Another thing which I just wanted to point out is that the Government is professing, of course, that in the backward districts, industrially undeveloped districts of the country particularly those districts which are called 'No-Industry Districts', they will give special attention to developing industries there. I just want to point out to him that these professions are not followed up in practice; e.g. this one example has occurred to me, because it concerns the State of Punjab, and because we know what kind of a situation is prevailing now there. There is a district called Sangrur which, industrially, is certainly a very backward district. In fact, as far as I know, there is only one industrial unit there, and that unit is jointly owned by the Central Government and the State Government. Its name is Punjab Maize Products, a small unit, perhaps employing about 200 or 300 workers—not more than that. But it is jointly owned by the State Government and the Central Government. That Punjab Maize Products factory has been closed for the last two years. The workers are unemployed, production has come to a stop, and the workers are rushing about from Punjab to Delhi and back again, trying to meet various Ministers concerned, somehow to get that concern going.

Though it may not fall directly within the Finance Minister's responsibility, I hope he will draw his colleague's attention to this, particularly in the present explosive situation in the Punjab where a number of workers employed also happen to belong to the Sikh community—not only for that reason; I am not saying that. Government should pay special attention to see where they are the owner, the employer—that such type of factory is not allowed to be closed down, let alone the question of starting new industry.

What is the biggest single development that has taken place since 16th March? He knows as well as I do; and it was admitted here the other day by his colleague, Rao Birendra Singh.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I know what you are going to say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What can I do? You have said about it. Your colleague, the Food Minister had admitted on the Floor of the House that there has been unjustified price rise since the budget was presented. It is what he said not I. I had said during my budget speech that there was going to be a very sharp hike in prices and that prices would rise far above what is justified by the burden of the new duties and taxes, the indirect taxes and duties. I said that the prices will go beyond that. You cannot control these prices; you have not got any system of controlling prices; and the people who are selling these things, who are trading in these things, these businessmen, they are not amenable to any kind of control by this Government; they do not care for your appeals. You are appealing to them every day. I know, that they should play the game and be fair to the public and all that. But who bothers? And Rao Birendra Singh had admitted here, the other day, that if you calculate the burden of the new taxes and duties, then it is not justified. I think, he said, 3.2 per cent rise which has already taken place in the wholesale prices. Of course, he said that it is not due to budget burden; it is due to other factors; it may be partly due to other factors. Surely, one cannot make a clear line of demarcation as to what extent the transport cost which has gone up, steep hike in prices in diesel and petrol and railway fare, freight and all that, how contributed to this. It is bound to contribute; it may not contribute within a short period of time; in the long run, it is bound to contribute to the cost of bringing everything to the market. To what extent, it is due to man-made factors? Of course also the

profiteering is going on, taking advantage of the general atmosphere in the country, the apprehension of the public and the general character of the budget. There are unscrupulous traders, businessmen who are making hay while the sun shines. But what has to be done about that? Here we are hearing every day threats from the government to such people saying that we will not allow you to go on profiteering. I think the Finance Minister himself has said the other day that such people who do blackmarketing and profiteering will find themselves very soon in jail. I do not know.

AN HON. MEMBER : In jail.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He said in jail. Is it?

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : They are none here. So, I do not have to mention what I said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : While all this is going on the people are trying to give all sort of different explanations for what is happening. The prices have begun to rise and are rising substantially. They are rising even above the level which is justified even by your taxes and the spokesmen of your Ministry and the spokesmen of other economic Ministries who are supposed to be big panndits, I know, trained in the World Bank and all that. They have been assuring the public that it will be a marginal rise and it will be very fractional and all that. But all their prophecies have been proved to be wrong as they had been done in the past. I want to point out that the whole scheme of the budget—even his budget which I do not support at all—his budget will be distorted out of all shapes: his budget is going to be distorted if this price rise cannot be controlled. This monster of inflation which is galloping, if it cannot be checked, then all the various projections of his budget that are going to be thoroughly derailed and lopsided, and if it goes on at this rate, I do not know, at the

[Shri Indarjit Gupta]

end of the year, what the rate of inflation will be? Certainly, it will be a double digit inflation if you cannot check this price rise. The whole philosophy was that if taxes are reduced, that if the direct taxes are reduced, it will leave bigger surpluses in the hands of not only the corporate sector—that we will come to later—but it will lead to bigger surpluses in the pockets and in the hands of the ordinary man and that will act as a cushion against any rise which may take place in the prices.

But the Minister admitted that some inflation will be there. "Of course, prices will rise; but I am giving more money to the consumer. He does not have to pay so much as taxes and he will have money at his disposal. He will be insulated against that price rise." But what is happening now? The figures Rao Birendra Singh gave were of the wholesale prices. If we go to the market—we do not go to the wholesale market, we buy things from ordinary retail shops—in the retail market you ask any ordinary man in the country, any employee, any middle class consumer working class man what the condition in the retail market now is, how prices are shooting up. And nobody bothers to explain why this should be so. What will happen to these surpluses, the imaginary surpluses, left with the poor man? I do not say that the tax payer did not get relief. They got relief. They all got relief from the lowest to the highest income slab. Altogether, they are only 40 lakhs of people, out of 70 crores. Anyhow, you gave them some relief. But what I am saying is, as far as the ordinary average consumer is concerned, the ordinary middle class man, whatever little surplus you may have given him by way of less direct taxes, is going to be much less than and eaten up by the rise in the prices. Then, on the balance he will be worse off than he was before. This is the most disturbing thing that has taken place. Because, generally it does not occur so soon after the budget and I hope the Government will give its serious thought to this matter and will be able to tell us something about some

specific measures and steps that they propose to take in order to combat this price rise.

Another thing which I had mentioned in my budget speech was, I think the Finance Minister remembers that he has in his budget speech said, or in his proposals, he had set aside or provided for a sum of Rs. 300 crores for 1985-86 to cover payments of extra Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees. That in itself was an admission that prices are going to rise, because it is only when the cost of living index reaches a certain figure that, according to the present scheme of Dearness Allowance, additional slabs will have to be given to the Central Government employees. But he set aside for that Rs. 300 crores only. I have mentioned in my budget speech that this is a completely disproportionate and insufficient figure. Last year he had provided for Dearness Allowance—he had not provided, he had to shell out—for these extra Dearness Allowance slabs some Rs. 700 crores. And this year he has provided only Rs. 300 crores. On what basis? And now what has happened in these two months? The Central Pay Commission has awarded an interim relief of 10 per cent—with a minimum of Rs. 50/- for the Central Government employees. And I think one additional slab of D.A. also became due. These two items taken together already far exceed that Rs. 300 crores which he has provided for the whole year! So, my point is, I do not want to repeat, but by these hopelessly unrealistic figures he was only trying to show to the House that the eventual deficit at the end of the year would be of the order of only Rs. 3600 crores, which is absolutely absurd. That deficit of Rs. 3,660 crores or something is completely unrealistic and many people have expressed their apprehension that at the end of the year it will be—some say Rs. 5,000 crores and some say it will be Rs. 8,000 crores whatever it is I do not want to prophesy. One thing is that this figure of Rs. 3,660 crores is absolutely absurd. That means we will end up with a much bigger deficit and deficit financing will be taken to a higher level and that will again

have a spiralling effect on prices.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
The Minister will be a part of that deficit.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know. That depends on other factors, including what we do.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Anyway, we will not go in for borrowing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I hope not.

So, Sir, you would pardon my referring to what happened in the last few days here in Delhi. Not I only, but many people had made criticism of the Budget philosophy to which you had reacted very sharply that we were wrongly accusing the Government for giving up old ideals and principles and the old economic objectives which had been traditionally expounded since Independence by the leaders of the country and which on the whole we consider to be in the right direction. Whether they are properly implemented or not is a different matter. I had said that you are giving up all that; you are changing and are making a shift in the opposite direction. There was a Talkatora Stadium. Now everybody is commenting on this magical act of whitewashing which took place there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
That was for football.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : First something was expended, which was more or less in line with the Budget, in the opening and major speech of that meeting. And then something happened behind the scene. We do not know what that was. But some people began to ask uncomfortable questions and they started making criticisms and all that. And within twentyfour hours another resolution—an amended resolution—was brought forward, which again seeks to dispel all the fears and says “No we are still firmly on the old road. Who said we are drifting away from it?” And that has angered very much those people who were loudly praising your Budget earlier.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA :
Reagen also praised it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I mentioned Reagen earlier. Let us take one newspaper. I choose that newspaper because that very much represents the viewpoint of the House of Tatas. And after all Palkhiwala and Company and Rusi Modi, all belong to the Tata clan. The Statesman says : how angry they are now I am quoting : “the voice of economic logic was drowned by populist rhetoric measures.”

First, you were, according to them, on the sound rails of economic logic, not going on and running after the public sector, not talking about socialism and all this business. And now because of all these gathering you had here and they had to be satisfied and placated, you took populist rhetoric measures. The public has seen the country's new leadership changing its earlier tune at the first manifestation of discontent.

Then you see how clear they are. You cannot say that these spokesmen of big business are not clear. They are complaining that you went out of your way unnecessarily for populist reasons. To make it clear I quote : “The public sector would not be neglected, nor the private sector pampered, that eradication of poverty remained the central goal, that the use of modern technology would not be given a dominant role to the multi-national corporations, that self-reliance would continued to be pursued” and so on. This is according to Statement where you have relapsed.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There is no change of tune so far as the public sector is concerned. In the Budget itself its dominant role was spelt out. There is no question of change of views or tune as he is saying. Our tune is same whatever interpretations you give.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Shall I tell you what is your tune ?
Public support to the public sector and

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

private support to the private sector

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Anyway, it was during the course of these few weeks that one development occurred which throws into very sharp focus this struggle which is going on. And then see this gas pipe-line project from the Bombay High, from Hajira to the fertilizer plants which are supposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. This shows actually what the Government is saying openly and in public is not actually matched by its deeds at all. And it also shows that the basic criticism that we have made is actually coming true. It was the Government which had itself committed that the work of this new gas pipeline would be entrusted to the public sector, for that purpose the Gas Authority of India Ltd. was set up and suddenly that commitment has been gone back, on, reversed, and now global tenders have been floated on the single argument that for such a complicated and high pressure pipeline you must have a single agency, you should not have too many agencies, which means that all the consultants and sub-contractors and manufacturers who are available in our country, our indigenous Indian consultants, manufacturers, sub-contractors who would have been involved in the construction and commission of this pipeline will now be elbowed out of the picture because any foreign fellow who is brought in on the basis of a global tender will naturally prefer to see that the work is passed on to foreign consultants. (*Interruptions.*) My point is that this is really a major project, probably one of the biggest projects in the public sector because you are hard up for money. Please see how much money you could save on this project if it was dealt within a different way. First of all the fertilizer plants themselves are to be located at a distance of 1700 km from the source of the gas. I have nothing against your setting up fertilizer plants in those regions which you have selected, but to take the gas 1700 kilometres through a pipeline

means it will be more expensive, it will be a slower process and it will be more risky also. But anyway you have decided to do that. And then you have to find private sector promoters for the fertilizer plants. Mr. K.K. Birla has obliged with one of them. But it is an expensive affair, you need about Rs. 800 crores to invest in one of these fertilizer plants. So, there is delay because you have to delay to get hold of suitable private sector promoters and this delay means that in the mean time you are importing the Bill for imported fertilizer is going up and will remain at a high figure, some Rs. 2500 crores which we could have saved.

15.23 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, of course everybody is talking about, openly writing about the pressure being exercised by certain representatives of certain foreign multinational firms to see that this contract is given to them.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : How can there be a pressure in a global tender ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not for the tender. There was no question of a tender in the beginning at all. It was going to be the Gas Authority of India and Engineers India Ltd. That is being scrapped now. That is my complaint. And if you are so keen of a single agency, I want to know why you never consulted the Soviet experts who have built the biggest gas pipeline in the world, the biggest, the most difficult and the most complicated gas pipeline carrying gas, from Siberia to Western Europe to supply gas to France and Germany and all those countries. Politically they are not friends, politically they are deadly enemies. But what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander here. If the people in sophisticated, advanced countries like West Germany and France can be satisfied with the quality of the Soviet gas pipeline which is coming thousands of miles from Siberia to their countries, did you at least ever consider consulting them, taking their expert advice, even if you

do not want them to do the job? You have got the Indo-Soviet Commission, and a meeting was held in Moscow only two weeks ago. Have you ever explored the possibility of consulting them who are acknowledged to be the top people in the construction and commission of gas pipelines? Instead of that, you are running after global tenders for some—I do not know, somebody says it is Italian firm, somebody says some other firm, I do not know to whom you are going to give it eventually. (Interruptions). But how does all this fit in with the philosophy that you have expounded at Talkoara Stadium in your amended Resolution? It does not fit in with that at all.

This is not a Party issue, Mr. Minister, please understand. Everybody in the country is concerned because it is a country which is fighting big battle for resources. We want development, I agree with you. But how it to be done, if you have to give up the path of self reliance and developing our own indigenous resources...

MR. SPEAKER : Hon : Member's time is up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I want only three minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER : You have taken 25 minutes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What can I do? It is my misfortune and your misfortune also.

All right, I will say one or two points.

I am repeating again that the allocation made for railways is Rs. 1,650 crores which is the same as that of last year. There is no change. But in actual effect, there is a change. It is because, this year's value of Rs. 1,650 crores will be naturally less than the value of last year Rs. 1,650 crores. But you are asking the coal people to step up the production of coal. You want more steel to come out of the steel plants. You want more food grains to be moved around the country. And yet, you reduced allocation for the Railways and it has resulted in what you are hearing

every day that the orders for the railway wagons which are to carry all these materials have been sharply slashed down. The total order placed for this year is 5,000 wagons whereas the need is for about 24,000 wagons. Last Year, even the orders given were for about 42,000 wagons. This Year, it has been reduced to 5,000 wagons. Even the Railway Ministry is weeping and wailing about it because how will they perform their job. They cannot do it. Apart from the fact that many of the big wagon building factories are going to virtually become idle and workers are going to be unemployed—apart from this fact—already the other day, Mr. Vasant Sathe said, which was a sort of complaint, that 70 million tonnes of coal is lying at the pitheads because they cannot be removed as there is no wagon to take them. Then, what kind of planning is this? So, I would beg with him to revise either now or let them do as least after a couple of months. But the allocation made for the Railways particularly earmarked for wagons must be revised. Otherwise, as I said, just now, your whole Budget scheme is going to be completely distorted and pushed out of shape.

Finally, I want to make two points. Of course, I welcome your idea of public sector floating bonds—public bonds. It is a good idea. It will raise some resources, I hope, if the rate of interest is attractive. But the other thing on which you are depending, namely, the higher export earnings, do not appear to be very promising or prospective as you yourself admitted the other day, after you returned from the meeting in the U.S.A. It is the attitude of these people which is not at all helpful. They are not going to help us. We will have more articles to export. But you would not have the markets in which you can push those things. So, we have to think of other sources also.

I will make the last point though I know it is very controversial and I know that it rouses a lot of controversy and Sir, you also perhaps would not like it. At some stage or the other.

MR. SPEAKER : It might be,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you going to think of raising any resources from the rich section, from the affluent section in the country-side ? That is all, I want to know. Or, are they for ever going to be kept out of the taxation net ? I am not talking of the small farmers, marginal farmers or the medium farmers or anybody. I am talking about the affluent sections who are earning more in a year than those people who earn and qualify for paying income tax. Who should they not be taxed ? The people who go above the exemption limit are being made to pay income-tax. But there are many rich farmers who earn much more than that.

MR. SPEAKER : Define that.

AN HON. MEMBER : Have you come across any affluent farmer who is taxable, from your point of view ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Listen, comrade, this controversy has taken place in my Party also. *(Interruptions)* It is a good line or bad line...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no debate on this now. I think, it is after putting a ceiling. That is what he wants to say. What is the definition of it ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : For that, you have to sit down and work out. The conditions are not the same in all parts of the country. There are irrigated areas, dry areas etc. I agree. One cannot apply by the rule of thumb. But the principle I am trying to get pushed is, are you going to contemplate taxing the rural rich or not. Whatever the definition may be, we will come to the definition later. If you do not you please tell me, what are the other sources from which you are going to raise the resources. You are coming to a dead end. At the end of another year, we will be in a very very difficult position. You are not going to borrow from abroad. You said it, I am thankful for that. You hold on to your word. I do not want you to go on borrowing from abroad. *(Interruptions)*. Other loans are available. Commercial

loans are available. I hope you will not go in that direction because our throats will be properly cut. We are not yet in a position to repay the interest on the previous loans. Your friend Fidel Castro whom you met and who showed you round his country, he has just now said something in this regard. I do not know whether you have read about his last interview to a Mexican journal in which he has analysed the tax crisis in the Latin American countries and he came to the conclusion that the original debts...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I have got a copy of that in my hotel room in Washington.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Americans are very much worried about it because he is suggesting that the original amount of the debts should be cancelled for the simple reason that they can never be repaid. Physically, they can never be repaid. They have reached such a dimension. He said 'You cannot repay even the interests on the loans, leave alone the original loans.'

MR. SPEAKER : I was there in Columbia the other day. It is something they cannot. Physically it is impossible

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If they cannot repay, then, many American Banks will close their doors. It is not a one-way traffic. There are many Banks in America which will collapse if these debtor countries do not repay their obligations. It is better to write-off those debts. It is better we fought for that as the Leader of the Non-aligned Community. At least the poorer countries should have their debts written off. Think of some new things, Think of some new initiatives.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We have taken this stand for the developing countries.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Give it more publicity. We have not read about it anywhere.

MR. SPEAKER : Some day, I will

take the opportunity to speak about the rural side. I am helpless because I cannot come and say what it is. I would have liked to take you to the fields. I would like to take you. I would like to put you in charge of a farm which is the biggest farm according to a ceiling and then work out according to it what you can get out of it and then I will ask you.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Shri H.K.L. Bhagat): I am happy hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta is here. With your kind permission, I wish to point out one thing.

In the morning, some discussion took place on a Call Attention Motion. I have nothing to say on the merits and demerits of what Shri Indrajit Gupta said. That is for the hon. Minister concerned to say. I cannot say anything about it. But one thing has been pointed out to me that a name**

was mentioned in the debate though he himself was hesitant in the beginning.**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I asked the Chair.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I know. That is against the accepted rule and I feel that should be expunged. Whatever is against the rules, should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it and do whatever I can. I will look in to the record. I will see.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Three times I asked the Chair "Should I mention the name or not"? He said "Yes, You can." Because it was not in his capacity as a Member of the other House but in his capacity as a chairman of the Bank.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I am not casting any aspersion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can expunge that remark but not

**Not recorded.

expel that Member.

MR. SPEAKER : I will expunge but not expel.

[Translations]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI (Rajkot) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Finance Bill, 1985.

Sir, India is predominantly an agricultural country. In order to bring in Green revolution in the country, oil engines have been installed in each farm to irrigate land. We have yet complete the gigantic task of providing electricity in many villages of the country. There is also acute shortage of power in the country. Therefore, in order to make the green revolution a success use of oil engines for irrigating land is the only source. That is why government have exempted oil engines upto 10 horse power from levy of excise duty which has resulted in some improvement in agricultural development.

Government have given this exemption under Traffic Item No. 29. But it is a matter of surprise that spare parts of oil engines upto 10 horse power have been included included in Taiff Item, No. 68 in this Finance Bill for levy of excise duty. This policy of Government will defeat the very purpose of manufacturing oil engines at cheap cost. The engines will cost the farmers more and their economic burden will increase, consequently irrigation facilities will decrease and agricultural production will come down.

Sir, I am greatly surprised to know that a big manufacturer of oil engines is free to manufacture any number of spare parts of oil engines for his own factory and no excise duty is levied on such parts, but if small manufacturers who have a small investment in their factories due to paucity of funds and are manufacturing spare parts of oil engine supply these spare parts to big manufacturers then these spare parts will be subjected to levy of excise duty, The result will be that spare parts manufac-

[Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai Mavani]

tured by small manufacturers will be costly. Who will purchase the spare parts manufactured by them? Sir, if this thing continues, I am afraid that their business will come to a standstill and lakhs of workers engaged in these factories will be rendered jobless.

I order to avoid such a situation I suggest that spare parts of oil engines upto 10 horse power may also be exempted fully from levy of excise duty. Sir, in Rajkot alone, which is my constituency, there are more than 300 small factories in which spare parts of oil engines are manufactured. They all will have to face this difficulty.

The hon. Finance Minister had announced in this House yesterday certain concessions under the Traff Item 68 of the Finance Bill. I welcome these concessions. But these are not adequate. Exemption limit in taxes must be fixed at least at Rs. 30 lakhs, so that the small manufacturers who are illiterate and who have no managers and who do not have financial resources, may get octroi licencing control relief.

Sir, I hope that the hon. Finance Minister will accept my suggestions in order to boost agricultural production and encourage small manufacturers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to express my views. I also express my gratitude to the hon. Members of the House with these words I conclude.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. Through you, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a very good Budget. With this Budget we shall be able to realise our dreams for the benefit of the people of this country.

There are certain matters to which I would like to draw the attention of the House and the hon. Finance Minister. Regarding the defence of the

country, I want to point out that you have allocated only 15 percent of the Budget for Defence whereas in last year budget it was 17 percent.

Today the neighbouring countries of India, particularly, China and Pakistan have prepared themselves well militarily and transfer of technology is taking place in these countries. These countries have acquired full knowledge of the secrets of our technology and weapon system, whether we have obtained them from Russia or the U.S.A. and there is an obvious change in the strategic environment due to large scale defence preparedness in these countries.

Iraq and Iran are fighting the war with Russian weapons and Chinese weapons respectively. In addition to her own technology China has come in possession of Russian technology also through the big haul of Russian arms captured by Iran from Iraqi forces. This is not my version. This has been said in the U.S. Congress Senate and House of Representatives and concern has been expressed there over this matter.

With the allocation made in our Budget for Defence, we not be able to induct a new weapon system in our Defence Forces or shall we be able to modernise them.

We shall spend the funds allocated for the Defence Department on stores and other connected items and shall not be in a position to pay special attention to other aspects. I want the hon. Minister to see to it and pay special attention towards this so that we are able to defend our frontiers.

Sir, we have done many things and promised to do many more but in spite of all this, there are many parts of our country which are backward and where even today, we have not been able to provide the basic amenities of life. I would like to mention the position of my own area, Satna which is fortunately adjoining the constituency of the hon. Finance Minister. Satna is a region in which is situated the town of

Chitrakoot, which gave shelter to Lord Rama. It is a city where Lord Rama not only lived during his exile, but during his stay made perforations to destroy Ravana and Ravanism. Now a days though thousands of tourists come to that place, yet no special facilities have been provided there. You should see that they get all the facilities.

Sir, the border areas of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh are dacoitinfested area and the dacoits harass the people there. I would like you to pay special attention to ending this problem of dacoity.

There is another town named Maiher which is famous for mother Sharda's temple Lakhs of people from every nook and corner of the country go there to pay their respects. This is a city where the melodies of the the music of Ustad Allaaddin Khan still echo in its atmosphere, but it is matter of regret that the city lacks civic amenities for the tourists as well as the local population. Potable water is not available to the people there. Unemployment is another problem. Thousands of cattle die for want of water. We are unable to help these poor people. For these areas special directions and instructions should be issued to the concerned State Government so that the problem of large scale unemployment there can be solved and all the civic amenities provided to the poor.

Sir, this is an area where even today the labourers are paid Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 a day as their wages. Sir these labourers are not able to subsist. Most of the unemployed persons are educated persons and we cannot provide them jobs even at Rs. 4-5 a day. I, therefore, want that hon. Minister should pay attention to such backward areas. So far as boring machines are concerned their use is confined to influential people. The rest of the people cannot make any specific use of them. I, therefore, want that you should earmark for and provide these machines, without any discrimination, to those problem villages where drinking water is not available even for cattle, not to

speak of human beings. You should make immediate arrangement for drinking water.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to another area of my constituency, Satna where there are only two or three cement plants of Birla and Tata groups, a mention about which I have already made. Injustice is being done to the local people because they are not being given employment in these plants and instead outsiders are being appointed. The people from the neighbouring States are brought and given jobs. This practice needs to be rectified. I want that you should pay special attention to these backward areas where we have not been able to provide basic amenities to the people. This will give employment to the local people and they will find their dreams fulfilled.

Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. I support the Finance Bill.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjhar-pur): Mr Chairman, Sir, I am in a fix what to say and what not to say, but I support the Finance Bill.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): From where to start and from where not to start.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS: I am in a fix because during the discussion on the General Budget I had said that never had such a good Budget been presented after Independence. I reiterate today that it is the best budget after independence. The new schemes incorporated now by the hon. Finance Minister for providing relief to the poor, to the farmers, agricultural workers had never been brought forward before, but earlier also, we had expressed our apprehensions that deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 3,349 crores might lead to price rise in the country. I had also expressed apprehension that this deficit financing might increase to Rs. 6 to 7 crores, but I feel that deficit financing cannot lead to such steep price rise in

[Shri G. S. Rajhans]

six weeks time as we are witnessing to-day. Sir, I should not be misunderstood. I have no intention to criticise. I have already earned a bad name for calling a spade a spade. There has been a steep increase in prices in the markets. An item which was available at Rs. 10/—previously is now costing Rs. 15/—. Where this price—rise will take us, I do not know. I myself go to market for purchasing things. I urge the hon. Finance Minister to go to the market to day evening with a plain-clothes security-guard and see for himself how the prices have increased. Raja Dinesh Singh had said yeasterday that he had visited his constituency and the electorate there had asked him; "the prices have risen so much, had we voted you for this?" I also visited my constituency recently. The people asked me "You had made tall promises, is this price rise the proof thereof?" The people have an apprehension that the prices will increase further. It is not a small thing. You go through the history—checking price-rise is more important than the defence of the country. You may go through China's history. Price-rise caused the downfall of China, and the Chiang Kai Shek Government fell on this account. The people there used to carry gunny bags full of currency notes for a cup of tea.

I went to the Parliament House Branch of the State Bank of India on three days for getting notes of smaller denominations, but I could not get them. When I told them that I would raise this matter in the House, they replied that I could do so with great pleasure. Small currency notes are not available anywhere to day. Notes of one rupee and two rupee denominations are not available at all. Five rupee notes are available with great difficulty. Where have these notes gone? This is a matter to be thought over seriously. A big rocket is operating in the country to malign and create trouble for Government and we are not able to understand it. We are under the impression that the prices have increased because we have increased some taxes. I would

like to tell you that the prices have not increased due to enhancement in taxes. Profiteers and black-marketeers are responsible for it.....

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : What remedy do you suggest?

[DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I shall tell you. I shall tell a practical thing. Two days ago I went to the market for purchasing mangoes. A lady came there in her car and asked the fruitseller to pack such and such fruit. After this she took out from her purse some 100-rupee notes. I do not know the number of notes. She gave those notes to the fruitseller and left without caring to get back the balance.

You may attend any marriage party. You will see ladies laden with ornaments. I would ask whether their guardians have earned this money with honesty. The fixed income group people are reeling under the impact of price-rise because black money has come to stay in our country to day and it has respectability. The people feel that Government are not doing anything and will not be able to do anything. I read about 8 to 10 newspapers daily and read between the lines to know the number of raids conducted, but I get disappointed. Some raids used to be conducted previously but now they are hardly conducted anywhere.

I would like to tell you about the state of affairs in Bihar. One engineer spends Rs. 10 lakhs on the marriage of his daughter. You can verify this I am not telling a lie. From where does he bring this money? Has he earned this money by honest means? How will a teacher or a professor or an M.P. bring so much money to solemnise the marriage of his daughter? I may tell you a true story. I had gone to my constituency. A road was under construction somewhere. I went there along with some party workers. The Assistant Engineer there asked quietly one of the workers, I narrate it in the

local language. Maithili—I will translate it later on. “*Ye ho L/4 mein chhatin ki.*” (Is he also included in L/4?) The worker asked him to keep silent. He perhaps could not understand and to the other man repeated the question. The worker again asked him to keep silent. I grew suspicious that there was some secret behind it. I gently told that worker that I had heard everything and asked him what that L/4 meant. He said that there was no such thing and that I had nothing to do with that. I assured him that I was not going to tell anybody about it. I asked him to tell me what it was. Then he told that L/4 means “loot divided by four.” The illegal money received in the construction of a road or bridge is divided among 4 persons. L/4 includes engineer, Contractor, bureaucrat like collector or B.D.O. and the politician belonging to any party. So far as I was concerned, he replied in the negative.

Sir, the amount is not being spent on the project for which it is allocated. It is a very serious matter. Unless you take stern action against those who are responsible for generating black money, you cannot wipe out black money from the country. You come out on them with a heavy hand.

You will also have to be some what liberal in this regard. Three or four years ago, a bearer bond scheme was introduced in the country. With the introduction of this scheme, price-rise was checked to a great extent. Sir, Government had got some money through those bonds. You should again introduce such a bond scheme. There should not be any hesitation in doing it. Under this scheme you should declare that who so ever purchases these bonds, his money to the extent of Rs. 10000 to Rs 20000 will be treated as white money and the rest will go to the Government treasury.

Sir, you will recall that three or four years back Government had made an announcement that if the holders of unlicensed radios or transistors obtained their licences they would not be

questioned about the source—whether they purchased them from within the country or outside the country—and in this way Government received a lot of revenue by way of licence fee.

Sir, I am a very realistic man. I would like to tell you that a big racket is operating in the country. God forbid, if the monsoon fails, nobody knows where this price-rise would lead us. Many years ago, Prof. Kaldar of Cambridge had visited this country. He had said that if black money was to be contained in this country, then expenditure on luxury item would have to be checked. He had, therefore, recommended the levy of expenditure tax on all luxury items. If tax is levied on such expenditure, others will feel satisfied that money earned by illegal means is being taxed. You should adopt such measures.

Sir, we are a poor country and you have to work for the welfare of the poor. I have been a Professor in the country as well as abroad. While people say that the prices have gone up like anything, I can present statistics in whatever way you want and prove that there has been no price rise. So, I ask you to be practical. If we fail to take action against the black-marketeers and profiteers, price rise will not stop and these people will eat up this country. This fact should not be glossed over easily.

We have come here as the representatives of the poor and we should plead for the cause of the poor. Today, the people are worried over the rise in prices. My point should not be taken as criticism, for criticism sake. I have made all these submissions, thoughtfully.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before coming to various main points, I would like to mention here that the Central Government is getting Rs. 1000 crore from Bombay by way of income-tax and an equal amount is collected

[Dr. Datta Samant]

by way of Excise and property tax. So, the total amount works out to be about Rs. 2500 or Rs. 3000 crores every year. So, with this huge resource of income to the Central Government from Bombay you may be able to wipe out the budget deficit. It is a hen which lays golden eggs and it is more useful for the country and the Centre.

16.00 hrs.

Therefore, I want to point out to this House that the industrialists are trying to take this hen or the Central Government is trying to keep it in their possession. At least there is an apprehension and every body feels so. During 1958-61, efforts were made by the Central Government and there were agitations for samyukta Maharashtra and things like that all over Maharashtra. In Bombay there is an apprehension that Bombay will be centrally administered because it is giving good resources to Centre. This is what is happening for the last few months and it is reflected very badly in the elections of the Bombay Corporation. Therefore, Sir, the time has come for the Centre to come forward and announce that this is not going to be done and that Bombay is not going to be centrally administered. They have to announce it at least to assure the people of Maharashtra. The people are very seriously concerned because the Centre is getting Rs. 3000 crores and twice efforts were made prior to this in this direction. Therefore I expect the Centre to come forward and say that Bombay will be left to Maharashtra as the capital city of Maharashtra.

Another point which I would like to mention is this. Centre is getting Rs. 3000 crores as revenue from Bombay. All of us feel that Bombay is very rich and Bombay is very happy. But it is so for a few people only. If you get down at VT or if you get down at the airport, it is not the Cuff Parade or the Malabar Hill or the big multi-storeyed buildings, that show you the real picture of Bombay. More than 60 or 70 per cent of the people live in poverty.

These poor people of Maharashtra live in the centre of Bombay and the houses of more than three lakh families are on the verge of collapse. Every year 25 people are dying but the State Government is not doing anything. They are telling that they want revenue from the Central Government and the Central Government says that it is a State subject and they will not be able to do anything. There is an apprehension among these Maharashtra people that they may have to leave Bombay because their houses are collapsing. Maharashtra people are leaving Bombay and the Centre or the State or the Congress Government are not doing anything for them. Two day back, it is announced that the Chief Minister met the Prime Minister and they said that Rs. 60 crores will be given to Bombay. It is a press statement and the Minister may correct me if I am wrong. I appreciate the fact that you are giving Rs. 60 crores to Bombay. Out of Rs. 3000 crores, you are giving them Rs. 60 crores. But please give specific instructions to Maharashtra Government that this money will have to be used for Central Bombay where poor Maharashtra people and others who live in slums are staying. These are my preliminary observations.

I think our Government has given a lot of concessions, like tax concessions, MRTTP concessions, delicensing system export system and so on, to the employers. You have given a lot of concessions to the employers. But what have you given to the workers, and to the poor people? What you have given to them is just minimal concession, of the size of an ant, whereas the concessions that the employers got are of the size of a big hill.

So far, what has happened to this country's economy? Factories are coming up with 90 per cent help and infrastructural facilities from the Government. Is this money properly used by these employers or the mill owners? Government has given some figures but my figures say that more than 80,000 units are sick in this country. And more than 50 per cent of them are made sick.

This is a business nowadays, to take all the concessions and then to become sick. The Finance Minister is giving so much concession to the industrialists and the business people. But based on his experience, does he feel that they are going to behave with the Government by paying taxes? Do they behave with the workers? Are they going to be a part of the economy of this country? With my experience I can say that it is not going to be like that. There is no time to describe in detail but I mentioned it when I spoke on the Demands for Grants of the Labour Ministry. They are not paying the taxes and their electricity supply is being cut and 80,000 sick units are lying idle and more than two crores of people are forced to be unemployed. Further more, Rs. 3000 crores of Government money is blocked. It is not the question of Government money blocked. But in the last so many years, how much misappropriation they have done! In Bombay for the textile mills, you are paying Rs. 100 crores every year as a loan. But they are not paying you any taxes because there are the manipulated accounts.

How is the Government's foregoing the revenue from the industrialists going to help in the future, in planning? Whatever money you are giving to the industrialists, there should be some restrictions on how they use it. If there is black money with anybody, it should be taken as a cognizable offence, and as a serious crime. Unless 3 or 4 such people are put behind the bars, I don't think you will be able to correct the economy, by sweet talks or discussions.

Now about unemployment. At present, there are 4-1/2 crore unemployed in this country. Planning Commission says that industries developed during the 6th Plan. We are afraid that the targetted employment is short by 3.10 crores. Your employment exchanges have 2.5 crores registered with them. At present, 4.5 crores are unemployed. With your automation, computerization and other things, this number is going to increase day by day. I have got the figures. The *per unit* employment is going down. The *per unit* capital and turn-over per worker are increasing. This

shows that unemployment is increasing. This is going to be a serious causes of dissatisfaction in our country. What is happening in Gujarat is because of serious unemployment.

Whatever good economic plans may be given in this Budget for development, unemployment which has touched the figure of 4.5 crores already, is going to increase, because whatever loans you are giving, there is no compulsion on the employers that they should generate a particular proportion of employment. This is going to be a serious problem. But unfortunately in our country, only separatism, provincialism and communalism are talked about. There is nobody to worry about the rising unemployment. Your future plans are not talking in this vein.

There are the poverty alleviation schemes. 44% or 42% of our people are poor. The number is the same since independence. While giving the recent figures in Parliament, you have agreed with this. But what I say is that all your employment guarantee schemes and other schemes are not going to work; and they have not worked. Giving some money or giving small things to the poor is not enough. I have repeatedly said in this House that 18% of the population of this country constitutes farm labour. In the tea, sugarcane and coffee plantations the owners are earning a lot. Why not implement the minimum wage of Rs. 25/- or Rs. 30/- a day there and for construction labour, *hidi* industry labour and the labourers in shops? Why don't you ensure a strict implementation of the Minimum Wages Act and the Factories Act? I think Government can easily do this; and if this is done, you can easily eradicate 50% of poverty in this country.

There is black money. I think Prof. Madhu Dandavate spoke about it. I have got some figures given by the Wanchoo Committee and other committees. Government is not prepared to give these figures to the House. I am afraid that whatever norms you fix, this figure has gone up to Rs. 70,000 crores. The Datar Committee, Wanchoo Committee and some experts like Rangnekar and

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Gupta & Gupta have studied this problem. I have studied them. Government is trying to hide these factors. About 50% of our GNP has gone as black money. If that is the economy which you are developing in this country, you are not going to control this black money which is a parallel economy functioning. Whatever honest views you might have expressed in this House, I do not think we will be able to achieve anything, with this price rise and other things happening in this country. If you compare India with other countries—I have got the figures relating to some of them—you will find that in USA it is only 20%, in Canada 15%, in Italy 10% and in USSR and Japan it is only 5%. But in our country, 50% of our GNP is black money, I think this is a serious point. I hope the Minister will take note of this.

You are revising the Bonus Act. I think it is a good think. We are agitating for it for the last 20 years. It is a small thing done after a long time. But I want to say something about the calculations, under the Bonus Act. I am again making this statement in this House, viz. that no employer is showing correct gross profits. From them, he will deduct income tax, depreciation, reserve fund and shareholders' amounts. Whatever small amount remains thereafter is to be given to the worker. That is the formula of the Bonus Act. You are keeping the formula of the Bonus Act as the same, and then raising it from Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1600/-. The employer says that there are Rs. 5 lakhs for distribution. Instead of dividing it by Rs. 750/-, you divide it by Rs. 1600/-. So, instead of the previous 20%, the employer will now say that he will pay 11%. So, that way, it is ultimately what that man is showing. Therefore, you change the formula of the Bonus Act. The Bill is already introduced. We are moving some amendments. I request the Finance Minister to consider them. Now, as per the 1965 Bonus Act, the maximum ceiling where a worker is eligible to get bonus is upto Rs. 1600. At that time, it was paid at Rs. 750. Now, you have raised the ceiling from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600.

Now, if a man is getting Rs. 1601 as salary, he will not get bonus. I request the Finance Minister to raise this ceiling from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 3000. Actually, it needs to be made Rs. 4800, but I am not asking for that. But you are keeping that figure the same—minimum and maximum you are bringing the same. I hope the hon. Finance Minister, if he is really interested in it, will look into some of these points.

As far as government undertakings are concerned, 1.3 was the formula for paying D.A. In the House, the hon. Finance Minister has made an announcement to make it to 1.65. A few units are paying it at 1.3; they are new units. But units like Bharat Petroleum—it is an old unit—is going on for 100 years earning profit worth thousands of crores. Mazagon Dock are employing about 15,000 workers. They are having D.A. for the last 30 years. All these government undertakings, a majority of them pay 1.3; some of them pay 1.5; it varies as per salary. In the case of certain category of people, it goes on increasing. When the hon. Minister made an announcement in the House, I asked him whether he was going to reduce that. Since you have started it recently, I request you to make it 1.65. But in the case of those people like Bharat Petroleum, Mazagon Dock, where existing D.A. pattern variation is more than 1.65, the Government should not disturb it; it should be kept as it is so that workers will be benefited.

In Bombay, 60 to 70 per cent of the people are staying in the old building, Central of Bombay. Mr. Chairman is also from there. You know every year 30 people die and the Maharashtra Government pays so much because of insurance. The old buildings collapse and no repair is done. So, this time, revenue should be diverted for such poor people because there is a very strong dissatisfaction among them. I hope the Finance Minister will consider these suggestion of mine.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal):
Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support

the Finance Bill presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Sir the economic climate in the country is somewhat good, if not very good and the rate of growth is also satisfactory. I feel that conditions for investment have never so favourable as they are today. The saving ratio of 22 to 23 per cent is the highest in our country among all the developing countries. We are also very comfortable so far as foreign exchange reserves are concerned. The heavy expenditure on oil imports that created the gap in foreign exchange reserves is coming down because we are now concentrating more on indigenous production of oil. But, Sir, there are some black spots also towards which I would like to draw Government's attention.

Just now, several hon. Members have said that we should pay attention towards the problem of increasing black money in the country. The economy is dearer today. We shall have to look into this. The hon. Finance Minister has himself realised the importance of the public sector in our country and has incorporated a scheme to issue bonds to increase their resources. Sir, it is true that as regards profitability, there will remain some difference in private sector and public sector. The private sector does operate on the concept of profitability while the public sector has to conduct itself keeping in view our social needs and our economy. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the present state of the public sector is quite unsatisfactory. The return on an investment of Rs. 20,000 crores made in the public sector is less whereas in the private companies the return is more. If today the public sector starts getting a return equal to that of the private sector, then Government will receive a return of Rs. 1800 crores annually. Hence, the conditions prevailing in the public sector today should be reviewed and steps taken to ensure more return from it.

I feel that the country is facing two major challenges. One is of population. I am not aware of the position of our hon. Finance Minister so far as family planning methods are concerned but he has said very little about the population

problem. In this entire Budget Speech, he did not say anything about the population problem. Similarly, the *Economic Review* has devoted only one paragraph to this problem. We are all well aware that if we fail to contain the population increase during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, then I am afraid the situation will become explosive in our country.

The second grave problem facing our country is of under-employment. It has been admitted in the *Economic Review* that if we fail to increase industrial production, we shall not be able to overcome unemployment problem. Today, the tendency is to set up industrial units big or small in cities. Even the rural people want to do like that, unless we build up infra-structure in rural areas and set up small industries at small places, we shall not be able to solve this problem.

We have introduced the self-employment scheme and we give subsidy. But the statistics show that in most of the cases productive enterprises have not been set up. Can we not utilise this subsidy for setting up small industrial units in rural areas?

I would like to draw Government's attention towards an important matter. Today, there is much talk that we want to reorient our education policy. People had wanted and thought before Independence that after we attain Independence we would change the educational system. For 38 long years the enlightened citizens of this country have been expecting Government to come forward and tell them that they want to make these changes in the country's educational system.

It is for the first time that our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has said that Government are going to change the educational system. But unless we examine it thread-bare, unless we lay down of flawless policy, unless we see it in its right perspective, it will not be free from danger and it will not be useful.

[Shri K. N. Pradhan]

Sir, we have spent crores of rupees on adult education in our country, but, today, I want to say that we have not received due return on this investment. That money has been pocketed by a few and it has gone to such organisations as have misused it for their political ends. Similarly, the objective of non-formal education is good, but there too, we have not received returns.

So, the chief reason for all the ills, problems and hurdles facing the country today is that we have not given the post Independence generation all that was required to assess properly the problems facing the country. We have not taught them about the sacrifices made by our countrymen for attaining the freedom of the country. We have not told them where we stood when we got Independence. How much gap is there in the pace of development of our country and that of the countries which became independent along with us? We shall have to tell them all about it. In this connection, I would also like to say that our speed of development has been more than that of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. since they became free, since they attained Independence. We shall have to teach our children all these things, incorporate them in the curriculum of their education, then only shall we be able to overcome these problems.

Today, there is a great hue and cry over reservation throughout the country. I want to draw your attention to the policy of reservation which has created two types of citizens in the country first class citizens and second class citizens. Those whose children study in Government schools are second class citizens and those whose children study in public schools are first class citizens. Today, the politics of the entire country, the entire power of the country, whether it is social, political, industrial or administrative is in the hands of those whose children study in public schools. The reforms in our education system do not take place, because those who are at the helm of affairs are not worried about it. Therefore, my suggestion with regard to the educational system, which is being examined, is that an

important point which is to be kept in mind is that Government should take over all public schools, and should adopt a uniform educational system.

Now, I would like to speak about Union Carbide. It is true that the victims are getting assistance the proceedings for their compensation are going on in a court in the USA but no concerted effort is being made in the matter of giving them medical treatment and payment of compensation even by now cases of not more than 25 percent of the victims have been prepared. Even today most of the officers feel obliged to the Union Carbide and they do not want Union Carbide to pay heavy compensation. Therefore, it is necessary that the Central Government pay attention to it so as to help the victims get the maximum possible compensation. The rainy season is about to set in. Even today, 15000 to 20000 people are such as have lost their capacity to work. 50000 families have no means of livelihood. Government should pay attention to these problems.

All the hon. Members have stressed the need for effecting reduction in expenditure. People's faith in and respect for Government must increase. They should be convinced that Government are spending the money in a judicious manner. Certainly, Government will have to think over it and curtail their expenditure wherever possible, so that the common man is convinced that Government are committed to checking extravagance. If we fail to convince the people about this, the rising prices on the one hand and their impression that the Government are indulging in extravagance on the other will not be good for the country as also for our Government.

The entire country should know about the progress being made by the nation and the way we are surging forward. Most of the people who live in villages should also be made aware of it. For this, it is necessary that television should reach most of the places. At least one Television set should be given to each Panchayat free of cost so that

the people of every village come to know how we are marching forward.

With these words, I conclude and support this Finance Bill.

SHRI ZAINUAL BASHER (Gazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is now more than two months since the Budget was presented. In the meantime, the hon. Finance Minister has received bouquets and brickbats as compliments for his budgets.

MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): What is he going to give?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I have always been giving bouquets. He knows and understands well from where he has received bouquets and from where brickbats. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had participated in the discussion on the General Budget. At that time, I had expressed my apprehension that this Budget was tilting from the left of the centre to the right of the centre. I am very happy that all such apprehensions were allayed during the session of the All India Congress Committee held recently in Delhi and confidence was once again categorically expressed in linking the poor with our socialist policies, and with the economic mainstream of the country. The Congress party has been linked the mainstream of its economic policies with the poor from the very beginning. The Congress has always been engaged in raising the living standard of the people, particularly of those living below the poverty line and this time also the Congress has expressed confidence in it. Many of the apprehensions which were expressed over this Budget should now be allayed. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to some points.

First of all, I want to speak about black money, because our hon. Finance Minister is very keen to flush it out. During the past two or three months, his Ministry has also taken some very good steps in this direction. Arrests of some people and conducting of raids

have created some fear among the people, there are no two opinions about it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two sources of black money. The first is evasion of taxes, excise duty, income tax, direct and indirect taxes-which are the sources of our revenue. The other source is smuggling. The revenue that we get after this evasion in tax is spent on our various schemes, such as, N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., etc., and at that stage also, the funds are misappropriated. The funds also leak at the source of income. I put this leakage at 50 percent or more at present, not less than that. 50 percent leakage is taking place in the funds meant for these schemes. If you spend Rs. 1,000 crores on a certain scheme, Rs. 500 crores of it will go into the pockets of the people responsible for its implementation-the officers, the employees or other agencies-as black money. What programme have you got to tap that money? How will you check this money from going into their pockets? You are taking steps to check evasion at the source of income, I welcome those steps, you have taken good steps and it was expected of you too, but, what programme have you got to check generation of black money through the leakage in funds that is taking place at the implementation stage?

Black money does have an impact on the prices. The demand for all goods, whether consumer goods or building material, is increasing because of this black money. The people are prepared to buy them at any price. Obviously, it will push up the prices and goods will be available to the genuine consumer at very high prices. Our price index is going up for which black money only is responsible. Both types of black money are pushing up the prices sharply. An employee at the lowest level getting a salary of Rs. 1000/- per month is earning Rs. 10000 to 20000 per month from extraneous sources. How do you propose to check it? I want to draw your attention to it.

Another point is that Government have always been giving assurances that Government spending will be curtailed

[Shri Zainul Basher]

but the fact remains that the expenditure is not being reduced but is increasing instead. Government expenditure is increasing in every field. First of all I would like to draw your attention to the Union Minister. Their telephone bill are mounting day by day. Daily we see the newspapers carrying news to this effect.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : The same is also true of hon. Members.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Hon Members have to bear it. If an hon. Member does not pay bills, his telephone is disconnected. But the expenses of the Ministers on telephones furniture, traveling allowance and all sorts of other expenses are on the increase. I remember the days when we used to go to the railway station to receive a Minister, he used always to travel by train. But, as things stand now, I think it is very rare that a Minister travels by train, so much so that even the Railway Minister does not travel by train. Who else will then go by train? All travel by air these days. Recently, it has appeared in the newspapers.....

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Which mode of transport will you suggest for the Minister of Shipping?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : He should travel to the Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep by ship. By so doing, at least he would be able to know the difficulties being experienced by those who travel by ship.

I was talking about expenditure—the expenditure of the State Governments is also increasing. The telephone bill of one of the Chief Ministers is Rs. 600/- per hour. I do not want to name...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Who is he? Name him.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I shall not divulge his name, you find out for yourself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : That amount pertains to telephone repair charges.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : All are sailing in the same boat, whether it is the Central Government, the State Government or the public undertakings. These people stay in five star hotels and do not avail of the facility of Guest Houses. Almost all States have their guest houses here in the capital, Uttar Pradesh Niwas, U.P. Bhawan, Bihar Bhawan, but instead of staying there the Ministers stay in the five star hotels.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Samrat Hotel.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Why do you name? What programme have you got to check this ever increasing unproductive Government expenditure? This has got to be checked. How do you propose to check it? During the course of replies to questions, all along, you have been saying that you are reducing Government spending and expenditure on public undertakings. I want to know from you how you propose to reduce this expenditure.

One thing more I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister namely that the people throughout the country have welcomed our programmes for the eradication of poverty, such as, the N.R.B.P. and there are no two opinions about it that many people have been lifted above the poverty line through these programmes. Many people have been benefited under these programmes. But there are lacunae in the implementation of these of these programmes. Still, in spite of these lacunae, the poor have been benefited and a lot of good work has been done.

16.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

With the prices going up, the people who were lifted above the poverty line are again going below the poverty line. Therefore, I request you to increase the

wages of the workers working under the NREP and the NRDP. You raise their minimum wages and also try to ensure that they get these wages direct and no middle-man could usurp a portion of it. There should be no middleman like the contractor or the one who may effect a cut in their wages. The wages should reach the worker directly. Only then, your programmes aimed at lifting the people above the poverty line will succeed and the people who have been lifted or likely to be lifted above the poverty line will get the benefits,

Ever since the banks were nationalised in the country, they had been doing a very good job. There was no complaint of any kind at that time. But today you are providing assistance through the banks under the Self-Employment Programme and other programmes for the unemployed and complaints of corruption in the banks in this regard are now increasing. These banks do not advance loan to anybody without taking money. Even those who are sponsored for giving loans by the Central Government agencies are refused loans by these banks. If the State Governments sponsors somebody's name for advancing loan, he is refused loan by the banks. Either you accept the authority of the State Government or else they should not be authorised. What happens today is that the persons seeking loans have first to go to the local offices, then to some other offices and thereafter they have to go to the banks time and again. But, in spite of all this, they do not get loan. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to evolve such a system in which these people may not be required to visit these offices and the banks time and again and the complaints of corruption in Banks, which are being received today stop pouring in.

The branches of the banks are opened at such places as are connected by means of communications and roads. If a place is not linked by road, will the branch of a bank not be opened there? I want to quote the example of my own constituency about which I

have also written a letter to you. A branch was to be opened at Daudpur in our area. It is a big place. The concerned bank must have sponsored it. That is why the Reserve Bank had approved it. But, now that branch has been opened near the city, seven kilometres away. When I came to know that the proposed branch was being opened somewhere else, I wrote a letter. That branch has been opened near the city one month after my writing the letter and I have received no reply to that letter. They say there is no building there of pucca bricks duly cemented. If that is so, there is no building with cemented bricks in 90 per cent of rural branches, you may go and see; nowhere does it exist. They further say that there is no metalled road, pucca road. If pucca road is not there, the people of that area, the rural people are not to blame. The blame squarely lies on you and us that we have not constructed roads there. This is also a backward area. Do the banks feel shy of going there? One reason for this is that you are recruiting boys from urban areas only in the banks and are not giving any opportunity to those having a rural background. You will say that it is an open recruitment, anybody can compete, but where are the equal opportunities for the rural youth for this purpose? English has a predominant say there, how a village lad speak English in the interview? And then if he is not appointed, the bank will not go to the villages.

Therefore, hon. Finance Minister, Sir, you try to solve this problem the way you think proper. I have always been giving you bouquets.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: And in the end you have given a brickbat.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I did criticize your budget, but I believe that because of efficient management of economic policies, you are a good manager. With the hope and confidence that these policies will ultimately yield good results because of

[Shri Zainul Basher]

good management—which you claim they will—I support your Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. P. J. Kurien.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir, I want to bring an important point to the notice of the House. It is reported that the correspondent of PTI in Sri Lanka has been arrested by the Sri Lankan authorities and nothing is known about his whereabouts...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. In the morning itself one of the hon. Members raised this matter...

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will you please direct the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not connected with the Bill under discussion.

Prof. Kurien.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill.

The Finance Minister's approach to the problem of the economy of our country is welcome. He has tried to remove the restraints which hold back our economy. He has taken a number of steps to liberate the economy from unnecessary controls and put it in the proper direction so as to achieve a fair measure of growth. For example, I would like to cite the bold step he has taken in de-licensing a number of industries. Our entrepreneurs are not to go now from pillar to post in order to get licences. I am sure this is a proper step, a step in the right direction, in order to increase production and productivity and to encourage more entrepreneurs to set up industries.

Then, raising of the MRTTP ceiling from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores is a welcome step. This was criticised here. I would like to ask them as to

what was the value of the money when it was limited to Rs. 20 crores. Even Prof. Madhu Dandavate has remarked that those companies expected a lesser amount than this. I do not know how, being a member of the Janta Party, he is criticising this. This is a right step to generate more investment in our country. And when we consider the decline in the value of the money, this is not a big amount. Again he has taken proper steps in rationalising the personal taxation. There are concessions given to all sections of the people and all sections of the society. I welcome it also. But in this connection I would like to point out certain points regarding the income tax payers at the lowest, that is, at the first slab. For the income-tax payers of the first slab the basic tax was initially 20% and surcharge was 12.5%. This worked out to 22.5%. But now the basic tax for this slab has been raised from 20 to 25%. Therefore, the concession they get is not in this basic tax but the concession they get is only with regard to exemption limit which has been raised from Rs. 15000 to Rs. 18000, that is raising it by Rs. 3000. I would like the Finance Minister to look into this aspect. When all other categories of tax-payers, the high income groups get the benefits of a higher exemption limit and abolition of surcharge, this low income group, that is, those who are coming in the first slab get only the benefit of higher exemption limit. They do not get the benefit of the abolition of surcharge. Therefore, I would like the Finance Minister to look into it and give some more concessions to the people at the first slab. I suggest that the limit may be raised from Rs. 18000 to a higher amount, say, if possible to Rs. 20000 or Rs. 24000. This is also in keeping with the value of the money. The exemption limit of Rs. 15000 was fixed in 1981. That Rs. 15000 is more or less equivalent to Rs. 20000 now. Therefore, considering the shrinkage in the value of money we should raise this limit to Rs. 24,000.

You have already assured in this House that the tax laws will be made more simple. Actually our tax laws are

very-very cumber some and I would say that are so much complex due to a number of annual amendments. They have become so complicated and complex and so inscrutable that I would suggest that a proper amendment should be brought as early as possible and they are made very simple so that the tax-payer himself can study and keep his accounts accordingly instead of taking the help of a chartered accountant or an expert.

You have given a number of concessions to the corporate sector. I welcome it. But I have a fear that the purpose for which the concessions are being given may be defeated or may not be achieved. You have already said that even though the rate of taxation has been lowered, earlier tax exemptions will not be given. You have already done away with the tax exemptions which used to be given in the corporate sector. I welcome that. In business, the kind of policy you have adopted, I do not think, will work in favour of the exchequer because private companies are in the habit of showing losses even when there are profits. Though there is actual profit, they show losses. They may not show in the accounts the available surplus for ploughing it back and invest it again in the business. Again if there is investment surplus it is not necessary that they should invest it in consumer items of the common man. They may prefer to invest it in luxury items because that is more money-spinning and they can get more profits. Therefore, in the absence of a mechanism by which you can find out whether a company has actually made profit or not, I am afraid, the concessions you have given to the corporate sector will not yield the desired result. There should also be proper regulations so that investible surplus is ploughed back in to the productive sector.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. One Mr. Krishnan, who is PTI correspondent in Colombo has been arrested and detained.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Already one hon. Member has raised this matter.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : There is no safety for correspondents in Ceylon. Although he has been detained for more than 24 hours, Government has come forward with a statement.

MR. DUPTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order. I am very sorry.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : There was criticism from some quarters that the budget presented by the Finance Minister is right of the Centre and not left of the Centre. I would like to remind them to look at the concessions that the hon. Minister has given to the workers. It is for the first time that the worker's dues are being treated at par with secured credit. It is a welcome step. This alone is enough to prove that this budget is not anti-workers but is directed to help the workers.

Again, Sir, everybody has welcomed the raising of the bonus from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600 but in this connection I want to request that Rs. 1600 higher limit was fixed years back. An employee who is getting a salary of above Rs. 1600 is not getting bonus at all. Therefore, I submit that you should extend it to those people who are getting salary beyond Rs. 1600.

Sir, it a proper step that the certain concession are given to the electronic industry especially the excise duty concession given to television. That will boost the television industry in the country which will generate additional employment for thousands of people. It is a employment generating scheme. Due to electronics development alone lakhs and lakhs of people will get employment opportunities. Therefore, these concessions given to electronics industry are most welcome. In the years to come it will generate employment for lakhs and lakhs of people which will be beneficial to the poorer sections of our society.

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

Sir, you have allotted Rs. 1300 crores for anti-poverty measures. I want to submit that this amount is not enough. It should be increased. Sir, there has been a criticism that in the past years the poor has become poorer and the rich has become richer. I would like to quote from the Study of the National Sample Survey. This study has also been published in the newspapers. According to the Study, the per centage of rural population below poverty line has declined from 56.6% in the year 1966-67 to 39.1% in the year 1977-78. Again, there is also a study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. It has revealed that the per capita consumption of rural households increased by 127.97% in 1981-82, compared to the consumption in 1970-77, in the poorest of the households, which formed 1/10th of the Sample studied, that is to say, within 10 years the consumption power has increased by 127.97%. I don't understand why our opposition friends are not reading all these things which have been published in the newspapers.

Certain criticisms have been made that the budget proposals are going to lead to rise in prices, that price rise will be unbearable to the common man and so on. Since March 16, when the Budget was presented, till the 20th April, the total price increase was 2.4%: The effect of budget proposals is 0.53%. The effect of increase in administered prices is 0.56%. So, this total is 1.1%. The remaining is due to other factors. But it will be interesting to note that in the last 7 years from 1979-80 to 1984-85, there has always been an increase in price from the month of March to the month of August. For example, in 1981-82, the increase was 6.1% in the first six months, that is, from March to August. But the year ended with 2.4% increase in price rise. So, for the first six months the increase is much more and later on this increase is absorbed in the subsequent months. Therefore, this increase of 2.4 per cent of this current year can easily be absorbed by the economy in the subsequent year.

Having said this I will now come to some of the problems of Kerala.

I have got only two points to mention about my State, The Eighth Finance Commission did not do justice to Kerala. Kerala entered the Sixth Five year plan with a deficit of Rs. 290 crores. But yet, our State is considered to be a surplus State. Therefore, the Finance Commission has given an Award treating it as a surplus State whereas Kerala is having a deficit of the order of Rs. 290 crores.

17.00. hrs.

Sir, at the end of the Seventh Plan, the deficit of our State may be around Rs. 1100 crores. I do not know how the Finance Commission has arrived at the conclusion that ours is a surplus State. They have simply taken into account those incomes which we are not getting at all. For example our State Transport Corporation is making a loss of Rs. 30 crores per year. They have taken it as profit making concern. Moreover, the income from Forestry is also not taken into account on realistic basis and because of various Forest Conservation Acts, we are not getting any income which we used to get earlier from Forestry. So, Sir, I would request the Government that the award of the Finance Commission should be reviewed again in the light of the new information I have given and also in the light of the representation given by the Chief Minister of Kerala requesting the Government to treat Kerala as a backward State so that higher allocation of funds can be considered for the State. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

[Translation]

*SHRI M. MAHALINGAM (Nagapattinam) : Hon. Mr. Deputy SPEAKER, Sir I rise to say a few words on the Finance Bill for 1985-86.

In our country the livelihood of 70% of our people is agriculture. It is no exaggeration to say that agriculture is

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

the backbone of Indian economy. In order to meet the growing needs of ever increasing population and to tackle the menace of unemployment, we are per force to pay greater attention to the development of agriculture, because agriculture alone has the potential to solve these two problems. But I am dismayed to discover that the interests of agriculture are being callously treated.

As on March 31, 1984, the outstanding Bank credit from agriculture was just Rs. 6133 crores and on the same date the outstanding bank credit from industrial sector was Rs. 25,000 crores. From this it is clear that a grave injustice is being perpetrated on agriculture which has provided livelihood to 70% of our people and which has potential to generate more employment opportunities. On the other hand, it is surprising that 100% more credit had been given to industrial sector which absorbs only 10% of our people and which has restricted scope for more employment opportunities. Even with this step-motherly treatment, our agriculturists have created an unprecedented record last year by producing 1510 lakh tonnes of foodgrains.

I would like to illustrate that our peasants do not get agricultural inputs like fertilisers pesticides etc. besides necessary credit facilities. As on March 31, 1984 in 281 districts of our country there were 8213 branches of Regional Rural Banks. In 170 districts of the country there was not even a single branch of regional rural bank. The Reserve Bank of India has directed that no branch of a commercial bank should be opened in rural areas. In these circumstances it becomes all the more necessary to open branches of regional rural banks in all the districts of the country so that financial requirements of agriculturists can be met in full. In Tamil Nadu we have 116 regional rural bank branches in two districts only. I demand that in all the districts of Tamil Nadu we should have branches of regional rural banks.

In our country we have 95,000 primary agricultural cooperative societies.

For the past twenty years a scheme to revamp them is being implemented. So far under this scheme only 3000 primary agricultural cooperative societies have been converted into multi-purpose societies. If progress is being made at this snail's pace, how can we claim that we are keenly committed to progress of agriculturists in the country?

There is a scheme for adopting the village by a public sector bank to ensure composite development of the village. We have 5,60,000 villages in the country. So far 1,40,000 villages have been adopted by the banks. 51 lakh accounts have been opened and advances to the tune of Rs. 1557 crores have been given so far. I welcome wholeheartedly this endeavour. I take this opportunity to demand that all the villages in the country should be brought under this scheme so that the villages in our country also enter the 21st century along with urban areas.

In our country 73% of agricultural land is dependent upon monsoon rains. Our hon. Minister of State for Agriculture and Rural Development has stated in the meeting of the Ministry's Consultative Committee held yesterday that even after implementing several Five Year Plans, all the agricultural land in the country cannot be brought under irrigation. I say this to emphasise that the hon. Minister of Finance should extend more financial assistance to agriculturists doing dry land farming. He is aware of the fact that 42% of the total production of foodgrains comes from dry land farming. Dry land farming has been given greater emphasis in the 20-Point Programme. I would like to draw the attention of the House that agriculture, particularly dry land farming, has not received its due by referring to what has been stated in the Mid-Term Appraisal of Sixth Five Year Plan. For assisting dry land farming, research schemes are being undertaken. Out of 5.6 lakh villages, only 2760 villages have been taken up for implementing the scheme of micro-water sheds. I need not say that micro water-sheds are the primary need of dry land farming. I suggest that micro-water

[Shri M. Mahalingam]

sheds should be created in all the villages of the country. Necessary financial assistance should be provided by the hon. Finance Minister.

I take this opportunity to say here that the interests of the peasants are the soul force of our beloved Chief Minister, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran. He has ordered the supply of electricity free of charge to the farmers. Naturally this has adversely affected the finances of the State of Tamil Nadu. I demand that the Central Government should give as grant the entire money involved in the free supply of electricity to farmers.

Sir, in America only 15% of the people are engaged in agriculture; yet America supplies foodgrains to the entire world. The tiny nation Japan has no land to cultivate. The ingenious people of Japan has created artificial land over ocean and they are producing foodgrains on such land. They do terrace cultivation on the roof of the houses and they meet their requirement of vegetables. The small nation Israel has succeeded in producing foodgrains in desert. We are an agricultural country. We have to bear in mind that if our villages are decimated then the nation is destroyed. It is the primary duty of our hon. Finance to provide more funds for the development of agriculture in our country and I am sure he will do that.

After the presentation of this year's Central Budget the wholesale price index has gone up by just 0.7%; this is what the hon. Finance Minister has stated in the AICC meeting. Just four days ago on the floor of this House, our hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies has conceded that the wholesale price index has gone up by 2.3%. We do not know whose contention is correct.

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I did not say 0.7%; I said that the wholesale price index had gone up by 2.4%.

[Translation]

SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Thank you, Sir. After the presentation of General Budget and after the presentation of Railway Budget, the prices of essential commodities have gone up by 10% to 15%. This is not merely the assessment of economic experts. All of us are experiencing this in our day to day activities. We cannot brush it aside by saying that this is a seasonal aberration. I take this opportunity that if necessary Army Action should also be resorted to for bringing to book the hoarders and the profiteers who are indulging in such anti-national activities. Unless we wipe out for ever these anti-national forces of hoarders and profiteers, we will not be able to hold the price line. I am sure that our dynamic Finance Minister will attend to this. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would just like to say that the time is very short and we have got only one more hour. I request the hon. members to take only five minutes. After five minutes is over, I ring the bell and the speaker may finish within one minute after that. That means you have six minutes only. But I want to tell you that nothing will go on record if you go on speaking. I want to accommodate more members. To help others only, I am requesting you.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : I take part in this discussion to support the Finance Bill introduced by the Finance Minister. I have great admiration for the Finance Minister because he has taken a new line of approach, not caring or fearing the possible criticism that may come under the impression that he has reduced taxes on companies and other business firms, etc. Usually, it is the general opinion that if the quantum of taxes is more, it is more on the Left and it is in the interest of the poor and all that. But in reality, it is not the quantum of tax that decides the welfare of the poor. The present Budget is giving more importance to production. Unless

production is improved, by whatever method it may be, there is no point talking about doing any good for the nation.

The basic thing necessary for increasing production is to concentrate on human beings, i.e. making them more skilled, more trained, whereby by the time they come out of educational institutions, they do not seek Government employment, but are in a position to have self-confidence and necessary skills, so that they can be used by a production unit. This requires more allocation and an immediate revolutionary change in the system of education, if necessary by allocating more and more funds to the educational system. Unless this is done, there is no point questioning the quantum of allocation to the different Ministries or whether revenue is less or tax is less or expenditure is more and all that. The moment a boy comes out of an institution, if he can be useful to the society irrespective of the profession he belongs to, then production can be increased. Whatever be the quantum of tax, that will then be useful to the nation.

Similarly, concentration on distribution is also equally essential. Unless distribution is all right, and there is control on prices, no amount of measures taken would be of any use. In this connection, I am confident, seeing the way the Minister has taken steps for improving the character of different sectors, and his interest in checking evasion of taxes. This will go a long way in increasing revenue and increasing the effectiveness of the system. This price control is possible only by giving some guarantee to the producers about the reasonableness of the price. Dignity of labour should be given prominence. So long as people clamour for white-collared jobs, I do not think any change will come about in our economy. This is possible only when the unorganized sector, particularly the labourer in the agricultural field, farmers in agriculture and workers in some other fields are given more incentives with regard to their products. When this is done, when more and more people divert to these lines, then production can be increased, prices, can be

controlled—and then there will be a change in the economy.

I appreciate the Minister for his action in de-licensing for liberalizing the MRTP Act, the subsidy given to the poor, and the rise in the bonus limits etc. While implementing these measures, if a better concentration is given by the staff working in the field, the desired results can be achieved, i.e. by reducing the energy spent on effecting the check on the low income groups and by concentrating on checking the high income groups.

I suggest to the Finance Minister that the limit of Rs. 18,000/- might not be sufficient; it may have to be increased, taking into consideration the money value to-day. In the end, I support the Finance Bill and the Finance Minister for the bold line he has taken under the guidance of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I am very confident that the Minister will also take effective measures to implement these policies which are essential for the nation.

SHRI ANAND SINGH (Gonda) : I will be brief, since we are hardpressed for time. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope you will not ring the bell, and disturb the Finance Minister.

First I would take up my suggestions about direct taxes. The proposals do attempt rationalization, but there is a lot more to be done in this regard, to make direct taxation more rational, intelligible and a positive instrument in the hands of the Government. There have been a number of committees that have been set up for the last 20 years on this subject to from a comprehensive legislation. They have worked on it. A lot of time has been spent on it; a lot of money has been spent on it but the reports have never been studied in this light and they are gathering dust in the office of the Finance Ministry. I request him to have these reports dug out and put a separate outfit to go into them so that a new comprehensive legislation can be formed, because, as it is, the present tax planning unit of the Central Board does not have time to do it and also

[Shri Anand Singh]

the man power is not there hence they have not done anything about it.

What the department has been doing is picking up one proviso from here and one clause from there and separately studying it, applying it and implementing it without taking into consideration the overall impact; and this has resulted into a jungle of laws. What Prof. Kurien had pointed out some time ago is that we have plethora of laws, sub-sections, proviso, Explanatory notes, etc. Today the situation is such that even the wisest of men in this country cannot understand the income-tax laws; and they have to depend on some one else. I don't think—that along so many colleagues of mine who are sitting here and have to pay income tax can do it themselves. But I am doubtful whether they fully know what they are doing. This has resulted into a paradise for the practising people because no one can understand it; the ambiguity is so much that we have to depend on some one to explain it; It is not that people do not want to pay the tax; but the question is walking into the trap; and the fear of unknown is there. So, it is not that many people do not want to pay the tax, but they do not want to walk into this trap because they feel that they will get trapped.

This is becoming more and more counter-productive, rather than being productive. So, a separate committee to form this law afresh and a comprehensive law should be there.

I welcome the summary assessment scheme. The tax collection comes from two sources: one is, what you call a voluntary pre-assessment scheme; the man himself declares that he has to pay so much of tax and the other is, what you call the officers doing all the work, catching people, assessing, etc. But what is actually happening here is that 95 per cent of your total direct taxes come from the voluntary pre-assessment scheme; that means for 95 per cent, the department does not have to move a muscles. Now, the entire department,

with all their demands, appeals, assessment appeals, penalty clause, only accounts for 5 per cent of the total assessment being done: and if you take away the expenditure on establishment, then it would not even be 5 per cent; it will be much less. Now, the time has come when we should take away this huge trained skilled man power and use them for better purposes rather than going into the drill of making assessment and a whole bundle of paper work which in the end yield nothing. So, I would suggest that, like many other countries, whenever a man files his return, it should be deemed to have been accepted by the department the moment it is put at the counter; and an officials is to go into the check only periodically on every assessee and not every time, which will save a lot of time. We all know that all income tax cases of 1981-82 are not being finalised as yet and this is 1985. And people are lucky to have their 1983-84 assessments finalised, if at all now. This will save lot of time. It will of course mean putting into the computer for cross checks and it will mean changing the format of the tax papers. But it certainly save lot of time and lot of punishment to the people who are paying taxes for no rhyme or reason. I do not have to go through the details. Otherwise, every five years whenever there will be a check. It will not mean a any superfluous procedure but it will mean going into the tax payer's returns and physical checks and assesing him. Or, else the ITO says, 'Let me increase your tax increase in this respect; after all you are going deep to get relief from the higher courts.' But my point is it should be more to save the tax payer from the trouble.

I would point out one more thing, and that is the excise incentive to the small scale sector. We have given them exemption up to 7.5 lakhs now. What is happening is the exemption given is not very productive. It has its own drawbacks. It tends every entrepreneur to remain within this limit. He does not want to grow out of it. If he grows out, he grows out only by his brother

establishing a smaller units, or his mother establishing a small unit. He does not grow up. Producing the same thing he grows like a mushroom uneven unit not fit enough or good enough to absorb new technology or absorb higher skilled labour and so he remains down there. I would like to suggest that these units should not be subject to a tax relief of 7.5 lakhs. There are many units which are not even viable up to 7.5 lakhs. Five years ago the limit was 5 lakhs. When the input cost was significantly lower than that what it is today, that is 7.5 lakhs, his money was not invested in the industry properly, he produces more to remain viable to show less production to get this exemption generating unaccountable money. They can get relief in other forms also such as they can be given subsidy machinery and plants, they can be given money on low rate of interest by financial institutions, they can be allowed to pay a lower income-tax and that will give them incentives/and and cut down the cost of production and though they will be paying excise duty. They will be able to complete with big units. This is another point I would like to make. Since you are so insistent on ringing the bell and as I see lot of seriousness behind it I thank you and I support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Brahma Dutt.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhwal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as there is not much time at my disposal, I want to raise three or four points while supporting this Finance Bill. All the Budgets which will be presented in the course of the coming five years will face only one major problem i.e., how to finance the Seventh Five Year Plan. A provision of about Rs. 1,80,000 crores has to be made for the public sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Now, it is learnt that this falls short of about Rs. 30,000 crores. I most humbly ask the hon. Finance Minister not to worry about it but keep it at Rs. 1,80,000 crores. The Finance Minister of the country is competent enough to mobilize resources for this purpose.

For this, you have proposed the issue of public sector bonds, but the question is not only of issuing bonds. I want to speak by departing a bit from the convention. We all admit that there is black money in our economy. My colleague Shri Zainul Basher has said that black money is generated at the expenditure and income stages. Why do you not take courage and come out with a plan to canalize the black money to some productive use within ten years? This deficit of Rs. 30,000 crores can be brought down by Rs. 10,000 crores to Rs. 15,000 crores. The other way out is by small savings. Secondly, we have seen that there are a number of benefits of small savings and we get good results therefrom. But to process needs to be simplified so that the people could be assured that they will get their money back on time and that the money could be deposited and withdrawn easily. The third thing which I want to say is that our resources which fall short of our requirement can be made up by mobilizing additional resources. Of course, use do all that. We run short of our resources in the power and transport sectors. I want to repeat again that the Ministries of Railways, Power, Coal and Heavy Industry will have to take strict measures to help our power sector. You have made a financial provision to rectify the generic defects of our thermal power houses and to carry out repairs to them. But, this erosion will go on unchecked if we fail to make timely arrangement for coal, quantitatively and qualitatively. As long as we do not remove the ills of our power sector, industrial and agricultural production will not increase. I once again humbly submit that we must think in terms of using alcohol in place of petroleum as no big petroleum source is going to be struck in the coming five years.

You say there is shortage of molasses for alcohol. I am talking of industrial alcohol and not of potable alcohol, for which molasses of sugar mills are used but the khandsari units are a potential source of molasses which we can utilise. We should exercise some control on that use. Besides using it in place of petrol, we should make use of molasses

[Shri Bhasma Dutt]

in the chemical industry also. I have to make one more submission. Much has been said about price-rise. There is need to further strengthen our public distribution system in order to check the price rise especially in the remote areas where the goods do not reach. We shall have to make necessary arrangements right from now, so that there is no difficulty during the monsoons and the September and October seasons of price rise. We should make arrangements through the public distribution system in the hill areas, deserts and flood-affected areas so as to contain price rise. The main objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan are to increase production and provide employment. I would like to make a submission in respect of the Seventh Five Year Plan that while physical and financial planning is being done there is need for manpower planning also. It has been my experience that sometimes when we set up an industry after much effort, it proves very dangerous because we fail to provide employment to the local people as we do not find suitable persons. Therefore, first you decide what sort of persons you would require for a particular industry and then impart suitable training to the local people. So, there is immense need for manpower planning.

Many things have been said by Shri Basher about banks. I would like to say that attention should be paid to Regional Rural Banks which can function in kutchha houses at very low cost. Commercial banks will not be able to function in villages. I would like to point out that the credit-deposit ratio of backward States is too low. In case the position of credit resources improves it may provide a great potential for the Five Year Plan. Regional rural Banks will have to be set up in every district to improve the situation. This would meet the small requirements of the local people and also provide them with employment which would meet the objectives of the Seventh Plan.

I welcome the concessions given to the small sector. But I would like to

draw your attention to some discrepancy in the concessions extended to the agricultural sector. We have many big industrial units manufacturing agricultural implements located at Ghazibad, Shamli, Baraut, Allahabad and Kanpur in U.P. Why is the concession given in respect of tractor not being extended to tractor-trolley? I wonder how axle wheels and drums of tractor-trolley are lost sight of by the State and the Central Government while granting the concessions. This small industry is suffering a lot on that account and there is need to pay attention to it. With regard to other matters I shall send a separate note to you as there are many difficulties. With these words, I congratulate you for showing courage and hope that you would maintain it in future also.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister, through you, that as far as the official policy is concerned he wishes to take the country to the left of the Centre and he is striving hard for it, but we would like Government to move completely towards the left because we are committed to the welfare of the poor and the weaker sections and have to deal with the exploiters who are responsible for the country's poverty and backwardness, the mafia that is spreading throughout the country, the moneyed class and the Tatas, Birlas and Dalmias, who had a few hundred crores in 1947 but have now acquired assets worth thousands of crores of rupees. We are facing a situation in the country which is dividing the people into haves and have-nots and if you try to look into it seriously and sincerely, you will find that this big difference is not because of official policies but because a parallel economy is operating in the country which is not easy to deal with and any amount of sincerest efforts will not do. Therefore, if they are committed to bring about socialism, then they should perform an operation to achieve this goal. The cure to the cancerous growth that has spread in the country, does not lie in indulging in these insignificant measures. A few concessions here

and a few allocation there would not do. A major operation is the only remedy.

You were speaking of issuing bonds and you have taken up telecommunications on priority basis. You also like the power sector to be helped by mobilising resources through bonds. I would like to point out that whenever you are in need of funds you always go to the capitalists and the Mafia to collect funds without realising the repercussions thereof. These people have acquired crores of rupees through foul means and they are given concessions. We have been witnessing this for the last 35 years that you give them concessions time and again and you float bonds the benefit of which goes to those people who, you say, evade wealth tax. You have given such concessions before also. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to warn the Government that through these concessions those people are getting encouraged who have black money and enormous resources.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the problems of my State Jammu and Kashmir and through you, would bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the people there are not getting bank loan even from the nationalized banks. I have been connected with artisans and have been representing them in the State and I represent them here also and it is very difficult for them to secure loans even of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 from these nationalised banks. Our shawl weavers, carpet weavers, artisans engaged in carving and papiermache work, who have brought name and fame to our country and are earning foreign exchange worth crores of rupees from European and other countries, and also receiving orders now from South Russia, are facing difficulties and the nationalised banks are not giving them loans. When we recommend a loan of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 and persuade them, from some percentage is deducted from the loan amount. There is corruption in the nationalised banks. So far as the handicrafts industry of Kashmir is concerned,

it is not only our wealth but it is national wealth. Now when we are discussing banks. I am sorry to say about the nationalised banks, that a particular community is being ignored in respect of employment in these banks. I may be excused for my imprudence, but I cannot desist from pointing it out, if you allow me, that the Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir do not have enough job opportunities in these banks. I feel it is harmful as a gap is being created which is harming the interests of national integration. You try to find a way out and a solution to this situation. The officers who have come from outside the State and indulge in such practices are creating misunderstanding in the relations between Jammu & Kashmir and the country and harming the latter's interests. Government should take a note of it.

Now I come to tourism. Tourism has a great potential in Jammu and Kashmir. With the grace of Almighty we have a big tourist industry. As 'Tajmahal' is the living example of the craftsmanship of India, so are the terraces of Jammu and the dales of the beautiful valley of Kashmir and Ladakh where any number of tourists can come and enjoy for themselves fully.

We are lagging far behind in respect of tourism. There are many tourist resorts and Sonamarg is one of them. I am speaking about my constituency, from where the way leads to Ladakh. Many of our people are fond of going to Ladakh and there is a craze in Europe about it. 'Sonamarg' is a beautiful stoppage between Ladakh and the valley far more beautiful than 'Gulmarg' but nothing has been done till today for its improvement. I would request you to pay attention to its development.

Now, I would draw your attention to the question of forests. The destruction of forests is a dangerous game which has played havoc not only in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal and Uttar Pradesh but throughout the country. With regard to forests, I would like Government to prevent the States from clearing the forest from destroying them and this would benefit the States

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

alone. It is the duty of every one of us to see that ecological balance is maintained.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I start speaking on the Finance Bill, I would request that I may be given a little more time to speak. It is the misfortune of my constituency that whosoever is elected to the House from there, he is unable to complete his full term. Now the Budget session is at the fag end and today we are going to discuss the Finance Bill. I want to say a few things about the Finance Bill.

As the outset I thank the hon. Finance Minister that he has exempted the Ladakh region from income-tax till 1989. We have been demanding this for quite long time and now you have fulfilled our demand.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Put some new demand.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : So far as the tax reliefs given to the salaried class are concerned, I welcome them but our actual earning is from the business community. You should realise tax from them fully. Government employees cannot escape the tax. They cannot evade because their income is fixed and the tax due from the salaried persons is deducted at source. I welcome the reliefs you have given.

The second point I shall state in a nutshell. There is need to increase the compensatory allowance of Government employees posted in the tribal and hilly areas. If the prices rise by 5 per cent in cities, these rise by 15 per cent in our areas and they are badly affected by this. Because of the snowfall all the approach roads remain closed for 6 to 7 months. During that period, except aeroplane, there is no other means of communication. The firewood is also very costly there and without burning firewood, it is not possible to live there. Therefore, the price of this fuel will have to be brought down. The result of all this is that no efficient officer

wants to go to that region; only such persons as are punished are posted there. Consequently, the work suffers. I would urge that the compensatory allowance of the employees of different organisations like P&T, All India Radio and other services and para-military forces should be enhanced. Their service tenure should be of 2 years, whether they are civil or service personnel. I demand that they should also be exempted from income tax because the local people have already been exempted from this tax. Their number is not much. It will, therefore, be better if the persons other than the local people are also exempted from income tax.

The ban on recruitment is having a bad effect particularly in the hill areas. In the first place no one wants to go to these places and with the ban on recruitment, the position is becoming worse. At least the local people who get a little education should be given opportunity to join the service.

Regarding small savings, you should lay more emphasis on small savings and my suggestion is that it should start at the school level. These savings should earn a higher percentage of interest so that the children may acquire a habit of savings. You may give more interest at school level and reduce it at college level. For this you will have to create a consciousness among the children and give incentives also. Prizes can also be awarded for this. All these steps can achieve results.

Now, with your permission, Sir, I want to say two or three things more. Many things have been said in this House such as there was rigging and booth-capturing in the election for my constituency.....(Interruptions).....you people have always challenged it...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : This has nothing to do with the Finance Bill. Sir, kindly intervene.(Interruptions) Please expunge this. (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can make it at some other time. You raise it at some other time. That is all. Not now.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The Election Commission has used the fule of thumb in my constituency.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Sir, it should be taken off the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have requested him not to mention it now.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : He is speaking irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That I will consider. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Democracy is in danger. My constituency is located on the border and we have so far faced two hostile enemy countries, China and Pakistan. Till today, we have been strengthening the foundation of democracy.** We have not given the slogan of Pakistan. We have not given the slogan of Islam like t es: people. We have fought of political and economic issues.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Sir, Government of India are trying to befriend with China and Pakistan. But he is mentioning them as hostile countries and enemies. We have already started parleys with them for normalising relations. So, it does not look nice. Therefore, this portion should not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : There are 64

polling stations in Leh and 18 polling stations in Kargil whose results have been frozen. You should know that the smallest polling station is of 4 voters which is on the border of China. They ask how it is that there was cent per cent voting there My rejoinder is : why can it not be so ? There are only four voters...(Interruptions) ..There are 65 polling stations where the number of voters is less than 100. There can be cent per cent voting. If it is working seasons...(Interruptions)...I know this is not the forum. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Sir, he could give a separate notice for this. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to me. Please resume your seat. I will request the hon. Member to try to restrict his speech to the debate.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Just now Shri Rashid Kabuli was talking of lesser inflow of tourists in Kashmir. If you go on giving calls for bandhs and agitations, how will tourists go there ? You are shedding crocodile tears** It won't work.

[English]

I know, this is not the time and forum. I know you have raised this issue. That is why, I am replying. The nation must know that we have been defending our borders. We have been defending the borders till now. We have fought wars with China and Pakistan. Our people are cautious enough to vote this way or that way it doesnot suit you because you have been defeated and I have got every right to put the record straight.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : We are true Indians**

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
He says.**

How can it be ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way. Nothing will go on record. It is enough. I have told you to sit down. I cannot allow. We are discussing the Finance Bill. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will request all of you to sit down. This is not the way. Please sit down.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
He said that they are true Indians and you must expunge this sentence,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record and then I will consider it.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Sir, I support the Finance Bill introduced by the hon. Finance Minister and it is a good Budget. But he will have to see that the prices do not rise. He has to check that. That is my request.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH (Hamirpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill. The hon. Finance Minister, immediately after his induction into the Finance Ministry, has presented a Budget which will give a thrust to the production in every field. It is true that our country is lacking in matter of industry and trade, and therefore, is not able to compete with developed countries. In this context, the impetus given to the industries by the Finance Minister is an encouraging step. This will bring good results and a day will come when we will be able to stand the competition with the developed countries. This policy has been fully incorporated in this Finance Bill and all out efforts have been made to assist the trade and industry in every way.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The hon. Finance Minister while presenting the Finance Bill has announced certain concessions in the taxes. It is true that these tax concessions will benefit less than one per cent of the people in industry, while 99 per cent of the people will not get the benefit of these concessions. These reliefs have been given to encourage one per cent of the people. It is a fact that the steep rise in the prices of essential commodities, as has been said by the hon. Finance Minister, is not due to the presentation of this Budget, the prices were ruling higher before the presentation of the Budget. Mostly the price rise is attributable to black money and black marketers. Today, the opposition parties and others are propagating that the concessions given by Government to the industrialists are responsible for soaring prices. To check this propaganda, I would suggest that if he thinks proper, he may withdraw these concessions because this lowers the prestige of Government. Wherever we go in our constituency, people ask why Government are giving them too much protection. And we have not been able to reply satisfactorily. We know that this is all false propaganda and I am also of the view that this has been done for the progress of the trade and industry. Even then, I feel that it will be better if these concessions are not given. By exempting taxes on essential commodities, the deficit of Rs. 3600 crores will increase a little more but the question is not of increase or decrease of the deficit...

SHRI VISHWA NATH PRATAP SINGH : I want to tell for the information of the hon. Member that in the corporate Sector we are realising Rs. 251 crores from the companies ; there is no exemption but so far as direct taxes are concerned some concessions have been given, concessions worth Rs. 200 crore against realisation of Rs. 4,000 crores.

SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH :
Sir, my intention is that to check this false propaganda, there can be a little more deficit and this difference in the deficit may be met in the same way as the earlier deficit. The tax incidence

on the essential commodities is not much. The deficit which will increase by withdrawing these taxes can, if you think proper, be met by other means.

Many of our hon. Members have said that this price-rise is because of intermediaries or black marketeers. This is true.

Sir, it is also true that our Government have formulated many schemes which are meant to lift the poor above the poverty line. These have helped in removing poverty and the percentage of the people living below the poverty line has come down. But regarding the schemes formulated for helping the unemployed persons through bank assistance, these, as many hon. Members have rightly said, have proved to be a boon to Government officials and the bank officials and the unemployed persons are not getting any benefit from them.

The present hon. Finance Minister has been the Chief Minister of our State and knows my area Hamirpur. In U.P., Bundelkhand is perhaps the most backward area and Hamirpur is the most backward district in Bundelkhand. Many complaints have been sent against the Manager of the Allahabad Bank that he takes away not less than 20 per cent of the loans sanctioned, etc. (*interruptions*) Sir, our hon. Finance Minister was from Banda. Now if he prefers Hamirpur and is elected from there, perhaps Hamirpur too, like Banda, will be developed. Now a days imbalanced development is taking place and more money for development is spent on those areas which are already developed and in the process, the undeveloped areas remain undeveloped.

With these words I support the Finance Bill.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are some more Members who have yet to speak. In order to help them, my suggestion is if all of you agree, the time of the House may be extended by one hour...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, Sir. Tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Tomorrow we have no time. We have the Private Members Business tomorrow. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to take five minutes each. If the hon. Members stick to five minutes each, then we can finish in half an hour.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip) : Extension upto what time ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Upto 6.30 or so. I am requesting the Members to cooperate and take only five minutes each. In that case, we can finish in about half an hour.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : When is the Minister replying ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will reply tomorrow. Tomorrow I cannot allow Members to speak. If Members are interested to speak, I can allow them today; we can sit for half an hour more.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Half an hour extension is alright.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, it is agreed.

Mr. Chiranji Lal Sharma.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : At the outset, one thing that puzzles my brain and baffles my understanding is whether I should thank the Chair or I should thank my Party which has been good enough to include my name in the list of speakers for the day and too only for five minutes. I did not speak on President's Address, I did not speak on the Railway Budget, I did not speak on the General Budget. Yesterday itself I wanted to give expression to my views. Today my name stood 13th in the list. Anyway, I am grateful for the courtesy extended to me.

The discussion on the Finance Bill has been going on. I support the

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

Finance Bill. I would like to make a few points because the time given to me is only five minutes. I do not know whether I will be able to say what all I want to.

Mr. Zainul Basher was speaking an hour before touching on the performance of the banks. The 20 point programme has gone a long way in the changing the fate of the poor and the down-trodden, the farmers, the labourers, the Harijans and the Backward Classes people. For the implementation of that programme and for the execution of the policies of the Government the banks have to play a very important role. Provision has been made by the Finance Ministry. There is no paucity of funds. But does it properly reach the poor man? I know it for certain and can say with a sense of confidence and responsibility that the policy of the Government for the implementation of the programme and particularly when the loans are to be disbursed, the loans are to be given is not at all implemented in letter and spirit. The Government is not to blame. It is the banks which are to blame. Suppose a loan of Rs. 5000 is sanctioned, then at least Rs. 500 must go out of the pocket of the loanee. I have been speaking on this point earlier also. It was stated let us have concrete complaints. I wrote letters and the usual reply I get is: 'Mr Sharma, I am in receipt of your letter. I am having the matter looked into and I shall write to you again'. That 'again' never comes. Who are the inquiring officers who are to inquire into the complaints? When the poor man knocks at the door of the bank for taking a loan, he has to face great hardships. The cases are recommended by the District authorities, the Industries Officer or the agencies who are competent to do it, but still it is an exercise in futility for the poor man. The Government took a decision to advance a loan of Rs. 25,000/- to the educated unemployed youth and this is no other matter where the policy of the Government is not being implemented.

I would request the hon Minister in all humility to look into this aspect.

Allegations are not being made on the floor of the House with any sort of malice towards anybody. It is made in all seriousness. Therefore, if the Government means business, if the Government means implementation of its policy, they should see to it that these banks do not exploit their position. This is one thing I want to say.

Corruption is rampant. When we go to the Deputy Commissioners to look into this they say that it is for the banks & that they are not under them. As the time is short, I will be brief in my submissions. One more thing I want to draw the attention of the Government to is the purchase of wheat. I am talking of my State. But the same thing applies in other States also. In spite of God having been unkind to the Kisans—there has not been a drop of rain throughout the rainy season—we had a bumper crop of wheat. They are being brought to the mandis and are lying for days together without being purchased by the concerned agency, whether it is the FCI or some other marketing board. And if at all it is purchased, complaints have come to me, not one or two but in hundreds, that they are not being paid promptly but they are paid a fortnight after the purchase. I would request the hon Finance Minister to kindly look into this grievance and see that the same is removed because the Kisans come to us or we go to the Mandis or we go to the villages and they say, 'The Government take away our wheat. We do not get the money. We have to wait in the mandis for days together.'

Then, Sir, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for having introduced crop insurance scheme for the first time. We were dreaming of it and I am glad it is going to be a reality in the days to come and very soon.

Now, I talk of the railways. I have written letters to the Railway Minister and usual reply I get is: Mr. Sharma, I am sorry. We have no funds. Sir

since we attained Independence not a single new railway line except to connect Rohtak with Bhiwani has been laid in the whole of the State of Haryana. We with areas like Jhajjar could be connected with rail.

Now, I talk of the road over-bridges on the Northern Railways at Karnal and Kurukshetra. These projects which were cleared more than two years back are lying incomplete because of paucity of funds.

A loan of Rs. 53 crores has been given by World Bank for four-laning of the Sher Shah Suri Marg (GT road) from Muruthal upto Karnal. The work should be started. I asked the officers of the PWD because the execution is to be done by them. This department has been with me for five years when I was a minister in Haryana. When I asked why the work is not being started they said tenders are to be invited.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. I have called the next speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : I am reminded of a saying :

"Wokht Kotta Kissa toolani"

[English]

Sir, a lot is to be said. It will be highly appreciated if you kindly give me five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Very sorry.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Well, then I close.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ours is a developing country and a developing economy. Of course, it is very difficult to run the government without taxes but whom should be tax? That is the point. If these taxation proposals had not touched the pocket of the poor, I would have certainly welcomed it even though I am in the opposition.

Sir, almost all the Members from the Treasury Benches have also said about the impact of the budget proposals on the public in general and the poor in particular. I mentioned in this House some time ago about the survey I made in my Constituency at Bangalore. I surveyed one or two lower middle class families and their family budget has increased by Rs. 100 per month. I am not speaking about those who are below poverty line. I am also not worried about the affluent sections of the society. I was surprised when one Member said that there is no increase. It is written on the wall that there is increase and in addition to your budget the Railway budget, electricity boards, water boards and milk dairies have increased their rates. So, Sir, it has really touched the poor sections. I would have welcomed had it not touched the poor man. When you presented your budget I believed that there would be no inflation but already there are inflationary trends. Whenever there is inflation and cost of living increases the Central Government sanctions additional dearness allowance but what about the States.

I will tell you one example. Last year, in the State of Karnataka, we have provided Rs. 20 crores for Additional D.A. But we had to shell out nearly Rs. 72 crores. It is because the Central Government had sanctioned additional D.A., therefore, we were also forced to sanction additional D.A. Where are the resources for the State Governments? Their resources are very much limited. My humble suggestion to the Finance Minister will be that when you sanction additional D.A. to your employees, you should take the State Governments also into confidence; you should consult them and then alone decided about it and have a uniform policy in this regard.

My next point is with regard to devolution of the financial resources among the States. Many hon. Members have already spoken on this point. Lot of injustice has been done by the Finance Commission in respect of

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

Revenue Surplus States. It is not only an injustice done by the present Finance Commission but also by the previous Finance Commissions. Devolution of finances should be based on needs of the States, not resorting to gap-filling, as is being done. The action of the Union Government is unethical and unconstitutional because they have deprived the States of one-fifths of their resources by implementing the Finance Commission's recommendations from 1st May, 1985. There are States like Karnataka and Kerala which have been forced to go in for overdrafts.

There is another point which I would like to mention in this connection about the drought conditions in States. My friend from Andhra was complaining about the drought conditions there. The Central Government must give liberal aid and financial assistance to the States affected by the drought. So far as Karnataka is concerned, it has already spent Rs. 115 crores towards drought relief. Karnataka State asked the Centre for an assistance of Rs. 250 crores but the Centre has given only Rs. 42 crores. So, liberal aid sought for by them, must be given.

Finally I would suggest to the hon. Finance Minister to tone up the Tax Administration Department. Corruption is rampant. Shri Sharmaji also mentioned about it. You should streamline the administration. We can sit together and decide what should be done. I will also give whatever suggestions I have in mind. I have been a legislator for the past 16 years and also an Income-tax payer. But I have not been able myself to file the income tax returns because they are so complicated. Without the help of a Chartered Accountant you cannot file the return. So, these things should be simplified. Let alone the common man, even the educated persons cannot themselves fill up the forms or understand these tax laws. There are number of reports in this behalf. I request Government to bring an amendment in the next session for the simplification of the tax Laws.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Finance Bill and welcome especially the Crop Insurance Scheme incorporated in the Bill. Due to certain tax proposal included in the Budget for the year 1985-86, the people of the country have termed it as a pro-rich Budget. I think the broad reason for this is that, in this Budget, more concessions have been given to the affluent section as compared to those given to the poor and backward class people, and whatever concessions have been given to the latter have been off set by the sharp and unprecedented rise in prices.

The pinch of this Budget has been felt more due to increase in the duty on petroleum products. Middle and lower class people make limited use of petroleum products and these are heavily misused in Government offices and the public sector and the private sector companies. Therefore, if the intention behind increasing this duty is to check or reduce the consumption of petroleum products, then I think it will not at all prove to be correct because these are mostly misused in Government offices, the public undertakings and the private companies. The consumption level of petrol and diesel will remain the same. In this Budget a person having an annual income of Rs. 30,000 gets a relief of Rs. 680/ per year. With the increase in the prices of scooter fuel, gas and other articles, this relief has not only been neutralised but the expenditure on them has further increased. Hence, it is necessary to raise the incometax limit from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000.

In his statement yesterday, he said that the assessment of voluntary return involving upto Rs. 1 lakh would be completed with minimum formalities. I would like to submit that 'minimum formalities' is a very vague term and if the officers are conferred with this power they would ask the assessee to appear 25 times. I would like to submit that unless there is a specific complaint, voluntary return may be accepted as it is. It

will save time and the Income tax Department can make use of the time consumed in completing assessments, in conducting enquiries. If any complaint is received that a particular person has submitted a false return, department conduct an enquiry very easily. It will not take much time of the Incometax department in conducting an enquiry. A provision should therefor, be made for acceptance of returns upto Rs. 1 lakh without resorting to any formalities.

Agricultural income of Rs. 1 lakh should be taxed. What is happening today? The big industrialists are in possession of hundreds of bighas of land which is lying uncultivated. They show crores of rupees as their income from this source and thus are converting their black money into white money and they do not invest this white money also I do not know what they do with it.

I welcome the step taken by him for levying uniform export and import duty for a period of 3 years. Similarly, a trial should also be made to present the budget for three years. This will help the big industrialists, businessmen and common men to formulate their economic policy on a permanent basis.

The limit of incometax* deduction at source on interest may also be raised from Rs 1000 to Rs. 2500. It will pave the way for individual budgeting and planning.

Even today, non-resident Indians are prepared to deposit crores of rupees in our nationalised banks, but due to some unknown reasons the R.B.I. has asked the S.B.I. not to give bank guarantee. What is the objection in giving bank guarantee if anybody is prepared to deposit his money in the banks? It is causing heavy losses and also proving hinderance in the way of planning.

There is an investment of Rs. 60,000 crores in the public sector today. Even if we get 5 per cent return we shall be able to earn Rs. 3,000 crores per annum. The utmost attention should be paid towards improving their functioning.

I would also suggest that the private sector should be allowed to enter the power and communications sector. This should be considered without any further delay.

We shall have to increase the growth rate for industrial production to 8 per cent per annum. It will need review of the policy. The procedures should be simplified and the industrial policy should be liberalised.

I would like to submit that in order to check the rise in prices, retail items should be sold in packed form and the retail price displayed on them so that the rural and illiterate people are not cheated. The prices can be controlled by further strengthening the public distribution system. The prices are soaring high to day.

In the end, I thank the hon. Finance Minister and hope that he will keep my suggestions in mind.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill being discussed today. Our hon. Finance Minister has introduced the Finance Bill to give effect to the budget proposals made under the guidance of the hon. Prime Minister which will help us in removing poverty and bringing in socialism.

I am grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for having introduced the Crop Insurance Scheme this year which will help the farmers to a great extent. A Rural Development Corporation in Delhi was mooted a long time back but it has not yet started functioning and when it starts functioning the rural areas will get more benefits—their development and progress will get accelerated.

You are aware that many jobs have come to a stop in villages these days due to shortage of electricity. And without power, tube-wells cannot be operated, crops cannot come up. So, power generation should be given top priority.

In Badarpur Thermal Power House, power generation capacity utilisation is

[Shri Bharat Singh]

very low, while, when winds blow, coal particles and dust from this power house reach even the kitchens of villagers and also get accumulated on the roofs of their houses. If its management is taken over from the Corporation and handed over to the Delhi Administration it will generate more power. Similarly, we can generate more power in the Indraprastha Power House which is already generating adequate power.

Very meagre compensation is paid to those whose lands are acquired. The rate of compensation should be increased so that the farmers can get full price for their land. Besides, some farmers get residential plots while many others do not. The village farmers are illiterate. Whenever they go to the concerned officers and tell them that they have not got the plots and that they should be given plots, the officers say that they are applying for the same for the second time. So, 250 to 300 plots should be earmarked for farmers in Delhi.

Government have done much to increase the production of foodgrains and vegetables. There are no two opinions that since the nationalization of banks, many types of loans have been given to help increase the production of food grains and vegetables. The rural land in Delhi is very fertile and the proposed 800 ft wide drain will pass through 14 villages. The result will be that irrigation and production will be either very low or will altogether come to an end there. As the width of the drain is going to be 800 ft. the farmers will not be able to reach their fields and irrigate them, as you are going to dig it 40 ft. deep. This will also create many difficulties. Therefore, crores of rupees which you are going to spend on the supplementary drain should be spent on other developmental works so that the farmers are benefited in every way and agricultural yield is also increased.

Now-a-days, unemployment is also a big problem. The boys who pass matriculation or come out as graduates

from the colleges seek only Government jobs. [They do not bother to find an employment which may make them self-reliant. Therefore, the children should be imparted education in such a way that when ever they come out of the school, after studying upto the 8th class or 10th class, they should be in a position to stand on their own feet. They should do their own business. Presently, Government are giving assistance but there are very few persons who can do their own business because they have only bookish knowledge. In Delhi, D.R.D.A. provides loans for three-wheeler scooters, buffaloes etc. The funds of this Department should also be augmented so that the unemployed boys may find employment for themselves. Khadi Gramodyog, Delhi spend Rs. 60 lakhs for distribution among the artisans whether they are shoe-makers, carpenters, blacksmiths. Therefore, the boys who are imparted training should in no way remain unemployed.

In resettlement colonies, the schools are without buildings. Conservancy services are not available. More funds should be provided in the Budget for these resettlement colonies so that all the difficulties relating to provision of school buildings, parks, conservancy services etc. are solved.

Now-a-days you know that conditions are so unhygienic that there is filth all around & there are dirty water drains and mosquito menace everywhere with the result that the farmers who toil during the the day time are unable to sleep during night and fall sick. Government should find out ways and means to eradicate malaria. Insecticides should be sprayed to kill mosquitoes so that the people may be able to keep themselves healthy.

In every village, the consolidation of land has been done. The landless farmers given lands after this consolidation are not sanctioned power. Before 1985 power was sanctioned but now the small factories are lying closed as power is not sanctioned to them. My request is that DESU should be asked to release power to these people. Government have given assistance to

every village but that has been restricted to a holding of one hectare. My submission is that the farmers with 2 hectares should be covered in this scheme so as to maximise the production.

I support this Bill. It is a very good Bill in which many reliefs have been given to the poor. I want you to keep in mind the history of Delhi also. The people feel that our new Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is considerate to all and that he will take the country forward in every field. You are all aware that when Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru became the Prime Minister of India, he with his foresightedness thought of constructing the Bhakra Dam to increase the agricultural output. Earlier, we were 40 crores, now we are about 80 crores. Earlier we used to import foodgrains; now we have achieved self-sufficiency. One thing that I want to submit is that the farmer with his sweat and toil produces the foodgrain but when he goes to sell it in the market, he is not paid a fair price for his produce. Government have fixed the support price of wheat at Rs. 157 per quintal but the farmer is getting Rs. 149 per quintal in the market. I want that FCI procurement centres should be set up in more and more markets so that the farmers get the full price for their produce. The Agricultural Purchase Marketing Committee have sufficient funds with it. They should help the farmers by spending money when his crop is infested by pests and insects. They should spend on construction of roads where necessary, to help farmers take their yield to the market.

With these words I conclude and support the Bill.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. I think our hon. Finance Minister has given adequate relief to the farmers. He has given subsidy on fertilisers which has encouraged them much. Hon. Members of the House have drawn the hon. Minister's attention towards many things. I shall draw his attention to certain problems relating to Himachal Pradesh.

In our State, the maximum production is of potato and apple and certain other vegetables but there is no proper arrangement for their marketing. That is why the economic conditions of the people of the hill areas is not good. At least in new Azadpur market, the farmers should get fair rates, but what is happening there is that touts are getting more and more profits whereas farmers are not being paid a reasonable price for their produce. The hon. Minister should pay attention towards this.

So far as taxes are concerned, the big businessmen do not pay them. They are in arrears and the arrears have not been realised so far. Therefore, Government should pay attention towards recovering the tax arrears from these businessmen at the earliest by taking the most stringent measures. The tax-evaders should be punished at the earliest for their offence. You have introduced the Crop Insurance Scheme. My submission is that in the hill areas, apple crop is grown more. You should, therefore, set up more factories there because when our farmers send their apple produce to Delhi they ruined and they incur heavy loss they have to pay the maximum freight. I also want that a Fruit and Vegetable Insurance Scheme should be enforced immediately in those States which are known as Apple States—whether it is Uttar Pradesh or Himachal Pradesh.

There are many major turbulent rivers in my State. During heavy rains, the waters of these rivers carry mud causing loss worth crores of rupees to Punjab and Haryana. I request that maximum funds should be made available for the construction of check dams to stop soil erosion, and the earth being washed away.

More funds should be provided for hydro-electric projects in hill areas so that power shortage can be removed there.

Very few industries have been set up in our region and all of them have been set up in the border areas. If an industry is to be set up in Uttar Pradesh,

[Shri K. D. Sultanpuri]

It will be set up in the plains beyond Kotdwar, it will not be set up in Pithoragarh. Similarly, if a factory is set up in Himachal Pradesh, it is set up near the border of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, not in the interior of the State. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that if he wants to improve the economic condition of all these areas, more and more industries should be set up in the inner parts of State where there are no industries so that the sons of the soil who are facing acute unemployment get employment.

No one wants to go to the hill areas from the plains. As Shri Namgyal has just now said—if some one has to go, he considers it as a punishment. Such persons do not work there, they just idle away throw time. My submission is that the people who are posted there should be given hill allowance. This will give them satisfaction and they will also be able to maintain themselves.

More and more banks should be opened in the hill areas. In cities bank branches are opened but they are not opened where they are needed. I want you to pay attention to this aspect and make arrangements for opening more bank branches in the hill areas.

One thing I would like to repeat. Government employees drafted from here are not given hill allowance whereas Himachal Government employees get it. I want that the Central Government should also pay hill allowance to their employees on the pattern it is being paid by the State Governments to their employees.

You have presented a very good Budget which has given many benefits to the people. I pay my compliments to you for this and I support the Bill.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the concessions announced by the hon. Finance Minister while introducing the Finance Bill yesterday, in general and the announcement made

by him in regard to the power and communications system in the Public sector in particular.

In the 6th Five year plan a target was fixed for generation of 19,000 Megawatts of power. But when the Planning Commission made the mid-term appraisal, this target had to be lowered to 14,500 megawatts due to Sthortfall resources. Sir, no development can take place without power. I, therefore, congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the announcement made by him in this regard.

We have been making efforts for a long time now to bring about land reforms in the country. For long, it has been an integral part of our programme of ushering in socialism, but no State has so far completed this job. The land found surplus in the village panchayats following the imposition of ceilings has not so far been distributed. When he was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, he had enacted very stringent laws in this regard. Even then those laws were not implemented. I would, therefore, like to submit that these laws should be included in the north Schedule to the Constitution so that they are not challenged in courts.

This Budget has been squarely held responsible for rise in price. It is true that there has been some price rise here and there because of the circumstances under which this budget was presented. But I would like to emphasise that this Budget does not go against the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, brought here during Panditji's time. A practical approach has been adopted in this budget keeping in view our mixed economy and the needs of the hour.

It is a matter for great happiness that the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister have explained all the thing very clearly and in detail at the A.I.C.C. meeting. But the Opposition is misguiding the common man. We are satisfied with what has been said by the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister in regard to this Budget. I would like to submit that all

these things should be given publicity at block level in the country and printed material should be sent there so that the wrong impression being created among people that it is a rightists budget and that it is not a socialist budget can be countered. Our concept of mixed economy and the aim of removing unemployment should be made clear to the common man in each and every village.

We had enacted to Forest Conservation Act in 1980. After that works relating to construction of roads and dams and power transmission lines have come to a stop in various state. This Act needs to be amended. The Planning Commission has identified hill, tribal, drought-prone, flood, desert and coastal line areas. Our late Prime Minister had sent to all States a 12-point programme for improving the public distribution system. Directives should be issued to all States to implement the said 12-point programme strictly.

Much is being said about rise in prices. I have seen figures pertaining to last seven years and one factor can be attributed to seasonal price-rise. The other factor is the Budget which has contributed a 2 to 3 per cent price-rise and it has been admitted by our hon. Finance Minister also. But baseless rumours are being spread in the country. I have full confidence that the prices will come down gradually within a period of 2 to 3 months. The tendency is that if good arrive in abundance in our metropolitan cities like Bombay and Delhi, the prices come down but if the goods are in short supply, the prices go up. I myself went to the vegetable market and saw that the prices of vegetables had started coming down. The articles, where production increases and which start arriving in the market in plenty become cheap. I am sure that the Opposition will not be able to take advantage by misguiding the people about price rise as this is by all means a balanced Budget. If the budget proposals are implemented properly then we are surely going to have a sound base for our Seventh Five Year Plan.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to create some machinery to oversee that the funds allocated to the States are not misappropriated. As I had said on the last occasion, there is need to discipline the States so far as overdrafts are concerned. Uttar Pradesh was hardly affected by severe drought and hailstorms in 1982-83. The Central Government had sanctioned Rs 700 crores for various states for meeting the situation created by these natural calamities, but U.P. get nothing out of this and it had to deal with the situation out of its own resources. If you do not convert the States' overdrafts into loans, then you will not be able to mobilise resources for the Seventh Plan and you will not have the infrastructure. Non-availability of Central subsidy and absence of public sector undertakings are responsible for this state. I hope you will proceed with the Seventh Five-Year Plan keeping in view the needs and backwardness of those States. With these words, I thank you for affording me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views even at the fag end of the day. Many learned friends have already expressed their considered views here. I do not want to go into them. Sir, I am a villager. So I would like to say something about villagers. I have been a socialist and our Government and our Budget are also socialist. I had gone to my village. The villagers asked me why kerosene oil had become costly? We live in villages where there is no electricity. We light lamp, which is called 'dhibari' we light lantern, kerosene oil is used in them. The villagers asked me what type of Budget is yours, we are not getting kerosene oil. There is no light in our homes. There is no electricity there. The poor people living in villages do not need electricity, nor do they hope to get it. They ask, what sort of this socialist budget is this in which kerosene, which we use for lighting our lamps at night, has become costly?"

Secondly, I would like to say something about salt for which Gandhiji

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

had launched a Satyagraha. What should I tell the village people? Somebody here may tell me so that I can make the villagers understand. They say that they are getting salt at Rs. 1.50 or Rs. 2.000 per k.g. Is our Budget socialist? When I see that the farmer is not supplied with kerosene oil, and salt is supplied to him at such a high cost, I feel that there is something wrong with our policy. The administration of the country is in the hands of an able person and this Budget is a socialist one. Should the village people hope to get salt at a cheap rate and kerosene oil for lighting dhibari at reasonable price?

Sir, I have heard that the common man gets special concessions in a socialist budget. What concessions have been given to us? Crores of rupees are given to big persons in the form of loans at to 8 to 10 per cent rate of interest. Are you aware that the village farmers get loan at 19 per cent interest. The capitalists get crores of rupees as loan at 8 to 10 per cent interest whereas the farmer gets loan on 19 per cent interest. How much wrong it is. Besides, it happens that if the loan is not repaid within a period of 2 years, the farmer is put behind the bars. In addition to this 19 per cent, 5 to 7 per cent more is added and in all 25 per cent interest is recovered from him. Take the case of Uttar Pradesh. From where does the village farmer get loan? He gets loan from two sources—co-operative societies and sugarcane societies. He gets loan from these two sources for purchasing fertilizers. What are their rates of interest? You can verify them. The newspapers carry in bold letters that if the amount of loan is not paid back by the stipulated date, his land will be auctioned. I would like to know whether such action has ever been taken against any defaulting mill-owner and whether his mill has ever been auctioned? It is a matter for great surprise. For example, farmers, dues running into crores of rupees were outstanding against the mill owners in U.P. Not to speak of payment of interest, even the principal was paid after

great efforts and persuasion. Many thanks for this. What if he gets the arrears when his house has been put to auction and he is behind the bars. Should the farmers not get interest on these dues running into crores of rupees? He sold his sugarcane, gave everything what he had and he is getting his money after a period of one year or one and half years and that too not in a proper manner. Why should he not get interest thereon? Farmers dues running into crores of rupees are outstanding against the mill-owners but no interest is paid to them on this amount and on the contrary, when the farmers do not get their money in time, they are subjected to many atrocities and are even put behind the bars. I am expressing my agony..... (*Interruption*). Our Minister is an able administrator and also an expert. It is a matter of satisfaction that Pan Masala has been made tax-free. I would like to submit that the prices of salt and kerosene may also be reduced. It will not only earn a name for you but for the entire party through out the country. (*Interruption*).

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You might be aware that salt is not subject to any tax.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : But why is it so costly? You are the ruler. Why is the farmer, with whose hard struggle the country got Independence, not getting salt at cheap rates?... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : How much has it increased?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : It is selling at Rs. 1.50 or Rs. 2/-a k.g. I would like to say one thing more. The number of Sugar mills is the highest in U.P. I would like to go on record, that if this attitude continues, all the sugar mills functioning in either the private or the public sector in North India will become sick. There is no sugar mill which does not owe at Rs. 10 least crores to 12 crores. The Khanpur Sugar works in which Government hold 48 per cent shares owes Rs. 14 crores to Government. Through you, Sir, I would

Committee

like to urge the Government to acquire 4 percent more shares and take over its management. Otherwise, only scrap iron will be left and the rest will be sold out. Our area is a drought prone area. I would urge the Government to set up some Commission to ensure that at least Gorakhpur and Deoria get the benefits of the rivers of U.P. Our hon. Minister is the representative of the people as well as an expert. I would request him to make some such sort of arrangements as would save the people of Gorakhpur and Deoria from drought. With these words I support the Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. Now Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Seventh Report*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11. a.m. tomorrow.

18.49 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 10th May, 1985/Vaisakha 20, 1907 (Saka).