

Thursday, February 25, 1988
Phalguna 6, 1909(Saka)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, February, 25 1988/Phalgun 6,
1909 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Cancer Education Programme

*41. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cancer detected at a very
late stage causes the death of the patient;

(b) if so, whether Government propose
to take steps to educate the people about
cancer through television and other media;
and

(c) if so, the time by which Government
propose to launch this programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India,
State Governments, Central Health Educa-
tion Bureau and the Regional Cancer
Centres in different parts of the country have
already undertaken health education pro-
grammes for prevention and early detection
of cancer through radio, television, films,
newspapers and periodicals. Exhibitions are
also organised and printed materials distrib-
uted to educate the public on the preventive
aspects of cancer.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Hon.
Speaker, I congratulate him on giving an-
swer to the first question.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Hon.
Speaker, I want to know from the hon. Min-
ister the total number of patients in India who
were suffering from cancer during 1985-86
and 1986-87 and what is the number of such
patients in Uttar Pradesh now? What is the
number of cancer patients dying in India on
account of non-detection of the disease at
the initial stage?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Hon. Speaker,
the member wants to know the number of
patients suffering from cancer in India. Ac-
cording to the registration available at pres-
ent, there are 15 lakh patients suffering from
cancer. There are adequate facilities avail-
able for their treatment. In so far as the
question of educating them is concerned, as
already stated by me in part (b) of the an-
swer, they are being educated at all levels
through different media. But still I would like
to inform the hon. Member that—

[English]

Central Health Education Bureau has already taken steps to educate people in the direction of early detection of cancer and its prevention through radio and television. Films on cancer have also been prepared and exhibitions organised at Jaipur, Chandigarh and Madras.

[Translation]

Hon. Speaker, these are the Media through which we are trying to prevent cancer in the country.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Hon. Speaker, in spite of all that the hon. Minister has said, the number of patients suffering from cancer in India is continuously increasing. Will the hon. Minister take more effective steps in this connection? For cancer treatment, the new electropathy treatment in India, which is already prevalent in Germany, has proved to be more effective. May I know whether Government propose to take some action in this direction?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Hon. Speaker, a mention has been made about Germany and how to save patients suffering from cancer in India. This question is very much under our consideration. We have 124 medical colleges. Out of these 124 colleges, there is arrangement for radio therapy in 52 colleges. Besides this, there are ten Regional Cancer Research Centres in the country. The same arrangements exist there also. We are trying to arrange for scrap smear test at Primary Health Centres and at the village level also, so that the people could be educated about the factors leading to cancer and about the steps required to be taken to check this disease. Out of the total cancer patients in the country, one-third are afflicted with this disease due to chewing of tobacco. There are four stages of cancer. At the first stage, the cancer is ordinary; at the

second stage, it expands. If the hon. Member desires, I can give him a detailed description of the disease.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to think whether I have to give a ruling to the effect that the Members of Parliament should stop chewing tobacco... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Smoking should also be prohibited... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to do that.

SHRI D.N. REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as everybody knows that early cancer on any part of the body will not produce any symptom at all. Will the Hon. Minister assure us that the only way to deal with these cases is to provide cancer diagnostic units at every district headquarters? The only way is to immediately diagnose it at an early stage, only then you can cure the cancer. Unless this is done, you cannot cure the cancer. Will the Hon. Minister assure us that all these diagnostic centers of cancer will be arranged in every district headquarter so that rural folk are protected from it?

[Translation]

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Hon. Speaker, I have already stated that we are going to provide such facilities at Primary Health Centres and at village level. I have already stated that we are trying to provide facilities for treating cancer through Radio therapy and Co-balt therapy in the medical colleges and hospitals at district headquarters. In the coming days our efforts will be to reach the villages panchayats so as to train workers who may bring patients suffering from cancer to hospitals at district head quarters and help in carrying them to medical colleges.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: The Hon. Minister has stated that steps have been taken to have the radio therapy or cobalt treatment in district headquarters. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government is taking any steps to have a full-fledged treatment institute and medical college at Berhampur, Ganjam district of Orissa. If so, what steps have been taken? I would also like to know whether the Orissa Government have already requested the Central Government to make it a full-fledged institution.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: As I have already stated, we are having ten regional cancer research and treatment centres. We are making all possible arrangements to extend our research centres so that cancer can be detected early cured and the cancer patient can be treated properly.

Resignation of Chairperson of the National Wasteland Development Board

*42 **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairperson of the National Wasteland Development Board recently resigned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to rejuvenate and restore to productive use nearly 60 per cent of the country's total land area which has turned arid and barren?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Orders were issued on 15.1.88 replacing Dr. (Mrs.) Kamla Chowdhry by Minister of State for Environment & Forests as Chairman of

the National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB). In a letter of resignation received subsequently, Dr. Chowdhry mentioned that the Board was created as an independent nodal agency to co-ordinate and formulate policies relating to wastelands development and that sufficient authority has not been given to the Board to carry out these tasks. The Government does not accept this as being factually correct.

(c) The Government expects that with the recent changes the efforts to achieve the objectives for which the NWDB was set up will gain further momentum.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: From the answer it appears that there is a surprising coincidence between the orders issued on 15th January 1988 replacing Dr. Kamla Chowdhry by the Minister of State for Environment and Forest as chairman of the NWDB and her letter of resignation, because the newspapers carried her interview regarding resignation and the reasons for the resignation somewhere on 17th January 1988. Perhaps these have crossed each other—the orders for replacement and her resignation.

Apart from the fact which you have mentioned about the resignation, viz., Dr. Chowdhry mentioned that the Board was created as an independent nodal agency to co-ordinate and formulate policies relating to wastelands development and that sufficient authority has not been given to the Board to carry out these tasks, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Chairman had also mentioned that the Board was dependent on the Forest Department and the Revenue Department and as far as the Revenue Department was concerned it preferred to release degraded lands for mining and quarrying rather than giving them to the Board for improving them.

Similarly when the Board pleaded to

Forest Department to lease out these lands for fodder cultivation, that plea was also not paid any attention. Therefore, by way of frustration the Chairperson felt she cannot pilot the Board to the end. I would like to know whether these reasons were given in the resignation letter also?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, it is true that the so-called resignation letter alleges that enough powers had not been given to the National wastelands Development Board but this is not a fact. The Board was given the powers. Of course, the Board had to work under the overall policy of the Government and the Board cannot go against the policy decisions taken by the Government. There is also a policy decision of the Government that one-third of the total land-mass should be under forest cover. We are not having one-third of the total land-mass under forest cover. We are trying to proceed towards that direction.

This is also a policy decision that from 1980 the forests should not be taken as a revenue earning source but the stress should be more on the conservation of forests to keep the ecological balance and to improve the ecology. These were the two policy decisions under which the Board had to work. The House is aware that how this 1980 Forest Conservation Act was an instrument to check the diversion of forest land for non-forest uses and if any further encroachment in the name of industries and other things is being done and land is diverted, I am afraid, there will be no forests. There was honest difference of opinion between the Chairperson of the NWDB but this was the essence of the Forest Conservation Act that any project in which the forest land had to be diverted for any other purpose that should get clearance from the Forest Department. That was the only constraint. These were the only two policy decisions under which the Board had to work. The Board wanted to go beyond those policy decisions. That was not

in any case acceptable to the Department.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: In part (c) of the answer the Government has stated that Government expects that the recent changes in the efforts to achieve the objectives for which the NWDB was set-up will gain further momentum. I would like to know what are the recent changes by which you expect that this NWDB will gain further momentum?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: As a matter of fact the objectives for which this NWDB has been set-up have not changed. The fact is that we are just reviewing the whole process of Wasteland Development Board. The primary purpose of the Wasteland Development Board was to create a people's movement, to involve people more and more, to plant trees for meeting the needs of the firewood, fuel and fodder so that the pressure on the forest areas is released and forests may be conserved. We are trying our best to minimise the use of wood for other purposes. The other day, my hon. friend, the Railway Minister, was complaining that I am just going for more and more increase in the price of the sleeper only for the purpose just to go in for some other substitute. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is no discussion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): I would like to inform my hon. colleague through you that the Railways are very very keen and very sincere in their efforts to reduce the reliance on wooden sleepers. They are going down very steeply. But the hon. Minister's raising the wooden sleeper prices by 50 per cent does not help us. I am not worried from the price point of view. What I am worried about is all my friends from all sections of the House from Assam and the North-East bring an amount of pressure on me. The profit

margins having gone up, their constituents insist on me buying from them wooden sleepers which I don't want to do. I am requesting him not to raise the price.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it a discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ansari, you have taken all the time. Be short.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: In short, our stress is for the conservation of forests. The Wasteland Development Board was meant to release the pressure on the forest areas.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, I have to explain. Hon. Member, will you listen to me?

I reminded the Members yesterday that we have decided that no more than two minutes should be taken for putting a supplementary question. That is applicable to the Ministers also. I will not like them to take too much time.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Just now, the hon. Minister has said that the object of the Wasteland Development Board movement is to make it a people's movement. In 1985, before the Board was constituted, it was announced by the Government that five million hectares of land would be brought under fuelwood, etc.

May I know what is the progress? What is the track record of various State Governments which are essentially the implementing agencies. After all, the implementation has to be done by the States.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: This is true that the Prime Minister has announced. It was for that specific purpose that the Wasteland Development Board had come to make it a people's movement and to reach the target of five million hectares per year. There are many constraints because of which that target was could not be reached. We have

reached up to 1.7 and odd million hectares per year. This year, because of the drought, our target was 1.9 million hectares per year. We thought because of the drought, we cannot reach that target and the target has been reduced to 1.77 million hectares per year.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know from the hon. Minister why these lands become arid and how can it be checked. Is any reclamation work going on in this direction?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, this work has substantially been done under the Ministry of Agriculture. There are many reasons of it. At some places there is excessive use of fertilizer while at some other places there is to excessive use of water which increase salinity and alkalinity. Like this there are a number of reasons and research in this regard is being done under the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: When National Wasteland Board was set up, it was expected that it will work mainly for the poor people of our country. This was also the policy of the Government and the hon. Minister also talked about people's involvement. Many hon. Members of Parliament had also written a letter to the Prime Minister in which it was stated that National Wasteland Board is having an industrialist approach whereas according to Government's policy, it should have been utilised for the benefit of the poor, particularly tribals and schedule caste people. As replied to by the Prime Minister that the Government's policy is to distribute the wasteland among the poor, is the Government committed to this policy or not?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: It was the intention of the Wasteland Development Board that

the wasteland, which does not come under the Forest Area, may be given to the poor, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on priority basis in order to meet their requirement of fuel, fodder and timber and thereby ease the pressure on forests also.

[English]

Equity Capital of Shipping Corporation of India

*43. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL†:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the equity capital of the Shipping Corporation of India;

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

(c) the latest position of the outstanding loans due from the Corporation; and

(d) the reasons for the non-payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. has submitted a proposal for increasing its paid up capital by Rs. 270 crores by way of conversion into equity of the outstanding loans advanced by erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee. The capital restructuring has been proposed by the SCI mainly on account of (i) adverse debt-equity ratio due to a rapid growth in the gross investment without a commensurate increase in the equity capital, resulting in high interest liability and thereby its inability to service fully the loans taken for financing acquisition of ships, (ii) taking over certain losses of MLL on its merger with the SCI etc.

(c) The details of loans advanced to SCI so far, loans repaid by SCI outstanding loans as on 31.12.87 and over due instalments of Principal and interest as on 31.12.87 are indicated below:

Loans advanced to SCI so far	Loans repaid by SGI	Outstanding loans as on 31.12.87	<u>Over-due instalments</u>		
			<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
			(1)	(2)	(3)
Rs./crores					
867	421	446	130	63	193

(d) SCI has not been able to effect payment of the overdue amounts primarily due to a very small capital base in comparison with the large size and fleet of the Company. The position has further aggravated due to severe recession in the international shipping industry.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is given in the reply that the corporation had submitted a proposal of increasing its paid up capital by Rs. 270 crores, owing to which this situation

has arisen. They are unable to service fully the loans taken for financing acquisition of ships. In so far as the question of buying of the ships is concerned, my information is that the shipping corporation had placed an order for buying ships from a firm of South Korea in which an expenditure of Rs. 270 crores in foreign exchange was to be incurred but we have come to know from the Korean company that ships had been sold to Iran on lesser price than this and there has been bungling of Rs. 40 crores in this transaction. It is said that this amount was commission for the Corporation officials. I want to know whether any enquiry has been ordered in this respect and what action has been taken against them?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It is a fact that Shipping Corporation of India had submitted a proposal for raising the equity. In 1961, when Shipping Corporation was set up, our equity ratio was Rs. 23.47 crores and Rs. 5.71 crores as loan from other sources. Today Shipping Corporation have 140 ships whereas it was having only 20 ships at the initial stage and the equity of Rs. 23.47 crores has reached Rs. 70 crores and through other loans and means we have reached Rs. 1900 crores. You can compare this equity ratio with equity ratio of any other undertaking of public sector. Today Shipping Corporation is dealing with such a subject in which the whole world is facing recession and to sustain it, the Shipping Corporation had submitted the proposal to raise the equity ratio because the Mughal Lines was incurring loss. It has also affected the Shipping Corporation. After that, it is a fact that the Government issued guidelines. In accordance with those guidelines some proposals received from the Ministry of Industry are under consideration.

The second question the hon. Member asked was about the order for the ships from Korea and he gave figures of Rs. 43 crores. In this connection, I want to say that in reality

we had ordered for twelve Bulk Carriers at the prices prevalent at that time, but after that recession came in the shipping industry and the Government thought to resort to commercial way. Then we wrote to the Korean Shipyard and asked them to reduce the prices. As this question is not covered by the main question, I am unable to give the figures of the prices at present. But I will say that we have been able to get the bill reduced by crores of rupees. In this case we have gained instead of incurring any loss. The information about bungling received by the hon. Member is wrong. We have saved crores of rupees of our country and we had conveyed to them that if the prices are not reduced, we will not purchase their ships. As Shipping industry was in recession, they reduced the prices and our order with them stood.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that by the end of the next financial year, the gross tonnage is expected to be 5.7 million tonnes, which is less than the target fixed for the plan period. There is a shortfall in tonnage. How does the Government propose to overcome this shortfall?

Then, there are some payments to be made to the foreign shipyards. What is the total amount that has to be paid to the foreign shipyard? Have the payments guaranteed by the now defunct Shipping Development Fund Committee to be made to the foreign shipyards? If not, the foreign banks are now threatening to invoke the guarantee clause. What steps do the Government propose to take to run this Corporation profitably?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As far as the gross tonnage is concerned, it is a fact that it has gone down. The reason is that we want to modernize our fleet. There is no use of having a high tonnage which is less profit-

able commercially. Because of modernization, scrapping took place in the last two years. The other reason is recession, as I have mentioned earlier. Because of that we want to see which sector requires how much fleet. The tonnage has come down, but by the end of the 7th Plan, our plan is to regain the tonnage, and maybe we exceed that.

The second question related to the guarantee given to some foreign companies by the SDFC. Earlier, this was in my department, but now the Government took a decision to shift it to the Finance Ministry. The subject is with the Finance Ministry and, therefore, I cannot give the latest information.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: The Minister has stated that he was able to save Rs. 43 crores in the Rs. 270 crore deal with South Korea and I congratulate him on the floor of this House for saving this much foreign exchange. In the Hindustan Times of 20th of this month, it was stated that it was due to strict political vigilance that they were able to save this much. I would like to know what is that strict political vigilance. They also said that some middlemen and officials were involved. I want to know categorically who are the middlemen and who are the officials involved. What action do the Government propose to take against the corrupt officials?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I do not know which newspaper has said what. I do not think, there was any question of political vigilance. It was based on the commercial view of the Shipping Corporation. It was done in a commercial way by the SCI. But when you go and want to buy something, as an individual you want to bargain, saying, "Well this is a thing that I will buy for this much price." We did it in a commercial way. There is no political thing involved in it.

The other thing which the Hon. Member asked is about the involvement of middlemen and some gain here and there. As I said repeatedly, the whole thing was completely reviewed—our requirement of the ships, their profitability, how much returns we are going to get on this investment—and after considering all these factors we approached the South Korean shipyard. We asked them if they could come down this much. It was a commercial market. They knew that if they cancel the order, they will suffer a loss. So, they came down. We thought that it is better to reduce the price and benefit the exchequer. So, this was totally commercialised.

Another thing which I could not reply before is about strengthening the Shipping Corporation. The Shipping Corporation, even during the recession period, has been doing efforts to maintain profitability. All over the world the shipping industry is in recession. We have been making profits. I can quote the figures year-wise but I would like to inform the House that from 1977-80, we went in a loss. From 1980-82 we again made some profits. In 1982-83, we again went in a loss but from 1983 onwards we are making profits and we are making money. SCI is now running in profit.

Fire Accident In Ajmer-Delhi fast Passenger Coach

*44. **SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the devastating fire accident in a coach of the Ajmer Delhi fast passenger on 29 November, 1987 resulting in the death of a large number of persons has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statutory inquiry has been conducted into this accident by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Western Circle working under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. According to his provisional findings, the fire in the coach occurred due to unauthorised carriage of inflammable substance.

(c) Special checks and educative publicity have been instituted against carriage of inflammable articles by the travelling public in the passenger and luggage compartments.

MR. SPEAKER: He has been made the Railway Minister and that is why he is going so fast.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: I am thankful that our new Deputy Minister of Railways has replied.

As it has been stated in the reply that the Commissioner of Railway safety has conducted an inquiry into this accident and according to his provisional findings, the fire in the coach occurred due to unauthorised carriage of inflammable articles. I want to know from the hon. Minister through you, Sir, whether there was not any such rule prohibiting the carrying of inflammable materials in railway compartments? Is it not the responsibility of the R.P.F. present there to ensure that such substances are not carried? I have often seen it myself that petrol and diesel....(*Interruptions*)....I am speaking. Let me continue. Why are you getting annoyed?

Sir, I have seen petrol being carried in the railway compartments and it is done with the connivance of the R.P.F. I want to know as to how many deaths occurred and what amount was granted as compensation to the

victims and by when will the inquiry be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, the Commissioner of Railway Safety has submitted the preliminary report and later when he will submit the final report, the main reason behind this accident will become clear. As you have stated, it is true that inflammable substances are carried in railway coaches and it is happening quite often, especially in the rural areas. This tendency is particularly true of the rural areas and we are making efforts to check it. However, we are facing considerable difficulties in this regard because the number of passengers in these areas is very large. We will continue to make efforts to check it and to ensure that these things do not happen.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister clarify whether after this incident this aspect is also being examined as to whether any such rule already exists which prohibits carrying of inflammable materials and similar substances in railways coaches and whether after enquiry the person found responsible in this matter will be awarded due punishment?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The rules are there and efforts are being made to enforce them and as I had just stated we will continue to make efforts in future also and if some employees of the Railways are found guilty, action will be taken against them.

SHRI VISHNU MODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that families of some of the accident victims have submitted representations and, whether it is fact that the name of one of the victims, Shri Ram Singh Gehlot, who belongs to Kishanganj and died in this accident, is missing from the list of dead persons because the authorities enquiring

into this accident had not included his name in the list? Will the Government consider this case sympathetically?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The hon. Member has informed me about it just now. I will certainly get an inquiry conducted into this matter.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the main reasons of this devastating accident in which such a large number of deaths occurred is the carrying of inflammable materials and another and a more solid reason is the lack of internal communication in the train, that is, communication facilities between the guard and the driver were not available and that is why the driver did not stop the train immediately when the accident occurred and the train had covered sufficient distance which resulted in an accident of such magnitude. Has the hon. Minister of Railways considered this aspect as well and is he going to take any steps in this direction so that the communication system of the Railways, rather the internal communication system of the trains can be rectified?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: If the hon. Member had paid attention to the speech which I delivered yesterday, he would have known that we are making efforts to provide communication facilities between the guard and the driver but we have some difficulties here. This is also a part of our modernisation programme.

[English]

Sati Incident

*45 **SHRI SURESH KURUP:**
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI:

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

(a) whether Union Government are aware that some incident of 'Sati' have occurred after the enactment of central legislation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). It was reported in the Press on the 12th of January, 1988 that a twenty eight year old woman had reportedly committed Sati in Kheria Mishra Village in Lalitpur district in Uttar Pradesh on the 10th January, 1988.

The State Government of U.P., which had promptly initiated investigation into the matter, reported on the 14th January that the investigations made so far had revealed that the incident was not an act of Sati. However, the criminal Investigation Department of the State Government has started further investigation of the case, which is in progress.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: I am not satisfied with the Minister's reply. There were reports in the Press that this has actually amounted to *sati*. This reply is only the reproduction of the official position of the U.P. Government. Since we are all concerned about this thing, I would like to know whether the Central Government would institute an Inquiry directly and report to this House of the findings of the Inquiry?

THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): We do not have to reproduce either the press report or the investigation report. Further investigation by the State Government is in progress. So let us see from the facts which have been brought out in the investigation. The investigating authorities came to the conclusion

that it cannot come under *Sati*, it could come under or suicide. This is their first finding, but they are not satisfied with this finding—I mean they have not stopped the investigation or terminated the investigation on this. They have given it to the CID, and CID is the authority, is the agency which goes into the motivations and other things behind the scenes. So, we would like to await the result of the CID report. At the moment, it would not be fair to add anything more.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Despite the Central law and the campaign against *Sati*, it is most unfortunate that certain influential people are still glorifying *Sati*. Recently, an influential political leader from Tamil Nadu issued a statement that she actually intended to commit *Sati*. I would like to know (*Interruptions*) whether Government would take action against the person concerned.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I do not think the hon. Member is serious about getting an answer. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: She made a public statement. The statement appeared in the Press.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I do not want to add to what Mr. Kurup says. (*Interruptions*) Why not reply to this question? My question is the same. If the political leaders and influential Members of Parliament make such statements....

MR SPEAKER: Nawal Ji, Saying and doing are completely different things.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: It amounts to glorification of *Sati*. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: The Government has passed an Act to abolish *Sati*. What action has Government taken under that law? (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: Now next question. Mr Bhuria.

[*Translation*]

Amount Utilised on National Highways

*46 SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have fully utilised the amount allocated to them for the development and maintenance of the National Highways during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the names of those States whose performance has not been found satisfactory?

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) The States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have fully utilised the years of the Seventh plan period.

(b) The States/Union Territories of Bihar, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, however, could not fully utilise the funds provided to them for this purpose.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for giving a straightforward reply. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what criteria on is adopted for allocating funds which are made available for the National Highways and details of the amount allocated statewide?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government is responsible for the maintenance and development of the national highways. Besides, the Central Government is also responsible for all the Union Territories which do not have legislatures at present.

So far as the question of allocation of funds is concerned that is done keeping in view the economic condition of the country and according to the portion of the roads which fall in the State through which the roads pass.

[English]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: No, My question is what is the percentage of allocation and what are the criteria for allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I would like to add to what my colleague has already said. There are a few conditions to be fulfilled for declaring a National Highway. One is traffic on the road. Whether a particular road passes through so may States. There are 7-8-9 clauses which we have to go through before we declare a particular road as a National Highway. If a particular road satisfies those clauses, then it is considered to be declared as a National Highway. As far as allocation of fund for each State is concerned, it is a big statement. I can lay it on the Table of the House quoting how much fund has been allocated to each State and how much they have utilized it. (*Interruptions*) Regarding criteria for allocation of fund,

suppose a particular State has 3000 kms of National Highway. The maintenance cost for that State for that National Highway will be more. If another State has 1000 kms of a National Highway, then their maintenance cost for that National Highway will be less.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: The Hon. Minister has not yet told about the criterion. I want to know whether Central Government have enquired into the reasons as to why they have not spent the amount. I want to know that if they are unable to spend that amount, whether the same amount can be allocated to the other states which have damaged roads?

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I think the Hon. member is asking for criteria for allocation of fund. I have clearly stated for the maintenance of a National Highway. I have also mentioned about declaring a road as a National Highway. As per the fund not utilised by each State, we have this problem from the very beginning. There are two factors in it. (1) The task of the National Highway is increasing day by day. Even the Working Group in the Seventh Plan recommended Rs. 3,300 crores for the requirement of National Highways. If we really make upto-date the requirement as per today, the Planning Commission could only allocate Rs. 891 crores, and the House will be happy to know that even in the third year-when we are just finishing the third year-we have been able to spend Rs. 803 crores already against allocation of Rs. 891 crores. As against the allocation of Rs. 891.75 crores, we have utilized Rs. 803 crores already. I am sure the government will certainly keep this sector under priority and carry on allocating whatever is available with the government. As for the States which have not utilised the fund, we have been writing to them. There is a

monitoring system in the Department. Every three months, we get a return from them. After six months, we are meeting with them. But still some of the states have not been able to keep up their commitment of spending this money, when this meagre amount which we can afford to give them. The Government is considering to have a National Highways Authority so that we can monitor them; we can conduct our work from the Centre and this important sector is not lagging behind as per the requirement of the nation.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you ever considered that there are certain National Highways which have got high density of traffic and where daily even losses due to accidents far exceed the cost of making 2-3 kms of road. Can't we have dual carriage way on those roads so that it will save national wealth and life of the people which is invaluable?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: On those sectors, even we have requested the private sector to come in. At the moment, where there are heavy density traffic roads like Jaipur-Delhi, Agra-Delhi and Calcutta, there we are already considering making more roads because there are nearer. (*Interruptions*) I have not quoted the whole country. (*Interruptions*) But these sectors are being considered to make double lanes where it is a single lane; where it is a double lane, to make it four lanes.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: He has just now mentioned that some of the States have not utilised the fund allocated to them. One of the reasons may be that the fund allotted is totally insufficient also. You give fund to some of the States in a manner that they cannot utilise it. Those States which can utilise more fund should be given more funds. Then you have stated about the density of traffic on the National Highways. National Highway No. 3 passes through

Jabalpur. It comes from Varanasi to Kan-yakumari. There has been a demand for having a by-pass at Jabalpur for the last 5 years. The money has been also allotted but the Ministry has not given its administrative approval without which money cannot be either allotted or utilised. Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to say what target date he will give for the administrative approval of the by-pass and by which date the approval to National Highway No. 3 will be given?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I have said very openly in the House that we are not in a position to give sufficient funds to the States. I am not saying that we have given sufficient funds and the States have not been utilising. Whatever little we could afford from the resources we have been giving. But the worst part is that whatever is given to the States is not utilised by some States. As I have mentioned, the requirement is Rs. 3300 crores and we got from the Planning Commission Rs. 891 crores. The ratio is visible here.

As for the particular by-pass which the hon. Member has pointed out, there is some delay in the Communication department somewhere. I wrote to him only seven or eight days back that this has been cleared. After the estimate comes from the State we will take it up. I think this is one of the positive things that we have done.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the responsibility for the maintenance of roads is that of the State Governments whereas amount is given by the Central Government. The soil and conditions of Maharashtra are such that the roads over there sink very soon. I want to ask from the hon. Minister as to why the allocation of funds has been reduced for those areas? Due to this, it is getting difficult to maintain roads in comparison to other States. There is

no sinking of roads in the State of Gujarat but in the Vidarbha region in Maharashtra particularly, there are 15 such districts where roads sink. What are the norms for the maintenance of these roads? What factors are kept in view while allocating funds for maintenance? On what basis this allocation is done?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, normally every State Government sends us its estimates according to the length of national highways passing through that States due to which so much amount is required by them for maintenance. Then the Central Government allots funds to the States according to its resources. The technical point raised by the hon. Member is also considered. Everything is kept in view as to which particular thing is required more in a particular sector and accordingly the funds are allocated.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Just now the hon. Minister has stated that funds allocated for the Seventh Plan, about Rs. 890 crores have already been spent, or about Rs. 803 crores and odd were spent. Does that mean that for the next two years you are not going to take up any National Highway? He has also stated that the National Highways are being identified on the basis of merits and necessity and the amount of density of traffic, etc. If that is so, what are the National Highways which you are going to take up in the next two years for implementation? Some of the most important National Highways are not included. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, to have a road along the coast from Tada to Ichhapuram the State has been pressing for its inclusion in the Seventh Plan. Will the Government take up this most important National Highway which will connect North and South, release the traffic jam and traffic congestion which is now prevailing from North to South?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As I have mentioned, out of Rs. 891 crores we have spent Rs. 803 crores. It just shows the sincerity of the Government to this sector. For two years we really cannot manage and some more sources have to be found for this sector. But this I have told you to show the priority we are giving to this sector. Whatever allocation we have for five years, we have been permitted by the Government to spend Rs. 803 crores in three years. Certainly, the Government have given priority. That is why that permission has been given.

As for the inclusion in the National Highways, we have a very big financial constraint because in the last year because of drought and because of floods, we felt that drought and floods were being given priority. That is why we could not even go to the Planning Commission for inclusion of some roads in the National Highways. These are pending with the Planning Commission and the Government. There is a Transport Committee which studies and decides on merits, where the traffic is more, the requirement is more, which will pass through some four to five States and, so on. After considering these stress areas they recommend and it is for the Planning Commission to decide after the recommendation is made. I fully appreciate the problem of Andhra Pradesh. I have gone myself to the coastal area and that sector is so badly needed of this particular sanction. We are considering it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't we use that money for relief work and constructing roads?

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Nagpur Surat road, whose length is approximately 600 kilometres and which connects the two States, be declared a National highway and if so, by when?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is difficult to say anything about particular road which hon. Member has mentioned. I can say anything about it only after getting it surveyed.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Bihar is very bad but even then, the Members of Bihar are not given any opportunity to ask anything (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Non-Return of Konark Sculptures sent for Festival of India

* 49 **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether five priceless 13th century sculptures of the famous sun temple at Konark, which were sent for display at Festival of India have not been returned to the Konark museum of Archaeological Survey of India so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps taken to bring back these priceless sculptures to the Konark Museum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (**SHRI L. P. SHAHI**): (a) to (c). The following five art objects had been obtained from the Archaeological Site Museum of Archaeological Survey of India at Konark by the National Museum, New Delhi for display abroad;

i) Vyala,

ii) Mithuna,

iii) Makara Head,

iv) Lady with bird,

v) Lady with Veena.

The exhibits mentioned at (i) to (iv) are being returned to Archaeological Survey of India shortly. The art object mentioned at (v) above is required for yet another exhibition abroad and its return will hence take some more time.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when were these five art objects from Konark museum received and when were they displayed for the last time. What is the reason that immediately after their last display, they were not returned back to Orissa? Why there has been delay and when will they be returned?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Some of the art objects are still under display in U.S.S.R. Our aim is to send them together. So, four of the art objects will be sent together as soon as we receive the articles from Russia in a month or so. About the fifth one, it is being displayed in another exhibition. Therefore, it will be sent later.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, there is some contradiction in the reply. In the reply, the hon. Minister has said that "The exhibits mentioned at (i) to (iv) above are being returned to Archaeological Survey of India shortly". But now the Minister says that they are still being displayed. There are some news reports that some of these art objects were missing and some were damaged. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to the notice of the Government and whether there is any truth in the allegation mentioned in the news reports about the missing of the art objects and the damage of the art objects.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, two of the art objects were slightly damaged. They were insured. A committee was constituted for looking into the insurance claim and that has also been settled.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Districts not served by Railways

*47. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts still not served by railways;

(b) whether any time bound programme is proposed to be taken up to bring these districts within the railway net work; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) 78.

(b) and (c). Construction of New Lines is not undertaken merely with a view to link a particular district but to meet with specific transportation requirements. However, construction is in progress for following rail lines, which will link some of the districts not so far served by rail :-

S. No.	New Line	Districts not yet linked, to be linked (State/U.T.)
1.	Jammu Tawi-Udhampur	Udhampur (J & K)
2.	Guna-Etawah	Shivpuri (M.P.)
3.	Silchar-Jiribam	Tamenglong (Manipur)
4.	Amguri-Tuli (work held up at present)	Mokokchung (Nagaland)
5.	Balipara-Bhalukpong	West Kameng (Arunachal Pradesh)
6.	Lalabazar-Bhairabi	Aizawl (Mizoram)

[*English*]

Expenditure on Festival of India in USSR and Soviet Festival in India

*48. DR. A.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the recent Festival of India in the Soviet Union and Soviet Festival in India; and

(b) the resultant achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The expenditure to date is estimated as follows :-

Festival of India in Soviet Union	Rs. 8.50 crores (approx)
USSR Festival in India	Rs. 12.50 crores (approx)

(b) The Festival of India in USSR has created an awareness in the Soviet mind of Indian cultural heritage along with its contemporary development and achievements. The reciprocal Festival of USSR in India, will reflect USSR's cultural and social ethos and accomplishments as well as its scientific and technological progress. These Festivals have generated enormous enthusiasm and appreciation on a very large scale among both the peoples.

[Translation]

Control over Privately Managed Public Schools

*50. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the number of so-called Public Schools in Delhi and other cities, which are privately owned/managed, is continuously increasing;

(b) whether Government are aware of oft-repeated complaints against these schools about various irregularities such as charging excessive fees, payment of less salaries and absence of other minimum educational facilities;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward any law to bring these schools under Government control; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) It is not clear what is intended by "so-called Public Schools". However, the

number of schools affiliated to Indian Public Schools' Conference is 57 and its number has not increased in the last few years.

(b) to (d). School education is primarily looked after by the State Governments concerned. In Delhi the schools are regulated by the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 which is proposed to be further strengthened by suitable amendments. The concerned State agencies regulate schools in their states suitably. When any specific case of malpractice is brought before the educational authorities, remedial action as provided under rules and regulations is taken.

Cancellation of Passenger Trains

*51. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI R.P. DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some passenger trains were cancelled during the last two months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore; and

(c) the measures taken to avoid such cancellations and to restore the cancelled trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Due to seasonal drop in passenger traffic during the winter months, transportation of essential commodities and drought relief materials, and other operational reasons, about 15 pairs of trains have been temporarily suspended.

(c) Most of the cancelled trains will be restored in the summer time table.

Training of Personnel for Water Pollution Control

***52. SHRI ANIL BASU:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are enough trained personnel in the country to monitor prevention and control of water pollution; and

(b) if not, the measures being taken for imparting training to meet requirement of trained personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Adequate number of qualified scientific and technical personnel to monitor water pollution is available in the country. However, training in some aspects of advanced techniques, operation and maintenance of sophisticated treatment plants, and handling of special equipment is necessary. The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution conducts and sponsors programmes for necessary training of the personnel of the Central and State Boards. Some training facilities abroad are also utilised under bilateral and other assistance programmes.

Special Training to Medical and Para-Medical Personnel for Leprosy Treatment

***53. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large percentage of the medical and para-medical personnel in the country do not possess requisite knowledge and training in regard to the treatment and care of leprosy;

(b) if so, whether Government have

undertaken or propose to undertake any special training programme to equip the medical and paramedical personnel with the requisite knowledge and training for treatment and care for leprosy patient; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Out of 18572 leprosy workers both medical and para-medical, in position under National Leprosy Eradication Programme, 80 per cent have been trained in Leprosy. 48 Leprosy Training Centres run both in the Government and non-Governmental Sector provide training to various categories of leprosy workers like Medical Officers, Non-Medical Supervisors, Para-Medical Workers, Health Educators, etc.

(b) and (c). The following measures have been taken to overcome the shortage of trained leprosy workers.

(i) The State Governments have been requested to identify more Leprosy Training Centres for training of Non-Medical Supervisors.

(ii) Existing facilities of the Leprosy Training Centres have recently been augmented to increase the intake capacity.

(iii) Five Central Training Centres and three identified voluntary training centers have been requested to increase the capacity of N.M.S. Training Courses.

(iv) States have been requested not to transfer the trained Medical Officers to other programmes.

(v) The course curriculum has been revised and duration of various training courses has been reduced.

{ Translation }

Research Institutes under Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic System of Medicine

*54. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Institutes working under the Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems of medicine in the country and the names of the diseases on which research work is being carried on by them; and

(b) the details of the progress made by the above Institutes in the direction of finding a cure for cancer?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):
(a) and (b). A statement giving the information is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha is conducting research in Ayurveda system of medicine in

the country. Similarly, the Central Council for Research in Homeopathy is engaged in research work in Homoeopathy system of medicine. 23 Research Institutes in Ayurveda and 18 in Homeopathy under these Councils are engaged in research on various diseases. Details of the Institutes and the diseases on which research work is being conducted are given below.

(b) A grant-in-aid Unit of Central Council for research in Ayurveda & Siddha, Amla Cancer Research Centre, Trichur has taken up the study of cancer. Among other medicines the effect of Rohitka, Varuna and Ksaras of certain drugs are being studied for evaluating their anti-cancer potentialities. A detailed study covering long period is necessary to draw any conclusion. At present the status is of extremely preliminary nature.

Two Regional Research Institutes at Bombay and New Delhi under the Central Council for Research in Homeopathy are engaged in treatment of cancer. Even though mostly very advanced cases of cancer come for treatment in these institutes., a certain clinical improvement has been observed in response to the treatment given. However, here again the study is in its very preliminary stage and it would take a long period to draw any conclusions.

DETAILS OF INSTITUTES UNDER CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AYURVEDA AND SIDDHA AND THE DISEASES IN WHICH RESEARCH IS BEING CONDUCTED.

<i>Name of the Clinical Scheme</i>	<i>Diseases being Studied</i>
1	2
1. Central Research Institute (Ay.) Delhi	Amavata, Amlapitta, Parvahika, Atisara, Grahani, Yakrit daludar Tamak swasa, Kitibha, Sweta pradara, Rakta pradara Asrigdara Yoni vyapada, Apsamara, Madhumeha, Mutra krichha, Vishama

1	2
	jwara, Pakshavadha, Gridhrasi, Saisa- veeyavata, Raktachap, Vranan
2. Central Research Institute (Ay.), Bhubaneshwar	Amavata, Amlapitta, Parinamsula, Grahni roga, Tamak swasa, Sweta pradara, Pakshavadha, Gridhrasi
3. Indian Institute of Kayachikitsa, Patiala	Amavata, Krimi roga, Tamak swasa, Arsh, Kastartava, Rakta pradara/ Asrigdara, Madhumeha, Vishama jawara, (Malaria), Vishama Jawara (Symptomatic cases), Pakshavadha, Raktachap
4. Indian Institute of Panchkarma, Cheruthurthy	Pandu roga, Tamak swasa, Pama, Switra, Vicharchika, Khanja and Pangu, Saisaveeyavata
5. Regional Research Institute (Ay.), Calcutta.	Amavata, Sandhigatavata, Atisara,, Apasmara, Madhumeha Gridhrasi
6. Regional Research Institute (Ay.), Patna	Amavata, Krimi roga, Tamak swasa, Mutra Krichha, Slipada
7. Regional Research Institute (Ay.), Lucknow	Pravahika, Krimi roga, Kamala, Tamak Swasa, Raktachap
8. Regional Research Institute (Ay.), Gwalior	Amavata, Sandhigatavata, Grahni roga, Tamak swasa, Sweta pradara, Vishama jawara, Abhishyandha
9. Regional Research Institute (Ay.), Jaipur	Krimi roga, Vishama jawara (Malaria), Vishama jawara (Symptomatic cases), Saisaveeyavata
10. Regional Research Institute (Ay.), Junagarh	Amavata, Amlapitta, Tamak Swasa, Twak roga, Swet Pradara, Vishama jawara (Malaria)
11. Regional Research Institute (Ay.), Trivandrum	Atisara, Kitibha, Vicharchika

1	2
12. Regional Research Centre (Ay.), Itanagar	Amavata, Parināmasula, Krimi roga, Tamak Swasa, Vicharchika Sweta pradara
13. Regional Research Centre (Ay.), Gangtok	Pravahika, Twak roga, Yoni vyapada, Vishama jawara (Symptomatic cases)
14. Regional Research Centre (Ay.), Mandi	Amlapitta, Krimi roga, Kamala, Medo roga, Vishama jawara (Symptomatic cases), Raktachap
15. Regional Research Centre (Ay.), Jammu	Amavata, Sandhigatavata, Vishama jawara (Malaria)
16. Regional Research Centre (Ay.), Hastinapur	Switra, Vishama jawara (Symptomatic cases), Pothaki
17. Regional Research Centre (Ay.), Nagpur	Krimi roga, Slipda, Vishama jawara (Malaria)
18. Regional Research Centre (Ay.), Vijayawada	Tamak Swasa, Dadru
19. Regional Research Centre (Ay.), Bangalore	Pratishyaya
20. Dr. A. Lakshmi pati Research Centre for Ayurveda, Madras	Vishama jawara (Malaria)
21. Ayurvedic Research Unit, Bangalore	Unmada, Lakshana samuchhya of unmada
22. Clinical Research Unit, Hyderabad	Parinamasula
23. Clinical Research Unit (Ay.), Kottakal	Parinamasula, Giardiasis and E.H. Madnumeha

DETAILS OF INSTITUTES UNDER CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY AND THE DISEASES IN WHICH RESEARCH IS BEING CONDUCTED

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Institutes/Units</i>	<i>Assignment</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Central Research Institute Sachivothamapuram, Kottayam-686532.	1. Epilepsy 2. Mental diseases 3. Bronchial asthma 4. Diabetes Mellitus
2.	Regional Research Institute, Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Irla Naka, Ville Parle, Bombay-400056.	1. Bronchial Asthma 2. Allergic conjunctivitis 3. Malignant diseases 4. Clinical proving of Tuberculinum
3.	Regional Research Institute, 14/29, Upstairs, Gudivada-521301.	1. Osteo-arthritis 2. Bronchial asthma 3. Filariasis
4.	Regional Research Institute, N.H. Medical College & Hospital B-Block, Defence Colony, New Delhi.	1. Skin disorders 2. Cervical erosion+Cervicitis 3. Diabetes Mellitus 4. Bronchial Asthma 5. Malignant diseases
5.	Clinical Research Unit, 6/430, Model Town, Bahadurgarh	1. Tonsillitis 2. Urticaria 3. Helminthiasis
6.	Clinical Research Unit, H. No. 31, C.R.P. Ma in Road, Balragarh Market, Bhopal.	1. Osteo-arthritis 2. Skin disorders 3. Amoebiasis 4. Helminthiasis
7.	Clinical Research Unit, Kahilipara, Gawahati-781019.	1. Amoebiasis 2. Helminthiasis
8.	Clinical Research Unit, Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital Station Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan)-302006	1. Helminthiasis 2. Malaria 3. Bronchial asthma 4. Renal Calculi 5. Poliomyelitis

1	2	3
9. Clinical Research Unit, Kishore Colony, Plot No. 1, Bhupindra Road, Near Phathak No. 22, Patiala-147001.		1. Osteo-arthritis 2. Eczema 3. Bronchial asthma 4. Sport-condition arisen from
10. Clinical Research Unit, M.B. 31, Middle Point, Mahathma Gandhi Road, Port-Blair-744010.		1. Malaria 2. Dysentery
11. Clinical Research Unit, Near Gundicha Temple, Puri-752002.		1. Filaria 2. Malaria
12. Clinical Research Unit, Flat No. 5, Nitya Niketan, Shimla-171002.		1. Tonsillitis 2. Sinusitis 3. Helminthiasis 4. Bronchial asthma
13. Clinical Research Unit, C.D.P. College of Homoeopathic Medicine, Near: Anand Mangal Society, Surat-395001.		1. Vitiligo (Disease oriented) 2. Vitiligo (Drug oriented) 3. Helminthiasis
14. Clinical Research Unit, 68-B, Ashok Nagar Tirupati-517501.		1. Filariasis 2. Gastro-enteritis 3. Amoebiasis 4. Vitiligo (Drug oriented)
15. Clinical Research Unit, Ashwini Nursing Home, Kalsanka, Udupi-576101.		1. Bronchial asthma 2. Rheumatism
16. Clinical Research Unit, Sastri Nagar, Madras-20.		1. Tonsillitis 2. Sinusitis 3. Cervicitis & Cervical erosion 4. Rheumatoid arthritis
17. Clinical Research Unit, Surgical Research Laboratory Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005		1. To study the efficacy of Homoeopathic drug Pulsatilla (in 200 P) in correcting the malpositions of human foetus.

1

2

3

2. To study the efficacy of Homoeopathic drug Aurum mur natronatum 3x (trit) in uterine fibroids.
3. To study the efficacy of Homoeopathic drug Ficus religiosa (mother tincture form) in menorrhagia.
4. To study the efficacy of Homoeopathic drug Fel tauri 2x or 3x (trit) in Clinical cases of gall stones.

18. Clinical Research Unit (T),
Plot No. 90 (p),
Professor Colony,
P.O. Budharaja, Sambalpur.

1. Sickle-cell anaemia.

[English]

STATEMENT

**Performance of the Board on Water
Pollution**

*55. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the degree of water pollution prior to the constitution of the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution (CBPCWP) and the degree of water pollution at present;

(b) whether the performance of this Board has been evaluated; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

(a) Prior to the constitution of the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution in September, 1974, there was no systematic monitoring of water quality. The Central Board defined water quality criteria for various uses and completed classification and zoning of all the 14 major river basins during the Sixth Plan period. The Central Board in collaboration with the concerned State Boards, prepared inventories on the status of water supply and waste water collection, treatment and disposal in Class I and Class II cities and towns in the country and of all major and medium water polluting industries.

A network of water quality monitoring stations was established. The number of such stations increased from 24 in 1980 to 170 in 1987. The data collected at these stations do not indicate any clear trend of increase or decrease of water pollution.

(b) The performance of the Central Board was evaluated in 1987. While the points of achievements listed in part (a) above were noted, the following main deficiencies were noticed:

- (i) The actions to meet short-term and long-term objectives both at the Central and State Boards levels, were oriented more to pollution assessment and less towards regulatory aspects of pollution control.
- (ii) The targets and time-frame for control of pollution at sources were not commensurate with the priority required to be accorded for this purpose.
- (iii) The emission standards evolved were more based on the cost of treatment which industries would be able to bear rather than on the minimum requirements for human health.
- (iv) The implementation and enforcement of standards for different categories of industries has been rather slow.
- (v) The Central Board did not spell out the priorities for various functions.
- (vi) The Central Board had certain basic constraints such as, paucity of funds, inadequate trained manpower, lack of proper training facilities, inadequate laboratory facilities.
- (vii) The role of the Central Board in taking legal action against defaulters was not commensurate with the total work involved.

(c) As a result of the reorganisation the following steps have been approved.

- (i) The objectives of the Board have been clearly delineated.
- (ii) Targets have been fixed on primary and secondary objectives.
- (iii) The organisation has been restructured by regrouping functions.
- (iv) Additional scientific staff has been sanctioned.
- (v) Six zonal offices of the Board are being set up.
- (vi) Action Plans for setting up an adequate network of water quality monitoring stations, river basin studies and coastal monitoring stations have been drawn up and implementation has commenced.

[Translation]

Afforestation of Aravalli Ranges

*56. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan had forwarded a scheme for Rs. 9.5 crore to Union Government for the afforestation of Aravalli Hills;

(b) whether the scheme has been turned down; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Setting up a university for study of Indian culture at Guruvayoor (Kerala)

***57. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a University at Guruvayoor, Kerala for the study of Indian culture, arts and literature; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Losses Incurred by Hindustan Copper Ltd.

***58. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Copper Limited has made steady efforts to contain the losses suffered by it earlier;

(b) whether the recently announced reduced prices of copper have increased its operational losses further; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) is the sole indigenous primary producer of copper. The selling prices of copper in the country depend on the international prices and the prevailing import duties and are fixed every month. When there was a spurt in the international prices, the import duties were reduced. Consequent on this reduction of import duty on 30.12.1987 from 140% ad valorem to 95% ad valorem, the selling price of copper was fixed at Rs. 75,000/- per tonne of wire bar for January, 1988 against Rs. 80,000/- per tonne fixed in December, 1987. At this price HCL makes a profit on its operations.

The Company has taken various measures to control costs of production and contain losses. Against a loss of Rs. 27.71 crores during 1985-86, the provisional results for 1986-87 indicate a loss of Rs. 8.87 crores. These figures exclude interest on Govt. loan. The position is expected to further improve during 1987-88.

Implementation of Agreement with University Teachers

***59. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRIKALIPRASAD PANDEY:**

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

(a) whether the agreement reached between Government and the University and College teachers on September 4, 1987 has not been implemented as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The specific commitments made by the Central Government were communicated to all the State Governments through a D.O. letter dated 7.9.1987. The modified scheme has been implemented by the Central Universities. The question of institution of a selection grade for lecturers, which was left for further consultation has since been considered. The recommendations of the UGC to institute a selection grade equivalent to that of a Reader namely, Rs. 3700-5700, is in the process of finalisation. There-after the Government proposes to communicate a revised scheme incorporating all the modifications.

Train accidents at Shambhu Station on Northern Railway

*60. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a serious accident at Shambhu Station (Northern Railway) in December, 1987 due to collision between a passenger train and a good train, followed by another similar accident within 48 hours at the same station due to collision between a passenger train and a goods train;

(b) whether the causes of the first accident were enquired into;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount of compensation and relief provided to the families of the deceased and to the persons injured; and

(e) the precautions which were taken after the first accident to prevent the recur-

rence of a similar mishap in the same Station area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The first accident took place at Sambhu Station at about 8.07 hrs. on 16.12.87 and the other between Sambhu and Rajpura stations at 9.47 hrs on 18.12.87.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the provisional findings of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, working under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, who conducted the statutory inquiry into the first accident, the collision occurred due to improper taking off of the Down despatch signal of the Station.

(d) Ex-gratia payment at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- to the next of kin of the identified dead, Rs. 2,000/- each to the grievously injured and Rs. 250/- each to those with minor injuries was made immediately after the accident. Compensation will be awarded by the Ad-hoc Claims Commissioner being appointed for the purpose.

(e) The following safety measures are taken to prevent accidents of this nature:

i) A special drive was launched for counselling of Signal Maintainers, drivers and station staff;

ii) ambush checks to ensure that the drivers correctly observe signals and follow speed restrictions in the automatic signalling

territory;

- iii) foot-plate inspections both by supervisors and officers have been intensified.

Marine Park Project on Malwan Coast

421. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Marine Park Project' on the Malwan coast of the Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra has already been cleared by Union Government;

(b) if so, whether there are any problems to be sorted out between Union Government and the Maharashtra State regarding the finances needed for the Marine Park Project;

(c) if so, what are the problems encountered; and

(d) how will those problems be sorted out and how the work of the Project will be undertaken expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Government of Maharashtra have declared a marine sanctuary on the Malwan coast. The clearance of the Union Government is not required.

(b) to (d). The Government of Maharashtra have not sent a proposal seeking financial support for the Marine Sanctuary to Government of India.

Guidelines for Transfer of C.G.H.S. Medical Officers

422. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-

FARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines for the transfer of medical officers who have been working in C.G.H.S. dispensaries for more than 5 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the guidelines is given below.

STATEMENT

1. In dispensaries located in certain V.I.P. areas, Medical Officers and other staff with adequate experience should only be posted.

2. In C.G.H.S. Hospital (including C.G.H.S. Wings of Central Government Hospitals only Medical Officers with Post Graduate Qualification and experience should be posted.

3. In places where C.G.H.S. Hospitals and dispensaries are located in the same premises and are headed by a Senior Medical Officer or C.M.O., they should be bifurcated so that the Hospital is headed by an officer of the rank of C.M.O. separately and the dispensary is put under the charge of a S.M.O. separately e.g. Rajpur Road and Kingsway Camp.

4. Every C.G.H.S. Polyclinic should be headed by an Officer of the rank of C.M.O.

5. Homoeopathic Stores and Unani Stores should have separate Incharges so that they do not have dual function of looking after the Stores and dispensary.

6. A.C.M.O. with suitable experience should be posted to Head each Maternity

Hospital.

7. There should be a separate incharge of the rank of S.M.O. for each Maternity Centre. This officer should have suitable qualification and experience and a Lady doctor should be preferred for this post.

8. Only those Medical Officers/staff who have received special training in managing emergency and accidents of unusual nature and are specifically selected for this purpose should only be posted to the Ambulance Services for V.V.I.Ps.

9. Regarding the posting/transfer of Medical Officers and other staff in CGHS dispensaries located at Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Gurgaon and any other peripheral town, only those officers residing in or around these towns should be transferred/posted as far as feasible.

10. A Medical Officer who has already put in 4 years of service or is going to complete 5 years within a month or so should be transferred to another dispensary/units/office/First Aid Post etc. in each zone/city.

11. All Officers (other than Medical Officers) and staff who have already put in 4 years of service or are going to complete 4 years of service within a month or so should be transferred to another dispensary/unit/office/First Aid post etc. in each zone/city.

Development of Kharagpur Railway Station as a model Railway Station

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

(a) whether Kharagpur Railway Station (S.E. Railways) is proposed to be developed as a model railway station;

(b) if so, whether a blue print for the

same has been prepared; if so, the main features thereof including the estimates of the plan;

(c) whether extension of the subway to the new bus stand and development of the new bus stand which is in the area of railways are a part of this plan; and

(d) when the work on this plan is likely to start?

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

(b) A comprehensive scheme for Kharagpur model station is under finalisation. The main features of this proposal are given in the Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A beginning has already been made in the current year. From next year onwards, major works are proposed to be taken up.

STATEMENT

Main features of the model station scheme at Kharagpur

1. A new booking office on the southern side of the station with retiring rooms and dormitory, etc., on the first floor.
2. A new booking office on the northern side.
3. Extension of the existing subway on the southern side to the island platforms 5 & 6.
4. Widening of the existing foot over-bridge between platforms.
5. A new Parcel Office on the

southern side with a sub-way connection to the existing Parcel Office on the island platform.

6. Additional platform cover.
7. Improvement to the circulating area.
8. Additional waiting accommodation.

The above works are estimated to cost about Rs. 1.43 crores. Besides this, a base kitchen has been provided in this station.

Sportspersons Invited for Republic Day Rally

424. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sportspersons who were requested to participate in the Republic Day rally;

(b) the names of the sportspersons who expressed their inability to attend; and

(c) the names of the sportspersons who did not participate in the rally, despite having agreed to participate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) Names of sportspersons invited to participate in the Republic Day Parade, 1988 are given below:

1. Shri Pardeep Chaliha
2. Shri M. Appa Rao
3. Shri Kemineni Eswara Rao
4. Shri Inderjit Namchoom
5. Shri Chandeshwar Parsad
6. Shri Ajmer Singh
7. Shri R.S. Bhola
8. Shri Bramanand Sangonkar
9. Shri Anshuman Gaikwad
10. Shri Rajinder Singh
11. Shri Charanjit Singh
12. Shri K.S. Sethi
13. Shri Bandhu Patil
14. Dr. P.M. Joseph
15. Shri Sankar Laxman
16. Shri G. Perumal
17. Shri R.K. Madhuryajit Singh
18. Shri D.W. Dunn
19. Shri Lalruaota Sailo
20. Ahei T. Oa
21. Shri Nanda Khushna Das
22. Mrs. Rajbir Kaur
23. Shri Gopal Saini
24. Shri Topden Pins

25. Shridharan
26. Shri B. S. Nandi
27. Shri Vijay Singh Chowhan
28. Shri S. Manna
29. Shri M.P. Muthokoya
30. Shri Suresh Chandra Jain
31. Shri R. Pascal
32. Mr. Luis G. Machhado
33. Shri K. Srikant
34. Shri P.K. Banerjee
35. Shri Sunil Gavaskar
36. Miss. Shiny Abraham
37. Miss P.T. Usha
38. Shri Ramanathan Krishnan
39. Shri Ramesh Krishnan
40. Nawab NAK Pataudi
41. Shri Kapil Dev
42. Shri Milkha Singh
43. Shri Jarnail Singh
44. Mrs. Nirupama Mankad
45. Shri Michael Ferriera
46. Shri Balbir Singh(Jr)
47. Shri Mervin Fernandes
48. Shri Parsanna

49. Shri Chandra Shekhar
50. Shri Venkatraghavan
51. Shri Parkash Padukone
52. Shri Chuni Goswami
53. Shri Taranath Shenoy
54. Shri Adille Sumariwalla
55. Shri Balbir Singh(Sr)
56. Shri Geet Sethi
57. Shri Vishwanathan Anand

(b) Names of sportspersons who expressed their inability to attend the Republic Day Parade are:

1. Km. P.T. Usha
2. Shri Kapil Dev
3. Shri Geet Sethi
4. Shri Vishwanathan Anand
5. Shri R. Pascal
6. Mrs. Rajbir Kaur
7. Shri Balbir Singh (Sr)

(c) There is only one such case of Shri Parkash Padukone who had earlier confirmed his participation but regretted at the last moment due to his sudden illness.

Modern Process for Steel Making

425. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country is lagging behind in adopting energy-efficient Oxygen process of Steel making;

(b) whether Government have considered the possibility of setting up modernisation schools at Bhilai, Bhattard and Tata Iron and Steel Company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. In fact India was one of the first few countries to have adopted basic oxygen steel making in the late 50s at Rourkela. It was followed by adoption of this process at Bokaro, Bhilai and recently at TISCO, Jamshedpur. It is planned to phase out Open Hearth Furnace operation in SAIL during the 90s.

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

Archaeological Survey of India Office In Kerala

426. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening an office of the Archaeological Survey of India in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). One of the recommendations of the Expert Group on Archaeology is to increase the number of Circles to 18. This calls for opening of two new Circles, and it has been proposed that one of these two should be in Kerala. The full details, how-

ever, are yet to be worked out.

Steps to ban use of Polyurethane Foam

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the polyurethane foam used as household cushioning material in furniture and mattresses has been found to be toxic and is wrought with severe health hazards;

(b) whether its use has been banned in some of the Western countries but it continues to enjoy a boom in India and the raw materials for making polyurethane are imported at present;

(c) whether these are highly toxic and belong to the same class as methyl isocyanate (MIC) which was responsible for the deaths in Bhopal;

(d) which are the multinationals trading supplying polyurethane raw materials to India; and

(c) what steps Government propose to check and even ban the use of these hazardous furniture foams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Polyurethane foam used as cushioning material in furniture and mattresses per se is not toxic.

(b) The use of polyurethane foam has not been banned in the Western countries.

(c) Polyurethane foam is made from Polyols and MDI and TDI and these are not as toxic as MIC even though all the three belong to the same class, but the possibility of toxic mission cannot be ruled out if foam is

ignited in absence of abundant oxygen.

(d) M/s BASF, ICI are supplying Polyurethane raw materials to India.

(e) There appears to be no need at present to ban the use of Polyurethane foam for furniture.

Dutch Team Visit to India

428. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dutch team on environment visited India during January, 1988;

(b) the main objective of their visit; and

(c) the main features of the discussion held with the visiting delegation and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI):(a) to (c) . A Dutch team led by the Minister for Development Cooperation, Government of Netherlands had visited India in January, 1988 to discuss areas of mutual cooperation between the two countries. During this visit, discussions were held between the Minister for Environment and Forests, Government of India and the Minister for Development Co-operation, Netherlands regarding environmental co-operation. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed by the two Ministers on 18.1.1988 to promote mutual Co-operation between the two countries concerning environment.

Manufacturing of Homoeopathic Shampoos

429. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILYWELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether homeopathic shampoos are manufactured in the country and are standardised;

(b) the number of samples lifted during the last two years; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):(a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the different licensing authorities and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production Performance of Gold Mines

430. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production performance of each gold mine in the country in 1986-87;

(b) whether Government have made efforts to increase the production of some gold mines during 1987-88;

(c) if so, the target set and achievement made in the production of gold in each gold mine in 1987-88; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV):(a) to (d). Gold is produced in the country by Bharat Gold Mines Ltd (BGML) a Central Government Undertaking, and Hutti Gold Mines Company Ltd. (HGML), an undertaking of Karnataka Government, besides being recovered, in small quantities, as bye product by Hindustan Copper Ltd. The three mines,

namely, Mysore Mine, Champion Reef Mine and Nundydroog Mine of BGML in the Kolar Gold Field have virtually been exhausted as these have been under operation for over a century. Since productivity is low owing to declining ore grade and operating costs high due to mining at great depths, steps are being taken for optimising production from other economic mines at Yeppamana in Andhra Pradesh besides developing shal-

low deposits at Chigargunta (Andhra Pradesh) with a view to giving a fillip to the production of gold during 1987-88.

The production performance of these gold mines in the country during the year 1986-87 and achievements against target s during the current year (April, 1987-Jan, 1988) is as under:-

(Unit : Kgs.)

1. BGML

	1986-87 Actual	1987-88(Apr.87-88)	
		Target	Actual
(a) Kolar Gold Mines	618.95	599.9	521.6
(b) Yeppamana Mines	102.28	112.2	64.8
(c) Chigargunta Mines (In construction stage)	45.30	58.1	55.4
(d) Other sources	25.96	-	35.2
Total BGML	792.49	770.2	677.0
II HGML MINES	916.00	771.0	744.0

Funds for Literacy Amongst Adult Illiterates

431. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to launch a national literacy mission at a cost of Rs. 550 crores to promote literacy among adult illiterates during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan and also during Eighth Plan:

(b) the State-wise allocations made;

(c) the target fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan to educate adult in the country and their number State-wise ; and

(d) the achievements made till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The Government has approved the National Literacy Mission with the objective of imparting functional literacy to 80 million illiterate persons in 15-35 age-group

- 30 million by 1990 and additional 50 million by 1995. Rs. 550 crores have been estimated for implementation of strategies included in the Mission for the period 1987-88 to 1989-90. The provision in 1987-88 is Rs. 75.50 crores.

(b) Department of Education releases grant to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in relation to specific

schemes; no state-wise allocations of funds are made.

(c) No target has been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan as a whole, though targets are fixed at the beginning of each year.

(d) A statement showing the achievements made state-wise, from 1981-82 to 1986-87 is given below:-

STATEMENT

Sl.	States/UTs	Achievement (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.78
2.	Assam	9.19
3.	Bihar	25.23
4.	Gujarat	11.07
5.	Haryana	3.97
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.25
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.16
8.	Karnataka	9.48
9.	Kerala	4.43
10.	Madhya Pradesh	26.88
11.	Maharashtra	15.24
12.	Manipur	0.60
13.	Meghalaya	0.71
14.	Naghaland	0.72
15.	Orissa	5.34
16.	Punjab	4.87

1	2	3
17.	Rajasthan	12.19
18.	Sikkim	0.52
19.	Tamil Nadu	27.66
20.	Tripura	0.55
21.	Uttar Pradesh	27.79
22.	West Bengal	12.78
23.	A & N Islands	0.08
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.06
25.	Chandigarh	0.22
26.	D & N Haveli	0.008
27.	Delhi	2.19
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	0.12
29.	Lakshadweep	Not Available
30.	Mizoram	0.24
31.	Pondicherry	0.64

Based on Annual State Reports received from states/UTs.

Modernisation of Mini-Steel Plants

432, SHRI R.M.BHOYE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow all the mini-steel plants in the country to modernise these plants with the latest available Western technology, and

(b) if so, the details of such mini-plants, State-wise alongwith their capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Under the fresh guidelines for Licensing for Steel Industry existing licensed mini-steel plants would be permitted to undertake modernisation and expansion through the adoption of modern technology and energy-saving equipments.

(b) A statement Indicating the number and capacity of licensed mini steel plants, state-wise is given below Permission for modernisation and expansion will be given

to the plants which submit proposals in accordance with the guidelines.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>No of Units</i>	<i>Licensed Capacity(tonnes)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	2,02,800
2.	Assam	2	27,000
3.	Bihar	7	2,36,000
4.	Chandigarh	1	40,000
5.	Delhi	2	23,000
6.	Goa	-	-
7.	Gujarat	5	1,56,000
8.	Haryana	13	3,58,500
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	82,000
10.	Karnataka	11	3,41,000
11.	Kerala	1	50,000
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	18,000
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3,75,500
14.	Maharashtra	29	10,88,400
15.	Orissa	1	18,000
16.	Pondicherry	2	68,000
17.	Punjab	8	2,49,000
18.	Rajasthan	7	1,85,200
19.	Tamil Nadu	5	1,78,800

1	2	3	4
20.	Uttar Pradesh	26	5,43,800
21.	West Bengal	21	4,75,960
TOTAL		164	47,16,960

Earnings of Different Railway Zones

-wise?

433. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the earnings of different zonal railways during the last three years, year-wise and zone

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): The information is furnished in the statement given below:-

(Rs. in Crores)

**Zonal
Railways****Earnings**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Central	943.17	1117.43	1292.22
Eastern	611.29	770.70	900.55
Northern	875.48	1060.07	1302.22
N.E	154.83	195.62	228.48
N.F	121.43	145.30	185.42
Southern	394.14	464.97	497.25
S.C.	541.21	646.47	716.05
S.E	907.99	1080.55	1251.07
Western	815.95	958.04	1135.01

**Proposal to Connect National Highway
Nos. 2 and 6**

Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

434. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the

(a) whether there is any proposal to

connect National Highway No. 2 with National Highway No. 6 so that Raniganj - Durgapur area could be connected with Kharagpur-Midnapore via Bankura;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Central Government are not aware of any such proposal.

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

Fire Accidents in running Trains

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

(a) the number of fire accidents which took place in the running trains during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to check recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (April to January), there were 27 fire accidents on running trains.

(b) Some of the measures taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents are:-

- i) Use of rubberised coir in place of foam cushion to reduce its inflammability.
- ii) Provision of fuses in negative circuit also. Relocation of fuses and increasing the length of unprotected length of branch

wires.

- iii) Replacement of combustible coiling material by limpet sheath.
- iv) Use of fire resistant paint over wooden pattern, wooden troughing, etc.
- v) Provision of spark arresters on steam locomotive to prevent escaping of burning cinders.
- vi) Publicity through posters, pamphlets, cinema slides, Radio and T.V regarding hazards involved in carrying inflammable articles in compartments.

Sponge Iron Plant at Hazira

436. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's largest sponge iron plant is being set up at Hazira in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the basis on which that sponge iron plant is being set up at Hazira;

(c) the estimated cost and the employment generation potential of that sponge iron plant; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entrepreneurs have located the plant at Hazira based on proximity to the source of gas and the advantages of the port.

(c) and (d). The entrepreneurs have indicated that the estimated cost of the project is about Rs 300 crores and that this project will provide direct employment to 400 to 500 persons.

Steps to Revamp Family Welfare Programme in Corporate Sector

437. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to revamp the family welfare programme in the corporate sector;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the response of the corporate sector to this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government is continuously making efforts to involve the Corporate Sector under its Family Welfare activities. Many major units in the country have already taken up Family Welfare activities as one of their corporate objectives. Apex Organisations of industrial houses like FICCI, PHDCCI, EFL AIOE, etc. have also been involved by the Government in the Family Welfare programme. Government of India have also introduced a number of projects with the assistance of ILO and UNFPA in the Corporate Sector for motivating the members towards accepting the small family norm. A number of meetings and workshops have been held all over the country for involving the Corporate Sector in the Family Welfare Programme. A National Tripartite Committee on Family Welfare Planning involving representatives of Government, Employees Associations and Trade Unions has been constituted with a

view to advise the Government on the policies and practices of Family Welfare. So far the response of the Corporate Sector towards these programmes has been encouraging.

Recommendations of Association of Indian Universities

438. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the 62nd Annual meeting of the Association of Indian Universities held in Hyderabad on 17 December, 1987; and

b) the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The major recommendations that emerged out of the deliberations at the meeting are listed in the statement given below:

(b) The follow-up action will be taken by the various Sub-Committees of the Association of Indian Universities.

STATEMENT

1. Frequent interferences, in the functioning of universities by the Centre and State Governments has greatly impinged upon the academic, administrative and financial autonomy of universities. The governments should, therefore, restrain themselves from interfering in the functioning of the Universities.
2. Most of the universities are suffering from paucity of resources.

- As a result, inadequacy of infrastructure facilities for teaching and research adversely affect the quality of higher education. It is, therefore, desirable that the UGC should be provided development grants on 100 per cent basis and State Government should release reasonable amount of funds for meeting maintenance expenditure.
3. In order to improve communication network in universities, the UGC should expedite the release of funds on liberal basis to the universities for such modern communication facilities as telex, Computer hookup wireless and internal TV circuits etc.
 4. The services rendered by the universities should be extended to the people of the areas where they are situated. In this connection, University-Community interaction should be promoted and strengthened in order to enhance the contributions of universities to the society.
 5. In pursuance with the constitutional objective of bringing about parity between the two sexes, the universities should develop suitable curriculum so as to achieve the laudable objective of Women's equality in our society.
 6. The youth of our country take part in adventure activities, participate in camps, exchange programmes and social services so as to develop a comprehensive and integrated personality. It was, therefore, suggested that NCC should be an optional subject in the university curricu-

lum.

7. With a view to promoting higher education and research, the links between universities and research councils like ICSSR and CSIR should be strengthened.
8. In pursuance with the resolution of the World Health Organisation for achieving the objective of Health for All by 2000 AD, the universities should introduce Diploma/Degree Courses in Health Sciences.
9. Service conditions of Vice Chancellors and other University Administrators should be reationalised and their salaries and other allowances should be determined in commensurate with their qualifications and experience as well as responsibilities entrusted to them.
10. The linkages between secondary and university education ought to be established through the development of suitable curriculum and evaluation system so that mobility of students especially those pursuing vocational streams of education could be ensured.

[Translation]

Conversion of Narrow Gauge Line in Gwalior Into Broad Gauge

439. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to convert narrow gauge line in Gwalior into

broad gauge line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):(a) to(c). Conversion of Gwalior to Bhind NG line to BG forms part of construction of new BG line from Gune to Etawah (348 km). The work on the project has been taken up in phases.

Demands of D.T.C. Employees

440. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great resentment among the Delhi Transport Corporation employees over their demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demands;

(c) whether Government have not taken any decision on their demands so far; and

(d) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):(a) and (b). The DTC employees have been agitating for application to them of the pay pattern recommended by the 4th Pay Commission in respect of Central Government employees. Recently, some unions have given a notice of indefinite strike effective from 17.3.88 on this issue.

(c) and (d) Two of the DTC Worker's Unions had filed writ petitions in the Supreme Court in this regard. The Supreme Court in an order dated October 13, 1987,

directed the Unions to present their case before the High Power Committee which had been set up by the Government to take recommendations on the pay and allowances of employees of public sector undertakings whose existing pay and allowances are as of Central Government employees. Accordingly the matter stand referred to the High Power Pay Committee. The report of this Committee has not so far been received.

The instalments of D.A. ordered to be released as per the order of the Supreme Court have been paid to its employees by D.T.C. within the stipulated period.

[English]

Programme of Action under Operation Blackboard

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

(a) the names of States and Union Territories which have finalised their programme of action for the academic year 1987-88 under the Operation Blackboard;

(b) the names of the States to whom funds have been sanctioned;

(c) the names of the States etc. to whom funds have already been released;

(d) the total number of blocks and the number of blocks being taken up for Operation Blackboard, State-wise, in each State or Union territory; and

(e) whether the programme of action for the academic year 1988-89 is already under formation so as to avoid the delay and the spill over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The States/UTs namely, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Goa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Himachal Pradesh have finalised their programme of action for the academic year 1987-88 under the Operation Blackboard.

(b) Funds have been sanctioned to 6 States namely Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan,

Gujarat Punjab, Haryana and Goa.

(c) Funds have been released to four States namely, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab.

(d) A statement is given below:-

(e) For collecting information for compiling project reports for 88-89, States have been advised to utilise the date of the Vth Educational Survey conducted by NCERT. They have also been advised to plan in advance for funds for construction of school buildings for next year under the scheme.

STATEMENT

S.No.	State/UT	Total No. of Blocks	No. of Blocks covered.
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	896	206
2.	Rajasthan	237	47
3.	Gujarat	184	43
4.	Punjab	118	37
5.	Goa	10	2
6.	Haryana	100	20
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1104	221
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	11
9.	Kerala	157	30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	459	92
11.	Maharashtra	N.A	52
12.	Orissa	314	65
13.	Tamil Nadu	385	77

1	2	3	4
14.	Delhi	107	22 (Wards)
15.	Lakshadweep	1	1
16.	Himachal Pradesh	69	18
TOTAL		4189	944

Allocation for Development of Inland Water Transport in Kerala

442. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation for development of inland water transport in Kerala during 1988-89; and

(b) the scheme to be taken up for implementation during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) An allocation of Rs 273 lakhs has been made in the State Plan for development of inland water transport in Kerala during 1988-89.

Rs. 90 lakhs as loan assistance from Central budget has been provided under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) The following schemes are to be taken in 1988-89:

- i) Conducting of traffic surveys, hydrographic studies, training of personnel;
- ii) acquisition of 2 tanker barges of 200 to 400 MT for transporting petroleum products;

ii) construction of marine workshop with dry dock and slipway;

iv) Headquarters' building for Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation;

v) acquisition of land construction of building and terminal facilities for State Water Transport Department;

vi) acquisition of fleet and augmentation of ferry services;

vii) providing of workshop facilities;

viii) improvements to Udyogmandal Canal;

ix) improvements to Champakara Canal Stage-II; and

x) procurement of dredger, water hyacinth harvester and other allied equipments.

Construction of DR. Ansari Auditorium in Jamia-Millia Islamia

443. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 1950 on 19 November, 1987 regarding the construction of Dr. Ansari Auditorium in the

Jamia-Millia Islamia Campus, New Delhi and state:

(a) the progress made in construction of the auditorium so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the assurance given, construction of the auditorium has not yet been resumed; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking up the construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c) The C.P.W.D. have invited tenders for the resumption of the remaining work of construction and the tenders due to be received on 16th March 1988.

Educationally Backward States

444. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Union territories and States in the Country considered educationally backward during the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans;

(b) the special steps taken by Government to help such Union territories/ States during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the success achieved in this regard so far; and

(c) the particulars of the areas in Punjab which have been covered under such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The following nine States were categorised educationally backward by the

Planning Commission Working Group on Elementary Education 1977, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) During the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan viz. 1985-86 and 1986-87, the following three schemes were being implemented exclusively in the nine educationally backward States:-

- 1) Non- Formal Education Programme for setting up and running NFE Centres;
- 2) Appointment of women teachers in primary schools for increasing girls' enrolment; and
- 3) Early Childhood education for 3 to 6 age-group for setting up and running ECE Centres.

The Scheme of Non-formal Education has now been expanded and improved. Arunachal Pradesh has been added as the 10th educationally backward State and the revised scheme also covers all the States and Union territories in urban slums, hilly, desert and tribal areas, and areas with concentration of working children. Till date 909 NFE Projects have been sanctioned and grants released for operating 1,74,744 centres. Under the scheme of appointment of women teachers, grants were released for appointment of 8000 women teachers. Under the Early Childhood Education scheme, grants amounting to Rs. 337.99 lakhs have been released to voluntary agencies in the nine educationally backward States.

The scheme of appointment of women teachers has now been subsumed into the scheme of Operation Blackboard from 1987-88. The scheme of Operation Blackboard is applicable to all States and Union territories

and will help to bring all Primary schools upto the minimum required standard which will in effect be a special assistance to backward areas.

(c) Punjab was not classified as an educationally backward State. No grants were released to that State under these schemes.

Supply of Nut Coke to Workers by Durgapur Steel Plant

445. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the Durgapur Steel Plant supply several tonnes of nut coke to workers and officers;

(b) if so, the total quantity of nut coke supplied during 1987 to workers and officers;

(c) the total cost of this nut coke;

(d) whether the officers and workers sell this nut coke in the open market; and

(e) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Durgapur Steel Plant supplies coke fractions, which also contain nut coke, to the Employees' Cooperatives for distribution amongst the employees.

(b) and (c). The total quantity of coke fractions released for supply to the employees' cooperatives for distribution amongst the employees for the period January to December, 1987, was 46,623 tonnes. This mixed coke is being sold at present at the rate of Rs. 600 per tonne. Therefore the

approximate price of the total quantity supplied is approximately Rs. 2.8 crores.

(d) and (e). No such phenomenon has come to notice of the Government.

Publication of Autobiography of Maulana Azad

446. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether late Mualana Azad's autobiography is to be published after 30 years of his death that is after 22 February, 1988; and

(b) if so, when this is likely to be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) As per Agreement between Prof. Humayun Kabir and M/s Orient Longman, Ltd., the sealed papers relating to the autobiography of Maulana Azad were to have been opened on 22.2.1988. Due to the injunction orders of Competent courts, this could not be done. M/s Orient Longman Ltd. have the first option to publish the material and they have also expressed their willingness to do so. Accordingly, Government has no proposal at present to publish the autobiography of late Maulana Azad.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Excavation of Ancient Civilization

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

OPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Department is engaged in the work of tracing an ancient civilization in Gyaraspur, district vidisha (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) if so, the allocation made for this purpose and the amount spent so far on the excavation of that temple;

(c) whether there are several ancient temples in the Neel Kantheshwar Shivmandir, tehsil Ganjbasanda in this district; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for their renovation and to make them attractive from tourism point of view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Neel Kantheshwar Shivmandir also known as Udayeshwar Temple with its subsidiary shrines at Udaypur, Tehsil Ganjbasoda, district Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh is a centrally protected monument.

(d) Conservation measures such as resetting of Sikhara tiers of the temple and ground pavement; clearance of accumulated debris around the temple to expose the original features were undertaken in the past. The removal of modern accretions has

been partially done.

[English]

Working of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

448. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adulteration of toffee, lollipops, ice-lollies, milk, pan masala etc. is on the increase;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the working and effectiveness of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 in curbing adulteration;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether any amendment to the said Act is contemplated to make it more effective; and

(e) if so, the outlines of the proposed amendment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). As per the information made available by various States and Union Territories, the percentage of adulteration in milk and miscellaneous food products (which includes toffee, lollipop, ice-lollies and pan masala) during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 is as under:-

	1984	1985	1986
			Based on information from 28 States/Union Territories
Milk	34.47%	33.72%	34.77%
Misc. Food Products	11.25%	13.95%	13.61%

(d) and (e). The Prevention of food Adulteration Act 1954, has recently been amended in the year 1986, empowering reconginised consumer Associations also to have an article of food analysed by the Public Analyst and initiate legal proceedings against the vendor/person responsible, in case the said article of food is found to be adulterated.

News Item Captioned "US Cuts \$34m In FP aid to India"

449. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "US cuts \$34 million in FP aid to India" appearing in the Indian Express dated 3 February, 1988;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the cut in US aid for family Planning programme in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that the funds meant for certain family planning programmes have been re-invested into other programmes; and

(d) how for the said cut and re-investment of fund would effect the family planning programmes in the country?

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

(a) and (b) A project Agreement for USAID assistance of US \$ 47 million (\$34 million loan and \$ 13 million grant) was signed for Family Planning Communication and Marketing Project on 30th Aug., 83. This inter-alia included setting up of a contraceptive Market-

ing Organization as an autonomous Organization. The Government on reconsideration decided to set up a High Powered Board in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for marketing of Contraceptives. USAID in the meantime decided to deobligate loan portion of \$34 million of USAID assistance for the Project. Consequently, Government decided to close the issue.

(c) Out of \$34 million deobligatd project funds, USAID has reobligated \$10.6 million for Population related activities.

(d) This cut is not likely to have any effect on the implementation of Family Welfare Programme.

Treatment of Strike Period of Doctors

450. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision that the last strike period of the doctors of Central Health Services be treated as 'dies-non' or non-existent in the doctor's career;

(b) whether Government had earlier assured the striking doctors that all punitive action would be withdrawn;

(c) whether Government are aware of the deep resentment among the doctos against the order; and

(d) whether Government propose to withdraw the aforesaid order?

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

(a) to (d). The following instruction have been issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in regard to treatment of the period of strike of the Central Health Service

doctors from 20.7.87 to 28.7.87:-

- (i) There shall be no victimisation of the doctors who went on strike.
- (ii) Doctors whose services were terminated for participation in the strike be taken back, if they report for duty.
- (iii) Doctors who participated in the strike shall not be entitled to pay and allowances for the period of strike but the period of strike has been condoned. The period of strike will not entail forfeiture of past service for pensionary and other service benefits but the actual period of strike it-self will not count as qualifying service.

It is the policy of the Government that no pay and allowances should be given for the period of strike. This however, does not constitute punitive action.

Aluminium Plant at Krishna Devapet

451. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations with the USSR for setting up aluminium plant at Krishna Devapet are at final stage;

(b) whether negotiations for the pricing of bauxite which the USSR want to buy from India has been finalised;

(c) whether infrastructure facilities like railway line from Krishna Devapet will be provided connecting it with Visakhapatnam-Vijayawada main line; and

(d) when the deal is likely to be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Feasibility Report for the export oriented Bauxite Complex in Andhra Pradesh, prepared jointly by Soviet and Indian agencies, is under consideration of the Working Group on Non-ferrous Metallurgy of the Inter-governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Since the matter has to be discussed with various agencies of India and USSR, no time limit can be indicated.

Incidence of AIDS

452. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of persons tested for AIDS in the country during the year 1987;

(b) the number of persons found infected with AIDS virus;

(c) the number of foreigners out of them and the action taken in that regard;

(d) the measures taken for the treatment of AIDS in the country; and

(e) whether any instructions have been issued to all the State Health authorities, hospitals, STD clinics to be more vigilant of AIDS cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) During the year from 1st Jan. 1987 to 31st Dec. 1987, 43616 persons from high risk groups were screened by ELISA test for HIV

antibodies.

(b) and (c). HIV antibodies were detected in 122. Out of this, 21 were foreign students and 12 were foreign nationals. They have been asked to have the country.

(d) AIDS is a disease of varying manifestations. Most of the AIDS patients suffer from opportunistic infections or from malignant tumours. Facilities for detection and treatment of these illnesses are available in major hospitals in the country. However, till now no drug to cure AIDS or vaccine to prevent AIDS has been discovered and therefore, treatment to cure or prevent AIDS is not available.

(e) Yes.

Financial Assistance for Development of Roads In Bihar

453. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has urged Union Government to provide adequate assistance during the current fi-

nancial year for construction of roads and repair of embankments breached by the floods;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided by Union Government to Bihar State for the said purpose during the current financial year; and

(c) the further assistance proposed to be given to meet the development of roads in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The Government of India are responsible for maintenance and development of National Highways only, which are fully financed by them.

All other roads are the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However some assistance is provided by the Government of India in the form of grant-in-aid and loan for construction of State Roads, the quantum for which is determined on an year to year basis. The following amount has been earmarked for Bihar during the current financial year:

(i)	Central Road Fund:	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
(ii)	Roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance:	Rs. 50.00 lakhs

Area Vocational Surveys by States

454. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Area Vocational Surveys are proposed to be carried out by all the States for effective implementation of the scheme to boost vocational education and

curriculum, text-books, work-books; curriculum guides and training manual would be prepared for nearly 500 courses under the scheme;

(b) if so, the number of States which have carried out the survey so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the past vocational surveys have been conducted for a number of districts. The new Centrally-sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Education, which *Inter-alia* provides for carrying out district vocational surveys, has been circulated among all the States/UTs on 1.2.88 only and they will now initiate action for conducting district vocational surveys under the scheme.

Felling of Trees in Maharashtra

455. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of trees have been felled in Maharashtra during the last one year;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have issued any directions to State Governments to protect the forests;

(c) whether Union Government propose to conduct a detailed enquiry on felling of a large number of trees in Maharashtra State; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop the process of deforestation in the country?

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

Steps to Prevent Capitation Fee

456. SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO KAKADE:
SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

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

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments and Union Territories to prevent collection of capitation fees by educational institutions; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The Government have issued suitable instructions to the State Governments and the Union Territories to prevent the collection capitation fees by the Technical and Medical institutions. Legislative measures have also been taken to stop the practice of collecting capitation fees. The All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 passed by Parliament and the proposed amendment to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 which is already under consideration of the Joint committee of the Parliament, *inter-alia* include provision to prohibit collection of capitation fees. Some of the States have enacted laws in this regard. The measures taken shall start yielding the desirable results in due course of time.

Revised Pay Scales for Teachers of IITs

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

(a) whether Government are aware of

the growing discontentment in the faculty of all the five Indian Institutes of Technology over the inordinate delay in announcing revised pay scales for faculty teachers of IITs;

(b) whether IIT teachers went on mass casual leave recently to protest against the delay in announcing the revised pay scales for them; and

(c) if so, the main demands of their federation and the steps being taken to meet their demands with a view to remove discontentment among IIT teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Faculty members of some of the Indian Institutes of Technical reportedly went on Casual Leave on 8th February, 1988 to press their demand for early announcement of revised pay scales. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has recently considered the report of the Dogra Committee appointed by it to go into the question of revision of pay scales for teachers of technical institutions including IITs. The recommendations of the AICTE are under consideration of the Government.

Environmental Clearance of Telugu Ganga Project

458. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the decision taken by Union Government on the request of Andhra Pradesh Government for the environmental clearance of Telugu Ganga Project; and

(b) the date by which the clearance will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Matter is now under consideration. It is not possible to give an exact date by which the clearance will be given.

Call of Planning Commission for Family Planning Programme

459. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether the Planning commission has called for urgent steps to introduce various measures for family planning programme in view of the birth rate being 2.1 per cent approximately in the last two years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): There is a constant interaction between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and various agencies including the Planning Commission about the strategy to be followed for effective functioning of the Family Welfare Programme including measures necessary to bring down the growth rate of population. The Family Welfare strategy is modified from time to time to incorporate necessary measures.

Voluntary Organisations for Implementing various Programmes under Literacy Mission

460. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU: SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

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

(a) whether about one thousand voluntary organisations have decided to involve themselves in various programmes to be launched by Literacy Mission;

(b) if so, the names of the organisations which have agreed in the regard; and

(c) the details of the main plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir. However, the National Literacy Mission has envisaged that voluntary agencies will be involved on a large scale for spread of the functional literacy programme, for training and technical resource development, experimentation and innovation, etc. It has been estimated that about 300 voluntary organisations will be involved in the programme in 1987-88, 700 in 1988-89 and 1000 in 1989-90.

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

Scope of Non-formal Education

461. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

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

(a) whether Government have recently revised and enlarged the scope of the Non-Formal Education Scheme so as to cover all the States; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the main characteristic of this revised scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes Sir. The earlier scheme was confined to nine educationally backward States:- Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Jammu &

Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The revised scheme has now been extended to cover ten educationally backward States (Arunachal Pradesh having been added as the tenth educationally backward State) and in addition, to all other States and Union Territories in urban slums, hilly, desert and tribal areas, and areas with concentration of working children.

(b) The main characteristics of the scheme are its stress upon area-specific, population-specific planning with emphasis on programmes on a project basis, each project comprising of about 100 centres in a compact and contiguous areas coterminous with a C.D. block thereby ensuring proper supervision, monitoring, management and administration. Cost of training of instructors is being provided and costs for teaching/learning material, equipment and lighting have been revised upwards.

Observance of Centenaries and Anniversaries of Important Personalities

462. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any calendar for the next 15 years for the observance of centenaries and anniversaries of important personalities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any suggestions have also been made to the Ministries of Communications and Information and Broadcasting for issuing commemoration stamps and publication of suitable literature including biographies, collection of speeches/writings, respectively to highlight the contribution made by these personalities to the task of nation building or the world of letters, arts, culture, sciences and social services;

(c) if so, the details of suggestions made in this regard; and

(d) if not, whether any such suggestions would be made in the future so as to establish meaningful cooperation and coordination at the national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). As and when National Committees are set up to celebrate individual centenaries, the decisions taken by the committee are coordinated with the concerned departments for implementation.

Implementation of Recommendations of Seminar on Smoking and Health

463. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on Smoking and Health was organised in Simla in 1983 and if so, the recommendations made late the Seminar; and

(b) whether these recommendations have been accepted and implemented by Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes. The first Seminar on Smoking and Health held at Shimla in 1983 recommended formulation of policy for discouragement of tobacco use on priority basis in National Health Programme.

(b) The existing legislation namely 'The Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975 provides for

incorporating a specified warning on Cigarette packets/cartons and in Cigarette advertisements. Since regulation of other tobacco products such as bidis, cigars etc. falls within the purview of State Governments, they have been urged to get a resolution passed in the State legislatures for adoption of a package of anti-tobacco measures to enable the Parliament to enact a legislation.

Weekly Running of Cochin-Bilaspur Express

464. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 955/956 Cochin-Bilaspur Express which was running twice a week has been converted into a weekly train; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Due to operational reasons and inadequate traffic offering.

Financial Assistance to Popularise Buffalo Race

465. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kambala game (Buffalo race) is very popular in Karnataka particularly in Dakshina Kannada District;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has brought the details of the above game to the notice of Sports Authority of India for rednering financial assistance;

(c) if so, the action that has been taken to provide financial assistance to popularise the above game; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to popularise the above game in other parts of the country also?

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

(c) Under the Sports Authority of India plan scheme of Promotion of Indigenous Games and Martial Arts, financial assistance upto Rs. 25,000/- is made available for holding of competitions in indigenous games and martial arts popular in a particular area of the country but which could not flourish due to financial constraints and inadequate media coverage. A proposal was received from Karnataka for financial assistance under the scheme, for holding of Buffalo Game Competition at State level. An amount of Rs. 25,000/- was sanctioned.

(d) There is no specific proposal for popularisation of this particular indigenous game throughout the country. However, the scheme provides for publication of literature on indigenous games and martial arts for its wide publicity.

Tribal Health Research Centres

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

(a) the number of Tribal Health Research Centres functioning in the country; and

(b) the details thereof regarding loca-

tion etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Two Regional Medical Research Centres of Indian council of Medical Research (ICMR) are functioning in tribal areas. The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) have also set up 22 Clinical Research Units (T). Similarly, The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha CCRAS) have established 5 Tribal Health Care Research Projects in Ayurveda, 2 in Siddha. 1 in Amethi system of Medicine besides 2 regional Research Centres.

(b) Two Regional Medical Research Centres established by ICMR are functioning at Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

The Clinical research Units set up by CCRH are located at (1) Aizwal (2) Bastar (3) Bharmaur (4) Bhrauch (5) Dandeli (6) Darjeeling (7) Diphu (8) Gonda (9) Idduki (10) Itanagar (11) Jayapore (12) Kohima (13) Leh (14) Manipur (15) Pondicherry (16) Ranchi (17) Salem (18) Sambalpur (19) Shillong (20) Sikkim (21) Tripura and (22) Vijayawada.

Five Tribal Health Care Research Projects in Ayurveda set up by CCRAS are located at (1) Ziro (2) Car-Nicobar (3) Palamau (4) Jhabua and (5) Dhule; two projects in Siddha are located at (1) Thripathur and (2) Chikmaglur; and one project in Amchi system of Medicine is at Leh. Besides, two Regional Research Centres of CCRAS are functioning at Itanagar and Gangtok

[Translation]

Shortage of Doctors in Rural Areas

467. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-

FARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of doctors in about fifty per cent Government hospitals situated in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to start an All India Rural Medical Service to overcome this shortage; and

(c) if not the other steps being taken to meet the shortage of Doctors in rural areas?

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

(a) and (b). According to the information received from State Governments, around 12% of the posts of doctors in rural areas are reportedly lying vacant.

(c) In order to attract doctors to serve in rural areas, the 8th Finance Commission, on the suggestions of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has provided special funds to the States for providing the following incentives to doctors serving in rural areas and not allowed private practice;

(i) A rural allowance equal to 25% of the basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- per month for the doctors serving in Primary Health Centres; and

(ii) House rent allowance at the rate of Rs. 150/- per month where the doctors are not provided residential accommodation.

In addition, the Finance Commission has made special provision of Rs. 53.52 crores for construction of residential quarters for the doctors. The hilly areas have been provided 30% 'make-up' in the cost of construction.

Consequent to the introduction of these incentive schemes, there appears to be at

present better deployment of doctors in rural areas.

[English]

Increase In Steel Prices

468. **SHRI KAMAL NATH:**
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the average fifteen per cent hike in the steel prices announced by Government, the Steel Authority of India is likely to incur a huge loss during the current year;

(b) the extent of the loss and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The question of profit or loss of SAIL during the current year will be known only when the Financial Accounts get compiled and audited at the end of the financial year.

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

NWDB Assistance to Voluntary Agencies in Orissa

469. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the voluntary agencies in Orissa getting assistance from the National Wastelands Development Board;

(b) the amount released so far; and

(c) whether any evaluation of the projects has been made and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The agencies in Orissa getting assistance from NWDB and the amount released to each are given below:

Name of Agency	Amount released
(1) Gram Vikas Mohuda, Berhampur	12,88,375
(2) P.R.E.P.A.R.E., Koraput, Rayagada	15,500
(3) Nyaya Sahyak Samiti, Pujariput, Koraput	1,12,355
(4) Vikas Niketan, Moniguda, Koraput	60,000
(5) All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Titligarh	5,520
(6) Gopal Bandhu Welfare & Cultural Association Badagaon, Kendrapara	7,500
	14,89,250

(c) An evaluation of Gram Vikas Mohuda was carried out by NWDB. It is found that although there was some mortality of seedlings due to drought conditions, the general condition of the saplings and the planting techniques are satisfactory.

Objections to Navodaya Vidyalayas by various States

470. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has raised objections to the starting of Navodaya Schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof and objections raised by those States;

(c) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas started in the States of West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala respectively;

(d) whether fresh applications have been received by the Ministry from the Kerala Government for starting more Navodaya Vidyalayas there; and

(e) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the State Governments of Assam, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have expressed certain reservations regarding some features of the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas. So far, no proposal for the establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas has been received from these

three States.

(c) The number of Navodaya Vidyalayas started so far and proposed to be started is as under:

West Bengal - Nil

Tripura - Three (Sanctioned to be started during 1988-89)

Kerala - Ten (4 started during 1986-87, 3 started during 1987-88, 3 proposed to be started during 1988-89)

(d) and (e). Further proposals for the establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Districts of Wayanad and Quilon have so far been received from the State Government of Kerala and the same are under consideration.

Lakshmikantapur-Namkhana Railway Line

471. SHRI AMAL DATTA:
SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-
SAIN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the proposed railway line between Lakshmikantapur and Namkhana has started; and

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

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

(b) Construction of new B.G. line between Lakshmikantapur and Namkhana (47 km) has been approved in the current finan-

cial year 1987-88. Its estimated cost is Rs. 40.90 crores. An outlay of Rs. one crore has been provided for it during the current financial year. The work on this project has already started.

Migration of Doctors Abroad

472. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of doctors in the country;

(b) how many doctors have left India to serve in other countries during the last three years, yearwise;

(c) how much money is spent by Government for making one student a doctor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to get the services of these doctors for the benefit of the countrymen?

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

(a) The total number of doctors registered in the Indian Medical Register upto December, 1986 is 3,45,982.

(b) No figures are available regarding the number of doctors who have left India to serve in other countries during the last three years.

(c) No systematic study has been conducted by Government on this issue. However, according to a study conducted by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence during 1977-78, the cost of medical education was Rs. 92,000 in respect of Medical College, Shimla and Rs. 1,35,000 in JIPMER, Pondicherry at current prices. In this study, a national depreciation on estimated value of

fixed assets was calculated in the absence of detailed records of non-recurring expenditure and 10% of the hospital expenditure was assumed to have been incurred towards cost of hospital services;

(d) The following steps have been taken to discourage the migration of medical manpower to foreign countries:

- i) Restrictions have been placed on medical graduates going abroad for higher education and training where such training facilities exist in the country. Doctors belonging to scarce categories are not sponsored for employment abroad.
- ii) Advance increments are granted to specially qualified candidates on the recommendations of the State and Union Public Service Commissions.
- iii) Improvements in the service conditions of doctors particularly those serving in rural areas are being brought about by the State Governments/Union Territory Governments.
- iv) The Scientists Pool Scheme operated by CSIR provides temporary placement to highly qualified Indian Scientific & Technical Personnel including medical doctors returning from foreign countries generally for two to three years.
- v) A scheme for supernumerary research cadre has been introduced by the Indian Council of Medical Research under which Scientists of outstanding merit, both medical and non-medical working in countries outside

India or in India and engaged in research in the field of Bio-medicine, whose work is adjudged to be of outstanding quality, can be offered temporary placement under the Council to enable them to return to India and to pursue research in their own specialty till such time as they are able to secure a regular position either in any of the Institutes of the Council or elsewhere.

- vi) The nationalised banks also offer loans to enable the doctors to establish clinics/nursing homes in rural areas and semi-urban areas.
- vii) The Medical Council of India have made necessary changes in their regulations on Undergraduate medical education to secure the community orientation of medical education with emphasis on preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of health care services to attract a large number of doctors for service in the rural areas.

Rational Drug Therapy in Paediatrics

473. SHRI H.B. PATIL:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether a large number of harmful, irrational and ineffective drugs and drug combinations are widely prescribed and sold in the Indian market today;

(b) whether in the Seminar held on 'Rational Drug Therapy in Paediatric Practice' at the All India Institute of Medical Sci-

ences, New Delhi certain recommendations have been made;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard;

(e) whether Government have any proposal to constitute a National Paediatric Drug Board; and

(f) if so, the time by which it will be constituted?

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

(a) A number of fixed dose combinations of drugs are moving in the market. The Sub-Committee of the Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC) screens such combinations from the angle of safety, rationality and efficacy and recommends weeding out those combinations which are found to be harmful irrational or ineffective. So far Government has already banned 26 categories of drugs and their combinations. This is a continuous process.

(b) to (f). The World Health Organization sponsored seminar was organised by Dr. O.P. Ghai, Dean and Professor of Paediatrics, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, but the Government have not received any recommendations from the organisers.

New Steel Plants

474. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new steel plants which are expected to go into production in the year 1988; and

(b) the number of mini steel plants

which are facing financial crisis and have failed to run into production in the year 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 1st stage of Vizag Steel Plant is likely to be commissioned by the end of December, 1988. In addition, five new mini steel plants are expected to go into production.

(b) As per information available with the Development Commissioner for Iron and Steel, 11 mini steel plants have been closed during 1987-88 due to financial problems.

Import Duty on Copper

475. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had received several representations from the copper traders/importers for reduction of duty on imported copper;

(b) whether Government had thereafter reduced the duty quite substantially;

(c) whether due to this reduction the domestic copper mining industry has suffered a great set back;

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken to give ample protection to the domestic mining industry against such reduction in duty and/or price of copper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (e). During

November-December, 1987, Government received a number of representations from domestic consumers of copper in the wake of constant rise in the international prices of copper. Keeping in view the overall interest of the economy, the import duty on copper (unwrought) was reduced from 140% ad valorem to 95% ad valorem with effect from 30.12.1987 by the Government. The matter relating to a suitable Pricing Policy for copper in the country based on normative cost of production and keeping in view the over-all interests of the indigenous producers, the canalising agency and the consumers is under consideration of the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices (BICP).

Use of Turtles to Clean Ganga

476. SHRI D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether turtles are to be used extensively to clean Ganga river; and

(b) if so, whether similar steps are proposed to be taken in the case of other main rivers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Wildlife wing of the Forests Department of U.P. is implementing a scheme for captive breeding of fresh water turtles and releasing them in those stretches of Ganga where their natural population has been depleted significantly in recent years due to human interference and other reasons. The objective of the scheme is to conserve this endangered species and maintain the ecological balance in the river. The scheme is being implemented with the expenditure being shared by the Government of India and the U.P. State Government. The scheme is in respect of River Ganga and no such scheme has been approved under the Ganga Action Plan

for any other river of the country.

Committee Report on Bauxite Crusher Plant

477. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether report of the Committee which had been set up to go into the need for relocation of the proposed bauxite crusher plant at the site of the mine project on Gandhamardhan hills for minimising dust and vibration on the hills has since been received;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c). No separate Committee has been set up by the Govt. to go into the need for relocation of the proposed crusher plant. However, a High Level Expert Committee was appointed by the Govt. of India under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.D. Nag Chaudhuri to study in depth the impact of mining on ecology and environment of Gandhamardan Bauxite Project of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO). The location of the crusher plant, however, was not one of the terms of reference of the Committee. The Committee has *inter-alia*, recommended that the need for relocating the crusher plant may be examined, such that it is not a hill-top or a hill slope location so that the dust and vibration are kept within manageable limits. All aspects of environmental and ecological issues are under consideration of Environmental Management Authority (EMA) constituted for the Project.

[*Translation*]**Train accidents during 1987**

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

(a) the number of railway accidents which took place during 1987, zone-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured therein, zone-wise and cost of damage to railway property as a result thereof;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to

the families of the deceased persons and to the injured persons;

(d) the details of the causes of these accidents; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Zone-wise break-up of train accidents and the persons killed and injured in these accidents during 1987 is as under:-

<i>Railway</i>	<i>No. of acci- dents.</i>	<i>Casualty</i>	
		<i>Killed</i>	<i>Injured</i>
1	2	3	4
Central	77	13	60
Eastern	82	7	56
Northern	116	35	113
North Eastern	33	11	22
Northeast Frontier	69	4	27
Southern	50	36	188
South Central	56	67	18
South Eastern	66	21	56
Western	64	31	56

The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at Rs. 14.2 crores.

(c) An amount of about Rs. 1.7 crores was paid to families of the deceased and to those injured in accidents which took place in 1987.

(d) Accidents occur for a variety of causes or their combination. Many occurred due to failure of some railway staff, due to negligence of road users at level crossings, failure of rolling stock and permanent way equipment, sabotage and incidental factors like falling of boulders, trees, etc., on track.

(e) some of the important safety measures taken to prevent accidents are:-

- (i) Intensification of field inspections and counselling of staff;
- (ii) Identification of accident-prone areas by Safety Teams and initiating remedial measures.
- (iii) Introduction of modern technological aids like ultrasonic testing of rails and axles, provision of track circuiting, axle-counters, auxiliary warning system, etc.,
- (iv) Programmed rehabilitation of rolling stock, track, signal gears, bridges and other assets.
- (v) Improvement in quality of staff training.
- (vi) Intensification of Safety Campaigns.

[English]

Incidence of Meningitis

479. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether dreaded disease of menin-

gitis is largely responsible for a large number of deaths of teenage children;

(b) if so, whether the incidence of the disease is more during winter and spring;

(c) whether Government are closely monitoring the situation for necessary action; and

(d) whether the incidence of disease is relatively higher in Delhi, Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal vis-a-vis other States?

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

(a) Meningitis is not a leading cause of deaths of teenage children. However, deaths due to meningitis is comparatively higher in younger age groups.

(b) Outbreaks of Meningitis occur more frequently in the dry and cold months of the year.

(c) The Government is taking appropriate measures to monitor and control of the disease by detecting the cases of Meningitis and treating them with proper antibiotics such as penicillin/Chloromphenicol etc. to reduce mortality. The Medical Officers in School Health Programme are also taking special care in detecting cases in school children. The close contacts of the confirmed cases are being treated with demoprophylactic agent i.e. Sulphadiazine. Antibiotics are also advocated for carriers to eradicate the carrier state. Mass chemoprophylaxis is recommended for close and medically supervised communities and immunisation with Meningococcal vaccine is advisable for high risk groups in the even to outbreaks.

(d) Yes. The available data show that the States of Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal and the UT of Delhi recorded higher

number of cases compared to other States.

Criminal Proceedings against Spurious Drug Manufacturers in Delhi

480. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criminal proceedings for manufacture of sub-standard drugs have been initiated against any drug manufac-

turer of Delhi during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). During the years 1986 and 1987 Drugs Control Organisation, Delhi Administration Delhi has launched prosecutions in the court against 4 persons/firms of Delhi for manufacture of Sub-standard drugs. The details are as given below:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Person/Firm</i>	<i>Details</i>
1.	M/s Mek Pharma, A-10/15, Jhilmil Industrial Areas, Delhi.	For manufacturing spurious/ sub-standard Analgin Tablets, Sulphaguanidine Tablets and Mandrex Tablets.
2.	M/s Vijay Kumar Goel XIV/257, Prakash Gali, Teliwara, Delhi	For manufacturing without licence spurious/sub- standard Iodex.
3.	Jai Narain Johri, 9564, Library Road, Azad Market, Delhi.	For manufacturing without licence spurious/sub- standard Boroline.
4.	amesh Kumar, 100 Bharat Nagar Delhi.	For manufacturing without licence spurious/sub- standard Boroline.

Classical Dances in University Courses

481. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether classical dances have not been included in the University courses despite the fact that Indian dance is appreciated all over the world; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. Courses in classical dances are offered by a number of Universities. For example, the M.S. University of Baroda, Kurukshetra University, Bangalore

University, Mysore University, Banasthali Vidyapith, and Rabindra Bharati University, Calcutta, are offering certificate/diploma/degree courses and research programmes in classical dances.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

More Coaches to Shekhawati Express

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

(a) whether Shekhawati Express is the only train for the people of Jhunjhunu and Sikar to Delhi;

(b) whether in view of increasing number of passengers there is any proposal to provide more coaches to this train;

(c) if so, by what time and the number of coaches proposed to be added; and

(d) if not, whether there is a proposal to start some new train to cope with the increasing traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Besides 33/34 Shekhawati Express which is a direct train between Jhunjhunu/Sikar and Delhi there are two more services which provide connection between the two points at Loharu.

(b to (d). Because of acute shortage of Metre Gauge coaches on Indian Railways, presently it is neither possible to attach more coaches on Shekhawati Express nor feasible to introduce new train on the section.

[*English*]

Proposal for a National level meeting of Transport Ministers

483. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from Government of Kerala to hold a national level meeting of Transport Ministers;

(b) if so, the main objectives mentioned in the proposal;

(c) whether a demand for grants from the Union Government based on the vehicle population has also been suggested; and

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

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

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

[*Translation*]

Regularisation of Casual Labourers

484. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working as casual labour in his Ministry at present;

(b) the number of such employee's working as casual labour who were made permanent during the last two years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no appointments are being made in his Ministry at present and the posts lying vacant are likely

to be filled up from the employees already working as casual labour and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the zonal Railways/production units etc. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

**Ad Hoc Appointment of Doctors In
C.G.H.S. Etc.**

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

(a) the number of doctors employed on ad-hoc basis in CGHS and other Central Health Services during the last one year;

(b) the number of such doctors whose services were terminated;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe doctors so employed and terminated separately; and

(d) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No medical officer on ad-hoc basis has been appointed either in CGHS or in Central Health Service during the last one year.

(b) to (d). Does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

Essential Drugs

486. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have listed 250 drugs as essential drugs;

(b) if so, the details of these drugs; and

(c) whether generic names would be followed while listing these drugs instead of promoting formulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter regarding use of Generic names instead of Brand Names is sub-judice in Supreme Court. However, Government have taken a decision that for new drugs the Generic name would be exhibited on the label in double the size of its Brand name.

**Implementation of Pay Commission
report in D.T.C.**

487. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great resentment among the employees of the Delhi Transport Corporation for non-implementation of Pay Commission Report; and

(b) if so, the time by which the recommendations of the report are likely to be implemented in the D.T.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The DTC employees have been agitating for implementation of the report of 4th Pay Commission in Delhi Transport Corporation. Recently, some unions have given a notice of indefinite strike effective from 17.3.88, on this issue.

(b) As per the order dated 13th October, 1987 of the Supreme Court on writ petitions filed by two Unions of DTC workers the revision of pay scales of DTC employees stands referred to the High Power Pay Committee, which had been set up by the Government to make recommendations on the pay and allowances of employees of public sector undertakings whose existing pay and allowances are as of Central Government employees. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

The instalments of D.A. ordered to be released, as per the order of the Supreme Court have been paid to its employees by D.T.C. within the stipulated period.

Grant Sanctioned to Voluntary Organisations

488. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of voluntary organisations under his Ministry;

(b) the names of voluntary organisations which obtained grants under the different schemes and details of grants sanctioned during the last three years; and

(c) the criteria on which the grants were sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

T.B. Control Programme in Tribal Districts of Orissa

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

(a) whether Tuberculosis Control Programme is under operation in different States as a National Programme;

(b) if so, whether such programme has been undertaken in the tribal areas in the State of Orissa;

(c) the names of tribal districts where Tuberculosis Control Programme is now under operation; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tribal districts of Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh of Orissa are covered under the National T.B. Control Programme.

(c) The following tribal districts are covered under the National T.B. Control Programme:

1	2	3
1. Bihar	-	Ranchi
2. Gujarat	-	Dange
3. Himachal Pradesh	-	Kinnaur
4. Madhya Pradesh	-	Bastar, Jhabua, Mandla & Surguja.

1	2	3
5. Manipur	-	Manipur (South), (Chura Chanderpur)
6. Orissa	-	Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh
7. Rajasthan	-	Banswara and Dungarpur

(d) Under the National T.B. Control Programme, anti-T.B. drugs and X-ray equipments are supplied to the District T.B. Centres including those in the tribal districts.

Eye Clinics operated by Quacks

490. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons blinded by the quacks after coming into force the policy of Government on the holding of eye-camps;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether to avoid holding of eye-camps some quacks have resorted to opening eye clinics and are blinding people in those clinics; and

(d) the details of the action taken against these quacks?

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

(a) 4 women were reported to be blinded in Dholpur district of Rajasthan in February, 1987 by a quack.

(b) According to the report received from the Rajasthan Government, 5 women were treated in their house by a quack and 4 out of them lost their eye sight-one of them

lost her vision completely and the other three had retained vision of counting fingers.

(c) No such reports have been received.

(d) An F.I.R. has been lodged by the State Medical Officer with the Police Station, Sarmathura.

Cushioned seats in Kerala bound long Distance Trains

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

(a) whether there was a proposal to provide cushioned seats on all long distance trains;

(b) whether the trains bound for Kerala from different cities have been provided with cushioned seats/berths; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. These are to be provided on a programmed basis.

(b) and (c). The details of the trains provided with this facility, under normal conditions, are as given below.

STATEMENT

Trains Provided with IInd Class 3-Tier Cushioned Coaches

S.No.	Train No.	Description of train
1	2	3
1.	19/20	Madras-Trivandrum Express
2.	47/48	Trivandrum-Cannanore Express
3.	902/901	Guwahati-Trivandrum Express
4.	903/904	Ahmedabad-Trivandrum Express
5.	937/938	Ahmedabad-Cochin Harbour Express
6.	940/939	Guwahati-Cochin Harbour Terminus
7.	956/955	Varanasi-Cochin Harbour Express
	952/951	Howrah-Cochin Harbour Terminus
8.	84/82	Mangalore-Bombay Slip Coaches
	81/82	
9.	27/28	Madras-Mangalore Exp. coaches
10.	32/31	Bangalore Slip coach
11.	911/912	Mangalore-Gorakhpur Slip coaches
12.	903/904	Mangalore-Ahmedabad Slip coach
13.	956/955	Mangalore-Varanasi Slip coach
14.	937/938	Mangalore-Ahmedabad Slip coach
15.	957/958	Mangalore-Bombay Express
16.	125/126	New Delhi-Trivandrum Kerala Express
	15/16	Mangalore-Kerala Express

1	2	3
17.	41/42	Madras-Cochin Express
18.	1/2 2/29/30	Madras-Mangalore-Trivandrum Exp
19.	26/25	Bangalore-Trivandrum Express.

[Translation]

In addition, 58 permits were suspended.

Complaints Against Auto-Rickshaw Drivers in Delhi

493. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received during 1987 in respect of the auto-rickshaw drivers in Delhi;

(b) the nature of most of the complaints;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the autorickshaw drivers on those complaints; and

(d) if so, the number of drivers prosecuted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 302 complaints were received during 1987, as reported by Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration.

(b) These complaints were regarding misbehaviour, over-charging, and refusal to carry passengers.

(c) & (d). Yes, Sir. 115 Three-Wheeler Scooter Operators have been prosecuted.

[English]

Banaras Hindu University Report on Malnutrition

494. SHRI H.N. NAINJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been made by the Banaras Hindu University for the Nutrition Foundation of India that mild malnutrition and moderate degrees of malnutrition affects muscular efficiency and intellectual development of children;

(b) if so, whether any report was submitted by the University to the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to accept the recommendations for the welfare of children; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government will examine the recommendations when received.

Experiment on Super-Conductive Tracks

495. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiment is being conducted on super conductive track;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any break through has been achieved by any country in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Railways are not aware of any development in the area of super conductive Track.

Environmental Clearance to Chemical Based Units

496. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had accepted in principle to decentralise the setting up of new chemical based industries as these cause tremendous air and water pollution;

(b) if so, whether Government had given environmental clearance during the last two years for setting up of new chemical based industry in Gujarat.

(c) if so, the details of the environmental clearance given during the last two years to the industries in Gujarat; and

(d) the norms adopted for giving such clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Location of new industrial units is examined from its likely air and water pollution impact. Environmental clearance has been given to five industrial projects in Gujarat during the last two years with the stipulation that the conditions imposed should be effectively implemented.

(d) In addition to the standard norms stipulated by the State and Central Pollution Control Board regarding air and water pollution action plans are required on;

- Disaster Management
- Rehabilitation
- Creation of a green belt
- Setting up a Monitoring net-work.

Separate Authority for Calcutta Metro

497. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate Authority for the management of the Metro Railway in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A proposal to set up an autonomous Authority for operation and maintenance of Calcutta

Metro Railway is under examination.

[English]

(b) (1) Operation of an intra-urban transportation system, like the Calcutta Metro Railway, is different from the normal Railway functions.

(ii) In the interest of efficiency, all modes of city transport should function in an integrated manner, under a single transport authority. Setting up of Calcutta Metro Railway Authority would be a step in that direction.

[Translation]

Precautions Against Baby Change Incident in Delhi Hospitals

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

(a) whether a number of incidents of changing of babies in hospitals of Delhi often have been reported in the past few years;

(b) whether some gangs engaged in changing babies are in collusion with the hospital employees; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Cases of missing/kidnapping of children have been reported. However, this is the first case of alleged swapping of babies that has come to the notice of the Government. The matter has been handed over to police for investigation.

(c) The Directorate General of Health Services has issued guidelines on 16th February, 1988 to safeguard against the possibility of exchange of babies.

Change in Definition of Death to Facilitate Organ Transport

499. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a larger body of medical practitioners is pressing for a change in the definition of death to facilitate organ transport;

(b) whether in the West, death is a state when brain stops functioning even if the heart might be beating;

(c) whether Government have sought the opinions of the expert medical practitioners in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). In the meeting of the Expert Group Sub-Committee for drafting the National (Indian) Tissue Transplantation Bill consequent upon the first National Workshop on Tissue Transplantation held on the 4th March, 1987, under the Chairmanship of Additional Director General of Health Services (Medical) Dte. General of Health Services New Delhi on 14th August, 1987, the question of definition of death including brain death was inter-alia, discussed. For the purpose of donation of vital organs to facilitate the transplantation of irreparable damaged organs, it was desired in the meeting that if the definition of death is taken as (i) Complete cessation of respiratory and cardiac activities or complete cessation activity of entire brain to be certified by a qualified R.M.P. in the approved institutions. Some of the members were of the view along with the

Solicitor of the Ministry of Law that changing the definition of death may arrest the progress of framing the bill altogether.

The criteria used in the West is that death is a state when brain stops functioning even if the heart might be beating.

The Government has no proposal at present to change the definition of death.

Mandovi Bridge in Goa

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

(a) the progress of construction of the New Mandovi bridge in Goa;

(b) the progress made so far in re-commissioning of the Old Mandovi bridge;

(c) whether Government propose to abandon the work of repairing the old bridge;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the time by which the repair works with respect to old bridge is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):(a) About 15%.

(b) About 8%.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per contract, the work is likely to be completed by June, 1989.

Provision of Video System in Trains

501. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide video system in trains for the entertainment of travelling passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS:(a) and (b). The Railway administrations have been asked to explore possibilities of introducing CCTV System in trains through private parties on specified conditions.

Consultation with Japan for Making Special Steel

502. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of placing before the Japan a proposal to use their steel making technology to turn Indian ore into the special steel which India at present import more or less from diverse sources every year, in the event of the Japan not being prepared to come up with better prices than they offer at present for the Indian ore:

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether while selling ore to Japan India will consider this proposal in view of India having enough ore deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):(a) to (c). The Government consider the suitability and adaptability of various technologies, wherever they are available, to Indian steel industry from time to time, keeping in view its requirements. At present, there is no proposal

under Government's consideration to approach Japan in connection with use of their technology regarding special steel and a tie-up with export of Indian iron ore.

Cleaning of River Ganga

503. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in cleaning the river Ganga at Allahabad and Varanasi and expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has formulated a "turtle conservation project" under the Ganga Action Plan to curb pollution; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the technical and financial assistance which Union Government propose to give to Uttar Pradesh Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) Under the Ganga Action Plan, 19 schemes at a cost of Rs. 24.00 crores in Allahabad and 34 schemes at a cost of Rs. 45.77 crores in Varanasi respectively have been identified. Till 31st January 1988, 15 schemes in Allahabad and 29 schemes in Varanasi at a cost of Rs. 15.92 crores and Rs. 36.23 crores respectively have been sanctioned. Out of these, 4 schemes-3 at Varanasi and 1 at Allahabad - have already been completed.

Upto 31st January, 1988, an amount of Rs. 11.64 crores for Varanasi and Rs.5.23 crores for Allahabad have been made available to the implementing agencies for execution of the schemes. The works for interception and diversion of waste water will be completed before January, 1989 at Allahabad and during the Seventh Five Year

Plan at Varanasi.

(b) and (c). The U.P. Government had formulated a scheme for captive breeding of fresh water turtles and releasing them in these stretches of Ganga where their natural population has been depleted significantly in recent years due to human interference and other reasons. The objective of the scheme is to conserve this endangered species and maintain the ecological balance in the river. The scheme is being implemented by the Wildlife wing of the Forests Department of U.P. The Government of India has agreed to provide financial assistance for this scheme to the extent of Rs. 13.5 lakhs as non-recurring expenses and 50 of the recurring expenses during the 7th Plan under the Ganga Action Plan. The total financial assistance is likely to be of the order of Rs. 34.5 lakhs for this scheme. No technical assistance, however, is being provided to the U.P. Govt. for this scheme.

Fresh Guidelines for Eye Camps

504. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued fresh guidelines for eye camps as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 29 December, 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAJOJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The major recommendations of the Committee of State Health Ministers are given below:-

1. District Co-ordination Committee for control of blindness be set up where not yet formed. They shall plan, and coordinate eye

care services in the district.

2. The district Chief Medical Officer shall exercise technical supervision on all eye camps held in the district.
3. Special care shall be exercised with regard to the selection of the site of operation theater complex, Methodology of sterilisation and other measures to minimise the risk of infection in the camps.
4. Technical guidelines for the actual conduct of the eye camp and for the operations have been made more specific in order to minimise surgical complications.
5. All eye camps shall be organised with the help of local Eye Surgeons, from within the district of neighbouring districts of State, as far as possible. Necessary training be organised for the local eye specialist for this purpose.
6. Arrangements for referral to Government hospitals shall be made to take care of complicated cases.
7. A code of ethics has been prepared for the voluntary organisations for the conduct of eye camps. To ensure better quality services to the people orientation Workshops have been proposed for voluntary Organisations.
8. Constant supervision, evaluation and monitoring will be done to achieve better results.

The guidelines issued earlier under National Programme for Control of Blindness and recommendations of the Working group on Control of Blindness will remain operative with the above mentioned additions and alterations.

Residential Polytechnics for Women

505. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a National Expert Committee to finalise the details of setting up residential polytechnics for women during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference; and

(c) the location of these polytechnics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAH) : (a) to (c). The Government have set up a National Expert Committee to examine the proposals received from the State Governments /Union Territories and make recommendations for establishing residential polytechnics for women including their location. The composition of the Committee is give below in the Statement.

STATEMENT

National Expert Committee for Examining the Proposals for Establishing Residential

Polytechnics for Women

COMPOSITION

1	2	3
1. Dr. S.P.Luthra,		Chairman
New Delhi		

1	2	3
2.	Smt. M. Chaya Ratan, Director, Technical Education, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad	Member
3.	Smt. C.P. Sujaya, Joint Secretary, Department of Women & Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi.	Member
4.	Dr. (Smt) Kalindi Randeri, Principal, Permlila Vithaldas Polytechnic, Bombay.	Member
5.	Smt. Kumud Bansal, Secretary, Education & Employment, Maharashtra, Bombay	Member
6.	Smt. Deepa Jain Singh, Director, Department of Women & Child Development, Government of India New Delhi.	Member
7.	Shri S.K.Handa, Deputy Educational Adviser (T), Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education), Government of India New Delhi.	Member Secretary

Monuments Located in Western Orissa

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

(a) how many archaeological monu-

ments are located in Western Orissa.

(b) the particulars of those monuments;

(c) the steps taken in the last three years for the preservation of those monuments;

(d) the amount spent on the maintenance of those monuments in the last three years (Year-wise); and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAH):(a) and (b) The following protected monuments/sites are located in Eastern Orissa:

- 1) Temples of Nilamadhav and Siddheswar at Gandharadi
- 2) Paschim Somnath and Kapi-laswar temples at Boudh
- 3) Vikramkhoh rock inscription at Vikramkhoh
- 4) Ancient site of Asurgarh fort at Asurgarh
- 5) Chausatti Jogini Temple and other minor temples at Ranipur, Jharial

(c) to (e) . Besides attending to day-to-day maintenance of these monuments, the structural repairs have been carried out to Chausatti Jogini Temple and Chemical Preservation work has been undertaken at Nilamadhav and Siddheswar temples at Gandharadi. The expenditure incurred during the last three years is as follows:-

1984-85	Rs.	11,174/-
1985-86	Rs.	20,193/-
1986-87		Nil

[*Translation*]**Dalli-Rajhara-Jagdalpur Railway Line**

507. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Dalli-Rajhara-Jagdalpur railway line is proposed to be taken on priority basis;

(b) if so, when the work on this project is likely to start; and

(c) the reasons for delay, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). As per survey recently conducted, estimated cost of construction of Dallirajhara-Jagdalpur Broad Gauge railway line (235 km) is Rs. 177.37 crores. As the line, from Dallirajhara to Rowghat, is mainly meant for movement of iron ore to Bhilai Steel Plant, Ministry of Steel & Mines has been approached to consider financing the project. Action to start construction can only be taken after financial arrangements are finalised.

Railway Lines in Madhya Pradesh

508. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the names of new railway lines laid during the last ten years for the development of Madhya Pradesh?

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

new lines have been constructed in Madhya Pradesh, during the last 20 years:-

i) Kottavalasa-Kirandul (Partly in Madhya Pradesh)

ii) Billi-Morwa (Singrauli) (Partly in Madhya Pradesh)

iii) Kathni - Morwa

iv) Guna-Maksi

v) Kairala Road-Jayant (Partly in Madhya Pradesh)

2. Following new lines have also been taken up for construction.

i) Kota-Nimach (Partly in Madhya Pradesh)

ii) Guna-Etawah (Partly in Madhya Pradesh)

iii) Satna-Rewa.

[*English*]**Letters from M.Ps. Pending Replies.**

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

(a) the number of letters received from Members of Parliament which have been pending with his Ministry for more than 12 months;

(b) the reasons for delay in responding to these letters; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the replies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Nil.

that direction in 1987-88; and

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

(c) if not, whether any action is proposed to be taken in near future to revise the royalty rate of minerals like iron ore and manganese etc.?

Revision of Royalty Rates of Iron Ore and Manganese

510. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(a) whether Government of Orissa and Bihar had requested his Ministry to revise the royalty rates of iron ore and manganese;

(b) and (c). The rates of royalty on iron ore and manganese ore have been revised with effect from 5.5.87. The old and new rates of royalty on iron ore and manganese ore are given below:-

(b) whether any step has been taken in

<i>Mineral</i>		<i>Old rate (Per tonne)</i>	<i>New rate (Per tonne)</i>
1		2	3
1.	Iron:		
(i)	Ore lumps:		
(a)	with 65% Fe or more	Rs. 4/-	Rs.6/-
(b)	with 62% Fe or more but less than 65% Fe	Rs. 3.00	Rs.3.50
(c)	with 60% Fe or more but less than 62% Fe	Rs.2.00	Rs.2.50
(d)	with less than 60% Fe	Rs.1.50	Rs.2.00
ii)	Ore fines:		
(A)	fines (Including natural fines produced incidental to mining and sizing of ore)		

1	2	3
(a) with 65% Fe or more	Rs.2.50	Rs.3.50
(b) with 62% Fe or more but less than 65% Fe	Rs.1.50	Rs.2.00
(c) with less than 62% Fe.	Rs.1.00	Rs.1.50
(B) Concentrates prepared by beneficiation and/ or concentration of low grade ore, containing 40% Fe or less than 40%	Rs.0.50	Rs.0.50
2. Manganese ore:		
(a) Manganese dioxide (containing 78% or more of MnO ₂ and 4% or below Fe)	Rs.30.00	Rs.45.00
(b) 46% Mn and above	Rs.12.00	Rs.15.00
(c) 35% Mn and above but below 46% Mn	Rs.7.50	Rs.9.00
(d) below 35% Mn but above 25% Mn	Rs.5.00	Rs.6.00
(e) 25% Mn or below	Rs.2.00	Rs.2.00

Tiger Reserves

511. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the maintenance of tiger reserves during the last three years reserve-wise; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The amount spent on the maintenance of tiger reserves during the last three years, under the centrally sponsored scheme "Project Tiger" is given in the statement below. Fifty percent of the amount indicated in the statement has been provided by the Central Government.

(b) The items undertaken under main-

tenance include (i) payment of salary and allowances (ii) maintenance of roads, vehicles, buildings, waterholes, firelines, telecommunication equipment, arms and ammunition, research equipment and livestock; and (iii) compensation for damage by wild-

life. These do not include capital expenditure on the following (i) construction of buildings, roads & dams; (ii) purchase of vehicles, laboratory & telecommunication equipment, arms & films and (iii) expenditure on shifting of villages.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the Reserve</i>	<i>Amount spent during</i>		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
BANDIPUR	21.01	24.70	11.10
CORBETT	13.60	5.90	20.10
KANHA	17.30	16.10	16.65
MANAS	20.00	6.45	35.23
MELGHAT	14.41	23.96	29.1068
PALAMAU	17.053	19.29	23.77
PERIYAR	18.327	8.16	24.65
RANTHAMBHORE	7.20	9.80	15.50
SARISKA	9.20	16.00	20.00
SIMILIPAL	14.95	13.16	16.50
SUNDERBANS	18.50	16.74	18.15
INDRAVATI	12.41	12.55	21.55
NAGARJUNASAGAR	16.25	17.95	13.92
BUXA	6.12	1.27	16.00
NAMDAPHA	19.95	5.46	13.37
TOTAL	2,26.280	1,97.49	2,95.5968

Mineral Survey in Maharashtra

512. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed an extensive geological/survey and exploration in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the results thereof during the current field period and the plan for further exploration in 1988-89 field period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). As a part of its Annual Field Season Programme the Geological Survey of India undertakes extensive survey and exploration in the States including Maharashtra. The programme is prepared in consultation with the State Government authorities in the State Geological Programming Board and the Sub-Committees of the Central Geological Programming Board (CGPB). The programme is finally ratified by the CGPB.

During the Field Season Programme for 1987-88, which commenced from 1st October, 1987, systematic geological mapping is in progress in parts of Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Nagpur, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha and Yavatmal districts. Seven items of mineral investigation are also in progress, 2 each for tungsten and basemetal and one each for coal, mercury and molybdenum. Till December, 1987 about 1565 sq.km. of area has been covered by systematic geological mapping. Drilling for mercury and tungsten, and Geological and Geochemical Surveys for basemetals are also in progress. The plan for further exploration in Field Season 1988-89 will be formulated depending on the results achieved as well as on the new recommendations of State Government and other

agencies after due ratification by CGPB.

Denudation of Konkan Forests

513. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite efforts by the State Government the forests in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra have not been adequately protected;

(b) whether this has affected the environment and the climate conditions in the Konkan region; and

(c) if so, what assistance is offered by Union Government to preserve and protect the environment in the Konkan region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Govt. and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Foreign Exchange Expenditure on Import of Spare Parts etc.

514. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange expenditure on import of spare parts for meeting the requirements of the Railways has multiplied about ten-fold over that of 1979-80;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with yearwise expenditure since 1979-80; and

(c) whether Railways propose to revital-

ise its Research and Development activities in the interest of self-reliance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. The expenditure on import of spares on Rolling Stock (Including custom duty) in 1979-80 was Rs. 47.03 crores which has increased to Rs. 161.16 crores in 1986-87. The increase in expenditure on import of spares since 1979-80 is mainly on account of increase in the number of diesel/electric locomotives and Electrical Multiple Units on the Indian Railways System; escalation in prices and adverse fluctuation of the exchange rates.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This is a continuing process.

Wagon Manufacturing Units

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

(a) the total production of Railway wagons in each wagon manufacturing units separately during the year 1987; and

(b) the productivity of labour and cost of production per wagon in each unit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The number of wagons manufactured by each wagon builder during 1987 (Jan-Dec'87) is given below:-

Firm		Figs. in FWs.
1		2
1.	Bharat Wagon & Engg.Co.Ltd. Muzaffarpur	790
2.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co.Ltd., Mokameh.	1005
3.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	1347.5
4.	Burn Std.Co. Ltd.,Burnpur	1662.5
5.	Burn Std.Co. Ltd.,Howrah.	1125
6.	Jessop	465
7.	Commco Ltd., Bharatpur.	2006.5
8.	Hindustan Genl. Industries	920
9.	Modern Industries	910
10.	Texmaco Ltd.	4391.5
11.	Gerald Engg. Ltd.	615

	1	2
12.	Amritsar Rly. Workshop	416
13.	Golden Rock Rly. Workshop	451
14.	Samastipur Rly. Workshop	100
	TOTAL	16205

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the sabha.

[*Translation*]

**Jobs to Widows of DTC Employees
Died In Accidents**

516. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether widows of the drivers, conductors or other employees of the Delhi Transport Corporation who died in accidents, have not been provided jobs in the Corporation so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). In accordance with the decision of DTC Board, in October, 1986 the widows of all the four employees, who died in accidents since then have been given appointments by D.T.C.

Pollution of Rivers

517. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to contain water pollution in Ganges and other

rivers;

(b) the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred by the Union Government in containing the water pollution in these rivers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The steps
taken by the Government to contain water
pollution include the following:

- i) River-basin studies of 14 major rivers for determining water quality status;
- ii) Monitoring of water quality at 170 monitoring stations;
- iii) Identification of water polluting industries;
- iv) Setting up of Minimal National Standards (MINAS) for effluent discharge; and
- v) Regulatory and legal measures under the provisions of relevant Acts.

(b) The outcome includes the following:

- i) On the basis of the studies, and

Action Plan for cleaning up the river Ganga is now under implementation.

- ii) Of the 4054 water polluting industries identified, 2076 have set up effluent treatment plants.
- iii) 1748 prosecutions have been launched under the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974., out of which action has been taken as per Court's order/against 369 units.

(c) Under the Ganga Action Plan, upto 31.1.88 Rs. 54.76 crores have been spent. In addition, during 1984 to 1987, Rs. 137.73 lakhs were spent under the Central Board's programme for water quality monitoring, river-basin studies and setting of standards.

[English]

Afforestation Programme

518. SHRI YASHWANTRAOGADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made upto the end of December, 1987 in the achievement of the annual target fixed for 1987-88 for afforestation of wastelands; and

(b) if the achievement has not been made according to the target, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The total target for afforestation programme for the year 1987-88 was fixed as 380.7 crores saplings, equivalent to 1.903 million hectare. The progress made upto end of December, 1987 was 304.5 crore saplings equivalent to 1.522 million hectares against the target of

345.9 crore saplings (1.729 ha.) for the period ending December 1987. The progress was slow in some of the drought effected States viz. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana.

Freight Target During 1987-88

519. SHRI YASHWANTRAOGADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the freight traffic of the railways during the period from April to December, 1987 as compared to the target;

(b) whether the target for the financial year 1987-88 is expected to be achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) 210.13 million tonnes of freight traffic was lifted during the period from April to December, 1987 as compared to target of 209.20 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Fire Incident at Tatanagar Railway Station

520. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 7 petrol tankers were destroyed in a devastating fire which broke out at the Tatanagar Railway Station recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the inquiry made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

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

(b) At about 22.40 hrs. on 27.1.88 while the Naph Special from Haldia bound for Dumetra was standing on line No.3 at Tatanagar Railway Station, seven Naptha tank wagons caught fire. There fire brigades were immediately pressed into service and the fire was completely extinguished at 1.45 hrs. on 28.1.88.

There was no casualty. Loss to Railway property on account of this accident has been estimated at Rs. 14.2 lakhs approximately.

A departmental inquiry has been instituted and its report is awaited.

Outbreak of Jaundice and Typhoid In Sheikh Sarai Residential Area

522. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outbreak of jaundice and typhoid in Sheikh Sarai residential area in Delhi recently was due to the close proximity of sewage and water pipe lines resulting in suction from sewage into drinking water;

(b) if so, whether the matter was enquired into and what were the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) what are the remedial measures taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) to (c). The cases of hepatitis (Jaundice) and typhoid were reported from Sheikh Sarai, Self Financing Phase I 'C' Block, a colony developed by DDA, during Novem-

ber, 1987. The Engineers of the Delhi Water Supply Undertaking and a team of doctors headed by the Municipal Health Officer, Delhi Municipal Corporation and a team from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi investigated the matter. Preliminary investigations revealed that the water and sewer lines laid by the D.D.A. were running close and parallel to each other with loose ferrule connections resulting in probable suction of sewage into the water line resulting in the contamination of the drinking water supply of the area.

Necessary remedial measures were immediately taken by the local health authorities to contain the spread of the outbreak of jaundice and typhoid. A mobile dispensary has been functioning daily from 9.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. since 13.11.1987. Adequate quantities of Gama-Globulin injections have been provided and the injections are being given to the contacts, pregnant ladies and children below 14 years of age, which are considered to be vulnerable groups. Typhoid injections are also being given by the EPI staff of the Corporation. D.D.A authorities are making efforts to remove the engineering defects in the water supply system.

The situation is under control and containment measures are being continued.

[*Translation*]

Railway Lines in Industrially Backward Areas

523. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for the expansion of railway facilities on priority basis in industrially backward areas; and

(b) if not, the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). The criteria fixed for construction of New Rail lines, as per accepted recommendations of National Transport Policy Committee, are as under:

- i) Project-oriented lines to serve new industries or tap mineral and other resources;
- ii) to serve as missing links which can form alternative routes to relieve congestion on existing busy rail routes;
- iii) on strategic considerations; and
- iv) as developmental lines to establish new growth centers or give access to remote areas.

A number of new lines have been taken up as developmental lines in industrially backward areas and these are being progressed according to availability of resources.

Damage to Railway Bridges Due to Indira Sagar Dam

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

(a) the number of railway bridges likely to be submerged as a result of construction of Indira Sagar Dam under the Narmada Valley Development Project;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps for the construction of alternative bridges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) 52 km. of railway track between Talyadia and Khirkia stations have 119 bridges will be affected by Indira Sagar Dam.

(b) and (c). Diversion of new alignment in lieu of affected alignment is to be constructed at the cost of Madhya Pradesh Government. Its cost is estimated at approximately Rs.105.44 crores.

[English]

Control of Vector Borne Diseases

525. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study had been made regarding the percentage of population suffering from vector borne diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps Government have taken to tackle different vector borne diseases; and

(d) whether Government propose to have any unified programme for the control of various vector-borne diseases?

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

(b) The percentage of population suffering from the above mentioned diseases for the year 1985, 1986 and 1987 (Prov.) is given in the statement below.

(c) The following specific measures are being taken to contain the spread of various

vector borne diseases:-

MALARIA

1. Residual insecticidal spray with appropriate type of insecticides such as DDT/BHC/Malathion, in areas where Annual Parasite Incidence (API) is 2 and above.

2. Regular fortnightly surveillance in all malarious areas of the country to detect fever cases, collection of blood smear and for presumptive treatment.

3. Laboratory service at the Primary Health Centre for prompt examination of blood smears and administration of radical treatment without any time lag.

4. Distribution of anti-malaria drugs to the fever cases through Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots functioning in the remote areas of the country.

5. Implementation of P. Falciparum Containment Programme in P. Falciparum strain areas of the country.

6. Intensification of health education on malaria to create public awareness.

FILARIA

The main activity under National Filaria Control Programme is through anti-malaria measures which includes; (i) by minor engineering works such as deweeding, desilting; filling and canalisation; (ii) by spraying of stagnant water surface with Mosquito Larvicidal oil and other Larvicides and (iii) biological methods by introduction of Larvivorous fish in tanks and well.

JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS

There is no separate Plan Scheme for Japanese Encephalitis. However, necessary assistance in kind is being provided

from National Malaria Eradication Programme (R), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

1. Insecticidal spray with DDT/BHC in an area of 2-3 Kms. around a case wherever reported.

2. National Institute of Virology, Pune, All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta and National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi are involved in the programme for advice/diagnosis of cases.

3. BHC/DDT and Malathion are supplied by NMEP for control of Japanese Encephalitis.

4. Fogging/ULV machines are supplied by NMEP to the affected States.

5. Health education on Japanese Encephalitis has been intensified and necessary guidelines have been issued to all States/Union Territories to contain the disease.

KALA AZAR:

There is no separate Plan Scheme for control of Kala Azar. However, necessary assistance in kind is being provided from National Malaria Eradication Programme (R) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

1. Surveillance for early detection and treatment of cases.

2. vector control through insecticidal spraying and environmental management. Required quantity of DDT/BHC is being supplied from National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rural).

3. Health Education.

(d) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

Year	Population (in million)	Malaria Cases	J.E. Cases	K.A. Cases	Filaria* Cases	Total cases (Col. 3-6)	% total population (Col. 7000/Col. 2)
1985	726	1864380	2490	16277	41200000	43083147	5.93
1986	738	1792167	7500	17761	41200000	43017428	5.83
1987 (Prov.)	750	1475193	2921	19790	42000000	43497904	5.80

* Includes persons with disease and infection.

Control of Rheumatic Fever and Heart Disease

526. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether school going children are most vulnerable to rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to control these diseases among school going children during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) School going children in the age group of 5-15 years are vulnerable to rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart diseases.

(b) and (c). During the 7th five Year Plan, workshops are being held to train and educate the health workers, school teachers etc. The WHO collaborative Centre has developed a kit for diagnosis of streptococcal disease. The Government is establishing Zonal Centres in the country.

Publicity to basic Health know-how Listed by Unicef

527. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund has listed the basic health know-how for all;

(b) whether Government have taken note of that list; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken to

given publicity to those basic know-how among the people living in both urban and rural areas in the country?

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

(a) UNICEF has published a report 'The State of the World's Children 1988', which has drawn up a basic list of health information, which it believes every family in the poor world has a right to know. A news feature "Family know-how" issued with the report summarises the knowledge which should be provided to all families.

(b) and (c). Department of Women and Child Development has taken a number of measures to build a suitable information and mass education base for giving publicity to Women & Child Development Programme. This includes Radio programme, short films, exhibitions, hoardings with child care messages etc. Immunisation, which is a part of the UNICEF message on 'Family know-how' has been given adequate attention under the Universal Immunisation Programme of the Government of India. To place more stress on the programme, it has been decided to have a technology mission on Immunisation.

Increase in prices of Steel

528. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI ANAND PATHAK:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHODHARY:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:
CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of steel in the country have been increased considerably recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have also considered some other measures to check the losses of these establishments instead of increasing the price;

(d) whether it is a fact that production of steel has increased in the country during the last two years; and

(e) if so, its effect on cost of production and the reasons for not extending the benefits of this increased production to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The average price of steel has been increased by 15.6% from 24th December, 1987.

(b) Prices were increased to cover the increased cost of inputs such as power, coal & fuel and railway freight.

(c) Improvement in capacity utilisation, productivity and techno-economic norms are receiving special attention.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) While improvement in the capacity utilisation through increased production does result in cost reduction, it has not been possible to absorb fully the increased costs of all inputs.

[*Translation*]

Review of Computerisation Plan

529. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the Ministry of Railways to review its computerisation plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for it and the future plan in this regard?

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

(b) Planning Commission has set up a committee to review the telecommunication segment of the computerised Freight Operations Information System. As regards computerised Passenger Reservation Systems, Planning Commission has, in the context of resource constraints, asked the Railways to confine the systems to the metropolitan cities.

Further discussions with the Planning Commission on these issues are in progress.

[*English*]

National Oral Health Programme

530. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI N.N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government have recently considered a National Oral Health Programme and if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether a large percentage of child

population in the country is suffering from teeth disease;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

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

(a) to (e). Some studies at micro-levels have made attempts to determine prevalence of dental caries and periodontal disease, co-relate the various aetiological factors e.g. dental plaque, sugar, oral hygiene status, brushing efficiency etc., with oral diseases. But on the whole, an integrated information of planned systematic studies on the inter-relationship of various etiological factors with dental caries and periodontal diseases is not available.

The available data from some studies indicate that nearly 90% of the children and 95-100% of the adults suffer from oral disorders e.g. dental caries and periodontal diseases in India. In order to remedy the situation, the Government has decided to launch a Dental Health Care Programme during the 7th Five Year Plan period, which provides for the preventive dental health care to rural population on a pilot basis only through the agency of Dental Hygienists.

[Translation]

Special scheme for Education and Employment of people of Border States

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

(a) whether Government have initiated

a special scheme to provide education and employment opportunities to the people of the four border States of the country;

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

(c) the amount likely to be spent on the scheme during the next financial year in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The Scheme of Border Area Development (Education) Programme which covers the four border States of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat lays emphasis on overall human resource development and the strategy is that the sections of the people who have remained deprived of educational and developmental opportunities receive priority. Under the Scheme, funds are provided to the State Governments for opening new schools, providing essential facilities to schools, setting up of non-formal educational centers (all for achieving universalisation of elementary education), setting up of Adult Education Centres, establishment of Polytechnics and ITIs for making people employable by equipping them with sound technical skills and for youth programmes and programmes of cultural development. A provision of Rs. 35.50 crores has been proposed for the scheme during the next financial year.

[English]

Cancellation of Executive, Tea Garden, Himsagar and Cochin - Ahmedabad Express

532. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Express to Cannannore, Tea Garden Express, Himsagar Express and Cochin-Ahmedabad Express have been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether these are likely to be re-introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While Himsagar Express was cancelled as a consequence of rationalisation of North-South train services from October, 1987, the other trains have been temporarily suspended due to operational reasons.

(c) The trains will be restored/reorganised in the forthcoming time table.

Inadequate Funds to control AIDS

533. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

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

(a) the allocations made for AIDS Control Programme during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) whether the programme has suffered due to paucity of funds, etc.;

(c) if so, the reasons for not allocating adequate funds; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for better implementation of AIDS control programme?

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

(a) to (c). There has been no paucity of funds for the AIDS Control Programme. During 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was made available and during 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 50 lakh has been provided for the programme. In addition, Indian Council of Medical Research has allocated Rs. 22 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs. 20 lakhs during 1987-88 for AIDS research.

(d) The action plan being pursued at present is prevention through public education coupled with effective surveillance. The government proposes to intensify public education through mass media and expansion of surveillance activities and training of workers to build up capabilities for detection, diagnosis and treatment of AIDS cases.

Equity participation of SAIL in special refractories in Kerala

534. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposed equity and management participation by the Steel Authority of India Limited in Special Refractories Factory at Peruman, Kundara in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been found feasible for SAIL to participate in the equity and management of Kerala Special Refractories Limited.

Shortage of Pig Iron

535. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about six hundred foundry and engineering factories of Batala in Punjab employing over 40,000 workers face total closure due to non-availability of pig iron for the last few months;

(b) whether any representation had been received from various associations of industrialists in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken for regular supply of pig iron to these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No specific information is available about the total closure of foundry and engineering units in Batala due to non-availability of pig iron for the last few months.

(b) Yes, Sir. A few representations have been received regarding inadequate supply of pig iron.

(c) SAIL has been asked to take necessary action. SAIL is planning to despatch additional quantities of pig iron to Punjab for distribution to small scale units in the State during February — March, 1988.

Persons Benefitted by Eye Eonation

[*Trnaslation*]

536. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the last many years the tendency of donating eyes has increased;

(b) if so, the number of eye donors during the last three years;

(c) whether the above number is adequate, if not, whether Government propose to take any measures to promote the tendency of eye donation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons benefited by eyes so donated during the last three years till date?

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

(b) The number of eye donors reported to have pledged for eye donation after death during 1984 to 1986 by Times Eye Research Foundation & Dr. R.P. Centre is as under:-

1.	1984	-	6881
2.	1985	-	21053
3.	1986	-	42850

(c) The number is not considered adequate. To promote eye donation Government has taken up a programme using mass media resources to motivate the people.

(d) A fortnight on Prevention of Corneal Blindness and eye donation was observed in August, 1987 throughout the country. Printed material, Radio & T.V. spots have been prepared and distributed to the States for wide publicity. 1247 persons are reported to have been benefited by corneal grafting during the last three years.

[*English*]

Renovation of Lord Jagannath Temple

537. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

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

(a) whether the Department of Archaeological Survey of India is taking up conservation, preservation and maintenance work in the main temple of Jagannath Puri and other subsidiary shrines within the premises of that temple;

(b) if so, the specific works undertaken by the Department in 1986 and 1987;

(c) whether suggestions have been received from the experts for better preservation of the temple; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent these have been accepted and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The work done

is as per Statement below.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Expert Committee are:

- i. Removal of plaster cover from the surface of the main temple for exposing the sculptured surface as well as cracks if any.
- ii. All cracks and fissures so noticed to be grouted with epoxy resin.
- iii. Corroded iron clamps/dowels to be removed and replaced with non-corrosive copper or stainless steel ones.
- iv. The exposed stone surface be chemically treated and preserved after removing the effects of salinity.

These have been accepted and the work is in progress.

STATEMENT

Works done at Lord Jagannath temple complex during 1986-87 and 1987-88

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	1986-87	Nature of work done	1987-88
1.	Lord Jagannath Temple	Partial deplastering, chemical treatment, consolidation and preservation of the exposed surface of the main temple	Deplastering, chemical treatment, consolidation and preservation work of the exterior face of the shikar upto 3 metres above springing level completed	
2.	Narasimha Temple	Deplastering, chemical treatment, consolidation and preservation of the exposed surface	Chemical treatment, consolidation and preservation of exposed surface completed	
3.	Kurma Beda	Watertightening the roof, providing flooring and repairs to wall completed	—	
4.	Bara Shai Hanuman Dhadi Vaman	Restoration of missing roof	—	
5.	Surya temple	Deplastering work of the exposed surface partly completed	Deplastering work of exposed surface completed. Replacement of damaged and worn out stone members is in progress	

Maintenance of National Highways

538. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK:
SHRI VJAY N. PATIL:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:
SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASEKHARA MUR-
THY:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:
SHRI VISHNU MODI:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor condition of National Highways including bridges thereon;

(b) whether due to poor condition of National Highways there is excessive fuel consumption and increasing accidents;

(c) if so, the cost the country has to bear every year as a result thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken and guidelines issued to States for proper maintenance of National Highways and bridges thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Government is aware that certain sections of National Highways and some bridges are not to the National Highway standard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About Rs. 650 crores by way of extra fuel consumption and wear and tear.

(d) Considering the deficiencies on the NH System, efforts are made to seek allocations as per the norms. However, because of overall resource constraints, funds, as needed, are not available. While submitting the abstract particulars of maintenance, the States are advised to effect maximum economy, rationalise maintenance operations and ensure renewal of surface before the onset of monsoons to minimise damage due to rains. Manuals for maintenance of roads and bridges, prepared by the Indian Road Congress, have been circulated to the States.

Monuments of World Heritage

539. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sought "World Heritage" status for some ancient monuments;

(b) if so, the names and the number of those monuments;

(c) the location thereof; and

(d) the details of the assistance rendered by UNESCO in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Thirteen monuments of outstanding universal value have been inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHL). These are — (1) Ajanta Caves; (2) Ellora Caves; (3) Agra Fort; (4) Taj Mahal. (5) The Sun Temple at Konarak; (6) Mahabalipuram group of monuments; (7) Churches and Convents of Goa; (8) Khajuraho monuments; (9) Hampi Monuments; (10)

Fatehpur Sikri; (11) Elephanta Caves (Bombay); (12) Pattadakal monuments (Karnataka) and (13) Brihadisvara temple at Tanjore (Tamilnadu).

Twelve more Monuments/Sites await inclusion. They are—(1) Red Fort, Delhi; (2) Humayun's Tomb, Delhi; (3) Qutb Minar, Delhi; (4) Excavated remains at Lothal, Gujarat; (5) Martand temple, Jammu & Kashmir; (6) Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur; (7) Monuments at Aihole, Karnataka; (8) Caves at Karala, Maharashtra; (9) Chittorgarh Fort and monuments, Chittorgarh; (10) Excavated remains at Kalibangan; (11) Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara, Agra and (12) Itmadud Daula Tomb, Agra.

(d) Unesco assistance in the form of experts advice was sought in connection with conservation of Sun Temple, Konarak and Taj Mahal Agra as indicated below;

Sun Temple Konarak

The Unesco experts have undertaken a study of the effect of salt-laden winds on the monument and the sculptures and suggested measures for their conservation.

Taj Mahal Agra

The Unesco experts have studied the effects of air pollution including petrological studies on marble and sand stone and also structural conservation and suggested measures for preservation.

Increase in prices of Aluminium, Copper, Brass, Nickle and Steel

540. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK.
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY;
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV;
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of aluminium, copper, brass, nickle and steel have been raised recently;

(b) whether such a move has adversely affected the small scale industry;

(c) whether the small scale industrialists have represented to Government for reconsidering the decision; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No data is available to make any assessment.

(c) and (d). Some representations were received. Keeping in view overall interest of the economy, the import duty on copper was reduced from 140 percent ad valorem to 95 percent ad valorem with effect from 30.12.1987.

Legislation to remove kidneys of persons meeting fatal accidents

542. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government of Singapore has allowed the removal of kidney of persons meeting fatal accidents recently;

(b) whether Union Governments pro-

pose to enact such a legislation to enable the doctors to remove kidneys of the persons meeting fatal accidents to benefit the kidney patients in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE: (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, it is a fact that Singapore Government has allowed the removal of kidney of persons meeting fatal accidents, recently.

(b) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in consultation with the State Governments and other concerned organisations is contemplating legislation on Organ Transplantation.

(c) Does not arise.

Strike by Radiographers in Delhi

543. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the radiographers working in hospitals in Delhi under the Central Government's Administration had gone on 72 hours strike till 31 December, 1987;

(b) what were their main demands; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). There are three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjang Hospital and Smt Sucheta Kripalani Hospital including Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital. No strike of Radiographers has been reported from any of the above hospitals.

The Delhi Administration has however

stated that the radiographers working in hospitals under Delhi Administration had gone on 72 hours strike in December, 1987. The demand for which they went on strike is for restoration of parity of their revised pay scales vis-a-vis pay scales of radiographers working in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi.

A Committee constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to consider anomalies in revised pay scales of certain categories of staff working under Delhi Administration including those of radiographers, vis-a-vis the scale of pay of such categories working in Central Government Hospitals, submitted its report to the Government of India (Ministry of Finance). The decision of the Government is awaited.

Implementation of Package of Benefits for Doctors

544. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had approved a package of benefits for the Central Government Doctors on 30 July, 1987 for immediate implementation;

(b) if so, whether it has been implemented in full;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) what further time Government would need to fully implement those benefits; and

(e) whether Government propose to give retrospective effect, specially in cases of promotions which have been delayed due to no fault of the serving doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It is difficult to indicate the time limit for fully implementing the package benefits. The action taken to implement the provisions of package offered to the striking doctors is indicated below:

- (i) Orders relating to Non-Practising Allowance and Conveyance Allowance have been issued.
- (ii) Orders relating to Annual Allowance are expected to be issued soon.
- (iii) Promotion orders of 478 Medical Officers who have completed 5 years of service have already been issued.
- (iv) Inter-departmental Committee has been set up to look into the cadre structure of Central Health Service, Railway Medical Service and medical posts under Central Police Organisations. The Committee has almost concluded its work and its report is likely to be finalised shortly.
- (v) Posts of Senior Medical Officers to be upgraded as Chief Medical Officers have been identified. Promotion orders are expected to be issued shortly.
- (vi) 18 Assistant Professors with 3 years of service as Assistant Professor have already been promoted as Associate Professors.
- (vii) 35 posts in Supertime Grade have been created (25 as a result of package benefits and 10 as a result of recommendations

of the Fourth Central Pay Commission).

- (viii) Necessary orders for placement of Specialists (Rs. 3000-5000) in the newly introduced scale of Rs. 3700-500 after 5 years of service are expected to be issued shortly. Action has also been initiated for placement of officers in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 after 9 years of service in Specialist Grade-II.
- (ix) Action has also been initiated for placement of Associate Professors after six years of service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. Orders will be issued after completing the necessary formalities.
- (x) Demands for higher start and three time bound promotions are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and Deptt. of Personnel. After knowing their views, the matter is proposed to be referred for consideration of Group of Ministers.

(e) The benefits of N.P.A. are effective from 1.1.1986. Conveyance allowance to staff who are already eligible is from 1.10.1986 and for new categories of staff, from 1.7.1987. It was made clear in the package offered that all the promotions will be with prospective effect.

Criteria for Introduction of New Trains

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

- (a) the criteria adopted for introduction of new trains on existing routes; and

(b) whether public demand is also taken into consideration while arriving at such decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The requirements of traffic, adequacy of the available facilities, availability of railway inputs and the developmental needs of the area are the main criteria.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Formation of Asian Circuit to Hold Athletic Meets

546. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form an Asian circuit with other countries in order to hold regular athletic meets over a period of four to six weeks before the start of major championships; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA): (a) and (b). Amateur Athletic Federation of India, the Apex body of Athletics, in the country, had suggested to the members of the Asian Countries to form an Asian Circuit to hold regular Athletic Meet to improve the standard of Asian players. For this an International Athletic Permit Meet has been approved by the International Amateur Athletic Federation to be hosted in New Delhi in September, 1988. Discussions with Asian Countries are still on for holding similar Meets in their Countries to form a Circuit.

Foreign Exchange Released for Treatment of Diseases Abroad

547. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients and the names of the diseases for which the patients were allowed to have their treatment abroad year-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange released for each patient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The number of persons who went abroad for medical treatment and the amount of foreign exchange released to them during the last three years is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>Foreign Exchange Released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1984-85	621	730.96
1985-86	800	1008.23
1986-87	1075	1635.43
April to July 1987	561	647.70

The information relating to the names of persons alongwith nature of diseases and the amount of foreign exchange related for each patient, is not readily available. The efforts involved in collecting this information would not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

Subsidies and Relief to Indian Shipyards

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

(a) the number of shipyards which are without orders for building naval and commercial vessels;

(b) whether shipowners continue to rely upon foreign builders for their fleet of merchant vessels;

(c) the extent of lower costs of foreign vessels as compared to Indian built vessels which are responsible for poor orders on Indian shipyards; and

(d) the details of the proposals to provide subsidies and substantial relief to Indian ship builders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There are four public sector shipyards under the administrative control of this Ministry and three public sector shipyards under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence. All of them are having orders for building Naval and/or Commercial vessels at present.

(b) Yes.

(c) The actual cost of production of ships in the foreign yards are not available. However, the price at which such ships are available in the international market are lower than the price to be paid by a shipowner for purchasing an indigenously built ship. The extent of additional price paid or to be paid by an Indian shipping company to an Indian shipyard may vary widely depending on the type and size of ship and the prevailing International price at the time of placing such orders on Indian shipyards. So

far this has ranged between 15% to 40% higher than the lowest International price.

(d) The existing pricing policy is based on the International Parity Price (IPP) which is an average of three valuations obtained from approved international valuers from three different parts of the world. The Indian shipyards receive subsidy to the extent of 30% of the IPP; 10% of IPP being contributed by the shipowner and 20% is given by the Government. The Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices have suggested a revision of the above measures.

Reduction in fare on Khandwa-Hingoli Section on S.C. Railway

549. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from passengers and the general public to reduce the passenger fare from Rs. 1.33 to Re. 1.00 per kilometer on chargeable kilometers on Khandwa-Hingoli section in the South Central Zone; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to bring it at par with the fares on such other times?

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

(b) With effect from 1.4.1987, the inflation in distance for charge for passenger fares on Khandwa-Hingoli section has been withdrawn and the passenger fares are being charged on the basis of actual distance.

Conversion of Adilabad-Mudkhed Section

550. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a road-cum-traffic survey of Adilabad-Mudkhed section in South Central Railway was carried out with the intention of converting the section to broad gauge; and

(b) if so, the outcome there of and the funds allocated for this project for the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A survey for conversion of Adilabad-Mudkhed-Parbhani MG Section into BG was carried out.

(b) Cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 80.49 crores. The project has been approved but not yet commenced. Only a taken allotment of Rs. 1000 has been made for this project for 1987-88.

Wasteland Development

551. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Wasteland Development Board is giving maximum importance to afforestation programme;

(b) if so, the amount spent by different State Governments on wasteland development in last three years;

(c) the resources made available to different State Governments in these years to implement the programmes; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) The amount spent during 1985-86 and 1986-87 State-wise on afforestation is given in Statement-I below.

(c) and (d). The financial allocations for afforestation programme of the State Government for three years including 1987-88 are given in statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Progress of Expenditure of all Afforestation during 1985-86 and 1986-87

Financial : (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U. Ts.	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,538.01	3,290.56
2.	Assam	1,564.77	1,799.93
3.	Bihar	3,129.01	4,048.92
4.	Gujarat	2,280.81	2,936.94

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	1,316.62	1,327.34
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,232.99	1,637.53
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	659.39	843.56
8.	Karnataka	2,276.37	2,076.83
9.	Kerala	1,528.40	1,717.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3,234.95	4,279.89
11.	Maharashtra	2,896.82	4,032.69
12.	Manipur	224.25	249.40
13.	Meghalaya	522.48	521.88
14.	Nagaland	351.14	401.96
15.	Orissa	1,536.06	1,985.50
16.	Punjab	747.56	853.40
17.	Rajasthan	1,545.99	2,892.17
18.	Sikkim	182.98	188.78
19.	Tamil Nadu	2,738.96	3,243.10
20.	Tripura	389.91	416.90
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3,659.33	6,443.28
22.	West Bengal	2,135.46	2,574.08
23.	A & N Islands	136.60	122.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	374.60	399.00
25.	Chandigarh	28.60	23.25
26.	D.N. Haveli	56.80	46.50
27.	Delhi	57.90	80.75

1	2	3	4
28.	Goa, Daman, Diu	106.70	114.50
29.	Mizoram	368.36	537.59
30.	Pondicherry	22.60	31.00
31.	Lakshadweep	3.60	4.25
All India Total		37,848.02	49,120.98

STATEMENT-II*Allocation of funds for Afforestation**(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Allocation		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3240	3127	3022.70
2.	Assam	1397	1826	1784.50
3.	Bihar	1907	3738	3281.00
4.	Gujarat	2105	2855	2859.25
5.	Haryana	1184	1197	1460.80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1228	1704	1919.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	581	851	970.25
8.	Karnataka	1749	1935	2085.00
9.	Kerala	1169	1765	1812.75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2511	4139	4238.25
11.	Maharashtra	2137	3699	3663.55
12.	Manipur	217	260	306.50

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Meghalaya	502	570	670.75
14.	Nagaland	351	397	519.00
15.	Orissa	1332	1994	2416.45
16.	Punjab	836	743	851.00
17.	Rajasthan	8770	1574	2741.75
18.	Sikkim	183	202	228.25
19.	Tamil Nadu	2514	3283	3143.25
20.	Tripura	390	448	434.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3807	6257	6191.00
22.	West Bengal	1400	2385	2228.20
23.	A & N Islands	130	122	143.50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	370	440	438.00
25.	Chandigarh	27	23	24.35
26.	Delhi	67	85	113.80
27.	D. & N. Haveli	54	48	68.25
28.	Goa, Daman, Diu	109	121	139.65
29.	Lakshadweep	4	4	4.75
30.	Mizoram	362	512	527.50
31.	Pondicherry	21	31	38.50
Total		32754	46333	48326.50

*Include forestry and rural Development schemes.

**Acute Accommodation Problem in
Delhi University Campus**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute accommodation problem in the Delhi University campus; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken to provide adequate hostel facilities for Delhi University students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The total number of seats available in the students hostels on the Delhi University Campus is 990 only. The demand for hostel accommodation is much higher. The U.G.C. has agreed to provide grant to the University for construction of a 100-seated hostel for boys in the Seventh Plan, and an extension of the women's hostel to accommodate 100 more students.

Kirandul-Kovvur Railway Line

553. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay a new railway line from Kirandul in Madhya Pradesh to Kovvur for transportation of Iron Ore to Kakinada Port;

(b) whether survey has been conducted for the same; and

(c) if so, the expenditure involved and when the work is likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.**

(b) and (c). Surveys were separately carried out for Dantewara-Bhadrachalam Road (1964-65) and Bhadrachalam Road-Kovvur (1965-66) Rail lines. Cost of construction was estimated as Rs. 31.72 crores at the then prevailing prices.

Profit and Loss Figures of Steel Plants

554. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profits of the Steel Authority of India Limited have nose-dived during the year 1986-87;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of profit and loss during the last three years;

(c) the profit and loss figures of Steel Authority of India Limited plant-wise during 1986-87 together with the reasons for the losses; and

(d) what are the production figures of saleable steel in all the steel plants during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). SAIL earned a profit of Rs. 52.81 crores during the financial year 1986-87. The comparative figures of profit and loss during the last three years are:

	(Rs./crores)
1984-85	4.24
1985-86	159.00

(c) The Plant-wise profit and loss during

1986-87 was:

Computerisation of Passenger Reservations*(Rs./crores)**Profit/Loss (-)*

Bhilai Steel Plant	(-) 38.67
Durgapur Steel Plant	(-) 22.46
Rourkela Steel Plant	11.13
Bokaro Steel Plant	125.17
Alloy Steels Plant	(-) 25.72
Salem Steel Plant	2.92
Other/Adjustments	0.44
SAIL	52.81

The main reasons for losses, during 1986-87 were :-

- (i) Increase in the prices of inputs particularly of coal, power and ferro-alloys and Railway freight;
- (ii) Non-availability of adequate power; and
- (iii) Low capacity utilisation.

(d) The production of saleable steel at SAIL (including IISCO) steel plants during the last three years was:

*('000 tonnes)**Production*

1984-85	5283
1985-86	6004
1986-87	6312

555. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities which have been covered so far by computerised passenger reservation system; and

(b) the names of the cities likely to be covered by the end of 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Computerisation of passenger reservation system has been completed at Delhi and Calcutta, and is in advanced stages of completion in Bombay and Madras.

(b) Computerised reservations are scheduled to be provided at Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Secunderabad, Bhopal and Bangalore during 1988-89.

Electrification of Delhi-Bombay and Bombay-Howrah Railway Lines

556. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombay-Delhi rail line has been electrified;

(b) if so, how much money has been spent on this line;

(c) whether it has been opened for traffic;

(d) if not, when it will be opened for traffic particularly for passenger traffic; and

(e) by when Bombay-Howrah rail line will be electrified and opened for traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Electrification of Bombay-Delhi section via Western Railway route has been completed.

(b) Rs. 305.40 crores excluding Bombay Central-Virar section which was electrified before independence.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Electrification of Bombay-Howrah section is expected to be completed by March 1990.

Primary Health Centres in Haryana

557. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres opened in Haryana during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the names of places where such centres were opened?

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

(a) 122 Primary Health Centres are reported to have been opened in Haryana State during the last three years and year-wise break-up is as under:-

1985-86	78
1986-87	43
1987-88 (Upto 31.1.1988)	1
	122

(b) A list containing the names of places where Primary Health Centres were opened during the last three years upto 31.1.1988 is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

List of Places where Primary Health Centres were opened during Last Three Years upto 31.1.1988

District Ambala

1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3
1. Morni	1. Noorpur	—
2. Kot	2. Kalanaur	
3. Panchkula	3. Naggal	

1	2	3
4. Barara		
5. Kalka		
<i>District Bhiwani</i>		
6. Behal	4. Manheru	
7. Sui	5. Santokhpura	
8. Dinond	6. Chhapar	
9. Pur	7. Tosham	
10. Barwa	8. Biran	
	9. Alakhpura	
	10. Achina	
<i>District Faridabad</i>		
11. Hathin	11. Mohna	1. Chhajunagar
12. Punhera	12. Alawalpur	
13. Solehra	13. Dhauj	
14. Tappa-Bilochpur		
15. Nangal Jat		
16. Hodel		
<i>District Gurgaon</i>		
17. Bhangrola	14. Mandpura	
18. Tauru	15. Tigaon	—
19. Biwan		
20. Ujina		
21. Kasan		

1	2	3
22. Nuh		
23. Ferozepur Jhirka		
<i>District Hissar</i>		
24. Talwandi Rukka	16. Bangroan	
25. Samain	17. Datta	
26. Hassangarh	18. Pirthala	—
27. Gurana	19. Kullan	
28. Kaomari	20. Nehla	
29. Bothan Kalan	21. Deulatpur	
30. Badopal		
31. Agroha		
32. Jhalnia		
33. Kajlan		
34. Birdhana		
35. Mohamadpur Rohi		
36. Dobi		
37. Gawar		
38. Uklana		
<i>District Jind</i>		
39. Chhattar	22. Jai Jai Wanti	—
40. Balu		
41. Uchana		
42. Dhamtan Sahib		

1	2	3
43. Safidon		
<i>District Karnal</i>		
44. Madhuban	23. Kutail	—
45. Jundla		
46. Kunjpura		
47. Kachhwa		
48. Nigdhu		
49. Uplana		
<i>District Kurukshetra</i>		
50. Alhar	24. Thaska Miranji	
51. Ladwa	25. Habri	—
52. Pundri	26. Keorak	
53. Dhand	27. Pai	
54. Ram Saran Majra/Bhain		
<i>District Mohindergarh</i>		
55. Mirpur	28. Sehma	
56. Bhojwas	29. Tankri	—
57. Dahina Jainabad	30. Bayal	
58. Dharuhera	31. Sirohi Bihali	
59. Antri	32. Bassdoda	
60. Mohindergarh		
<i>District Rohtak</i>		
61. Meham	33. Bhalaut	

1	2	3
62. Kosli	34. Birohar	—
63. Machhrauli	35. Gurawar	
64. Chhudani	36. Bhambhewa	
65. Sanghi		
66. Kalanaur		
67. Jhajjar		
<i>District Sonapat</i>		
68. Barh-Khalsa	37. Purkhas	
69. Murthal	38. Moi Majri	—
70. Buttana	39. Lath	
71. Dubeta		
72. Bidhlana		
73. Buttana Zafrabad		
<i>District Sirsa</i>		
74. Panihari	40. Darba Kalan	
75. Nathusari Chopta	41. Darbi	—
76. Rori	42. Mandi Dabwali	
77. Kalawali	43. Kharia	
78. Ellanabad		

**Integrated Education for Disabled
Children**

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

(a) the estimated number of disabled or handicapped children;

(b) the number of such children who shall be covered under the Integrated Education of Disabled Programme; and

(c) the steps taken for training teachers as well as publishing training manuals for teaching such children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF THE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) According to a survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in 1981, there were 2.6 million disabled children in the age group of 5-14 years. In addition, there are estimated to be about 1.7 million mentally retarded children in the above age group.

(b) According to the National Policy on Education, 1986, children suffering from motor and other mild handicaps are to be covered under integrated education programme. Progressively more and more such children would be brought under the programme of integrated education but no firm targets have been fixed.

(c) The University Grants Commission has so far established special education units in 9 University Departments of Education/Colleges of Education, and efforts are being made to set up these facilities in 16 Universities/Colleges by 1990. The National Institutes for the handicapped and their regional training centres under the Ministry of Welfare are also running various types of teachers training programmes. Besides, some voluntary organisations are also running same programmes. The NCERT and the National Institutes for the handicapped have published a number of handbooks, teachers' manuals and source-books for training teachers of the handicapped children. Preparation of training and instructional materials for teaching the disabled children is a continuing programme in the NCERT.

[Translation]

Amount Spent on Development of Cultural Places in Bihar

559. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount spent during the last 2 years on the maintenance and development of cultural and historical places/monuments etc. in Bihar; and

(b) the places in Bihar where special steps have been taken by Government during the current year for their development and maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) During the last two years i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 8,60,000/- and Rs. 23,28,000/- respectively has been spent for day-to-day maintenance, structural repairs, chemical treatment and horticultural operations on and around monuments/sites protected by Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) Among the important places where special preservation works are being carried out during the current financial year are detailed below:

- i. Excavated remains, Antichak.
- ii. Tomb of Sher, Shah, Sasaram.
- iii. Bimbisar Jail, Rajgir.
- iv. Ancient remains, Nalanda.
- v. Stupa at Nandangarh.

Illegal Felling of Trees

560. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether environment mainly depends upon protection of trees;

(b) the number of trees felled State-wise during the last three years; and

(c) the number of persons/officers arrested and convicted for felling trees, State-wise during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Protection of trees is one of the important factors, upon which the environment depends.

(b) and (c). The details are being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Construction of Bhatni-Varanasi Railway Line

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

(a) the time by which the construction work of Bhatni-Varanasi broad gauge railway line is likely to be completed and when the trains would start on this route;

(b) whether the delay in completion of this project is due to paucity of funds; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Completion of Bhatni-Varanasi gauge con-

version project will depend on the availability of resources in the coming years. The progress is, however, commensurate with the allocation of funds.

(c) Planning Commission has been requested to provide adequate funds for gauge conversions in the Railways' Annual Plans.

[English]

Vocational Facilities in Schools

562. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a substantially funded Centrally sponsored scheme is being launched from the current academic year to equip 5,000 schools with vocational facilities; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) A Centrally-sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education has been started from the current financial year under which it is proposed to introduce vocational courses in 5000 schools by 1990 subject to availability of adequate financial resources.

(b) The salient features of the scheme are creation of a suitable management structure at central, state, district and institutional levels; carrying out District Vocational Surveys for assessment of manpower needs and formulation of appropriate vocational courses; provision, of necessary equipment and facilities in schools; develop-

ment of curricula, instructional materials and textbooks; opportunities for practical training to students; training of teachers; modification of recruitment rules to facilitate employment of students passing out of vocational courses; apprenticeship facilities for vocational students; etc.

Equipment for Tissue Culture Study

563. SHRI NARSINGH SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Deputy High Commissioner in Southern India handed over equipment for tissue culture study given by the ODA to the 100,000 pound project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The British Deputy High Commissioner Mr. David Sprague handed over equipments worth about 100,000 pounds given by the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the Indo-UK Collaborative Project on "Inborn Errors of Metabolism", the British collaborating institution being King's College, London. The main objective of the project is to establish the relationship between long term inbreeding and genetic disorders in a large population.

Revised Guidelines for Mini Steel Plants

564. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently

issued revised guideline for mini steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent the mini steel plants have been permitted by Government to expand their production capacity; and

(d) whether the mini steel plants are likely to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Relevant extracts from the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development, Press Note No. 4 (1988 Series) is given below in the statement.

(d) No specific target of production for mini steel plants has been laid down.

STATEMENT

Extracts from Press Note No. 4 (1988 Series)

Subject : Guidelines for Steel Industry.

The existing guidelines for allowing steel capacity were last drawn up in 1982 and those guidelines have now been reviewed having regard to the technological advancement in the steel industry and the need for modernisation and upgradation of the existing mini steel plants to improve their economic viability and its status in the country. The following guidelines have accordingly been drawn up.

With a view to encourage modernisation of the existing electric arc furnace industry in general and reduce the specific power consumption in particular through the adoption of modern energy saving equipment,

enhancement of additional capacity upto 150% in addition to the existing licensed capacity will be allowed to steel making units in production as a result of modernisation including replacement of equipment subject to a categorical power assurance from the appropriate authority. The interested parties will have to satisfy the department of Steel that adequate steps will be taken to instal requisite facilities that will improve their productivity and reduce consumption of power. For availing of this facility, the entrepreneurs are also required to instal facilities to enable the use of sponge iron to the extent of 30% at a minimum level in their arc furnaces. The maximum level of expansion which would be permitted under this provision would be upto a total capacity of 2,50,000 tonnes per annum. In respect of MRTP Companies, such expansion will be subject to clearance under MRTP Act.

2. It has been found that small furnaces of 5-10 tonnes capacity are not suitable for adoption of modern energy saving facilities and hence a provision has been kept in new guidelines for replacement of smaller furnaces by bigger ones. A unit having installed one or more electric arc furnace(s) of capacity less than 15 tonnes each will be permitted to replace this/these furnace(s) by a single modern 15 to 25 tonnes capacity electric arc furnace subject to the following conditions:-

- (a) The size of the new replacement furnace to be installed should be such that its capacity does not increase the existing licensed capacity by more than 150%.
- (b) The units submit a detained feasibility report which should include details of the existing and proposed facilities.
- (c) The unit instals such modern features as may be specified by

the Department of Steel.

- (d) Submission of categorical power assurance from the State Government.

3. The present policy of permitting flexibility to the mini-steel plants to diversify into production of all grades of carbon and alloy steels, including stainless steel/heat resisting steel within their licensed capacity will continue. Similarly, additions of balancing facilities like continuous casting machines, conditioning facilities etc. for improving productivity and quality will be freely allowed.

4. Where an existing mini-steel plant undertakes modernisation of its electric arc furnace(s) and as a result, its liquid metal availability is sufficient for producing a minimum quantity of 1 lakh tonnes per annum of hot rolled strips/coils, it will be permitted to set up facilities for manufacture of H.R. Steel Strips/Coils of wider width (600 mm and above) subject to the conditions that the interested parties submit a detailed feasibility report, produce a categorical power assurance from the competent authority, electric arc furnace will be capable of using a minimum 30% of its feed in the form of sponge iron and the products conform to specified quality specifications.

5. It has been assessed that there would be a surplus of long products upto 1994-95 and as such, it is not proposed to allow setting up of any new Electric Arc Furnace steel making units during the 7th Plan period. However, keeping in view the special problems of transporting steel to remote areas, this provision will not be applicable to the areas located in Jammu & Kashmir, the hilly districts of U.P., North Eastern States, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh where mini-steel plants with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum will be permitted subject to categorical power assurance given by the State Governments concerned and also subject to

the condition that the capacity is achieved through the Electric Arc Furnace route.

6. Existing licensed mini-steel plants will be allowed to attain a minimum economic capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum through Electric Arc Furnace route on production of categorical assurance regarding power availability from the respective State Governments.

Proposal to Reshape Plan to Eradicate Malaria

565. SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO KAKADE:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether Government have prepared any plan to eradicate Malaria;

(b) whether any mid-term appraisal has been made;

(c) whether the appraisal has revealed ineffectiveness of the plan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to reshape the plan as per suggestion made by the Planning Commissions' appraisal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The Modified Plan of Operation for control of Malaria is in operation since April, 1977. The mid-term appraisal has been made by the Planning Commission in 1987 and it has not revealed any ineffectiveness of the plan. However, certain operational problems in the implementation of the programme have been pointed out in some states.

(d) The following steps are being taken

to streamline the implementation of the programme:-

i) Regular monitoring of the p. falciparum sensitivity to chloroquine and feed back to states to take timely steps to tackle the p. falciparum resistance wherever it is detected.

ii) Regular monitoring of the epidemiological situation for effective control of the disease.

iii) Regular monitoring of the vector susceptibility to different insecticides for undertaking spray operation with the appropriate insecticides.

iv) A macro and micro level malariogenic stratification of the country based on the various parameters is being worked out.

v) Health education and publicity measures have been intensified.

Replacement of Wooden Sleepers by Concrete Sleepers

566. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to replace the existing wooden sleepers of the railways by concrete sleepers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the railway zones where this work will be taken up/has been taken up;

(d) the length of railway tracks that is likely to be completed by the end of Seventh Plan on each zonal railway and particularly on South Central Railway; and

(e) the extent to which these sleepers will improve the running of trains in passenger traffic and freight performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As and when the wooden sleepers become due for replacement, the same are being replaced by concrete sleepers, to the extent feasible on technical considerations. For use at special locations, such as, bridges, points and crossings etc. concrete sleepers have not yet been standardised.

(c) On all the zonal Railways.

(d) The following lengths are expected to be laid with concrete sleepers by the end of 7th Plan on various zonal Railways:

Central	- 2100 Kms.
Eastern	- 1800 Kms.
Northern	- 1400 Kms.
North Eastern	- 100 Kms.
Northeast Frontier	- 150 Kms.
Southern	- 1000 Kms.
South Central	- 1200 Kms.
South Eastern	- 1400 Kms.
Western	- 1250 Kms.

Total	- 10400 Kms.
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(e) Long welded rails laid on Prestressed concrete sleepers with elastic fastenings provide ideal track for smooth and safe passage of both passenger and freight trains.

Import of Models and Technology for Electric Locomotives

567. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imported the models and technology of three phase electric loco engines for their manufacture in the country;

(b) if so, the names of countries from which the models have been imported;

(c) the location of the site where these engines would be manufactured; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to set up a factory for this purpose in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. A global tender for procurement of 40 Nos. of High Horse Power Electric locomotives of Three phase technology alongwith Technology Transfer has been floated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

(d) No; Sir. There is no approved work to set up a separate factory for this purpose.

Standard of Sports

568. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of sports in the country has gone down particularly in the cricket, hockey and football as became evident from the matches held recently;

(b) if so, whether a high powered Committee has since been constituted by Government to find out the debacles in the field of sports in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of composition of the Committee and the time by which it is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) In cricket our performance in the Reliance Cup matches and in the Test series against the West Indies was satisfactory, while in hockey and football our performance in recent tournaments was not up to expectation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Aids Control Programme

569. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

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

(a) whether his Ministry had submitted a proposal for Rs.9 crore last year to the Planning Commission for control of AIDS in the country;

(b) whether the proposal has been approved by the Commission;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) when it is likely to be approved?

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

(a) and (b). Yes.

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

Increase in Steel Production

570. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of saleable steel has increased in 1986-87;

(b) if so, the total percentage of increase expected for the next year;

(c) the overall position of steel production in 1987-88;

(d) the quantum of steel imported in 1987; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total percentage of increase expected for 1987-88 is estimated to be about 4.6.

(c) The estimated domestic production of saleable steel during 1987-88 is 11.2 million tonnes.

(d) Import of steel from April-November 1987 through the major ports have been about 1.1 million tonnes.

(e) The following steps are being taken to improve the production of steel in the country:-

- i) The main producers are re-orienting their product-mix according to the demand in the country.
- ii) Expansion/modernisation of the existing steel plants.
- iii) Improved techno-economic parameters.
- iv) Improved maintenance of plants and equipment for better availability.
- v) Optimise captive power generation and energy conservation.
- vi) Ensure adequate inputs of right quality at the right time.
- vii) Intensive research & development efforts.

**Non-Resident Indian's Interest to Invest
In Steel Sector**

571. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-resident Indians in Gulf countries have shown keen interest to invest and promote exports in the field of steel;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard;

(c) whether any plans have been prepared in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Recently Government have received a proposal from a non-resident Indian in a Gulf country for grant of an industrial licence for manufacture of coated sheets for a capacity of 25,000 tonnes per annum. This application is not covered under the existing guidelines for steel industries. Applications from Non-resident Indians will be considered in terms of these guidelines.

**Incident In Maternity Ward of
Safdarjung Hospital**

572. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH:

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

(a) whether a woman whose new born baby boy was replaced by a baby girl at the Safdarjung Hospital in Delhi on January 30, 1988 resorted to hunger strike to demand the return of her baby boy;

(b) if so, whether the authorities have made inquiries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings of the inquiry and the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A woman Mrs. Raj Bala has alleged that her male baby has been replaced by a female baby. The matter has been handed over to the police for investigation.

**Evaluation of Universities' Performance
by University Grants Commission**

574. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will

the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission evaluates the academic and administrative performance of the Universities from time to time;

(b) if so, the authority through which this evaluation is done;

(c) whether for this purpose regular inspections of the Universities are undertaken; and

(d) if so, the names of the universities inspected by the University Grants Commission directly or through any other authority in the last three years and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The U.G.C. has conducted a review of all the Central Universities in 1984. While considering the report, the Commission decided that review of the academic and administrative performance of each University should be carried out once in five years. Accordingly, the Commission has conducted a review of the University of Hyderabad. A similar review of the NEHU is in progress. These reviews are conducted through expert committees appointed by the Commission. Such reviews of the State Universities have not so far been undertaken.

(c) and (d). Section 13 of the UGC Act provides that the Commission may cause an inspect of the Universities for the purpose of ascertaining their financial needs or the standards of teaching, examinations and research in them. However, the Commission has not so far caused inspection of any University under this provision.

Recognition to Vidyasagar University by University Grants Commission

575. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vidyasagar University in Midnapore district of West Bengal has not been recognised by the University Grants Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The Vidyasagar University, Midnapore has not yet been declared fit by the UGC to receive Central assistance as per Section 12 (B) of the UGC Act.

(b) The UGC has made several suggestions for amendment to the Act of the Vidyasagar University. The Government of West Bengal has informed the Commission that certain suggestions made by the UGC for amendment to the provisions relating to appointment of the Vice-Chancellor and the composition of the Executive Council of the University are not acceptable to them.

Financial Position of Calcutta and Haldia Ports

576. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the present financial position of Calcutta and Haldia ports;

(b) the reasons for the unhappy financial position of these ports;

(c) whether the port authority has de-

cided to levy surcharges on commodities that will be handled by these ports;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the impact as a result of these surcharges; and

(f) whether it has affected the business of the port and bulk of commodities have started going to other ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) As per the latest audited accounts of Calcutta Port Trust the year 1986-87 ended with an operating surplus of Rs. 3.37 crores for Calcutta Dock Complex while Haldia Dock Complex showed an operating surplus of Rs. 16.77 crores. However, after taking into account, the Finance and Miscellaneous Income and Expenditure and appropriations to various reserves etc., the Calcutta Port Trust (including Haldia) showed a net deficit of Rs. 2.82 crores. This deficit is expected to increase further in the current year.

(b) The main reasons for the unhappy financial position of Calcutta Port are:-

- (i) Substantial increase in expenditure on account of payment of salaries and wages;
- (ii) Steep fall in income from demurrage;
- (iii) Heavy expenditure on the dredging and maintenance of the shipping channel.

(c) and (d). The Port Trust has not decided to levy any surcharge on commodities. However, the Port Trust has sent a proposal to Government for sanction to revision of some cargo related and miscellaneous charges.

(e) The revision is expected to generate an additional revenue of about Rs. 15.75 crores per annum.

(f) Does not arise as the revision has not come into effect. Diversion of cargo to other ports is not anticipated as a result of the proposed revision.

Trained Dogs for Protection of Railway Property

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

(a) whether Government have accepted in principle to engage trained dogs to protect Railway property from being stolen from workshops and depots having boundary walls;

(b) if so, the number of such workshops and depots selected for this purpose; and

(c) the names of the places where the scheme had been worked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Some workshops and depots have been selected for intensive patrolling by trained dogs.

(b) 10 Workshops and 4 depots.

(c) *Workshops:-* (1) Golden Rock Workshop, Tiruchchirappalli, (2) Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Madras, (3) Loco Works, Perambur, Madras, (4) Carriage Works, Perambur, Madras, (5) Ashokapuram Workshop, Mysore, (6) S & T Workshop, Podanur, (7) Wagons Repairing Shop/Raipur, (8) Electric Loco Shed/Bhilai, (9) Loco and Carriage Workshop/Kharagpur; and (10) New Wagons Shop, Kharagpur.

Depots:- (1) General Stores Depots, Perambur, Madras, (2) Chief Engineer (Construction Stores/Bilaspur), (3) Scrap Depot, Mathurakati/Kharagpur, (4) Reclamation Yard/Kharagpur.

[*Translation*]

Submersion of Historical Places Due to Narmada Dam

578. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Narmada Dam is likely to pose a threat of submersion to the places of historical importance and ancient fossils resulting in the vanishment of our ancient culture;

(b) whether Government have received any report in this regard from the Archaeological Survey of India;

(c) whether the land in the three districts of historical importance where prehistoric articles and the most ancient fossils of India have been found will submerge by the construction of this dam; and

(d) if so, the measures suggested by the Archaeological Survey of India to protect the significant cultural heritage of the country from being submerged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The construction of four dams on the river Narmada in Madhya Pradesh are likely to submerge archaeological wealth. The Archaeological Survey of India and the State Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Madhya Pradesh have already commenced the first phase of work of surveying the submergence areas of the

Indirasagar (Narmadasagar) Project in the districts of Khandwa, Dewas and Hoshangabad to assess the archaeological wealth. Soon after the results of the survey work, question of salvaging outstanding archaeological wealth can be considered, on merits.

Performance of Indian Contingent in Asian Games

579. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any analysis has been made of the causes of extremely poor performance of the Indian Contingent in the Tenth Asian Games held in Seoul (South Korea) during September-October, 1986; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and whether any steps have been undertaken to ensure better performance in the future International Sports events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Government constituted an Export Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Amrik Singh to study the report of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) on the performance of the Indian Contingent at the X Asiad held at Seoul and other allied matters. O.T.I. This Expert Group has made its recommendations which include the need for Government of India to issue detailed guidelines to National Sports Federations as part of the conditions for grant of financial and other assistance. It has, *inter-alia*, also recommended that the National Sports Federations must furnish multi-year comprehensive plan for training and coaching of sport-

spersons for participation in international competitions and a system of monitoring the implementation of such a plan.

In the above context, Government has issued. An Excellence Development programme which will be effective from 1st March, 1988.

Grants to All India cultural Institutions

580. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants to All India Cultural Institutions and Indo-Foreign Cultural Societies have been sanctioned during the past three financial years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the Institutions and the Societies which have received the grants alongwith amount during this period separately for each year;

(c) whether the procedure for the sanction of the grants needs streamlining and whether the demand for grants is sufficiently met by Government; and

(d) the names of the institutions and the societies which applied for the grant during this period alongwith the reasons for not giving any grant to some of the Institutions or the Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Coordinating functioning of Heun Tsang Memorial with Nav Nalanda Mahavihara

581. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to coordinate the functioning of the Heun Tsang Memorial and the Nav Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda in Bihar has since been implemented;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the coordinated functioning and the date from which it has been done;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the date from which any coordination would be established; and

(d) the dates on which the construction work for the Heun Tsang Memorial was commenced and completed respectively as also the functions carried out at the Memorial since its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In March, 1985, the Bihar Govt. agreed in principle to the merger of Heun Tsang Memorial with Nava Nalanda Mahavihara and to establish an autonomous organisation. Subsequently, in a communication dated 4.3.86, the Bihar Govt. indicated that a thinking had developed for establishment of an Open University at Nalanda incorporating the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara into it. On 12.11.86, the State Government formally requested the Central Government to set up an Open University at

the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara. As this did not touch upon the original proposal of the merger of Hieun Tsang Memorial with the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, the State Government was requested to reconsider the matter. The matter is still under consideration of the State Government.

(d) The construction commenced in 1961 and was completed in 1984. It has not yet started functioning.

Loss of Forest Cover

582. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2431 on 10 April, 1985 regarding "Depletion of Forest area" and state:

(a) whether the National Remote Sensing Agency estimates indicating a loss of 18.74 per cent of forest area in the whole country between 1972-75 and 1980-82 have since been analysed and refined to determine the degree of error in their estimates;

(b) if so, the results of the analysis and the exact loss in percentage of the forest area in period under reference;

(c) whether any estimate regarding the loss/gain in forest area during the succeeding 15 years i.e. upto 1987 has also been prepared; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and whether an upto date estimate would be prepared in this regard and the steps taken to extend the green cover on an adequate scale in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). According to a joint exercise undertaken by

Forest Survey of India and National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) using satellite data, the forest cover for the period 1981-83 was 19.52% of the geographical area of the country as against 14.10% assessed by NRSA during 1980-82. A fresh survey has not been done to assess exact loss in the forest cover during the period 1972-75 and 1980-82.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Ground truth was not available for the period 1972-75 to authenticate the interpretation of satellite imagery for that period. The review of the National Remote Sensing Agency's estimates for that period was not, therefore, taken up.

The Forest Survey of India has initiated monitoring of forest cover of the country on a two year cycle.

The existing green cover is being protected. The National Wastelands Development Board has been set up with the object of bringing five million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantations.

Loss of forest cover

583. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether growing and processing of tobacco causes of deforestation and spread of desert in areas of tobacco cultivation;

(b) whether any study has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken to save the forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The tobacco industry increases deforestation by using wood derived from the indigenous forest resources. However, there is no firm evidence to link growing and processing of tobacco to spread of desert in areas of tobacco cultivation.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It has been estimated that annual wood consumption of the tobacco industry in the country is 5.88 lakh cubic metres.

The Government are encouraging use of coal for tobacco curing.

Autonomous Status to Colleges

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission proposes to confer autonomous status on 500 colleges all over the country;

(b) if so, the number of applications received from colleges;

(c) whether Government are aware that this proposal has not been favoured by some of the colleges; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The Programme of Action to implement the National Policy on Education — 1986 envisages that about 500 colleges should be developed as autonomous colleges in the VII Plan.

(b) The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have recommended 58 colleges for autonomous status for the consideration of the Commission. Of these the Commission has already concurred in the proposals of 48 colleges. .

(c) and (d). According to information available, proposals for selection of colleges are at various stages of consideration in several States. So far only the Government of West Bengal has informed that they would not adopt any hurried decision about the establishment of autonomous colleges in the State.

Railway accidents

585. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:**
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway accidents which took place during November, December, 1987 and January, 1988 zone-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured therein and the total amount of compensation paid to the families of deceased and the injured persons;

(c) the details of the causes thereof and the reasons for increase in the average of railway accidents during this period;

(d) whether two accidents took place on 15 January 1988 at Muzaffarnagar (U.P.) and at Bahaura Cahndel Halt Station on Mugulsarai-Patna line; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) *Zone-wise*

break up of train accidents during November, December 1987 and January 1988 is as under:

Zone	No. of train accidents
Central	16
Eastern	19
Northern	65
North Eastern	8
Northeast Frontier	22
Southern	14
South Central	11
South Eastern	18
Western	22

(b) 95 persons lost their lives and 182 sustained injuries in these accidents. No compensation has so far been paid, as settlement of claims for compensation takes time.

(c) These accidents were caused due to negligence of the road users at unmanned level crossings, failure of rolling stock and permanent way equipment, sabotage, incidental factors like falling of boulders, trees, etc., on track and failure of railway staff.

The increase was due to an unfortunate and sudden spurt in collisions and accidents at level crossings. Out of 25 level crossings accidents during the period, negligence on the part of road users was responsible in as many as 20 cases.

(d) and (e). No accident took place on 15 January, 1988 at Muzaffarnagar station

of Northern Railway. However, on the same date, a bus dashed against a good train at an unmanned level crossing situated between Thana Bhawan and Hind stations on the Shahdara-Shamli-Saharanpur section of Northern Railway, District Muzaffarnagar (U.P.). In this accident, 4 bus passengers lost their lives and 4 sustained injuries. In the second case, which also occurred on 15.1.88 at Bahora Chandil Halt station on Mughalsarai-Patna section of Eastern Railway, 7 persons, while entraining/detraining from 400 Down Mughalsarai-Patna City passenger train, got hit by 921 Up North East Express which was running through on proper signals. Consequently, these 7 persons lost their lives. This was a case of sudden trespass.

Release of funds for Higher Education by University Grants Commission

586. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has been channeling the funds for higher education;

(b) if so, the amount and details of funds released during 1983-84 to 1985-86;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission released only seventy five per cent of the total admissible grants in the first instance;

(d) if so, when the balance of twenty five per cent was released; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) The UGC has been sanctioning

grants to Universities and Colleges for implementation of various development programmes.

(b) The total development grants sanctioned by the UGC during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are Rs. 70.63 crores, Rs. 79.96 crores and Rs. 86.43 crores respectively.

(c) to (e). According to the practice followed by the Commission, an 'on account' grant is released as the first instalment for implementation of the approved programmes. Further grants are released from time to time depending upon the progress of expenditure. In the case of building projects, the first instalment is normally 25%. However, if the construction programme is undertaken through the C.P.W.D. or the State P.W.D. as deposit work, the first instalment released is upto 75%. In such cases, the balance grants are released on the basis of progress of construction.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh

587. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1988-1989; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Three new Navodaya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned to be opened during 1988-89 in Andhra Pradesh at the following places;

- (i) Village Vennelavalasa, District Srikakulam

- (ii) Village Pedavegi, District West Godavari

- (iii) Village Venugopalpuram, District Vizianagaram

Conservation of Flora and Fauna

588. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a specialised agency with adequate powers for ecological planning to conserve and enhance Flora and Fauna; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for National Games

589. SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total financial assistance given by Union Government to the State Government of Kerala for National Games conducted in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Government of India has sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 2 Crores to the Government of Kerala for construction of stadia and creation of other

sports infrastructure related to holding of 2nd National Games. Besides a grant of Rs. 30 lakhs was given to the Organising Committee 2nd National games for conducting the Games.

[Translation]

Study regarding harmful effects of Pan Masala

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

(a) whether Government have undertaken a study to find out the harm being caused to the health of people by consuming Pan Masala;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether steps are being taken by Government to control the production and consumption of this product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No systematic studies have been conducted to find out the harmful effects of Pan Masala. Samples of Pan Masala are lifted by Food Health Authorities of States/Union Territories under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Legal action is initiated if these are found to contain any injurious ingredient.

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

Mobile Medical Services in Hilly Areas

591. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to provide mobile medical services in hilly areas keeping in view the difficult geographical conditions of these

areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): There is no such proposal under consideration of Government of India. However, keeping in view the difficult geographical conditions of the hilly areas, the norms for establishment of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres have been relaxed as one Primary Health Centre for 20,000 population and one sub-centre for 3,000 population in hilly areas against 30,000 and 5,000 population respectively in general rural areas.

[English]

District Institutes of Education and Its staffing pattern

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

(a) the detailed programme about the setting up of D.I.E. (District Institutes of Education) and staffing pattern under the Project "Education for Women's Equality" for the session 1988-89; and

(b) the districts selected to implement the programme in the country during the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) It is planned provisionally to set up about 100 District Institutes of Education and Training during 1988-89 but the detailed programme will be finalised keeping in view the availability of funds after the receipt and processing of proposals of State Governments during the current year.

The staffing pattern under the project

"Education for Women's Equality" has not been finalised as the scheme is still at the state of consideration.

(b) Identification of districts where District Institutes of Education and Training will be set up in 1988-89 will be done in the course of that year, by the State Governments and UT Adms. concerned.

Proposal to set up a unit of National Institute of Sports at Cannanore

593. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up the proposal to start a unit of the National Institute of Sports at Cannanore in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken;

(c) whether any site has been earmarked/acquired to locate the Institute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). There was a proposal from Government of Kerala to set up a wing of the National Institute of Sports at Calicut or Cannanore in Kerala. The State Government was informed that NIS had set up its Southern Regional Centre at Bangalore which caters to the needs of all Southern States including Kerala and, therefore, it was not possible to open a separate Centre of NIS in Kerala. The State Government was also informed that the Central Government could consider setting up of a Centre in Kerala if the State Government was willing to give about 50-60

acres of land and necessary financial commitment for the setting up of the Centre. The State Government had offered four sites in Cannanore and an officer was deputed to inspect the sites. As all the sites were either at considerable distance from Cannanore or otherwise not found suitable, the State Government was requested to suggest another site within 8 kilometres of the town. The State Government have expressed their inability to acquire land within 10 kilometres of a big town.

Assistance for Football Coaching

594. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation for financial assistance on behalf of the 'Football Friend' which is a unique football coaching centre in Cannanore, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Ministry in this regard?

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

(b) The representation is under consideration.

Railway Projects in Orissa

595. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway projects under construction in Orissa;

(b) the year since when these projects are under construction;

(c) the amount sanctioned for each of these projects in last three years; and

(d) the progress made in the construc-

tion of each of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). Details of major Railway Projects under construction in Orissa are given below:-

S. No.	Name of Project	Year of approval	Outlay for the years (Rs. in crores)			Progress
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1.	Koraput-Rayagada new BG line	1981-82	9	20	46.5	19% (20 km) opened in 1985,
2.	Talcher-Sambalpur new BG line	1984-85	3	2	5	8%
3.	Mancheswar-Carriage Repair Workshop	1977-78	3.18	6.02	2.41	Workshop has become operational
4.	Sambalpur-Setting up of New Division	1985-86	0.05	0.12	0.65	6%
5.	Electrification of Koraput-Damanjodi section	1987-88	—	—	0.51	25%

Road over-bridges in Orissa

tion?

596. SHRI HARI HAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

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

(a) the number of road over-bridges under constructions in Orissa;

(b) Rs. 56.78 lakhs (Approx.)

(b) the amount of spent by Railways on these bridges so far;

(c) Rs. 866.22 lakhs.

(c) the cost of construction of these projects; and

(d) One of the road over bridges is programmed for completion in April'88. Completion of the remaining three would mainly depend upon the completion of the approaches by the State Government.

(d) the expected time of their comple-

Improvement of Amenities in New Delhi-Puri Express Trains

597. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any improvement has been made in providing amenities in 175/176 and 915/916 New Delhi-Puri Express trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the additional amenities proposed to be provided in those trains during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Amenities have been provided as per norms laid down and at par with similar trains running on Indian Railways in 175/176 and 915/916 New Delhi-Puri Express trains.

(c) It is planned to provide luggage locking chain facilities during 1988-89 in all the AC 2-Tier Coaches running on these trains.

[*Translation*]

Electrification of Itarsi-Bhopal-Jhansi-Agra-New Delhi Railway Line

598. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification work of the line from Itarsi-Bhopal-Jhansi-Agra to New Delhi in Central Railway has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the time by which electric trains will be introduced on this route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. New Delhi-Agra-Jhansi section has already been

completed. Electrification works on Jhansi-Bina-Itarsi are in progress.

(b) Trains are already being operated under electric traction on New Delhi-Agra-Jhansi section. Electric trains on the remaining section between Jhansi and Itarsi will be introduced after completion of electrification works.

[*Translation*]

Stoppage of Chhatisgarh Express at Ganjbasauda Station

599. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5165 dated 10 December, 1987 regarding stoppage of 137/138 Chhatisgarh Express at Ganjbasauda station and state the reasons for not stopping this train at Ganjbasauda Station, which is connected with places of historical/tourist importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Ganjbasauda is adequately served by 9 pairs of trains including direct fast trains for Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay, Bilaspur, Amritsar, Firozepur, Jammu Tawi and other stations enroute.

Tree Planters Co-operative

600. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal received from the Energy Advisory Board and Planning Commission to set up co-operative society of tree planters in Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the outline of the proposed scheme and the estimated expenditure in-

volved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. On the suggestion of Advisory Board on Energy a proposal has been received from National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) for setting up cooperative societies of tree growers in some parts of the country. Uttar Pradesh is not among the States where the project is proposed for being taken up.

(b) As per the outlines of the proposal, 64 cooperative societies covering 256 villages would be formed in 5 States of Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Approximately 40 hectares of land would be planted by each society with grasses, fuelwood and trees for small timber. The total projected cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.15 crores and it is being implemented over a period of 5 years from 1986-87 onwards.

[English]

Allocation for Research in Science and Technology to Various Universities

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

(a) the amount allocated for research in Science and Technology at the universities in Seventh Plan;

(b) the names of universities with advanced centres for research in science and technology; and

(c) the number of doctorates awarded, subject-wise, by the universities during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) From the allocation of Rs. 370 crores for programmes of UGC in the VII Plan, a provision of Rs. 75.50 crores has been made for strengthening research in the Universities in all subjects. No separate allocations have been made for research in Science and Technology.

(b) A list of the centres of Advanced study in Science and Technology is given in the Statement-I below.

(c) According to provisional information available, the total number of doctorates awarded during 1985-86 was 7507. Statement-II showing the faculty-wise distribution of the doctorates awarded is given below. Information for the year 1986-87 is not yet available.

STATEMENT-I

List of the Centres of Advanced Study in Science and Technology

S. No.	University	Department
1	2	3
1.	Annamalai	Marine Biology
2.	Banaras Hindu University	1. Zoology 2. Botany 3. Met. Engg.

1	2	3
3.	Bombay	1. Applied Chemistry 2. Mathematics
4.	Calcutta	1. Botany 2. Chemistry 3. Radio Physics and Electronics 4. Mathematics
5.	Delhi	1. Botany, 2. Zoology 3. Physics 4. Chemistry
6.	I.I. Sc., Bangalore	1. Molecular Biophysics 2. Bio-Chemistry 3. Inorganic & Physical Chemistry, 4. Solid State Chemistry 5. Physics
7.	Jadavpur	Geology
8.	Madras	1. Mathematics 2. Botany
9.	Punjab	1. Mathematics 2. Geology 3. Chemistry
10.	Poona	Physics

STATEMENT-II

Faculty-wise distribution of the Doctorates Awarded

Faculty	1985-86*
1	2
Arts	2,991
Science	2,885
Commerce	257
Education	228
Engineering/ Technology	192
Medicine	66
Agriculture	616

1	2
Veterinary Science	166
Law	39
Others	67
Total	7,507

*Provisional

Detection and Treatment Centres for Cancer

602. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated incidence of cancer in the country;

(b) the number of detection and treatment centres with their capacities;

(c) whether the existing facilities are considered to be adequate; and

(d) if not, the steps taken for expanding them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The information is given in the Statement given below.

(a) It is estimated that there are about 15 to 20 lakhs cancer patients in the country at any given time and about 5 lakhs new cases occur every year.

(b) Facilities for treatment of cancer including radio-therapy are available in 91 institutions in the country. Chemo-therapy facilities are generally available in all major hospitals. There are 58 Medical Colleges with PAP Smearing units under the post partum programme with cancer detection facilities. Early Cancer Detection Centres have been set up in 28 institutions.

(c) and (d). The facilities available now are not considered adequate. Within the 7th Plan allocation of Rs. 20.00 crores, assistance is being given to 9 Regional Cancer Centres located at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Gauhati, Gwalior, Madras and Trivandrum for the purchase of the sophisticated equipments for their development. Central assistance @ Rs. 12.00 lakhs is being given to institutions for setting up of Cobalt Therapy Units.

Assistance to Nooranad Leprosy Sanitorium, Kerala

603. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of leprosy hospitals run by Union Government directly and State Governments separately;

(b) the assistance given by Union Government to these leprosy hospitals; and

(c) the details of the help extended to Nooranad Leprosy Sanitorium in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) So far as the Temporary Hospitalisation Wards and other infrastructure created by the State Governments are concerned, hundred per cent cash assistance is given to the States/UTs during the Plan period. The Central Institutes are the subordinate offices of the Ministry and their expenditure is met by the Government of India.

(c) No separate figures of financial assistance to Nooranad Leprosy Sanitorium in Kerala are available. The cash assistance to the States is released on the basis of the Expenditure Statement for all the components of the programme. However, cash assistance of Rs. 17.25 lakhs and Rs. 20.00 lakhs were released to the Government of Kerala during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively.

STATEMENT

Names of leprosy hospitals run by Union Government directly —

- 1) Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu.
- 2) Regional Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Raipur, M.P.

- 3) Regional Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Aska, Distt. Ganjam, Orissa.
- 4) Regional Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Gauripur, Distt. Bankura, West Bengal.
- II. *Statewise position of existing temporary hospitalisation wards for leprosy as on by March, 1987—*

1	2	3
1)	Andhra Pradesh	44
2)	Assam	4
3)	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4)	Bihar	28
5)	Gujarat	9
6)	Haryana	Nil
7)	Himachal Pradesh	1
8)	Jammu & Kashmir	2
9)	Karnataka	22
10)	Kerala	5
11)	Madhya Pradesh	12
12)	Maharashtra	23
13)	Manipur	1
14)	Meghalaya	1
15)	Mizoram	1
16)	Nagaland	2

1	2	3
17)	Orissa	9
18)	Punjab	1
19)	Rajasthan	4
20)	Sikkim	1
21)	Tamil Nadu	49
22)	Tripura	3
23)	Uttar Pradesh	15
24)	West Bengal	30
25)	A & N Islands	1
26)	Chandigarh	Nil
27)	D & N Haveli	Nil
28)	Delhi	1
29)	Goa	1
30)	Daman & Diu	Nil
31)	Lakshadweep	Nil
32)	Pondicherry	1
Total		272

Bonus and Ex-Gratia Payment to Railway Employees

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

(a) whether Government have recently entered into an agreement with railway employees on the issue of bonus and ex-gratia payment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the limit of bonus has been increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes Sir. The norms and parameters for payment of productivity linked bonus to Railway employees have been revised in consultation with the two recognised Labour Federations.

(b) A copy of the agreement dated 19.9.1987 is given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir. However, an ex-gratia amount, equal to the amount of productivity linked bonus, will be admissible to employees, whose wages exceed Rs. 2500 but do not exceed Rs. 3500.

STATEMENT

Agreement for Productivity Linked Bonus — Indian Railways — Amendment 1987

The existing agreement dt. 22.11.1979 for payment of Productivity Linked Bonus read with Railway Ministry's letter No. E (P&A) II-80/PLB-7 dt. 19.9.80 addressed to All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and acceptance thereof vide No. BC (3)/80 dt. 22.9.80 from NFIR and No. AIRF/387 (410) dt. 21.9.80 from AIRF read with supplemen-

tary agreement dt. 23.8.1984, is amended, *mutatis mutandis*, as under :-

(i) The base productivity index will be reckoned as the ratio of the average equated nett tonne KM to the average of the staff strength for the three years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86. This figure works out to 125986 million NTKMs per employee. This index will entitle the eligible railway employees to PLB equal to 35 days' wages.

(ii) The output for a year will be reckoned by the total revenue traffic nett tonne kilometre which shall be calculated by converting the non-suburban passenger KM by a factor 0.071 and adding this to the total goods revenue nett tonne KM.

(iii) The input for the year will be taken as the total number of staff as given in the annual statistical statement of the Indian Railways.

(iv) The ratio of the output to the input would be the productivity index for the year.

(v) PLB for the year will be calculated in the following way :-

PLB payable in
no. of days

$$\frac{\text{Productivity index of the year}}{\text{Base year productivity index}} \times 35$$

(vi) PLB would be payable to the railway employees whose wages do not exceed Rs. 2500.00 p.m. Where the wages of employees exceed Rs. 1600.00 p.m. but do not exceed Rs. 2500.00 p.m. PLB payable to such employees shall be cal-

culated as if the wages are Rs. 1600.00 p.m.

(vii) As a very special case, an ex-gratia amount equal to the amount of PLB admissible to employees whose wages are Rs. 1600/- p.m. will be payable,

as a special dispensation to Railway employees whose wages exceed Rs. 2500/- p.m. but do not exceed Rs. 3500/- p.m.

- (viii) No PLB will be payable if the performance in a year falls below the level of index 90 compared to base productivity index laid down in para (i) above. (Base year Index being treated as 100).

- (ix) The revised norms and param-

eters of Productivity Linked Bonus as set forth above, will be applicable for the performance for the financial years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. During the financial year 1988-89, the revised norms and parameters for payment of PLB as set forth above will be reviewed by the parties for application in future years.

- (x) Other terms and conditions set out in the agreement dated 22-11-79 shall remain unchanged.

Sd.
(KESHAV KULKARNI)
President
N.F.I.R.
19.9.1987

Sd.
(UMRAOMAL PUROHIT)
President
A.I.R.F.
19.9.1987

Sd.
(SATISH BAHL)
Adviser (I.R.)
19.9.1987

Sd.
(P.N. SHARMA)
Joint Gen. Secretary
N.F.I.R.
19.9.1987

Sd.
(J.P. CHAUBEY)
General Secretary
A.I.R.F.
19.9.1987

Sd.
(S.M. VAISH)
Secretary,
Railway Board,
19.9.1987

Impediments in the Implementation of New Education Policy

605. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial constraints, particularly due to the severe drought conditions in the country, are likely to hamper the implementation of the National Policy on Education; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has compelled Government to reduce the financial assistance in favour of the States so far as the question of Plan is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the overall financial constraints, the Department of Education was required to undertake an exercise during the current year for locating savings within its Plan Budget of Rs. 800 crores to meet the additional requirement of funds on account of revision of pay scales of teachers, additional instalments of dearness allowance, bonus, etc. (about Rs. 85.18 crores). However, funds have been provided under all priority programmes as envisaged in the National Policy on Education.

Market Reaction to the Increase in Steel Prices

606. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any market study has been made to find out the reaction to the hike in the price of steel which came into effect from 24 December, 1987;

(b) whether the market is currently experiencing recession as a result thereof; and

(c) whether mini units are suffering on account of held up stocks of unsold materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A watch is kept on the overall demand, supply and stock position of steel in the country. There is no evidence to indicate that a recessionary trend has arisen due to the increase in steel prices.

(c) Government does not maintain information about stock build up of mini steel plants.

Concrete Sleeper Manufacturing Units in Distt. Kurnool (A.P.)

607. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the expected production of concrete sleepers during the year 1988 and during the next three years;

(b) whether there is any manufacturing unit of concrete sleepers in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to start a concrete sleeper manufacturing unit in Kurnool District where there are a number of cement manufacturing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Sir, the expected production during 1988 and the next 3 years would be:

1988 (financial year 1988-89) - 24 lakhs

1989 (financial year 1989-90) - 28 lakhs

1990 (financial year 1990-91) - 38 lakhs

1991 (financial year 1991-92) - 38 lakhs

(b) Yes Sir, One factory already exists at Mantralayam Road in Kurnool Distt.

(c) There is no proposal for any additional factory.

Electrification of Hyderabad-Bangalore and other Railway Routes

608. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway routes whose electrification is proposed to be completed in the year 1988-89; and

(b) whether there are proposals for electrification of Hyderabad-Bangalore Railway route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Electrification of the following sections is expected to be

completed in 1988-89:

- (i) Bina-Itarsi
 - (ii) Ramgundam-Balharshah-Nagpur
 - (iii) Nagpur-Narkhar
 - (iv) Guntur-Tenali
 - (v) Korba-Govra Road.
- (d) No, Sir.

Single Dose Vaccine against Rabies

609. SHRI D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether a single dose vaccine against rabies has been discovered as a cure in Western countries; if so, whether such vaccines are available in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): The Government of India has no such information of discovery of a single dose vaccine as a cure against rabies in human beings, in Western countries.

Setting up of Central Government Hospital at Jaunpur (Uttar Pradesh)

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

(a) whether there is no Central Government Hospital with modern facilities anywhere in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and the people of that part of the country have to go to long distances for treatment;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a modern Central Government Hospital

at Jaunpur (Uttar Pradesh) on the pattern of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Establishment of hospitals and provision of medicare facilities is the responsibility of the State Governments since the subject is included in the State list under the Constitution of India. As such it is for the respective State Government to open Hospitals in their areas, wherever required.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Usefulness of "Collegen Sheet" for Treatment of Leprosy Patients

611. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Madras has developed a product called 'Collegen Sheet' a biological dressing material which is claimed to be very useful for dressing open skin surfaces of all descriptions such as burns, traumatic wounds with skin loss etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government have tested their efficacy through their own agencies and if so, with what results;

(c) whether this can be used in the management and treatment of leprosy patients; and

(d) the financial implications of using this new material vis-a-vis conventional dressing material?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The efficacy of Collegen Sheet for treatment of Ulcers in leprosy patients has been tested by the I.C.M.R. and the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chenglepattu. The results of the initial trials of the Collegen Sheet have revealed that it is more effective in healing of Ulcer in leprosy patients.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The cost of Collegen Sheet is about two times that of Conventional dressing material. However, the total cost of treatment with Collegen may not be higher due to quicker wound healing.

Canadian offer for Improvement of Urban Transport and Cargo Handling Vessels

612. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canadian Transport Minister during his recent visit has offered their technological know-how for improving urban mass transport, cargo handling vessels and movement of vessels in the crowded ports;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions under which Canada will give their technological know-how in these matters; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will

be laid on the Table of the House.

Steps for Fuel Conservation by Transport Undertaking

613. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken for saving fuel used by the Central and State Transport Undertakings in view of the increasing demand and shrinking supply position;

(b) if so, the details thereof and with what results; and

(c) the future plans for effecting fuel conservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Steps taken by various public sector transport undertakings, for fuel saving include ensuring of better maintenance of vehicles, organising appropriate training courses for the drivers, fitment of speed control devices to optimise fuel consumption and phase wise induction of buses with reduced weights. The resultant annual savings in high speed diesel oil, as a result of various steps taken has not been reliably estimated.

(c) Future plan of action for energy conservation in road transport sector is to continue these steps by wider adoption, as also by use of bus-chassis and bus-body as per specifications designed consequent to the research by Central Institute of Road Transport, Pune/AIRI. A cell is specially constituted in CIRT, Pune to monitor the progress in achieving the measures adopted.

Cooperation between India and Canada In the field of Railways

614. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railways are negotiating an agreement with Canadian firms to share their expertise and know-how in the high technology areas of high horse power diesel locomotives, telecommunications network for freight computerisation and the light rail transport systems for metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of cooperation and collaboration in these areas;

(c) whether Government have evaluated the Canadian offers with similar offers from other countries; if so, how does the Canadian offer compare with other countries; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to enter into a counter-trade agreement with Canada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. Railways have under consideration the offers for High Horse Power locos received against tenders. A Canadian firm is one of the bidders. The offers are under evaluation and the stage for negotiations or award of contract has not reached.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The process of evaluation of offers is not completed.

(d) This will be decided after finalization

of global tender.

World AIDS Conference

615. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the "World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS prevention" held in London in January, 1988;

(b) whether India had mooted no AIDS certificate for foreigners as part of travel documents as one of the preventive measures to check spreading of AIDS; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Conference to India's suggestion alongwith details of other suggestions made at the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). During the World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS prevention held in London from 26th to 28th January, 1988, the then Minister of Health & Family Welfare in his speech had proposed that it would be helpful if national governments could accept HIV — free status health certificates issued from the country of origin. This would avoid inconvenience to foreign tourists and that in due course the HIV — free status certificate be made part of the travel documents carried by all foreign visitors. In addition, interaction between scientists and researchers for research on AIDS and prevention through public education coupled with effective surveillance was also proposed.

(c) The summit has recognised the fact that there could be a different strategy for AIDS control in countries which are yet free from HIV infection.

Unauthorised Vendors and Cleanliness at Delhi Railway Stations

616. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Railway Task Force has been set up recently to look into the problems of unauthorised vendors and the general cleanliness of the Delhi and New Delhi railway stations; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A special task force consisting of commercial staff, R.P.F. and G.R.P. personnel has been formed. As a result of the efforts made by this task force a total of 2466 anti-social elements including 103 unauthorised vendors have been apprehended and prosecuted during the month of January, 1988, and general cleanliness improved.

[*Translation*]

Proposal to Increase Bus Fares in Delhi

617. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase bus fares in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Various measures for improving the performance of DTC including rationalisation of fares are under consideration of Government.

[*English*]

Late running of Neelachal Express

618. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Neelachal Express between Puri and New Delhi is running late regularly thereby causing much inconvenience to the passengers;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure its punctuality;

(c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the running time of the train, if necessary, by changing its route; and

(d) whether A.C. Chair Car coaches are proposed to be provided both in Neelachal and New Delhi-Puri Expresses at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The punctuality of Neelachal Express during January Act '88 was 38.5% and February '88 (upto 15th) 66.7%.

(b) Efforts continue to improve the position further by intensive chasing and close monitoring.

(c) No, Sir. It is well patronised on its existing route.

(d) No, Sir. At present, there is acute shortage of A.C. Chair Cars on Indian Railways.

Protest of Indian Dental Association Re: Advertisement of Pan Masalas

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

(a) whether the Indian Dental Association has made a strong plea for banning commercial advertisements of pan masalas on Doordarshan, AIR and in the newspapers in view of their health hazards; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to educate the people about the ill-effects of pan masalas and similar products, known to initiate or cause mouth cancer?

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

(a) and (b). Government has seen the press report issued by Indian Dental Association about alleged harmful effects of Pan Masala. However as there are inadequate epidemiological studies on this aspect, it is very difficult to categorically state whether consumption of Pan masala causes mouth cancer.

Ban on Sex Determination Clinics

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

(a) whether there has recently been a mushrooming of sex determination private clinics throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the desirability of putting ban on the sex determination tests by such clinics through a Central legislation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). No data is available in the Ministry in this regard. However, the Government has constituted a small committee of experts to go into the various aspects of regulating

sex-determination tests.

Creation of Awareness of Aids

621. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1.5 lakh cases of AIDS have been reported around the world during the year 1987 as stated by WHO;

(b) if so, whether the number of AIDS cases are increasing in India; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to bring awareness of AIDS among the people?

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

(a) to (c). According to the estimates made by the World Health Organisation, the number of officially reported AIDS cases as on 1.1.1988 were 73,747. However, since all cases are not reported, the WHO has estimated the total number of AIDS cases all over the World to be approximately 1.5 lakhs.

Based on the country-wide surveillance and screening of persons belonging to high risk groups namely, foreigners including foreign students, sexually transmitted disease patients, prostitutes and intravenous drug abusers, the cumulative number of full blown AIDS cases detected in India as on 1.1.1987 were 6 and as on 1.1.88 was 15. Out of 15 full blown cases of AIDS in India, 8 were Indians, 6 were foreigners and 1, a non-resident Indian. It would thus be seen that the number of AIDS cases in India is small and the evidence suggests that the 8 Indians who succumbed to the disease contracted the infection during their stay abroad.

The line of action being pursued at present is prevention through public education coupled with effective surveillance. The Government proposes to intensify public education through mass media and expansion of surveillance activities and training of workers to build up capabilities for detection, diagnosis and treatment of AIDS cases.

[*Translation*]

Proposal for Passenger Coaches to Goods Train running between Dabla and Singhana

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

(a) the time by which A.C. II tier coaches are expected to be attached to Shekhawati Express;

(b) whether there is any proposal to attach passenger coaches to the goods train which run only for Copper Project from Dabla Railway Station to Singhana; and

(c) if so, the time by which these arrangements are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Presently due to acute shortage of Metre Gauge A.C. II tier coaches, there is no plan to attach such

coaches on Shekhawati Express.

(b) and (c) Since the running of goods trains between Dabla and Singhana is not regular there is no plan to attach passenger coaches on these trains.

Production by Khetri Project

623. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production made by Khetri Copper Project so far;

(b) whether the production of gold and silver is also being made at this copper project;

(c) if so, the year-wise quantity thereof; and

(d) the details of year-wise expenditure on welfare activities in Khetri Copper Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c). The Production of blister copper and refined copper (cathodes) at Khetri Copper Complex (KCC), Rajasthan during the last two years and so far during 1987-88 (Apr. '87-Jan. '88) is as follows:-

Unit : Tonnes

	1985-1986	1986-87	1987-88 (Apr. '87- Jan. '88) (Prov.)
Blister copper	20010	24826	16332
Refined Copper (cathodes)	17722	23000	15502

During the process of refining of copper, anode slime, which contains gold and silver is generated. These are recovered at the precious metals recovery plant at Indian

Copper Complex, Ghatsila as no such facility exists at KCC. The anode slime generated at KCC during the last 2 years and that anticipated during the current year 1987-88 is as under:-

Tonnes

1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Anticipated)
78	71	70

The expenditure incurred on social welfare activities at KCC during the last 2 years and that anticipated for the current year 1987-88 is as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)

1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Anticipated)
4.09	4.14	4.00

Water Supply for Khetri Project

624. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of water required for the Khetri Copper Project and the arrangements made to get this water;

(b) whether due to the use of this water, the water level of wells has fallen in that region; and

(c) if so, how the farmers affected by the fall of Water level are being compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The quantum of water required for the Khetri Copper Com-

plex (KCC) is to the extent of 9 million gallons per day. The water is obtained from various tubewells located in Chaonra-Jodhpura area at a distance of 27 to 42 kms from KCC and from deep tubewells located at Khetrinagar township.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) does not arise.

Setting up of Stadium at Jhunjhunu

625. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided so far for the stadium sanctioned for Jhunjhunu and the amount proposed to be provided further therefor;

(b) the time by which the stadium is likely to be completed;

(c) whether this stadium is proposed to be named as Indira Gandhi Stadium; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Govt. of India has approved an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the construction of a stadium at Jhunjhunu. Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been released so far as first instalment. The remaining sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be released on receipt of utilization certificate & progress report in respect of the stadium.

(b) State Government has informed us that the stadium is likely to be completed in about two years time.

(c) and (d). According to State Govt., no decision has yet been taken to name this stadium as 'Indira Gandhi Stadium'.

Stoppage of Malwa Express at Ganjbasauda Station

626. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide a stoppage of Malwa Express at Ganjbasauda Station on Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the time by which this facility is likely to be provided?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Contract to a US Company to take out Jaribooti from Himalaya Region

627. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have awarded a contract to US company to take out Jaribooti from the Himalaya Region;

(b) if so, the name of the company to whom the contract has been awarded; and

(c) the terms of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have no information in this regard.

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

High Powered Committee Report on Chattopadhyaya Commission Recommendations

628. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reconstituted Empowered Committee set up to examine the recommendations made by Chattopadhyaya Commission on School teachers has submitted its report;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the action taken on various recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Bhanja Chair for Berhampur University

629. SHRI RADHA KANTADIGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce 'Bhanja Chair' for Berhampur University in Orissa;

(b) whether the proposal has been approved by the Berhampur University;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the above proposal; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). As a part of its VII Plan Development proposals, the University has proposed the setting up a Centre of Regional Studies for research into Bhanja Literature.

(c) and (d). The Committee which examined the VII Plan proposal of the University, suggested that the establishment of a Regional Study Centre could be considered under the Commission's programme of Special Assistance to selected departments. The University was informed of this decision. However, a revised proposal for consideration under the Special Assistance programme has not been received so far.

Provision of Adequate funds for Engineering College of Jamia-Millia Islamia

630. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Technical Education has recommended that the Engineering College of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, should be provided adequate funds for acquiring the necessary equipment for the laboratory and construction of building;

(b) if so, the action taken on the recommendations so far; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Based on the report of the Visiting Expert Committee, the All India Council of Technical Education has only recently approved the proposal of the Jamia Millia Islamia regarding its Engineering College and further action to provide funds to the Jamia would be taken by the University Grants Commission.

Documentary of 15th Century Hijra Era

631. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a documentary has been produced in connection with the celebration of the 15th Century Hijra Era; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not screening the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) A documentary film entitled 'Islam in India' has been produced as part of the 1400 Hijra Era Celebrations.

(b) The film is yet to be officially taken over by the Government.

University Status to Jamia-Millia Islamia

632. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been approved in principle that Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi will get the full-fledged status of a university;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in introducing the Bill in Parliament; and

(c) whether the Bill is likely to be introduced in the current session of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The proposal of the Jamia Millia Islamia for declaring it as statutory university under an Act of Parliament is under examination.

Assistance from International Financial Agencies

633. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal to seek assistance from any international financial agencies to meet the requirements of modernisation of railway network; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to seek a loan from the World Bank for renewal/upgradation of about 4,000 kms. of track on trunk routes, deploying modern mechanised methods.

(b) The project framed for World Bank Assistance will involve foreign exchange element to cover cost of imported rails, track machines, technical assistance and training. Loan expected to be negotiated with the World Bank is of the order of Rs. 450 crores.

Poaching Migratory Birds in Chilka Lake

634. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale poaching of migratory birds is continuing at the Chilka lake in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to save the migrating birds at Chilka lake?

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

(b) Precautionary measures have, however, been taken to protect the migratory birds. These include posting of protection staff and regular patrolling throughout the lake with motor boats.

Universities' Role in Implementation of new Education Policy

635. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the conclusions arrived at the two-day first national conference on the role of universities in the implementation of the new educational policy held in Hyderabad in the third week of December, 1987; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon especially in view of the need for working out a scheme of genuine autonomy for the universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The conclusions arrived at the Conference organised by the Association of Indian Universities are given in the statement below.

(b) The Association of Indian Universities has set up a committee to examine the conclusions arrived at the National Conference on the role of Universities in the implementation of the New Education Policy held in Hyderabad and make specific recommendations and also draw up a plan of action to ensure genuine autonomy in the working of universities.

STATEMENT

1. Every effort should be made to make Higher Education serve as an instrument to inculcate personal and social values in the students. This may be done by suitably structuring the courses and by adopting effective teaching strategies.
2. Universities should undertake the task of Faculty development in a planned manner to equip the teacher both on the point of subject content and also teaching skills. Academic Staff Colleges should be so designed and equipped to effectively serve this function.
3. It was also felt that both uniformity and excellence are imperative concerns of higher education and that suitable measures may be worked out so that one is not sacrificed in the course of others.
4. Courses at various levels should be so restructured to make them more relevant to social needs.
5. Extension work and experience should be made an integral part of educational system.
6. Educational institutions should be brought into active and productive interaction with different social agencies.
7. Every effort should be made to raise the standard of research to excellence and also to make research meaningful and useful. In this context an effective system of monitoring research in the university should be evolved.
- 8.1 Autonomy of functioning should be encouraged and promoted at various levels including University Departments, Centres and Colleges. In this context autonomous colleges should be provided necessary support and encouragement.
- 8.2 The experiment of autonomous colleges which began in 1978 and got a fillip in the New Education Policy (1986) must be continued and strengthened further by overcoming whatever opposition there may be for it in cer-

tain states and among certain sections of teachers.

8.3 The funds to the autonomous colleges for which they are eligible each year under the UGC guidelines for autonomy, must be released to them without delay.

8.4 Before each five year plan is announced, the autonomous colleges may be encouraged to prepare a detailed 5 year plan of educational action for the plan period clearly specifying goals, objectives and expected outcomes. It is suggested that funding from the next five-year plan period be based on such detailed plans of action and their relevance.

8.5 The working of the autonomous colleges should be systematically monitored periodically. Appropriate Inspection Commissions with UGC, State and University representatives may be appointed for the purpose. Detailed reports may be sought from the colleges before actual on-the-spot inspection.

9. States Council for Higher Education be constituted to monitor the functioning of Universities and other Institutions of Higher Education, and also to co-ordinate the functioning of these Institutions. The details regarding the constitution and specific functions of these Councils may be worked out.

10. Immediate steps should be taken to constitute State Councils of Higher Education and

organise the Apex Body. The National Council for Higher Education which can contribute a good deal towards implementing NEP.

11. Suitable system of evaluating of the functioning of various educational institutions be evolved.

12. Universities and Institutes of Higher Education should adopt strategy of distance education and more recent developments in the field of educational technology.

13. A separate channel be provided for TV/Radio, exclusively for education

14. Specific plans should be designed for networking of rural institutions with existing institutions and the community.

15. A Sports Faculty with all its specialisations, be established in all the Universities, as in other countries.

16. A Special Women's Cell be created in all the Universities for educating women who are in special need and distress.

Rehabilitation of Road Accident Victims

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

(a) whether Government have not paid much attention to the creation of facilities of rehabilitation of thousands of bed-ridden but mentally alert people due to spinal cord injuries suffered in road accidents;

(b) whether there is no speciality like physiotherapy in Medical Colleges of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to help the road accident victims in the country?

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

(a) to (c). There is a Spinal Cord Injury Centre at K.G. Medical College, Lucknow and one small spinal cord injury unit in Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi. The Spinal Cord Injury Centre, Kirkee, Pune has been set up for looking after defence personnel. The departments of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation have already been made mandatory for all Medical colleges by the Medical Council of India. In order to provide timely treatment to road side victims, emergency departments are functioning in almost all the Government Hospitals. These patients are subsequently treated in the concerned speciality in the hospital.

Remedial measures suggested by High Level Multi-Disciplinary Safety Task Forces

637. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the remedial measures suggested by the Four High Level Multi-Disciplinary Safety Task Forces set up in 1985-86 to identify accident-prone areas on the Zonal Railways; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Important remedial measures recommended by the Multi-disciplinary Safety Task Forces were induction of audio visual aids at level crossings, improved maintenance practices,

speeding up of track renewals, upgradation of posts of safety officers to JA grade and strict enforcement of rules.

(b) Action has been taken to implement the recommendations within the available resources.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Kerala

638. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in setting up Navodaya Vidyalayas in districts of Kerala where there are no Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas depends, in the first instance, upon the offer of suitable and adequate land/buildings by the State/Union Territory Governments concerned. In Kerala, Navodaya Vidyalayas have so far been sanctioned in 10 out of the 14 districts. The remaining districts are likely to be sanctioned the Navodaya Vidyalayas by 1990.

U.G.C. Grants to Colleges in Kerala

639. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given by the University Grants Commission to each College of Kerala in the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 separately and details regarding their utilisation;

(b) whether some colleges have misutilised the grants; and

(c) if so, the names of those colleges and the action taken by the University Grants Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) A statement showing the grants paid to colleges in Kerala during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 (so far) is given below.

(b) and (c). A complaint was received in 1963 alleging misappropriation and irregu-

larities in the maintenance of accounts in respect of the grant sanctioned to Milad-E-Sherif College, Kayamkulam (Kerala University). The Commission requested the Director of Collegiate Education, Kerala to conduct an inquiry into the matter. There has been no response so far from the Directorate. Another complaint alleging that the S.N. College, Quilon (Kerala University) has obtained huge grants by misrepresentating information was received in July, 1987. The complaint was referred to the Registrar, Kerala University for comments. No reply has been received so far. In both the cases, the Commission has decided not to release any further grants till the complaints are settled.

STATEMENT

Name of the University — Calicut					
S. No.	Name of the College	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Farook Training College, Feroke, Calicut		31,500.00		
2.	Little Flower College, Guruvayur	2,68,284.75	1,78,650.00	6,875.00	
3.	Mercy College, Palghat	94,404.50	2,97,085.22	20,000.00	
4.	M.E.S. Asmabi College, P. Vemballur	35,000.00	1,32,870.00	1,00,000.00	
5.	N.S.S. Training College, Otaplam			31,500.00	
6.	Nehru Arts & Science College Kanhagad, Distt. Cannanore	62,350.00	67,850.00	1,55,600.88	
7.	Nirmalagiri College, Nirmalagiri	50,000.00	1,35,660.00	1,40,000.00	
8.	N.S.S. College, Nammara		1,34,400.00	2,00,000.00	
9.	Pazhassi Raja N.S.S. College, Mattannur	10,000.00	88,670.00		
10.	Payyanur College, Payyannur	80,000.00	1,92,900.00	31,600.00	

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Bocker Sohlib Memorial Orphanage College, Tirurangadi	26,000.00	1,09,026.65	—
12.	Providence Women's College, Calicut	1,99,647.25	1,65,100.00	—
13.	Sir Syed College, Telliparamba	2,49,100.00	52,000.00	
14.	St. Aloysius College, Elthuruth	72,550.00	3,250.00	3,250.00
15.	St. Mary's College, Sultan's Battererry S. Waynand	57,300.00	62,440.00	1,08,113.45
16.	St. Mary's College, Trichur	20,000.00	75,390.00	—
17.	Sree Krishna College, Guruvayoor	50,000.00	—	—
18.	Sri Vyasa N.S.S. College, PO Vyasagiri	—	1,11,260.00	—
19.	Sree Narayana Guru College, Chellannur, Calicut	1,38,500.00	1,27,900.00	—
20.	Christ College, Irinjalakuda	59,500.00	2,76,728.00	19,000.00
21.	Farook College, Feroke, Calicut	2,41,000.00	5,16,790.35	67,000.00
22.	Malabar Christian College, Calicut	—	2,500.00	1,68,630.00

1	2	3	4	5
23.	M.E.S. Ponnani College, Ponnani	50,000.00	1,24,740.00	—
24.	M.E.S. Mampad College, PO Mampad College, Malapuram	59,000.00	1,64,190.00	—
25.	M.E.S. Kalladi College, PO Monnarghat	80,000.00	1,76,000.00	19,865.00
26.	N.S.S. College, Ottapalam	—	1,50,000.00	1,20,000.00
27.	Sree Kerala Varma College, Trichur	—	75,000.00	67,333.00
28.	St. Joseph's College, Iranjalakuda	1,08,500.00	3,09,980.50	30,116.25
29.	Sree Narayana College, Cannanore	6,484.95	2,76,374.00	3,37,759.92
30.	Sree Narayana College, Nattika	50,000.00	1,48,780.00	1,44,000.00
31.	St. Joseph's College, Devagiri	—	1,50,000.00	16,000.00
32.	St. Thomas College, Trichur	1,30,032.00	1,84,950.00	1,28,660.00
33.	Vimla College, Trichur	52,673.23	2,50,980.00	6,700.00
34.	Zamorin's Guruvayurappan College, Calicut	13,325.00	1,98,000.00	—
35.	Government College, Mallappuram	3,000.00	—	1,09,260.00

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Govt. Training College, Calicut	2,110.00	12,374.50	30,030.00
37.	Govt. K.K.T.M. College, PO Pullut	—	—	59,220.00
38.	Krishna Menon Memorial Govt. Women's College, Cannanore	—	68,670.00	—
39.	Govt. Brannen College, Tellicherry	—	72,050.00	20,000.00
40.	Govt. College, Kacargod	19,604.95	10,118.93	35,000.00
41.	Govt. College, Chittur, Palghat	3,375.00	12,000.00	—
42.	S.N. Govt. Sanskrit College, Pattambi	11,400.00	30,650.00	4,400.00
43.	Govt. Arts & Science College, Calicut	—	1,50,000.00	—
44.	Govt. Victoria College, Palghat	67,500.00	24,322.00	29,000.00
45.	Govt. College, Madappally	—	1,55,000.00	—
46.	Govt. Training College, Trichur	—	—	30,660.00
47.	Mahatma Gandhi Govt. Arts College, Mahe	80,000.00	81,060.00	96,224.14

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Name of the University-Gandhiji</i>				
1.	Assumption College, Changanacherry	1,25,000.00	1,65,000.00	15,000.00
2.	Alphonsa College, Palai	3,250.00	2,08,000.00	—
3.	Bishop Ghulaparambil Memorial College, Kottayam	1,98,344.75	1,50,000.00	1,00,000.00
4.	Baselius College, Kottayam	1,00,000.00	1,70,000.00	—
5.	Bharata Mata College, Thrikakara	56,500.00	3,84,318.00	5,000.00
6.	Deva Matha College, Kuravilangad	70,000.00	1,50,000.00	—
7.	Kuriakose Elias College, Mannanam	—	4,81,000.00	1,50,000.00
8.	Mount Camel Training College, Zottayam	—	—	25,200.00
9.	New Man College, Thodupuzha	—	12,000.00	—
10.	N.S.S. Training College, Changanacherry	75,600.00	39,270.00	—
11.	Sree Narayana Mangalam Training College, Mothakunnam	43,600.00	1,200.00	—
12.	St. Joseph's Training College, Mannanam	—	—	1,23,500.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	St. Joseph's Training College for Women, Enanakulam	—	—	31,500.00
14.	St. Peter's College, Kolencherry	1,54,000.00	1,74,000.00	2,00,000.00
15.	St. Stephen's College, Uzhavoor	1,41,000.00	1,41,760.00	45,000.00
16.	St. Xaviers College for Women, Alwaye, Ernakulam	—	2,11,000.00	15,000.00
17.	St. Thomas Training College, Palai	22,500.00	15,000.00	—
18.	Titus II Teacher's College, Tiruvalla	29,600.00	29,800.00	20,000.00
19.	Catholicate College, Pathanamthiatto	3,05,500.00	2,84,000.00	59,000.00
20.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam	9,46,300.00	85,000.00	2,80,000.00
21.	Mar Athanasius College, Kothamangalam	—	7,000.00	2,280.45
22.	Mar Thoma College, Thiruvalla	2,56,707.72	2,08,825.00	—
23.	Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha	3,01,120.00	4,26,750.00	—
24.	N.S.S. Hindu College, Changanacherry	12,000.00	1,52,000.00	34,248.61

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Sacred Heart College, Thovara, Ernakulam	25,037.75	2,30,000.00	1,88,083.60
26.	Sree Saikara College, Kalady	—	1,50,000.00	—
27.	St. Albert's College, Ernakulam	3,250.00	70,000.00	75,850.00
28.	St. Berehaman's College, Changanacherry	49,730.05	1,95,840.00	10,000.00
29.	St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam	1,04,415.00	1,60,000.00	1,40,000.00
30.	St. Thomas College, Kozhachery	1,75,000.00	4,70,000.00	5,000.00
31.	St. Thomas College, Palai	74,500.00	1,89,500.00	32,500.00
32.	Union Christian College, Alwaye-2	2,52,250.00	2,15,500.00	17,236.00
33.	Government College, Nattakam, Kottayam	—	1,33,350.00	11,511.00
34.	Law College, Ernakulam	11,500.00	—	—
35.	Maharaja's College, Ernakulam	41,000.00	55,000.00	1,89,931.00
<i>Name of the University — Kerala</i>				
S. No.	Name of the University	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	All Saints College, Trivandrum	29,092.50	1,60,000.00	1,284.80

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bishop Moore College, Mavalikara	1,70,000.00	1,50,000.00	—
3.	Christian College, Changanur	—	1,44,825.00	—
4.	Christian College, Kattakada	—	1,50,000.00	—
5.	Her Highness Sethu Paavathi Pai N.S.S. College for Women, Neeramankara	—	1,50,000.00	25,000.00
6.	Iqbal College, Peringammala, Trivandrum	—	—	31,040.00
7.	Karmela Rani Training College, Quilon	—	16,000.00	15,500.00
8.	Mar Theophilus Training College, Trivandrum	—	—	32,550.00
9.	Mount Tabor Training College, Pathanapuram	7,500.00	89,550.00	20,000.00
10.	N.S.S. College, Kochuramapuram Shettalai	1,50,000.00	1,75,000.00	—
11.	N.S.S. College, Nilamal	—	1,50,000.00	—
12.	N.S.S. Training College, Pandalam	26,031.00	32,550.00	—
13.	Pdet Memorial Training College, Mavalikara	27,150.00	—	—
14.	Sree Narayana College, Chempazhanthi	15,000.00	1,50,000.00	—

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Sree Narayana Training College, Nadunganda	48,800.00	—	—
16.	Sree Narayana College, Sivagiri Varkala	2,50,000.00	2,00,000.00	—
17.	Sree Narayana College, Shertallai	—	1,55,000.00	1,75,000.00
18.	St. Joseph's College for Women, Alleppy	2,18,500.00	2,47,068.86	41,643.14
19.	St. Gregories College, PO Kottarakara	—	1,47,100.00	—
20.	St. John's College, Anchal	13,500.00	1,50,000.00	91,950.00
21.	St. Xavier's College, Thumba	—	62,370.00	—
22.	St. Stephen's College, Pathanapuram	2,35,000.00	57,000.00	59,130.00
23.	The Kerala Law Academy Law College, Trivandrum	25,000.00	1,55,000.00	—
24.	T.K.M. College of Arts & Science, Quilon	—	75,000.00	25,000.00
25.	Velu Thampi Memorial M.S.S. College, Dhanuvachapuram	6,840.00	1,70,000.00	—
26.	Fatima Mata National College, Quilon	1,60,000.00	1,77,555.00	2,23,055.95
27.	Loyala College of Social Sciences, Chiruvikkal, Trivandrum	1,25,000.00	8,000.00	30,000.00

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Mahatma Gandhi College, Trivandrum	12,000.00	2,10,000.00	30,000.00
29.	Mar Tvanies College, Trivandrum	1,36,997.85	3,25,000.00	6,589.00
30.	N.S.S. College, Pandalam	20,000.00	4,682.00	—
31.	Sree Narayana College, Quilon	9,05,000.00	3,85,000.00	—
32.	Sree Narayana College for Women, Quilon	1,80,000.00	1,52,000.00	—
33.	Govt. Training College, Trivandrum	—	—	50,400.00
34.	Govt. Arts College, Trivandrum	—	3,025.00	94,500.00
35.	College for Women, Trivandrum	50,000.00	1,20,900.00	2,37,500.00
36.	Law College, Trivandrum	—	—	47,000.00
37.	Medical College, Trivandrum	4,35.00	10,000.00	10,080.00
38.	University College, Trivandrum	20,000.00	5,762.50	—

Social Forestry Programme

640. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Ministry of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target set under social forestry scheme in Kerala during the Sixth Five Year Plan period had been achieved;

(b) the target set for Kerala for the Seventh Plan period, and

(c) the details of central assistance given to Kerala for this purpose and expenditure incurred so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Against the afforestation target of 0.95 lakh ha. during the Sixth Plan Period an area of 1.18 lakh ha. have been planted.

(b) The targets for afforestation are being set on yearly basis. Accordingly the afforestation targets set for the first four years of the Seventh Plan are given below:

Years	Targets (ha.)
1985-86	30,000
1986-87	60,000
1987-88	85,000
1988-89	1,02,000 (Proposed)

(c) The allocated central assistance for afforestation programmes given to Kerala and expenditure incurred for the first three years of the Seventh Plan period are given below:

Years	Amount of Central assistance allocated	Expenditure as reported by the State (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	783.40	337.83
1986-87	831.50	665.58
1987-88	572.75	Reports not due.

Linking of District Headquarters by Railway Lines

641. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of District Headquarters in the country, State/Union Territory-wise, which are not yet on the railways map;

(b) the names of those which, from a technical angle, are not likely to be con-

nected by rail with the name of the nearest rail head and distance therefrom; and

(c) the names of those which have been taken up or are under consideration are likely to be brought on the map by the end of the current plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Train derailments*[English]*

643. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of train derailments reported since January, 1987; and

(b) whether Railways have considered changing the wheel design to prevent derailments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During the period January, 1987 to January, 1988, there were 535 derailments.

(b) No, Sir.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): It involves my privilege. I have a complaint against the Health Ministry...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Kindly listen to me for half-a-minute. I have raised a question with the Minister of State for Health during the last session regarding the medical unit here...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Give me in writing, please.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Spurious drugs are supplied to the MPs. You can imagine what will be happening in all the hospitals in Delhi.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please tell me.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I saw All India Institute of Medical Sciences in bad shape.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why all of you are standing? What is the use of doing so?

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I will give it to you in writing. I wrote to the Minister. She did not even acknowledge that letter.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I did not ask you to make a speech. I have heard you.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Kindly listen to me for a while more. It was during the session of Parliament last time that I wrote to the Minister. But she did not even acknowledge that letter... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It would not do, you give me in writing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you. For heaven's sake, do not do so.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me; I will look into it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I will make a statement tomorrow under rule 377.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you. Please give me in writing.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: She should make a statement. It is a question of my privilege.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul): Yesterday, at about 2.30 p.m... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the thing.

Look here. You have given it to me. I have got it....

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN: He was taken away forcibly to Madras.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu): Physically we saw. On the street all the people saw it... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, you should not do like this. There is a law. There are law enforcing agencies also. I have sent that report and marked it urgent to the Home Minister. If there is anything, it can be investigated.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Please permit me for one minute....

MR. SPEAKER: This is a police case.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Please bear with me for a minute. He has given a telegram to the hon. Speaker.... (*Interruption*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that there is a law enforcing agency in this country. I have already forwarded your application to the Home Minister concerned immediately on its receipt yesterday. If there is anything, it can be proceeded with under the law. There is no problem. Let us see to it. How can you do it here? You have given it to me. And I have done my job. There is no fun in it now. This is something outside and not here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Sir, the telephone engineers all over India are on strike. As a result, the telephones are not working all over India. Government should intervene.... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, you were kind enough yesterday to send me a complaint signed by some of the hon. Members from the AIADMK. I made immediate queries and I was told that this is a voluntary statement which has come in the Press from that hon. Member. There is no coercion used on him.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is a question of privilege... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see to it. You can write to me.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is a question of privilege because they have made a false complaint. It is a concocted story... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kolandaivelu, you can write to me.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I have already given a notice, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is a very serious matter, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I am raising a very serious issue today. Unfortunately, the Special Branch of the Police in Delhi is having a surveillance on the Members of Parliament... *(Interruptions)*. It is a violation of the dignity of the Members. They are obstructing the function-

ing of the Members of Parliament... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, I have got everything with me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, before you make a comment, let me make an observation.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it. I have got everything with me...

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What is the use.

[*English*]

Please order...

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Arif Mohammad must be allowed to make a full statement. There has been a precedent.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not stop, nobody will stop.

[*Translation*]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? Why do not you stop?

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Do not you feel ashamed? I am on my legs. Sit down now...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying that I am on my legs, what is this going on?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have since received all the motions.

[*English*]

I have got the motion with me. Mr. Professor, you have raised it, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan has given it to me. I have got everything....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening to you? Please sit down.

[*Interruptions*]

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you sit down?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): This type of misbehaviour with an hon. Member.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why do not you listen? Your right will be protected.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Who will protect?

MR. SPEAKER: Action will be taken against an unauthorised attempt.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you there is no use of doing so. Why are you doing so?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Just wait...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I appeal to you...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record...

(*Interruptions*)**

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission may I make a submission on this point?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, first Arif Mohd. Khan should be allowed to make a statement, then the Home Minister can make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration and without facts I am not going to say nothing....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed...

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the past you have allowed Members to make a statement. One Member who happens to be a Minister was allowed to make a statement. (*Interruptions*). Let the Member make a statement in the House. There are precedents....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Saheb, your annoyance will not serve any purpose, because, I cannot do anything until and unless I receive the facts and go into them.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But let him make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I can't.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There have been precedents.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I know, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

I have to act as the situation demands.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, how you propose to deal with this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: First, I want to know what the facts are.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How will you know?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken action.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have to hear his version as well as Government's version.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have got everything with me.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have to see what the case is, what the facts are, and then decide accordingly. And I can assure you that I will do whatever is needed and whatever is legally possible.

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Let us know what has happened.

MR. SPEAKER: You will know when the inquiry takes place.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday you had asked me to find out the facts about this alleged complaint of Shri Arif Mohammad Khan. Sir, I have the facts with me. If you permit me, I can share them with the House or I can convey them to you in your Chamber. I have the facts with me, I am ready.

MR. SPEAKER: You give the facts to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Gentlemen, everything has to be done according to the rules. For me, I would like to safeguard the interests of each Member of this House and if they have been infringed, I would like to take action against that infringement.

[Translation]

But before I ask him to speak,

[English]

First I want to understand, I want to understand this and that and then I will come to you.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, why don't you hear him? Do we take it that you are not prepared to listen to the *prima facie* case? When a Member is attacked, you don't give him a hearing. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you doing so. What has gone wrong with you?

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a *prima facie* case. Sir, it is unjustified. When a Member is attacked by the police, you don't allow the Member to make a *prima facie* case.

S. BUTA SINGH: No, this is baseless. Nobody was attacked by the Police. This is wrong. There was sheer goondaism on the part of somebody in front of the Janata Party office. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have to find out.

[Translation]

There is no need for you to speak so loudly. I am already listening to you. I tell you I shall try to do full justice.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to find out what has happened.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the past, you had allowed the Members to make a statement.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Had it been a situation of that nature under which those statements were allowed, I would have definitely bowed to your wishes. But it is not a case of that type. I shall see what is there in it. I shall listen to Shri Arif also and find out from him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I complain to you that I was prevented from entering the House.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to find out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When Mr. Bhogendra Jha complained of assault by the police, you allowed him to make a statement in the House and the matter had been referred to the Privileges Committee.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall go into the facts and do the needful. If necessary, I shall allow that also.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Immediately it was done. Shri Bhogendra Jha was allowed to make a statement in the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. I will consider it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know if the police officer was beaten. The police officer, who was beaten, may be called in here. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the Sixth Lok Sabha, Kumari Saroj Khaparde was rightly allowed to make a statement in the House and we all condemned the attack that had taken place. (*Interruptions*)

In this House and everywhere statements have been allowed to be made. Shri Bhogendra Jha was allowed to make a statement. A lady member who was dishonoured was allowed to make a statement. It is a *prima facie* protection that you have to give. And you have to allow the member concerned to put forward his point of view. You can listen to his statement and give a ruling afterwards. A *prima facie* statement of facts has to be allowed to be made on the floor of the House. There is a precedent for it.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Look, there is a point. The truth comes to the fore very easily. It is just like the case of Sarojji. Some riot took place and clothes were torn. You want me to create such a situation here. If I do so, then tomorrow...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait for a minute. I am speaking.

If I ask Shri Arif to give the facts, then I shall have to ask him also to present this view point and then a debate will start.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please do ask.

MR. SPEAKER: Then it will lead to a debate.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is

wholly accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: Only two of them will be allowed. Arifji.

(Interruptions)

12.18. hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahraich): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the notice for Breach of Privilege given by me.

Sir, the incident which occurred yesterday cannot be viewed in isolation. My complaint is, and you may have read it also, that when after the meeting, I came out of the Janata Party office and sat inside my car and as the car approached the gate, four persons standing near the bushes asked me to stop the car. I was alone in the car and I stopped. They asked me as to what decisions were taken in the meeting.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Order, Order.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: They asked me about the details of the meeting. I replied that first, I would like to know as to who they were. On my asking them two-three times to disclose their identity, they said that they were from the Special Branch and were on duty here in order to find out as to what decisions were taken in the meeting

(Interruptions)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): What more** can happen? There should be a limit to.**

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, he does not have any right to take the time allotted to me. You have given me permission to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Please continue.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:**

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member shall never refer to the other House. This will not form a part of the record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You speak about your complaint.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Those who stopped me were not in police uniform. So it was not possible for me to recognise them as belonging to the police force. They were in plain clothes. That is why I asked them. Subsequently, I told them that I was going to the Parliament House. They said that it would be better if I gave the information first. I stepped out of the car and talked to them for 4 or 5 minutes. I told them that the way they were asking me... and regarding my old complaint that our telephones were being tapped, I received this reply from your office only today. Similarly, you may remember that from my house..(Interruptions)

It is related to this. Similar threats have

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

been given to me in the past also and I have complained earlier also.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I am restraining you to the yesterday's incident.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I am talking about yesterday's incident.

If they feel ashamed of the happenings in the past, then I will not mention them ... (*Interruptions*)... I am talking about yesterday only. ...(*Interruptions*)....

Sir, if they keep on disturbing me in this way, I will not be able to continue.

Afterwards, I kept on talking for 4 or 5 minutes. Meanwhile, as there are many other offices in that building besides that of the Janata Party, one office-bearers of the Janata Party and some people working in other offices also gathered at that point where I was held up by those men. I told them that these men want me to tell them as to what decisions were taken in the meeting. As the exchange of words heated up, many other people also joined and they too said that no one had the authority to question me in this manner. I told those officials to come inside with me and I shall talk to their senior officers on phone. I shall ask whether they have been authorised to stop a Member of Parliament on his way to Parliament House and force him to disclose the details of the meeting and threaten him. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening to you all?

[*English*]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: If they defy your directive, what can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please continue, what happened after that?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, at that time, the General Secretary of the Janata Party, Shri Yashwant Sinha, Shri Lakshmananna of Telugu Desam, who is a Member of the Rajya Sabha, and many senior journalists were also inside that room. In their presence, those officials agreed that they were asking the questions of their own and if he was not inclined to provide the information it did not matter. After sitting inside the room they said that they were questioning me as they were put on this duty by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: What happens to you? I do not know what you do ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAR'ISH RAWAT (Almora) : Now he is referring to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and later he will refer to the Hon. Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rawat please sit down

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, questions are being asked from that side and I am being compelled to answer them. The fact is that they do not have the capacity to pressurise anyone.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You should stick to your subject.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) It is the case of a thief threatening the policeman ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you making a noise without any reason?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, I wanted to speak here especially for this reason also that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is saying that he is in possession of the facts. I have a photograph of his identity card with me. The hon. Minister is also saying that he is in possession of the facts and he is stating the facts which have been published in the newspapers as well. A Member of Parliament has every right to give the complete details of an incident which occurs with him while he is alone and especially if that involves stopping him while he is on his way to the Parliament House. I want to raise the issue with your permission because from the Government's side....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not digress.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : In this connection, the General Secretary of the Janata Party has filed a report in the police station regarding the surveillance being done. As regards the statement of the hon. Minister that he has additional facts about this incident, I want to say that those have already been published in the newspapers *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You should restrict yourself to your own account of the incident.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : All

right, let him make a statement After that you give me two more minutes to speak.

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not add a word to what facts have been brought to my notice. I would not like to indulge in the fabricated story that the hon. Member has given.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How can he say that it is fabricated ? He cannot say that.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : He should withdraw that word.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down.

[Translation]

You have made your point. Now let him make his submission .

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Whatever he has said will not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : Had he confined to only bare facts of the incident, I would not have used that word. He has brought in so

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

many things which have nothing to do with this incident. Therefore, to that extent, the story is fabricated. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you making a noise ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the report of the special Branch Delhi Policy , Sub-Inspector, Ranbir Singh, No.1405-D, Special Branch was posted as spotter outside the compound of Janata Party Office, Jantar Mantar Road on 24th February, 1988. *(Interruptions)* Why don't you listen?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : First you listen to him.

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : You listen to it.*(Interruptions)*

You listen to it, you will come to realise *(Interruptions)*.. He was keeping watch according to the prevalent practice on the movements of suspected terrorists on account of the reports.. *(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shri Arif Mohammad Khan is a terrorist ? Do you compare him with a terrorist ? What a shame *(Interruptions)*

S.BUTA SINGH : That the terrorists

would make attempts on the political leaders etc. in the Capital ..*(Interruptions)* ...

Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, MP and Shri Suman, Vice President of All India Yuva Janata along with 10/12 party workers accosted him, dragged him inside the party office despite his disclosing his identity and the purpose of his presence there and confined him there*(Interruptions)*... He was also assaulted by several persons present there resulting in injuries to him as well as tearing off of his cloths. His identity card was also snatched which was returned only after repeated requests by him. He was released later when the local police intervened.

A case has been registered under sections 342, 353, and 332 I.P.C. Police is investigating into the case. A case has been registered against Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, MP and others.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, do you believe that ?

MR. SPEAKER : How can I believe or disbelieve anything?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If the Home Minister can make such a statement, you can imagine what will happen down the ladder.

S. BUTA SINGH : Also there is a complaint by Shri Yashwant Sinha, General Secretary of the Janata Party regarding tress-pass and unauthorised entry by the officer of the Special Branch accompanied by others. It is also alleged that the officer accosted in an intimidating manner. This is being investigated. After the investigations are over, if necessary a case will be registered.

Let me share with this august House that Delhi has been put under red alert because there has been special information with us that terrorists from Punjab are coming to Delhi. This is not the only office that these forces are placed. These forces are placed at various premises to spot out the terrorists. This has been broadly televised and given to the Press and also made known through the radio that Delhi has been put under alert and these people were posted outside the office of the Janata Party and not inside the office of the Janata Party.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : We want your ruling Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. I cannot give a ruling.

(Interruptions)

12.33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual report on Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for 1986-87 (Vols I-III)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, on behalf of Shri J. Vengala Rao, I be to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1986-87 (Volumes -I to III). [Placed in Library: See No. L.T. 5499/88]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat)

You can dispose of it by referring it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have given a regular privilege Notice and Shri Arif Mohammad Khan also has given a regular privilege Notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to look onto the matter and decide accordingly.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Have you kept it pending ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do you expect us to believe this cock and bull story ?

MR. SPEAKER : I don't know, when have I asked you to ? Have I requested you to accept anything ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We take it that it is under your consideration (*Interruptions*)

Annual Report of and Review on Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, for the year 1986-87.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above [Placed in Library See No. L.T. -5500/88]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are passing over it, you are going on to something else without telling us.

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you earlier..(*Interruptions*)...

If you cannot listen to it, it is not my problem. I am considering. You wanted a statement, you had that.

Notification under Proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution and under Major Port Trusts Act and Statements regarding delay in laying papers under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the said Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Ministry of Surface Transport (Transport Wing) Electronic Data Processing Assistant Recruitment Rules, 19987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 897 in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1987 issued under proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See No. LT - 5501/87]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

- (i) G.S.R. 808 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1987 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations 1987.
- (ii) G.S.R 858 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1987 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees' (Compassionate Fund) Amendment Regulations, 1987.
- (iii) G.S.R 861 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1987 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees' (Leave) (First Amendment) Regulations, 1987.
- (iv) G.S.R. 940 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1987 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust, Employees (Grant of Advances for building of Houses) Second Amendment Regulations, 1987.
- (v) G.S.R. 950 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1987 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Temporary Service) Second Amendment Regulations, 1987.

- (vi) G.S.R. 86 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1987 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Allotment of Residence) Second Amendment Regulations, 1987.
 - (vii) G.S.R. 988 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1987 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 1987.
 - (viii) G.S.R. 993 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1987 approving the Bombay Port Trust Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1987.
 - (ix) G.S.R. 94 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December 1987, approving the Bombay Port Trust Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1987. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5502/88]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 5503/88]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b) of item (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5504/88]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labor Board for the year 1986-87.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5505/88]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Admini-

stration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1986-87.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No.LT.5506/88]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1986-87.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No.LT.5507/88]
- (11) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-
 - (a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Nhava Sheva Port Trust for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Nhava Sheva Port Trust for the year 1986-87.[Placed in

Library *See* No. LT 5508/88]

- (b) (i) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1986-87.[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5509/88]
- (c) (i) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 5510/88].
- (d) (i) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1986-87 together with Auditor Report thereon
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1986-87 [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5511/88]
- (e) (i) Annual Accounts of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5512/88]
- (f) (i) Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year

1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5513/88]
- (12) Six statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5508 to 5513/88]

Annual Report and Review on Banaras Hindu University for 1985-86 and Annual Report of and Review on Pondicherry University, Pondicherry from 16.10.85 to 31.3.87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Banaras Hindu University for the year 1985-86.
- (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-5514/88]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the period from

16th October, 1985 to 31st March, 1987.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the period from 16th October, 1985 to 31st March, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5515/88]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Review on Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for 1986-87 and a statement regarding delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5516/88]

[Translation]

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5518/88]

Notification under Calcutta Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Temporary Provision Act and Review on and Annual Report of Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd., New Delhi, for 1986-87 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the House with your permission:-

- (1) A copy of the Metro Railway (Carriage of Baggage) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 127 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Calcutta Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Temporary Provisions Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5517/88]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 alongwith Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

12.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Thirty-sixth Report

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-seventh Report on Nomination of Directors by Financial Institutions.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House will take up matters under Rule 377. Mr. Somnath Rath.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Somnath Rath. Nobody except Mr. Rath will go on record. I have not allowed any other member.

(Interruptions)**

12.35 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (I) Demand for a Low Power T.V. Transmitter in Bhanjanagar (Orissa)

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): The

[Sh. Somnath Rath]

Government has decided to set up a low power (100-W) TV Transmitter under Seventh Plan at Bhanjanagar, district Ganjam, Orissa. Bhanjanagar is a premier town in Ganjam District and it has been a honey-comb of freedom struggle of Chumsur which has the pride of making striking contribution to the saga of the emancipation struggle of the country. It is abode of the poet Emperor of Oriya literature, kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja. It has rich cultural legacy and has a host of colleges of various disciplines. Bhanjanagar happens to be the nerve centre of the rural sector of Ghumsur Sub-division as well nearby Sub-divisions of Chaterpur and Balligude sub-division of Phulbani district. The TV transmitter at Bhanjanagar will cater to the needs of rural public also inhabited by adivasis and Harijans. Besides Aska parliamentary constituency it will also serve parts of three other parliamentary constituencies-Phulbani, Chaterpur and Bhubaneswar. The then Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting shri Ajit Panja during his visit to Orissa not only assured but also directed the Director at Bhubaneswar to take a house on rent for the time-being and start the work. Many Central and State Government buildings besides private buildings are available. The college authorities are also offering their buildings. It is requested that installation and commissioning of the transmitter at Bhanjanagar, Orissa should be expedited.

12.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (ii) **Demand for supply of more electricity to Rajasthan for agriculture and drinking water supply schemes**

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): The State of Rajasthan is in grip of acute famine this year. Famine and drought condi-

tions are prevailing in Rajasthan State for the last four years and in some parts of the State even for the last five years.

Drinking water problem is the prime concern of the people of the State. Drinking water supply schemes provide water for cattle population also. These schemes are dependant for their effective operation on the availability of electricity supply in this State.

Farmers are facing a great difficulty because of utter failure of monsoon in July to October, 1987. Farmers have grown Rabi crops in small areas of their holdings and irrigate the crops by obtaining water from dugwells and Tube-wells which are operated with supply of electricity. Because of inadequate availability of electricity in the State the farmers have suffered a lot by now. It is time for watering the Rabi crops, but supply of electricity to agriculture sector is not adequate.

I, therefore urge upon the Government of India to supply more electricity from the Central Power Projects to the State of Rajasthan.

- (iii) **Demand for reviewing the new textile policy in order to save closure of textile mills**

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): There are 984 textile mills in the country including 702 spinning and 282 composite ones. From 1970 onwards, the health of this industry is declining gradually and now it is faced with unprecedented crisis. Since the declaration of the new textile policy, 52 more units are closed and 72,000 more workers lost their jobs. At present, 127 mills are closed and 1,66,000 textile workers are jobless. In Bombay, five mills namely Bradbry, Mukesh, Shreniwas, New Great and Modern are closed rendering about 12,000 workers unemployed. The

three units of Swan Mills are on the verge of closure. Further, there are about a dozen sick mills in Bombay which may close down any moment. If urgent remedial steps are not taken, it will be too late to do anything to save this industry. I appeal to the Government to review textile policy and to take steps to nationalise the whole industry of textile mills. It is no use allowing non-viable sick mills to close down and to take over only viable sick mills and to leave the affluent ones to make huge profits.

[Translation]

(iv) Demand for supply of wheat at subsidised rates to drought affected people of Rajasthan

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan has been affected by severe drought for the fourth year in succession. The worst affected areas in the State are desert areas. The Central Government has declared Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore and Churu district as worst-hit districts in the country. They have been put under a special category and a decision has been taken to provide them special relief assistance, besides fodder and employment.

75% to 100% of Kharif crop has been damaged in the said districts. Besides, in most parts of these districts, no Rabi crop can be raised. There has been unprecedented rise in the prices of wheat and other coarse grains like *Jawar* and *bajra*. Through the public distribution system, 5 to 7 kgs. of wheat per head per month is being supplied to the rural poor.

The condition of these areas is worse than that of Adivasi areas where wheat is being sold at the rate of Rs. 1.55 per kg. through the public distribution system.

Therefore, I would urge the Central

Government to direct the State Government to supply wheat to Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, and Churu districts of Rajasthan at Rs. 1.55 per kg. through the public distribution system for the period February 1988 to 30th September 1988 as is being done in the case of Adivasi areas.

(vi) Demand for Compensation to those who lost their eye-sight in the eye operation Camp at Chintamani in Kolar district of Karnataka

[English]

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Sixty people are reported to have lost their sight due to eye operation conducted by the mobile ophthalmic unit of the Minto Hospital at Chintamani in Kolar district (Karnataka) recently.

Sir, 116 people underwent operation at that camp. These people had come for eye operation for improving their eyesight but after the eye operation, they lost the sight. Earlier also, a number of patients lost their eyes after these mobile hospitals conducted eye operation in some other States. This is a matter of great concern to the nation as the people who are going for improvement of the eyesight after the operation lose the sight completely. There seems to be something wrong somewhere either in the medicines or the operations are not being done by experts. In view of this situation either Government should ban mobile operations conducted by the camps or before eye operations take place, all the medicines should be checked and the doctors who operate should be asked to be more careful. The Union Health Minister should take immediate action and compensation should be given to all those victims.

(vi) Demand for Measures for improving the lot of the

Andhra Pradesh Cotton growers

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government of India to the misearable plight of lakhs of cotton growers of Guntur and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh. Farmers of these two districts have lost all their crops in the last 3 to 4 years because of white fly, boll weevil, etc. They have become so poor and bankrupt that they have started selling their women's ornaments. They are also not able to repay the loans to Cooperative societies and Scheduled banks. Their plight has caused a terrible social and moral depression in the countryside, and about 15 persons have committed suicide. Never before, the farmers have taken such drastic steps. It is the duty of the Central Government to help these farmers so that they do not take such desperate steps. I, therefore, suggest:

(i) that all proceedings for the recovery of loans be stopped;

(ii) price of the cotton may be raised at least by 20 per cent;

(iii) interest free loans may be provided for the current crop;

(iv) supply of unadulterated tested seeds, fertilisers and pesticides at subsidized rates may be ensured;

(v) financial assistance to the families whose heads of families have committed suicide, may be provided; and

(vi) crop insurance may be ensured.

(vii) Demand for setting up Industries in certain places in West

Dinajpur district of, West Bengal which has been declared 'No Industry' district

SHRI ANAND PATHAK (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, inspite of having declared Islampur, Chopra and other subdivisions of the district of West Dinajpur in West Bengal as 'no industry district', by the Government, not a single small medium or large scale industry has yet been set up in these areas, as a consequence of which these areas still remain most backward and the people inhabiting there are very poor.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to consider the demands of the people of these areas and take appropriate action.

[Translation]

(viii) Demand for remunerative price to farmers for their product

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is a country of villages, farmers and workers. 70 per cent of its people are dependent on agriculture but unfortunately even today the farmer is caught in a vicious circle. He feels that he has a dark future ahead. The prices of agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds, power, water, diesel and insecticides have registered a sharp increase. The price of an industrial good is fixed after taking into consideration its cost of production and margin of profit. Therefore, there is no question of any loss in it, whereas, in agriculture, not even the cost of production is taken into consideration. The support price is not enough even to meet the cost of labour. These are some of the reason why the plight of farmers in the country is going from bad to worse. Besides, due to imposition of taxes and other restrictions, the number of farmers in the country is fast declining and the num-

ber of labourers is increasing leading to weakening of country's economy I, therefore, demand that the prices of agricultural inputs and agricultural produce should be fixed in such a manner that the farmers are able to get remunerative price as a result thereof.

12.49 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS *Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Motion of Thanks on President's Address moved by Shri B.R. Bhagat on the 24th February, 1988.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): If I start now, can I continue and finish?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak upto 1 O'clock. You can continue afterwards.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Then there will be lunch.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You want to finish at 1.05 PM?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I think I have about 28 minutes or so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to speak after lunch break, you can speak after the next person.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Then I will be much late.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After lunch break you can continue.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address to the joint session of the two Houses. The Address of the President has become an annual Parliamentary ritual and has become as much stereotyped as it has become irrelevant to the life of the nation. It has become devoid of any understanding of the real political issues before the nation and has therefore, become utterly superficial! Sir, the President's speech catalogues a series of make-belief achievements and these are of no importance to the nation even if they were true. This shows unfortunately that the people who are in charge of the destiny of the nation have no real connection with the people any more. They do not know what are the issues before the nation which have to be highlighted on the annual historic occasion like this. They have no sense of priorities of the issues and problems before the nation and accordingly they have catalogued in the speech only some wishful thinking, some lofty intentions, but no achievements of any nation building activity which may have been undertaken during the last one year. In fact, the possibility is that no such activity has, in fact, been undertaken or no achievements are there for the Central Government to read out during such a speech.

There have been a lot of assertions, some of them even if bonafide, are incorrect and of no importance to the people. They have not said what is being done for those problems which concern the nation primarily today, the problem of secularism, national integration and unity, the problem of socialism and the problem of democracy.

Taking the problem of national integration and unity first, I apprehend that the people who are in charge of the nation's destiny today have no idea as to where to go and how to proceed to promote a sense of Indian consciousness. They do not ask the question to what extent we have progressed

[Sh. Amal Datta]

to form and promote an Indian identity. Do the people think of themselves as Indians or do people think of themselves as Telugu or Hindi-speaking or some regional, linguistic or ethnic group? This has some pathetic consequences which are becoming more and more relevant as days pass. We see around us divisive and fissiparous tendencies. There are lofty intentions which have been recorded in the President's Address like we will struggle and crush fundamentalism etc. and I quote:

"We have unflinching determination to root out communalism, fundamentalism and other fissiparous tendencies."

Very good intentions, but what have you done about it? That is the question. If they have done anything about it, then they should have stated. The fact that nothing has been stated leaves one to believe that not only nothing has been done, but the way things have to be achieved is not even known or considered by the people who are in charge of the Government.

The fact is that the Constitution gave us a National Integration Council. This National Integration Council has been regarded as a sort of fire fighting instrument and not one of permanence which will promote the sense of unity amongst the people and promote a sense of Indianness and identity of the nation as a whole. As a result, four times this National Integration Council has been called only to be sent into oblivion within a short time and even now in 1986, the Council which has been called and sub-Committees have been formed and Advisory Committees have been formed to go into this, but they have become totally inadequate to tackle the task which is before them, because the task is growing more and more difficult. There are two reasons why it is that fissiparous and the divisive forces are coming to the front. One is, as the process of

development progresses people are becoming more conscious of the injustice which they have suffered and are still suffering. This is the real reason behind the divisive and fissiparous tendencies; the objective reason which has to be tackled. But nothing has been done to redress the regional, caste, religious and other imbalances which have become rooted in Indian society over the centuries.

Then, Sir, as education proceeds people become more vocal. Not only they become more conscious of the lack of social justice but they become more vocal, more assertive and more demanding. This is the case where the division comes within the people from inside. No doubt there are outside forces which are trying to take advantage of that but it is the duty of the Government to see that the process of growth and development, the process of education and the spread of culture, education and literacy itself does not give rise to the fissiparous and divisive tendencies. Nothing has been done. It should have been a task which should have been given to a permanent body. The National Integration Council is the constitutionally acknowledged and prescribed institution for that purpose. But, Sir, unfortunately, as I said, this has been regarded by the Government as an instrument, to be invoked into life as and when the Government requires the co-operation from other parties for some emergent problems. Immediately when the problems are solved, or even when they are not solved, as in the Punjab issue, it is again sent into oblivion. This is the problem but there is no understanding of the problem. This is my main contention. There is no understanding as to how to deal with such a problem.

Then, Sir, comes the question of socialism. Where are we going? We are supposed to have an economy based on planned development. Now, where is the planning? It is totally politically controlled. And so much

so the Planning Commission has come into such disrepute and such disgrace that recently the Prime Minister remarked about the Members of the Planning Commission and called them 'a bunch of jokers'. I do not agree with the Prime Minister. I am not saying that the Prime Minister was right or wrong in saying that but the very fact that such a insinuation has been made by a person who heads the same institution, namely the Planning Commission,....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATĒ (Rajapur): He said that because he is heading the Planning Commission.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Yes, he heads the Planning Commission and called the members of the Planning Commission as "a bunch of jokers". As a nation, what kind of confidence are we to have on such a planning process? Sir, we have seen the results of the planning process. The results show very uneven development, because it has been politically controlled. It has never been informed of the necessity of the national integration and harmonisation to bring about the national reconciliation. If we start from the premise that we have always been a nation and there is no need to promote unity conscientiously then we are going wrong. It is a wrong direction to which we have been progressing so far. There is no indication in the President's speech that the direction will now be changed; that we shall take positive steps to promote harmony within the nation; that we shall do away with the conflicts and schism which come because of the inequality of development in various fields like political, economic and cultural. there is no such indication at all and this is very tragic.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Datta you may continue after lunch. We shall now adjourn for Lunch to reassemble at 14.00 hrs.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

14.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled, after Lunch at five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Amal Datta may continue.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, I was on the subject of socialism. I had just started on that, and I have made some comments about the remarks made about the Planning Commission, and in what esteem the Planning Commission may now be held by the nation. But after all, it is a part and parcel of the bureaucracy. It has no constitutional authority, it is established by a resolution of the Executive; and, therefore, it is influenced by the political decisions of the Executive. It does not, therefore, reflect the wishes of the people through Parliament, as expressed in Parliament; and we have no authority, except to sometimes discuss what the Plan documents or the appraisal reports say. That is all. So, the planning process which is bureaucratic, arbitrary and subject to political dictates of the Executive, has never been a proper instrument for planning, not to speak of socialist planning. But even then, we had something; and now even that is gone. But no mention is made in the President's Address, as to what is going to replace this particular machinery which is now being seen to be obsolete.

[Sh. Amal Datta]

The question which one should ask, if one is really interested in establishing socialism, is whether the disparity between the rich and the poor has narrowed; and what has been the Government's role in it, if it has been narrowed. There is no mention of this, unfortunately, in the President's speech.

There are references to some unrelated programmes like the poverty alleviation programmes. Much pride is taken by the Executive and, accordingly in the President's Address it is reflected, that the poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, NREP etc. had reached so many millions of people. But really what has been the result of that? That nobody has been able to assess, unfortunately.

At one time, the Prime Minister in his great enthusiasm started a current appraisal of these poverty alleviation programmes, and started sending us very colourful brochures. That lasted for about 4 or 5 months, and then that effort has fizzled out for obvious reasons, because no progress was being made. It would have been better if one gave enough details, and not the aggregate figures like 16 million people had been covered by IRDP- that is the claim about the last Five Year Plan period and now the claim is that in the next two years, another 13 million people have been covered- these are the kind of claims. Nobody, not even the Members of Parliament, no political party can go counting heads to find out whether these people actually have got any benefit, and what is the nature of the benefit: is it of a lasting nature, or is it of a transitory nature; have they got something which they have sold and for the time being been able to eat, or have they got an asset from which they will be getting income year by year? In other words, have they been really, permanently lifted above the poverty line, which is the object of that programme, or not?

There is no monitoring whatsoever of this. In fact, the grim truth has come out from surveys made by bodies other than those appointed by the Executive. The surveys say that most of the money dished out to the people or supposedly given to the people as loan by the Nationalised Banks and subsidised by the States and Central Government is the money which has gone to the middle men, touts and has not really benefited the poor people. A saying goes, the same cow has been sold three times and shown to have benefited three persons- by only one cow. In India, this is the kind of programme which the government adopts. Then they say that since they have adopted the programme, it is a success and therefore, they have lifted so many people above the poverty line. So, the planning and achievements are made synonymous. Once you plan for something, you say that you have taken up programme and then after sometime you say that you have achieved something. This is the way in which the socialism, the problem of poverty not any programme of socialism, as such is sought to be tackled. I am not going into what the concept of socialism, but only into our government's concept of socialism. The other plan is to have public sector which will, according to the government's own language, assume the commanding height of the economy. What has happened to that public sector? Today, what is the thinking of the government regarding that public sector? Is it their thinking that the public sector will grow from strength to strength? No. The President's Address itself says that it has reached commanding heights. Now, all the industries are to come down from those heights; and that process has already started.

There have been some losses in public sector, there have been losses; there has been inefficiency; there has been corruption because of the neglect of the government. We have stated so many times in Parliament

and outside Parliament also people have shouted that so many of them are headless. There is no Chairman, no MD, no proper and competent person to manage many of the public sector undertakings even today.

~~PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:~~ That is not headless; that is topless.

~~SHRI AMAL DATTA:~~ This being the situation and then having been neglected for a long time, they have inevitably gone into rut and have been making losses. Even where the Parliamentary Committee has gone into the malaise of a particular public sector undertaking and has made recommendations, they have never been carried out by the government. One example which comes to my mind is this because this is very much in the air. In the case of Scooters India Ltd., which is apparently was sought to be handed over to a private industrialist as some kind of a reward, I would say, to that particular house, because of its friendship with the leaders of the government and Rs. 40 crores worth of assets are being handed over, although the real value of the assets is much more, the written down value of the assets is Rs. 40 crores, but this is being handed over for mere Rs. 5 crores; the rest is to come from the public sector and financial institutions. So, this is the government's pathetic belief; belief or conviction I do not know. But they appeared to have pinned down their belief of faith on privatisation of sickness or even not so sick or even healthy public sector undertakings. If the opposition does not resist and the government is left to carry out its own decision and then it will hand them over to the private sector. That is the entire thinking of the government. One of the main planks of socialism on which the philosophy of the earlier government stood is now being jettisoned. But no mention of that is there; no programme of what is going to happen to the public sector; nothing has been mentioned about it in the President's Address.

Regarding industrial sickness, the government has expressed not only its inability but also lack of political will to tackle the problem of industrial sickness. This is the problem which has arisen not even today but 17-18 years ago. We kept our eyes closed as long as we could. But by 1972 the government even could not keep its eyes closed. They had to bring into existence an institution called the Industrial Rehabilitation Corporation of India which has now been converted into Industrial Rehabilitation Board of India. This is symptomatic of the Government's attitude that now they have got a Board, under an Act passed by this Parliament and yet that Board is still not really functioning. It is there in name only because it is not functioning. Nor is IRBI functioning. Nor any institutions giving loans or any institutions for helping the sick industries to overcome this sickness are functioning. The Government has no policy in that regard and as a result, year after year, more and more industries are becoming sick.

Several years ago we started to quote figures, of course the Government's own figures which we used to trot out in Parliament, about sick industries. It was 88,000, 90,000, 95,000 and so on. Now it is galloping and it has reached a figure of 150,000. How many millions of people have thereby been turned out by employment, there are no statistics for that because the Government is not concerned. Only information that we can get from the Government so far as the sick industries are concerned, in this House is to what extent money has been locked up. The Government is concerned only with how much money of the banks or the financial institutions of the Government has been locked up in these sick and closed industries. That is their only concern. They are least concerned with how many people have lost their bread and butter because of the sickness and closure of industries. This is the kind of socialist Government we have.

[Sh. Amal Datta]

Now, let us come to the basic question of democracy. What has been happening to this polity? Has it been able to, through a political process, reflect the will of the people in its governance? In other words, are the Parliament and State Legislatures which jointly govern the whole country, so constituted as to faithfully reflect the will of the people through the electoral process. In this House alone, we know that there is a Government which does not have the majority of the votes. But they have about 400 odd members.

~~SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY~~
(Katwa): About 420!

SHRI AMAL DATTA: No, no. That is the IPC provision. I think they have 409 members now. Previously it was more. The point is, we have been talking about, discussing about debating about the electoral reforms of such kind that the will of the people will be properly reflected in the legislatures not only in Parliament but also in the State legislatures, but that has not come. The most recent example is the election in Tripura where in spite of having a majority the Left Front has lost, of course by other means. We will come to that later. In Tripura it is a narrow victory for the Congress. In this House it is a very large victory so far as head counting of the members is concerned in spite of having a minority of the votes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Outside of the head.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Nobody looks into the inside of anybody's head.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nobody can see, that is the problem.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Now there are methods.

What the change in the electoral process should have been? I am not saying that the President should have come down in favour of a change in the electoral process and so on. But it should have got his attention in the speech. What is happening to that long debate and discussion we have had? What is happening to the Parliamentary procedures? Is the Parliamentary procedure today adequate to deal with the variegated problems which come before it?

In this Parliament we have taken as our model the British parliament, which is called the Mother of Parliaments, a model which was all right or may be not even so all right in 1947, 1949 or 1950. But we have persisted with that model. We are very good in doing that. Like our Ambassador car, a model which we picked up in 1956 we are still continuing it in 1988! We do not want to change. We do not want to follow the needs of the times. How the felt needs of the people are to be reflected; how they are to be dealt with by Parliament is no concern—never have been—apparently of those who run the Government in this country. This is most objectionable. Sir, the West-minister model itself has changed. Like Ambassador car, we stick to the old model, which is no longer adequate to deal with the problem. Today, in the British Parliament, Select Committees go into the policy making of the Departments, its implementation and are able to hold the bureaucracy to account. We have no such method. In this country, the Parliament discusses the major policies of the Government and sometimes even that is denied. Even when we discuss the major policies, how those policies are implemented is the most important thing. What is the mechanism devised and what kind of guidelines were issued to those who work on the ground are most important, which we can never scrutinise and modify or alter according to the felt needs of the people. Sir, we can never say the Executive has gone wrong here, there, or somewhere excepting in the

case of one or two Parliamentary Committees, which have very little time to deal with that. A major modification in the parliamentary system is needed. But unfortunately, it has not received and is still not receiving the attention of the leaders of the Government. We do not have a Government or a Parliament, which is responsive and is able to reflect the aspirations and the felt needs of the people.

Sir, the other institution of a democratic system is judiciary. Now what has happened to the judiciary? Today somebody goes to court, he will not be able to get justice for ten years, twelve years and sometimes he has to leave the whole thing and go to the other world, and his son or his heirs will have to take it up. There is no question of getting justice any more from the judiciary. This is something which should have attracted the attention of the people, who are in charge of the Government, because the Executive and the legislature together formulate how the judiciary will function, and when once the institutional framework is there, then the judiciary is independent. The institutional framework has to come from here and the fundamental thinking on this question has also to be here. But there is no such Thinking.

On the economic issues Sir, some figures have been charted out. The President says, we have done extremely well on the industrial front because we have a growth rate of more than eight per cent or something. He did not mention that this growth rate is the industrial index has been achieved by completely changing the basis of the index itself, by taking out the old commodities and bringing in the new growing commodities. This should have been explained and then if the comparative charts are given for the old and new tables, then it will be all right. I am not saying, you do not change it. But, when you change it, you explain the change. When you do not explain

the change, you deceive the people.

Similarly, with regard to exports, they have given the figures in Indian rupees. If the figures are given in dollars, then it will be seen that there is no increase in our export earnings. Because the value of rupee has fallen and the Government has allowed it to fall, it is now 24 per cent—wonderful achievement.

Sir, the other thing I should mention before I conclude is Centre-State relations. No thoughts have been given in spite of the fact that there is a Commission's report. Actually we will discuss it. But unfortunately the whole concept of a Commission is a misconception. The Commission can diagnose the ills as Sarkaria Commission has done. It has practically recognised all the complaints which have been made by the States. But it has not been able to give solution because the solution to these problems can come from statesmen, from politicians who can rise to the height of statesmen, and not from the judiciary, certainly not from the bureaucracy. This is the ultimate difficulty with such commissions. They cannot re-structure the whole polity, the whole society, the whole democratic or institutional framework in such a way as to see that the States are able to fulfil the aspirations of the people and sufficient powers, administrative, political and financial, are made available to them. It is not possible for commissions like Sarkaria Commission to do justice to the aspirations of the people by devising and prescribing the proper institutional framework. What has happened is concentration of power in the hands of the Central Government over the years. This has been happening, sapping the very vitals of our originally more democratic Constitution which has become highly undemocratic in the process, highly unitary and the Central Government has used the powers which the Constitution has given and increased these powers from time to time in a most arbitrary

[Sh. Amal Datta]

manner. Thereby, I think, the powers under Article 356 of the Constitution namely, imposition of Governor's rule in the State, have been used more than 75 times in 37 years. And in that context what is now happening? It is happening in my State, West Bengal because the Congress (I) President of the State Congress goes on threatening that he will have the President's rule imposed and have the democratically elected State Government having a huge majority, removed. Unfortunately, this is very tragic that the Head of the Government, the Prime Minister himself has said in this Parliament and also outside he has reiterated it outside that if his Home Ministry thinks that any Government is anti-national, meaning thereby any opposition State Government is anti-national, then irrespective of the majority it has got, he will remove that Government. This is what the Prime Minister has said. Nothing can be more undemocratic; nothing can bring forth manifestations to authoritarian undemocratic trend which is in this Government. This is in the same line as the hammer in which the ruling party headed by the same Prime Minister grabbed power in a small State like Tripura by calling it a disturbed State and sending the Army there. First they create a sense of insecurity. The Tripura Government had been asking for the Border Security Force for years. We have been shouting for this in this House. For years we have been saying that by the side of this State is Bangladesh, the borders have to be guarded by the Border Security Force because guarding of the international borders is the job of the Central Government and not the State Government. This has been denied and encouragement has been given to the terrorists by the Congress aligning itself with the TLUSS which is the political arm of TNP thereby giving them encouragement and then the political murders have taken place. I do not know what conspiracy was behind them. And immediately there was the Army rule. We have always been saying that guard

the borders. If the Central Government wanted to do it earlier, we would have no objection. But sending Army two days before the elections is the most undemocratic act of the Government. This has been resorted to only to be able to come to power even in a small State like Tripura to redress the losses which they have suffered during the last whole year of election reverses. If that is the policy and that is the motive and that is the type of conduct of this Government, then where is the hope for this country in any of these matters of natural concern. Whether it is national integrity or socialism or democracy. We find that we are going down the hill all the way.

In these circumstances I will ask the House to reject the Motion of Thanks to the President.

SHRIJAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Motion of Thanks. It is customary for the President to address both the Houses of Parliament jointly at the commencement of the first session in every calendar year. This is a Constitutional requirement.

The President in his Address has dealt with at length the achievements of the Government in the last year and also projected the major policies and programmes of the Government for the coming year. He has put his Address in a high key and he has dealt with the national and international problems. Therefore, it is expected that the debate should also be at a higher level and only matters which relate to the national and international politics should be discussed. It should be discussed at a higher level and we should not come down to lower levels.

Sir, the President expressed his concern firstly, about the growing terrorist activities in the country which started more than five years ago in Punjab. Everyday we see killings of innocent people by terrorists. It has

now spread to Tripura. The TNV activities are also on the same lines. Now it has spread to Darjeeling in West Bengal by GNLFF. This naturally causes grave concern and anxiety to everyone of us, every citizen of the country because the unity and the integrity of the country is going to be disturbed. These wanton killings and acts of violence are no solution to the problems that exist between individuals or between groups of individuals or between State and State. Unfortunately, the trend is not going to reverse. In spite of the various steps taken by the Government all these years, in spite of a number of laws having been passed and action having been taken under those laws, the activities of terrorists are still going on. Therefore, it is the duty of all of us, of the whole country to see that unity is maintained and that there is no disintegration in the country. We won our freedom by using the weapon of non-violence against the mighty British Empire but now we are not able to settle our differences or disputes peacefully, by negotiations, by discussions across the table. We are taking resort to violence and killings of innocent people. This is unfortunate. Therefore, the President's concern is very appropriate when he appeals to everyone of us in the country to adopt peaceful means and to give up these violent activities,

Sir, the President has also dealt with the economic scene — the growth of the economy, how it has become resilient and sound. He has said that we are in a position not only to become self-sufficient but we are in a position to meet any natural calamity. In spite of the severe drought that existed last year in several States, we are still in a position to maintain the foodgrains supply to the entire country. If we go back only to 1966 — the year which was the worst year in our history — we had no foodgrains, we had to rely solely on PL 480 supply of wheat from the United States. From that position we have become not only self-sufficient but also surplus. The Green Revolution which came

into existence is confined, according to me, only to Punjab, Haryana and a part of western U.P. It has not spread to the rest of the country. Nor has it spread to the rice production. It is mostly confined to wheat production. Therefore, I have been urging every time I speak in this House, that the Green Revolution should be extended to the rest of the country. In other States, where there is assured irrigation system, where there is delta irrigation, the production is not even doubled, what to talk of trebling it. The two small States of Punjab and Haryana have become the granaries for the whole country. What is the secret of their success? How is it that the farmers in other States, the traditionally rice growing States, are not able to step up their production? It is a matter which the State Governments especially have to see and every State Government should see that it becomes surplus in the matter of foodgrains. Of course, there is increased production even of oil seeds, pulses and so on. But still, much more remains to be done. Sir, though the surpluses are created, another major factor which is responsible for diluting the surpluses, for not making them available to the people, is the growth of population. We are not able to control the growth of population. Therefore whatever surpluses are created, they are getting diluted and nothing remains to be distributed among the people, therefore, the people are not able to derive the desired benefits which they expect they should get them. Therefore, it is the duty of every citizen, and not only of Government, to adopt small family norms and see that the population does not grow at a faster rate than the growth of the economy.

Sir, in the field of agriculture we have done well, but the other States have to catch up with Punjab and Haryana.

Then, Sir, with regard to the growth of industry, in this year also the industry has registered a growth rate of 8 to 9 per cent.

[Sh. Jagannath Rao]

We have also become an industrialised nation in the world and the public sector is doing better than it was doing earlier. The public sector is the sheet-anchor of the industrialised country. If we say the country is industrialised, it should be because of the public sector, that is the infrastructure it offers, and it is the basis on which the industry is built and not the private sector left alone. Therefore, the public sector should not lose the commanding heights of the economy to control all the natural resources in the country and only the private sector to utilise the natural resources for the benefit of the people, but ownership and control should remain with the State. That is the philosophy contained in the Directive Principles of the Constitution and that is being strictly followed by the Government. There is no deviation. The public sector has not abdicated its functions. Only the performance is not satisfactory, but now it has turned the corner and we can hopefully expect that the public sector will deliver the goods as it has begun to do now.

Another greatest achievement of this Government is the new Education Policy which it has adumbrated and has begun to implement. The object of education is three-fold. First is physical, second intellectual and third is moral. 'Physical' means the young student, boy or girl, should be physically fit and know how to be healthy so that the healthy body is helpful for a healthy mind. I am not debating on sports discipline in this connection, I am speaking of the general health of the young child who goes to school. That is the first thing that education should impart because there is general immunisation programme and health care that is being introduced now which will go in that direction. Secondly, at the intellectual level, education should create a sense of craving to know the reason of it, the 'why' of it and not merely get by heart what is contained in the books. Therefore, to raise the intellectual

level, create an interest or creativity and inquisitiveness in the young minds is the second object of education. The third object is to inculcate character, morality and social consciousness. Our moral fibre should be strong. I am sorry to say that the moral values have fallen more steeply than money values. If the moral fibre becomes weak, the nation gets weak. Therefore, the moral attitude of a young child has to be built up. This is the essence of Indian culture and heritage so that the character of the child is built up.

Under the new education policy, the rural and urban divide is also going to be narrowed down and the rural youth will also have the same advantage, privilege and opportunities to study in schools and to know the latest techniques and modern science and technology so that he does not lag behind from the students from the urban areas. There is a mass campaign started by the Government for removal of illiteracy, especially among the women. It is another commendable feature of the performance of the Government. Unless a person is literate, his independence and freedom has no meaning. He should come up from the low level to the intellectual level so that he can appreciate what is happening in a country and what is his role as a respectable citizen of a free country.

I am not going into details because the President has dealt with in minute details of the various aspects of the policies and programmes and their implementation by the Government. There is no need to repeat all that he has said. I would only say that in the international field, our policy of Non-Alignment, which is an extension of the principle of non-violence has won the appreciation of the whole world and practically 3/4th of the world is non-aligned today. We are opposed to nuclear arms race and also arms race in general. We want the world to be free from war. We want the world without borders. We want peace in the world and not

conflict or confrontation. Our efforts are on in this regard, right from the days of Panditji up to our present Prime Minister, and various steps have been taken by the Government in this direction and to a great extent, we have succeeded in seeing the existence of peace. The need for peace is also being realised all over the world, including the Great Powers who are now able to come together, though in a small manner, to begin with. Therefore, the policy of Non-Alignment the policy of peaceful co-existence is a sheet-anchor of our foreign policy and it has given us a pride of place in the comity of nations. The stature and status of a country in the world depends upon the charismatic leadership of the country and fortunately, for our country, we have got a series of charismatic leaders right from Mahatma Gandhi till today. We are therefore able to maintain and follow the high principles and the broad policies laid down by Panditji which are responsible for the development of our economy and earning a great name and reputation which India has got in the world.

In short, I would fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the President in his Address and without being repetitive, I fully support the Motion of Thanks moved by my friend, Shri B.R. Bhagat.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the motion of thanks on President's address which was moved by Shri B.R. Bhagat and seconded by Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi.

What the President has referred to in Para 3 of his address is praiseworthy and reflects the policies of the Government. He has said—where the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism enshrined in our Constitution are fully realised;

- where social justice prevails, with equality of opportunity for every human being;
- where science and technology have helped to wipe out poverty and disease;
- where economic development does not exhaust the bounties of nature, but creates wealth in harmony with it;
- where industrialisation and modernization are fused with moral and spiritual values;
- where all religions and cultures flourish in an atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation.

We have adopted these policies as they are based on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We are progressing along the path of modernisation but our march on moral and spiritual path has slackened and that is posing a challenge to all of us. The modern gadgets like cinema and video films are creating bad effects on our youth and it is a matter of concern for us. We have to think seriously in this direction and formulate a policy which could boost our moral level and enable us to march towards spiritualism. The present day cinema is creating ill effects on the young minds and it does not help in building their character. The serial 'Ramayan' has been liked throughout the country. Similar programmes on 'Mahabharata' 'Koran' and 'Bible' can also be serialised and telecast, so that we can march on path to moral progress by viewing such religious and social programmes. Mahatma Gandhi laid emphasis on khadi and prohibition. Today we no more wear khadi and have totally forgotten about prohibition. We had enforced prohibition when I was a Member of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, but it was withdrawn after I

[Sh. Virdhi Chander Jain]

became Member of Lok Sabha. Today programmes for increasing revenue through liquor are being run there. Thus, we are ignoring what Mahatma Gandhi had specifically said about liquor — that it is the mother of corruption and adultery. The Central Government has decided to compensate 50 per cent of the revenue loss suffered by those State Governments which enforce prohibition. I think the Government should not hesitate in compensating 75 per cent or even 100 per cent revenue loss, in order to move towards prohibition. Liquor is causing moral decline in the youth and they are losing health. Poverty is increasing among the workers due to the same reason. In the light of these facts, we should take up programmes for prohibition and should take strong steps for enforcing it.

Another matter which I want to mention here is that the Government first took up the programme of poverty eradication. Thereafter the programme like Integrated Development, National Rural Employment Scheme and Landless Employment Guarantee Programme were taken up by the Government. These programmes have yielded good results. National Rural Employment Scheme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes have made substantial impact. We have seen in the rural areas that good buildings have been built for schools, cooperatives, godowns and dispensaries in the villages. Buildings of Middle and Secondary schools have also been built. Roads have been constructed under R.L.E.G.P. The headoffices of the Panchayats in our district have been connected by roads. We have made efforts to connect all the villages by roads. In this way, this programme is making progress. 50 per cent subsidy is given to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, but it is being grossly misused. The subsidy should be stopped immediately because it is resulting

in a lot of corruption. Officers and public representatives are also misusing it. Government should not charge interest on this 50 per cent subsidy for four to five years in view of prevailing drought situation in our State. This kind of relief would be helpful in the success of I.R.D.P. We have taken up a programme to solve the problem of drinking water during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Central Government has allotted more money to Rajasthan than Uttar Pradesh in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Allocation in similar proportion has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan also. In spite of the severe drought for the last four or five years, availability of drinking water in Barmer district is satisfactory. The Central Government extended help when we sought help for this purpose. The problem of drinking water is a complicated one. It should be given top priority in the next two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Proper arrangements for the supply of drinking water should be made in the areas facing severe problem and in sparsely populated villages. Strong measures should be taken to solve this problem on war footing. I would like to appreciate the Central Government for allotting an amount of Rs. 452 crores in 1987-88 budget to face the drought situation. In all, the Central Government paid rupees 2000 crores as a relief to the States, which is really unparalleled in the history of Central assistance. Like Rajasthan, Gujarat is also facing the problem of drought. But the situation in Rajasthan is more horrible than Gujarat. Barmer district, which I represent, is facing the worst situation. The Central Government did not fulfil its promise of giving help to the State by treating it 'specially affected area'. However, some relief has been extended for saving the cattle on which our economy is basically dependent. But nothing has been done to save the camels, which is also an important animal for our economy. How will the farmer cultivate without a plough and how will he face this situation? I have repeatedly said and have also written to the Hon.

Prime Minister that our area is facing situation worse than the tribal areas. Therefore, wheat should be provided to us at Rs. 1.55 per kg. from February, 88 to September, 89. Had it been done, it would have provided a lot of relief. The amount provided as drought-relief is inadequate for providing employment to even 10 lakh people whereas we have to cover 30 lakh people. At some places even a single person in a family of ten has not been able to get a job. We want two persons to get job in every family, but this has not been possible due to lack of funds.

As far as drinking water is concerned, Indira Gandhi Canal Project should be completed as early as possible. Schemes for supply of water to Jodhpur, Jaisalmer cities is based on the Indira Gandhi Canal Project. Similar schemes for the urban areas should also be formulated. Because there lies the solution to our problem of irrigation and drinking water. Rs. 105 crores have been provided for the construction of Indira Gandhi Canal. It can be completed within ten years if sum of Rs. 200 crores is allotted to it every year. After the completion of this project, afforestation will take place, irrigation facilities would be available and a permanent solution to the drinking water problem would be found. Then the drought will have very little effect. Therefore, it should be done on priority basis. We are emphasising for the material components for those projects which are going on under the drought relief. Today, the roads are being constructed but not the gravel roads. Whatever, road or dam we may construct, it cannot be useful without the help of material component. Therefore, the material components are must for the construction of useful projects. This must be arranged.

I also want to say something about the nation. Some of our friends were saying that military was deployed in Tripura at the time of elections. The then Tripura Government neither opposed it at the time of deployment

nor during the elections. But they began to question the deployment of army the moment the election results started going against them. Why the C.P.I. (M) Government did not oppose it at the time of impartial elections? Therefore, what I want to say is that wherever our party wants to held impartial elections, the State Government creates obstacles in its way and does not want the elections to be held impartially. I know that there was no foul play either in the polling or in the counting. Therefore, it is useless to raise hue and cry over it.

Whatever decision our Government has taken on the issue of Sri Lanka, that is in the interest of the security and the honour of our country. This has increased our prestige in the world. I am sure that our Tamil brethren would cooperate in it to safeguard their own interests. The Indo-Sri Lanka pact is in the interest of both the countries. With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks moved on Hon. President's Address.

15.01 hrs.

[English]

STATEMENT RE: SUCCESSFUL TEST
FIRING OF "PRITHVI", INDIA'S TACTI-
CAL SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): I am very glad to inform the House of an important technological achievement of Indian scientists and technologists. It is a notable milestone in our programme to achieve self-reliance in areas of high technology and of considerable significance to our defence preparedness.

The first ever test firing of "Prithvi", India's tactical surface-to-surface missile,

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]
took place at 11.23 in the forenoon today. The House will be glad to know that it was successful, meeting all the specifications. With this successful test firing India joins the select group of 4 nations which have developed this class of surface-to-surface missiles. This missile is based totally on indigenous design and development efforts of the Defence Research and Development Organisation. I would like to stress again that no foreign know-how or collaboration is involved.

"Prithvi" has a range capability of 250 km with different types of large payload warheads which can inflict heavy damage on adversary targets. Compared to other missiles of this class, it has the best warhead-to-weight ratio. Very advanced inertial navigation and guidance systems incorporating on-board computers operating with realtime software are used in the system. After a number of necessary test launches, we plan to induct "Prithvi" in numbers into our Defence Forces.

On behalf of the House, I would like to place on record our congratulations and warm greetings to all the scientists, engineers, technicians and workers of the Defence Research and Development Organisation who have worked tirelessly and with dedication over the years in designing and developing "Prithvi". The nation is justly proud of them.

15.02 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — CONTD.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Motion of Thanks to the

President I have certain inhibitions. When there was a controversy regarding the implementation of Article 78 of the Constitution our Speaker had given the ruling that there should be no reference to the President of India at all in this House. I was thinking to myself whether it was perfectly in order if anyone tries to criticise the speech of the President because it will mean the criticism of the President of India inside the House and whether it would conflict with the ruling that is given by the Speaker. But I presume amplitude of the ruling will not be so wide and there will be occasions on which we will have to refer the President and, therefore, I will take the liberty of criticising certain aspects of the speech of the President. In fact, it is not criticising the President because the speech is drafted by the Government. In fact, from the style of the speech it can very well be seen.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): I thought Prof. Dandavate would have a good word to say about the missile.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am coming to that. I don't want to mix up President with the scientific progress.

SHRI K.C. PANT: I thought it may have gone over your head.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Generally, missile goes overhead. It has not gone over my head. Sir, I am coming to that aspect.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Let us have good words from you about the missile.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why about missile, about you also, I can, as an exception, have good words today. In fact, I

warmly congratulate right from the beginning up to the end. There is a rare occasion when you can applaud the Prime Minister's statement, but I did it right from the beginning to the end. And I shall say something more about it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Thank you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, I am thanking the Prime Minister, not you.

As I was saying that it is the speech which is finalised by the Cabinet, therefore, it is really a brief blueprint of the policy of the Government that they want to follow in the course of the year. At the very outset, since we are in the budget session, let me go on record with certain criticism and also prospective proposals.

For years together, there was certain amount of dignity of the budgetary process. People used to await budget: What will be the new burdens? What will be new allocations? What will be the deficit? What will be the impact on the economy? But now official budget is an insignificant phenomenon and the major resource mobilisation in the country takes place outside the framework of the budget. I do not want to bother the House with the statistics for the last three budgets. But in this budgetary year 1988-89, I want to go on record that till we met on 22nd of February 1988, the resource mobilisation was to the tune of Rs. 2,220 crores. I do not want to refer to the freight and fare increase yesterday because it was a regular increase introduced in the railway budget. But through a statement by one of the Ministers, Rs. 549 crores have been imposed in the way of postal charges, telecommunication charges. The total resource mobilisation before the budget is going to be presented on 29th is Rs. 2,769 crores. There is no sanctity of the budget at all.

Another aspect. The process of guillot-

ining has taken place in this House so frequently. Formerly, I used to identify with Marie|Antoinette, but now the word 'guillotine' in the dictionary, in fact, will have to be associated more with the budgetary demands. For the last three consecutive years in terms of the total amount of demands that were guillotined, it was 85 per cent, 86 per cent and last year 87 per cent. That means only 13 per cent of the budgetary demands were scrutinised by the Parliament. Therefore, the entire process of parliamentary accountability has been reduced by this Government to a total farce.

I am one among those who have been insisting for the last several years that the budgetary process should be more accountable to the Parliament and no demand should go unscrutinised. Let there be a standing finance committee consisting of representatives of both the House of this Parliament so that as soon as the budget is presented, the budget is straightaway sent to the joint committee, it scrutinises the entire budget and its demands. The entire original budget and also the report prepared by the joint standing committee can come before the Parliament. Therefore, the rest of the things can also be scrutinised. That standing committee will not be an alternative to Parliament but that will be complementary to the Parliament. That would actually make the accountability in financial matters more meaningful and more effective.

On this occasion, while criticising the existing system and behaviour of the Treasury Benches, I also want to point out to you that this kind of a constructive proposal coming from the Opposition should be accepted by the Treasury Benches so as to ensure better scrutiny and better coordination of the financial processes as far as the Government is concerned. Sir, yesterday in the morning I think when some Members from the Telugu Desam pointed out this aspect, one Member made a brief observa-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

tion and he said from the Treasury Benches — because you people have been discussing corruption issues and Bofors and all that and that is why we have been losing time. Sir, it is very important that as far as corruption is concerned, it has not to be separated from the process of resource mobilisation. Those of us who raise the question of corruptions and scandals in this House do not raise them merely from our moral angle. In politics even the moral angle and dimensions is important but, from the point of view of finances, what is more important in the involvement of corruption is really the loss of resources, which are a loss to the development of the country, and from that angle, even the question of corruption and various scandals and the actual amount that has been lost due to some commission that is paid to middlemen and the amount of black money that has cropped up is of great importance. From that context, whether it is corruption involved in Bofors or corruption involved in West German Submarine missile or the Fairfax episode, all the aspects are very important, because we feel that whenever there are FERA violations in the country, the black money from the country travels out. It is the national economic situation of the country which suffers. You may recall that the former Finance Minister has gone on record that even the amount of money that is lying in the Switzerland bank due to FERA violations in the country and amassment of black money concerned is of the order of Rs. 1632 crores. This is the amount....

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): When he was the Finance Minister, he did not do anything. He did not even accept either your figures or our figures.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I think it is a very fine question he has raised. I think if he can discuss privately with the Finance Minister, then he will come to know what are the recommendations he made to the Gov-

ernment and which were the proposals that had been rejected by the Government. It is worthwhile having that dialogue. And he will be able to know. For instance, the liberalisation of import — what were the personal views of the former Finance Minister and what was the view of the Prime Minister? I think this is a matter that Prof. Ranga, a veteran Parliamentarian should discuss with Mr. V.P. Singh in that chamber, not in that chamber but in the private chamber.

Sir, on the basis of the report that was laid on the Table of the House, the report of Institute of Public Finance and Policy, we are told that barring smuggling, the amount of black money generated is of the order of Rs. 38000 crores. This is a loss to the developmental activities of the country. I will give an interesting incident as to how the Ministers reply in this House. Once I had asked a written question and the answer was also written. My question was: What is the estimate of the Government about the clandestine gold that is smuggled into the country from different parts of the world? The answer given was: Since smuggled gold comes into the country clandestinely, it is not possible to make any estimate at all. His difficulty was because the smuggled gold comes in the clandestine manner and not in an open way and therefore, no estimate of the clandestine gold can be made. There are a number of financial methods and devices by which you can roughly make an estimate about the amount of smuggled goods that come into the country.

For instance, the synthetic textiles that come into the country are supposed to be of the order of Rs. 3000 crores per year. Even if this loophole is plugged, the entire new textile policy can be discarded and we can rationalise the textile policy in the interest of the organised mill sector, in the interest of the powerloom sector and in the interest of the handloom sector but that is not being done. While I am at this point, I may suggest

that only if this Government with political will would have introduced devices like demonetisation of the higher currency considerable amount of black money would have been dragged out or would have been thrown out of circulation because ultimately even the rise in prices in the country is the direct result of a growing gap between the production on one side and the money circulation on the other. We have a large amount of black money in the country in circulation. Unless that black money is either destroyed or it is brought out and converted into white money and made available for the developmental activities of the country, the inflationary pressure on the country is bound to grow and today it is growing. You will find that even the Economic Group set up by the Government had come to the conclusion that probably a double digit inflation is likely to be there. That creates a disastrous prospect for the economy of the country.

Now, coming to this particular point as to how even the important officials and the Ministers of the Government try to keep the skeletons of corruption hidden in the cupboards, I will give you an instance. I will tell you how they try to misguide this particular House, the sovereign House, the Lok Sabha.

Unfortunately, the Defence Minister has gone out of the House. Of course, he has gone to strengthen the defence preparedness of the country.... (*Interruptions*)

You might recall that on the 20th April, 1987 in this very House, the Defence Minister had made a written statement and when the debate went on and when Shri Somnath Chatterjee was speaking in this House, the Prime Minister was provoked to intervene and he made certain statements. And I can dare say today that some of the observations which they made with supreme confidence on 20th April, 1987 have been falsified and now it has been established that they tried to

misguide the House. I do not want to anticipate the privilege notice; I have already given that and tomorrow at 12.00 O' Clock I will raise it. (*Interruptions*) But anyway, I am sorry, I agree there should be no advance publicity outside. According to the rules, we cannot give advance publicity to our motions outside, but I can state in the House.

Sir, as far as the statement of 20th April, 1987 is concerned, he made it absolutely clear that no clandestine payments had been made to middlemen, and that the particular propaganda on the Swedish Radio was malicious, mischievous etc. All that had been said and I have got a copy of that statement. And while the Prime Minister intervened in the midst of Shri Somnath Chatterjee's speech, he said that he wanted to make it explicitly clear.... (*Interruptions*).

When they speak, I do not tell them what they should speak. I am very rationally arguing my point.... (*Interruptions*) What is to be done. You have to tolerate me because my voters have elected me.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No interruptions please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I was trying to tell you that in this question what is important is that we are not looking at these issues like Bofors, the West German deal or the Fairfax merely from a moral angle, but from the angle that the resources are better to be made available for the development of the country. That is why in the budget process and in the budget debate, we are more interested on this aspect.

As I was saying, both of them had made a categorical statement, but later on what happened. We find that there are certain statements from the Chief Public Prosecutor of Stockholm and similarly on the 2nd February, certain details have already come out. And you will find that on 2nd February —

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

payments, account number, companies, banks and handlers — all these details were given. In which account the amount was paid, which are the companies to whom the amount was paid....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): We know all these things.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am sorry, Madam, I know you are feeling disturbed but you have to tolerate me.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): We are not disturbed. We know the whole story.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I am not disturbed at all, in fact I am noting down your points.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I know, Ministers sometimes have no work at all.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is that when a matter is before the Committee of the House, it cannot be discussed here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The former Speaker has misunderstood me, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

You have to tolerate me. It is but natural that he becomes embarrassing. What is to be done. So, there is no question. The matter might be debated before a Parliamentary Committee and so on and I can point out to a hundred issues of which some of the side-aspects of the problem can be brought be-

fore the Committee. I will give a simple incident. What happened about the Amitabh Bachchan's assets? Though an enquiry Committee has been set up and enquiry is going on, you will find that actually that matter was also discussed at some other place. I would not say in Rajya Sabha because I am not permitted to say so.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Why you are mentioning the name of a person who is neither present here nor is a Member of this House?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whom I named?

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: You are mentioning the name of Amitabh Bachchan, who is not the Member of this House. We are discussing the President's Address and we should talk about that only. How many times you will raise this question?

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are a number of parallels. For instance on the Question Paper there are questions related to the assets of Amitabh Bachchan and his brother. So, when a specific issue is there names can be taken. There is no question of making allegations. I have not made allegations. I was only saying that even the issues that are referred to some committees for investigation have come up and to give one example I gave that incident. I am not making an allegation. I am only saying or pointing out to you that sometimes even some of the crimes which are alleged to be associated with some people they are being discussed in the House and I will give an illustration. Therefore, Sir, I would utilise this debate to ask the Government to come forward and give a categorical acceptance or denial of the report that has come on 2nd February.

So much amounts have been paid and the total comes to Rs. 64 crores. They have given the names of the companies. They have given the names of the banks, cheque numbers, and the names of the accounts. Therefore, I would like that that particular aspect be gone through.

Sir, as far as the manipulations regarding the foreign assets are concerned and FERA violations are concerned during the Budget Session, when the President addressed the joint Session of the Parliament, we expected that through him the Government will try to spell out as to what concrete measures will be taken to check up FERA violation and see that there is no flight of capital from the country to avoid the development of our country and actually the development of some other countries....

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Try to be brief.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, Sir, I will be brief but only my brevity will be slightly long, that is all.

-All that I was saying is that Amitabh Bachchan's resignation was published on July, 1987, the date on which the proof about the ownership of his apartment in Switzerland was published in the Indian Express. And, you know this involves FERA violation because the amount that was utilised for purchasing the flat by his brother, from where the amount was borne. Whether the Reserve Bank was consulted, Whether the FERA violations had taken place, all these aspects were to be gone into. There is coincidence of two dates. Not only that Ajitabh Bachchan, somewhere else, has declared himself as a non-resident Indian — and on which date it was done, it was done on April 3, 1986 the date on which he purchased an apartment at Montraux for 57,000 Swiss Francs in Switzerland. Now, obviously, all these facts which are brought to the notice of

the Government, I wish the Government will take advantage of this debate and clarify the points as to why there is an accidental coincidence of these dates, i.e. the date on which he declared that he is a non-resident Indian, the date on which he resigns, certain important irregularities that have occurred — unless they are able to clarify these points, the country will have a feeling that there are certain skeletons in the cupboard.

Sir, I would like to point out to you another important aspect which the President's Address has not taken cognizance. We want fair and free elections. We want the authority of the Chief Election Commissioner to be properly protected. The Chief Election Commissioner in the country is in charge of conducting free and fair elections. All the State Governments and the Centre are supposed to assist him. I had a detailed correspondence with the Chief Election Commissioner. Since it does not refer to the functioning of the Chief Election Commissioner and his decision, but I have the liberty to point out to you the constitutional provisions.

On December 19, 1981. I had taken up a very important constitutional issue with the Chief Election Commissioner and that has a relevance to what has happened in Tripura. My correspondence with the Chief Election Commissioner through my letter dated December 19, 1981 was that if the General Election or the by-election is taking place in the country or in a State, in that case, what is the statutory provision for consultations and concurrence with the Chief Election Commissioner? I must concede that when I raised that question and the debate in the House also, I found that the Home Minister representing the Government of India's point of view and the viewpoint of the Chief Election Commissioner were quite different.

For instance, in a very categorical reply that was given to me and to which I have

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate] referred to in the past during the debate on Electoral Reforms, which I had initiated in this House on the occasion of the Garhwal elections, I pointed out that the Chief Election Commissioner was firmly of the view that the amplitude of Article 324 (c) is extremely wide. He has come to the conclusion through the letter that he had sent to us that this particular Article 324 (c) in the Constitution is so wide that it really creates the condition for a prior consultation of the Government — Centre as well as the States — with the Chief Election Commissioner.

As far as Tripura Elections are concerned, I am not going into the merits of victory and defeat. I am not much concerned about it. But I am concerned about one aspect that whether today in Tripura or tomorrow in Maharashtra or Punjab, if certain provisions of the Constitution are violated by the Government, it will be a very bad precedent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will take a little more time. I told you beforehand that the moment you ring the bell I will sit down within 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then I will not ring the bell. If I go on ringing the bell, everytime you will add 15 minutes! That is the problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am making a very relevant point. In the next debate I will take less time.

I was pointing out to you, this particular aspect of the Chief Election Commissioner which was communicated to me through the letter that was addressed to me by Secretary (Election Commission) Shri Ganesan on 21.12.81 which makes it very clear and he

says, "I am directed to refer to your letter dated 19 December, 1981 on the above subject and to say that it has been the practice that either the Election Commission is being consulted or the Election Commission consults the Central Government." So they had taken an absolutely clear stand. I fully agree with them. I want this constitutional provision should be implemented. I must say with some astonishment and pain that as far as Tripura is concerned — on the eve of the Tripura Election — without taking the concurrence of the Chief Election Commissioner, without taking the concurrence of the Chief Minister of Tripura, the entire Tripura State was declared as disturbed area. The Army was already stationed there in Tripura State when the election was conducted.

I do not want to make any irresponsible allegations regarding rigging and all that. But I say that even the Army standing in the State where elections were going on — just on the eve of the elections without the concurrence of the Chief Election Commissioner and without the concurrence of the Chief Minister of Tripura State is highly undemocratic and highly unconstitutional. Therefore, this must not become the precedent in the future. In fact, this aspect also must be debated. Through you I will request the Speaker that some time should be found by this House to discuss the constitutionality of that action that had been taken in Tripura. There is a precedent in that context — that is what I am saying. I was one of the Members who repeatedly stood up in this House in connection with the Garhwal elections. And I said that without even consulting the Chief Election Commissioner, if the Centre tries to take away the para-military from neighbouring States and tries to overawe the voters in that particular constituency, in that case, the vote of the electorate was likely to be affected. They were not accepting my contention. But when actually the Garhwal election had started and it was found that a large number

of para-military people were sent into Garhwal, the Chief Election Commissioner sent his own observer to the constituency, and he telegraphically communicated to the Chief Election Commissioner that a large number of them had come into Garhwal and, therefore, they were likely to overawe the electorate, and therefore the election was not likely to be fair and free. And, therefore, the Chief Election Commissioner said: 'I am postponing the election.' And the election was postponed further. And at a later stage, of course, the Congress lost that election. That is different. On that there may be two opinions.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: He should have done the same thing, if he had felt that way.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That was not done; that is my complaint. His concurrence was not obtained. The Chief Minister was also involved. His concurrence was also not obtained. Therefore, I would like to point out that such precedents will have to be avoided.

Only a word about the textile policy, in passing, because you will have to give the reply. The entire textile policy is such a jumble, that it has given equitable injustice to all sections connected with textiles. Because they have put a premium on man-made fibre, the cotton growers have suffered. Secondly, because they had talked of a high degree of modernization, importing certain looms into this country which will displace a large number of labour, unemployment will grow. On the admission of Government, three crores of people are already on the list of employment exchanges. Those who have registered number three crores. Unemployment is growing.

As far as powerloom is concerned, the Chief Minister of my State has already written to the Centre pointing out that because

the powerloom and the composite mills are kept on par, as a result of that, in the matter of excise duty, in the matter of financial concessions and in the matter of availability of cheap yarn, the powerloom owners have suffered a lot and, therefore, at a number of places, more than 50% of the powerlooms have been closed down.

Coming to handlooms, for which Prof. Ranga and I have got great sympathy, we find that they have been entrusted with the responsibility of Janata cloth. We welcome that. But at that time also, the handloom-owners had said: 'It is beyond our capacity, with our present technology and the present type of inputs that we have got. Therefore, more assistance from the Centre must be given.' They are given a subsidy of Rs. 2 per metre. Most of the States have demanded —

Congress-governed States and non-Congress Government States have unanimously demanded — that the subsidy should be increased from Rs. 2 per metre to at least Rs. 3 per metre. No cheap yarn is available. As a result of that, the powerlooms are suffering. The handlooms are suffering. Enough staple is not available. The excise duty burden cannot be borne; and as a result of that, there is a total mess. Fifty per cent of the powerlooms are getting completely closed.

Self-reliance is being defeated. As far as Maruti is concerned, we were not supposed to have the licence of the manufacturing firms which are going to manufacture private cars, and not public transport. But the moment Sanjay Gandhi made an application, the policy was changed, and actually the Maruti car was allowed to come. The Maruti people were told: 'You must be 100% indigenous.' And as I said on one occasion, if you go and see the Maruti-Suzuki car, the only indigenous component in the Maruti-Suzuki car is the air inside the tyre of the car. Otherwise, everything else was to be imported. That is the tragedy.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

As far as self-reliance is concerned, do you know there is a very dangerous proposition? Suzuki is demanding that their equity in the multi-national should be increased from 26% to 40%; and if that increase from 26% to 40% is allowed, their shares in profit will increase. This is the degree of self-sufficiency we are having.

Then there is a Pepsi Cola Company. Both opposition and the Congress members raised this question the other day about it, the multi-national being given a contract here — of course, the fruit juice technology and other things. We insisted by backdoor do not allow it to penetrate into India. There are enough manufacturing firms. In 1985, in this very Parliament, the Industry Minister gave a solemn assurance that as far as non-priority sector is concerned, no multinational would be permitted. But, today, no definite assurance of that type is being given.

As far as Bills are concerned, they are hurriedly gone through. I will give you one example. In the Direct Tax Law (Amendment) Bill, how many clauses were there — 189? How many pages were there — 214? In how many minutes it was passed? It was passed in 45 minutes. Many experts in the country have said that such an important legislation having 189 clauses and 214 pages has been passed in 45 minutes which will affect a large section of the people. At the last stage, the Parliament has able to dispose of this Bill within 45 minutes which will affect a large section of the people. Therefore, for scrutiny all such Bills, Money Bills should be straightway sent to a Select Committee and there they should be scrutinised.

I congratulate all those scientists who have indulged in a remarkable feat and as a result we had a statement from the Prime Minister. I join all members of this House in congratulating them because I myself be-

longed to the fraternity of students and teachers of science and my specialised subject was also nuclear physics. Therefore, as the Defence Minister said that the subject had not gone above my head, fortunately, the co-efficient of penetration of my head is not very bad. Therefore, this particular scientific achievement I grasp. I congratulate the scientists for that. I hope and trust that the scientists will be taken into confidence more and more so that self-reliance can be introduced even in the field of defence where last year we spent Rs. 12,500 crores on defence mainly because of the fact that large components of our sophisticated machinery had to be imported. If we spend from our defence budget more on research and development and production activities and give more scope to the scientists in this country, our scientists will be a match for scientists in any part of the world and India can become self-reliant in the defence sophisticated items. I hope and trust that will be done.

In order that there should be a thrust in the policy of the government, in order that the government should function effectively, I can tell you from my own personal experience that when Ministers hold portfolios, they can become effective, they can be innovative, when there is no Damocles' sword hanging over their heads — on Monday he is a Minister of Railway; on the next Monday he is likely to be a Minister incharge of some other portfolio. If that kind of uncertainty will be there, no Minister will take a long term perspective of planning of his Ministry and have innovation. Unfortunately, this is the 39th time when big or small changes in the Ministries have taken place. And the worst is — no disrespect for any particular Minister — that a very dangerous precedent is being set up by this government. Those who are not wanted at the State level for various reasons are kicked upstairs. I do not want to use a phrase. But one writer had said formerly the wastepaper basket used to be kept below the table and now it is

kept above the table. It should never happen. I do not mean anything for any individual. All of them are good friends and we have to function as colleagues. But I say, as an institute, whom you don't like — and even in the past it had happened — and therefore it is necessary that when you have to put competent persons at the Centre, you take them if you feel that their services are useful and straightway induct them without allowing them to go to the pipeline of the State Ministry. But that is not happening. Whenever someone is wanted more, you shift them upstairs; but that is not proper and as a result you find efficiency, effectiveness and also credibility suffer; as a result the economy is also ruined. As a result the economy is ruined, unemployment is growing, poverty is growing, and we find that there is a mess in all the accords. We find that the assaults on institutions are also increasing in the country. If in the old regime we had a declared emergency, I am afraid, we might be having an undeclared emergency. Emergency may be declared or undeclared. But the products and the fruits of the Emergency are the same.

So, I warn the Government not to indulge in this type of gimmicks by which the freedom will be actually threatened

The democratic base of the country had to be widened. Unfortunately under the present Government that has collapsed and therefore, I cannot join, with all my respect for the honesty and the integrity of the President as an individual, because he has put forward a document, which is not a reflection of the President of India, but a reflection of the President of the Indian National Congress. I cannot join hands with my friend Mr. Bhagat in joining him for supporting this Motion of Thanks and, therefore, I criticise it and I demand that all these policies and aberrations, to which I have referred, should be corrected and some sound policies have to be formulated. I thank you for the indul-

gence, once again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Rath.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Professor Saheb has taken the period of full 45 minutes.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the college I used to take two consecutive periods. Shall I take one more, Sir?

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

15.42 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to Parliament.

The President's Address inspires hope, confidence and courage in the minds of the people. It contains a review of the activities and the achievements of the Government during the previous year and its policies with regard to the important and current internal and international affairs. It has emphasised national values and the need to reach the country's main goal. It reveals the determination of the Government to curb terrorism and to isolate the Secessionists.

On the Punjab issue it is seeking a non-violent political solution within the framework of the Constitution. It reveals the determination of the Government to root out communalism, and fundamentalism. It is the duty of all the political parties and public to rise to the occasion and not to compromise with evil.

The emancipation of women from all forms of prejudice, discrimination, abuse, and oppression has been mentioned in the

[Sh. Somnath Rath]

Address. And in fact in the last session we had legislation against the glorification of Sati.

The Government is also determined to solve the problem of backward and weaker sections. Stress has been laid on the Twenty Point Programme and to eradicate poverty along the rural poor. Economic policies and foreign relations are promising. The non-alignment policy of our country has stood the test of time. The Sri Lanka agreement is being implemented. It will not only solve the ethnic Tamilians problem but it will also give security to our country and the region. Our Prime Minister has been applauded all over the world in this connection and for trying to solve the problem in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Sir, Pakistan is aiding the terrorists in India, acquiring nuclear capability by clandestine means and creating stumbling blocks in solving the problem of Afghanistan for the simple reason that if the problem in Afghanistan is solved, then Pakistan may not get sophisticated arms and ammunition from America cheaply and merely for a song.

Under the leadership of our Prime Minister, necessary steps have been taken to face the unprecedented drought in the country and the world is waiting for it. Rupees two hundred crores are required to meet the situation. A huge amount is also required for defence as our neighbouring countries are investing huge amount for defence. So, we will have to sacrifice for political and economical independence. In spite of the acute drought, our economic front achievements are no less; the industrial sector performance are commendable and there was a growth rate of more than eight per cent; public sector has performed very well; inflation has not touched two digits; power went up by 7.6 per cent; coal production went up by 10.2 per cent and the handling of railway freight by 5.4 per cent.

Our target was to produce 175 million tonnes of foodgrains by the end of the Seventh Plan. We have got only two years. The President's address reveals that the target can be achieved within two years. I think it is ambitious. Subsidy is being given to the farmers for inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, electricity, etc. but our production is stagnant. The Government should seriously think how best the production can be increased. We are giving credit loans to the cultivators, but it never reaches them in time. So also quality seeds should be given and the important factors are irrigation and water management. We have got a Minister for Water Resources. But in India as yet we are not able to connect all the rivers so that irrigation facilities can be availed of and havoc created by floods can be controlled.

Government has given thrust to science and technology. We are proud of our scientists. The Prime Minister has announced in the House the achievement of our scientists in regard to production of the surface to surface missiles.

Another sector which requires immediate attention is that we invest huge amounts on irrigation projects, industries and other schemes but they are not completed in time. With the result, there is price escalation and we are not getting the dividend. So stress should be given on the time bound programme.

In the Address there is a mention of National Housing Policy, to give shelter to homeless. It raises high hopes in the minds of the people. But what is needed today is to see that there should not be population explosion. This is the time to control birth-rate. The progress in socio-economic field will be negative if there is rapid increase in population. It must be arrested without any loss of time.

Huge amounts have been given to dif-

ferent States to meet the drought conditions and for labour intensive works. But I am sorry to say that in some States these funds are being mis-utilised. As per the report of the Auditor General, these funds are being diverted for other proposes. Though there is a circular from the Central Government that the amount should be used on labour intensive works like irrigation projects or tanks meant for drinking water, the funds are being spent otherwise. There should be a monitoring and supervision agency from the Centre. In some States like Orissa the MPs are made Chairman of the Drought Review Committees in different blocks. But it is not implemented in other States as it ought to be. So steps should be taken in this regard also.

Much has been spoken about Tripura elections, and why Tripura was declared as a disturbed area just on the eve of elections. We have passed the Bill in this House and there is nothing unconstitutional about it. What were the state of affairs before the elections? Were there no killings of innocent persons? Since the State was declared as a disturbed area, people could go and vote because confidence was inspired in their minds. If anybody is interested in rigging I have nothing to say. We have been on the T.V., the Press and others have said that there were free and fair elections in Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland, and they have also argued that such type of free and fair elections should be conducted in the country in future also. We must give respect to the verdict of the people. If we are defeated, we must admit our defeat.

So, I would say that under the leadership of our esteemed Prime Minister, the country is progressing in the right direction. I would conclude only by quoting a passage from the Address of the President. I quote:

"In the last 40 years we have progressed along this path, illumined by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal

Nehru. We shall adhere to it, come what may, with the determination and courage instilled in us by Indira Gandhi."

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA (Ma-chhlishahr): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am expressing my view on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The President's Address in a way hints towards the Governments' policies in the coming year, namely, what work has been done so far, what will be the course of action in the future, what are the achievements and what is proposed to be achieved. If we see cursorily from this point of view, then it becomes clear that the President's address touches almost all problems faced by this country and hints towards the efforts made to solve them. My thanks are due to the Hon. President because he has kept all the problems in his view and have tried to solve them.

The country has been facing problems in the past, some of them continue to elude solutions and it is natural that a few will remain in the future also as complete solution to all problems is just not possible. But the main thing in the President's Address which is praiseworthy for the Government and the Prime Minister is that our Prime Minister has faced all problems with full courage and has taken some steps for finding solution to these problems. Whether it is the problem of violent atmosphere in Punjab or in the North-Eastern States or in our neighbouring country, Sri Lanka; however complicated these problems may be he has taken steps for their solutions and has implemented the policies of the Government in spite of the disturbances in Punjab, other eastern States, Tripura and also in Sri Lanka. I extend my thanks to Hon. President that his Government has endeavoured to find solution to these problems.

[Sh. Shripati Mishra]

Not only this, so many things have been mentioned about the External Affairs. In the field of external affairs, our Prime Minister has acted in consonance with our foreign policy. At every stage he has adhered to the same truth, facts and principles which were enunciated by the leaders of our country. Prime Minister has demonstrated enough courage in dealing with things and in taking certain steps. In this process, he has met with successes also in some cases. However, the desired success in some other fields has not been achieved. For this he can be criticised. He was criticised and continues to be criticised. But to take steps to perform the task and to get engaged for its solution is the most praiseworthy and courageous thing.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

Steps were taken for the development and modernisation of the country, for creating employment opportunities and for the progress in the education field. We have also achieved some success in it. Our leader and the Government should pay attention to what I say. The first thing towards which the Hon. President has hinted in his Address is that ours is a secular country and we would run the country in a secular and socialistic manner. In this regard, I want to say that we are moving in the right direction and for getting enough success if not full. We should take care of three things. The secular state guarantees such an atmosphere in the country where there is no ill will among people on account of religion, caste, region and other similar factors.

When such an atmosphere is created, then only democracy will flourish. In the absence of secularism, democracy which is based on regionalism, religious fundamen-

talism, caste and sub-caste affiliations will not be a true democracy because it will be based on wrong notions. If the democratic system is not based on fundamental principles, its end result-socialism-through which good things can be done for the country, will be difficult to adopt in that form. I would like to submit that in the present day conditions, all attempts are being made to weaken secularism and if I say that secularism has slumped to its lowest level, it will not be wrong. Now-a-days, religious fundamentalism is raising its head in various forms. Government is taking steps to check communal, casteist and regional tendencies which are on the rise. I feel that more strong measures are needed to be taken in this direction, otherwise democracy cannot function in its true form.

Earlier, political parties were ideology-based. When we entered politics in the beginning, we used to talk about the ideology-based political parties. Whenever we talked about nationalism, our thinking was considered to be narrow. We used to talk on international level and were not confined to the country. But now-a-days, nobody talks about the country. Most of the time, the talk whether in or outside the House is confined to the State. The hon. Members raise matters about states, and that too eastern or western part thereof. Sometimes, they come to district and even constituency level. Therefore, Government should take steps to promote national feelings, otherwise division will be harmful for the country and the democracy. I would like to submit through you, sir, that the parties that are coming up are no more based on principles. Parties are formed on the names of individuals, regions and religion. Earlier, the party in power used to work for the unity of the country. But now-a-days parties do not promote unity as different parties are in power in different States. Regional parties have come up in all parts of the country. Under these conditions, unity is difficult to promote.

In democracy, elections are of paramount importance. The hon. Members can imagine what impression the people who elect us to this House carry about us when bogus votes are cast during the elections in far flung villages. Now-a-days, 80 to 90 per cent votes are cast in the elections, while in the beginning this percentage never exceeded 40 to 45 per cent mark even after rigorous campaigning. What impressions do the people who elect us carry? To remedy this, steps should be taken to prevent such malpractices, otherwise democracy will get distorted and in that case, socialism will not come in our country. Therefore I would like to draw the attention of this August House particularly towards this. Government is requested to take steps to promote feeling of nationalism, unity and secularism and bring about electoral reforms to prevent bogus voting. Many Government officials may be doing good work in Delhi, Lucknow and various State capitals. Their performance, good or bad, do not affect us, but it does have a bearing on the masses who come in direct contact with them. Junior Officers, Thanedars, Tehsildars, S.D.Ms., and officials working in the public distribution system are not responsive to the needs of the people and do not listen to their grievances. They do not work in the desired manner. Away from the reality and aspirations of the people, they ignore the people and are unaware of the difficulties faced by them. This results in wastage of funds and non-completion of projects. We must exercise some control at the grass root level officers coming daily in contact with masses in order to ensure that they work properly. Things are not going to change merely by submitting good proposals from Delhi and Lucknow, unless the officials working at lower levels change their attitudes. I want to refer to an organisation whom people used to respect a lot for its honesty. Some people may say about a Thanedar to be an honest man, but the people in general hesitate in saying the same about bank officials who give loan to

the people and are thus involved in the entire development process. Therefore, effective controls should be exercised on them. Otherwise our good schemes, programmes and efforts which are quite appreciated and for which the Hon. Prime Minister is also being thanked, will never be successful. Today they are not proving to be successful and as a result the country, the State as also the Ruling Party are suffering because of their failure. We are not able to properly implement the good programmes we are formulating.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks.

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, some of the Hon. Members who spoke before me, made a passing reference to the farmers and their grievances. There was no reference in the Presidential Address to the problem and difficulties faced by the farmers. Therefore, I would like to submit that the Hon. President should have referred in his Address to the farmers and labourers who constitute 70 to 80 % of the total population.

Reference has been made about the drought which has hit all parts of the country but no reference has been made about the programmes that are going on to tackle it. You can see that the problems faced by the farmers have not been solved. Two lakh farmers sat on Dharna for 25 days at Meerut for the solution of their problems. They resorted to Dharna as they have genuine difficulties. Many people died there due to exposure to cold but the Government did not take any notice.

All this happened because the price of sugarcane in Haryana is Rs.32 per quintal while in U.P. it is Rs. 22 per quintal. On this side of river Yamuna, farmers get increased price while the farmers living across Yamuna get a lower price. Therefore, these

[Sh. Ram Narain Singh]
farmers feel agitated and think that their humiliation will never stop. This is their grievances.

Maximum drought affected areas are in Rajasthan. Haryana has a large common border with Rajasthan. In Haryana, labourers are paid at the rate of Rs. 19.25 per day whereas in Rajasthan they are paid @ Rs. 11 per day. Rajasthan has received Rs. 320 crores as relief whereas Haryana has got only Rs. 36 crores. Even then, rural labourers are paid at the rate of Rs. 19.25 per day in Haryana whereas in adjoining districts of Rajasthan labourers are paid Rs. 11 per day.

The price of fodder in Haryana is Rs. 26 per maund, whereas in Rajasthan, it is Rs. 50 per maund. This variation in price is noticeable in adjoining districts. This has led to resentment among the farmers as they are not getting justice and are in distress. Shri Mishra was telling just now that the Central Government allocates funds to banks to be given to the farmers as loan and subsidy, but the farmers do not get that money. Everywhere it is pocketed by bank employees. When Rural Bank Bill came before this House, everyone was of the opinion that there should be a type of vigilance board attached to it. Proper treatment is not given to the farmers and poor rural labourers, but it is not so in the case of literate people of cities. When the farmer does not get his amount of subsidy, his problems aggravate further.

The Government should fix maximum credit limit for farmers also as has been in the case of industrialists. He should be given loan according to his land holding. After the assessment of his land through pass book, he should be given loan upto Rupees four, five or six thousand straight away. Out of a sanctioned loan of Rupees six thousand, the bank officials give him only rupees four thousand. He is suffering a lot on this account.

You may remember that the last time when the country was hit by famine, substantial quantity of wheat was imported from outside. Today, Punjab and Haryana have more electricity and water than other States and as a result thereof they produced so much of foodgrains that we shall not have to import them. We have enough stock of grains. This has been possible also because some canals of undivided Punjab flow through Punjab and Haryana. Punjab has plenty of water as compared to Haryana. If dams are built on all the rivers of India, it will result in the saving of millions of rupees that are spent on famine every year. Crores of rupees are spent on famine which go waste. If the work on Thein dam in Punjab is completed early, then Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan will benefit from it and crop production can also be enhanced. In Rajasthan, the work on Indira Gandhi canal is going on for the last ten years, but the work is nowhere near completion. Money is wasted on many useless works. Attention should be paid on increasing crop production by stopping such wasteful expenditure. The foremost need is to provide food, cloth and house, entertainment and other things come afterwards. A hungry person does not like all these things such as radio, television, festival of India which is held sometimes in France and sometimes in U.S.A. or elsewhere. Crores of rupees are spent on this and on the other hand, just imagine the condition of a farmer who keeps his family alive on Rs. 11. He has children and wife to support and his condition is pitiable. But this wasteful expenditure is going on. Therefore, attention should be paid to the farmers.

It is true that Defence should be given topmost attention. If we have to live in the world and have to maintain our country's unity and integrity, their first attention should be given to Defence. Then come agriculture, energy and water resources. In an agricultural country, such things should be paid more attention so that the farmers could

make the country self dependent by growing more foodgrains and the Government will not have to spend and famine relief works. We have seen that the drought has hit successively for three, four years. If two or three more State could cast themselves in the mould of Punjab and Haryana, the condition of our country would change for the better. If the work on Indira Gandhi Canal is completed, Rajasthan alone can feed the whole country. Thus, the farmer's condition is so bad today that one can speak on it for hours.

The Government claims that so people were given loans and so many persons have been lifted above the poverty line. The fact is that none is going above the poverty line. It is all right in the cities because the people are living in comfort there. Good work has been done in the cities but go to the villages, in Rajasthan or in Gujarat. You will find that the condition of the farmer and the labourer is worse there. You say that there are rich farmers. But they constitute only two per cent of the total farming community and they will be the ones whose sons have gone to Canada or America or have become officers in the Army. All the hon. Members of the House are sympathetic towards farmers and speak in their favour but when the Budget comes, water resources, electricity and agriculture are given low priority. These sectors should be given more attention, so that our country can prosper. If the farmer and the labourer in our country gets enough food to eat, there will be no shortage of any kind. Other things are not of much importance. Mr. Chairman, Sir, justice should be done to the farmer and labourer of India. They live in villages if proper treatment is given to them, their condition can be improved. If two things—water and electricity—are made available to the farmer, he doesn't need any thing more. He does not need seeds or subsidy, nothing of the sort. Subsidy is pocketed by high-ups. You can see that there is plenty of water in Punjab

and that is why they are prosperous. Haryana too has sufficient water and it occupies number two position. Where there is scarcity of water and electricity, there is no prosperity. Our country has so many rivers and there is so much water in them that floods cause damage worth crores of rupees every year. If dams are built on those rivers, the poverty of the people will be removed and you will not have to waste money on famine reliefs.

The second thing that I want to mention is about prices. The price of everything is on the increase due to which poor and middle class people are badly affected. This has added to their woes. No attention has been paid to them by the Government. Every year the Government raises the prices. The prices of necessities of daily life are also raised.

The names of crores of people are registered with the employment exchange. A person holding a degree of M.A. cannot become a clerk and a graduate is prepared to accept the post of a peon. The poor people used to join the army, but there is a tough competition there also. Condition of a class IV employee of the city is better than a farmer who owns 20 acres of land. A class IV employee uses toilet soap in the bath and takes good. Many of our brothers coming from villages have settled in cities. Government should also pay attention to the wasteful expenditure it incurs. For example, Festival of India cost rupees two hundred crores. Had this amount been spent in a district it could have brought substantial progress. There is a lot of black money and corruption in India. You are well aware of its magnitude. Poor people are suffering much due to corruption. An hon. Member from U.P. was stating that wherever you may go whether it is a tehsil or a bank, there is corruption everywhere. It affects the poor people. He is least concerned about Bofors or Fairfax. His subsidy is pocketed by the bank staff itself. Therefore, there should be some arrangements

[Sh. Ram Narain Singh]
stop this corruption. Under these circumstances. I cannot support the Motion of Thanks.

[English]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir I have gone through the President's Address between the lines. I feel inspired and encouraged that the President has confirmed the ideal of the nation and has enumerated specifically the objectives for which the nation should for. It has also enumerated our secular commitment that is enshrined in the Constitution.

The President's Address says that the 8th Plan must provide for even faster growth and maximisation of employment opportunities and reduction of regional disparities this is a matter about which I feel encouraged. But let us examine the factual position. Let us see what has happened during the last 40 years, whether the regional imbalance has been reduced/removed or whether it is growing. I am placing before you the latest figure that is available. You will find that in the year 1960-61, according to the per capita State Domestic Product at current prices, Orissa's position was 17 and Bihar's position was 18. Orissa's income was 216 and Bihar's income was 215. Now in the year 1980-81 the position is that Orissa remains at 17th position and Bihar also remains at 18th position. There is no change. The chariot of progress has not passed over these regions.

The tragedy of the situation is that Madhya Pradesh which was 13 in ranking in 1961 has now been reduced to number 16. That is why I say the present strategy which we are following for removing regional imbalances or backwardness is of no use. We have to change it radically and this fact must be noted by the Planning Commission and all the Ministries of the Government so that all the Ministries may work together and

bring a radical change in strategy for removing regional disparity.

Now I come to the Presidential address. The President says.

"We have pursued growth within the framework of two crucial parameters; the freedom of our country and the freedom of our people."

This is a noble idea. The essence of freedom is that you should have the strength to preserve the freedom. If we do not have the strength to preserve freedom then freedom becomes meaningless. We should not forget this aspect of the matter. Now what is happening is that regional imbalance and insecurity in this region is being created. So far as Pakistan is concerned they have acquired submarine launched harpoons and all the Defence analysis show that regional imbalance has been created. Pakistan is clandestinely manufacturing nuclear bombs and weaponry. Why are they so much interested in nuclear bomb! It is not to be used against Soviet Union or Afghanistan but against India. Now Pakistan is attempting to acquire AWACS. Pakistan is in a difficulty to get it from USA. They are attempting to get it in the name that they want to see Id moon and, as such, it is necessary for them. They also say we will not sign the Afghanistan accord if AWACS are not given to us. This is the situation.

Recently in Rawalpindi the Pakistan Intelligence Agency held a meeting where all the known terrorists and Khalistan protagonists were present and after that only the Punjab killings have stepped up. Who does not know it! Not only there are repeated attacks on our position in Siachen but the Siachen stand has also been changed. Once upon a time Zia had declared that Siachen is no-man's land. Now they say it is Pakistan territory and it is being attacked by India and we have to vacate the aggression.

Why there are repeated attacks on Siachen? It is because they have acquired new equipment because of which they are bold enough to attack Siachen.

The have been raising the question of Kashmir. They have been violating the Simla Agreement and if you look into the totality of the picture we should not forget the security risk of this country. Whatever is happening in Punjab has been initiated and assisted by Pakistanis. Who does not know it? We know Pakistan says something and does something else. We have had this experience when Kashmir was attacked. Pakistani soldiers attacked Jammu & Kashmir in the guise of tribals. We know all that. We should be very careful about it.

Further, we should remember that a new axis is being created. It is not only Pakistan-China-USA but also Pakistan-China and Iran. Iran has been the greatest purchaser of weaponry from China and Pakistan. Now 10,000 Pakistani soldiers have been released from Saudi Arabia. Naturally, we should be very careful about our security and take note of it.

About friendship and cooperation with Pakistan, President has also said :

"My Government still believe that reason and good sense will prevail and the Pakistan Government will make a fresh assessment of its policy towards India "

I am happy about it. But let Pakistan be persuaded to come to terms of friendship. Let our cordial relationship grow with them. But one thing we should remember. It is difficult for the present regime in Pakistan, not for the people of Pakistan. We should cultivate friendship with the people of that country. The present regime there is surviving on two aspects: one, anti-India policy and the other is Islamisation in Pakistan. We should not expect much of friendship from

Pakistan. However, we must be careful about it.

Now about China. No doubt we should cultivate friendship with them. But the fact remains about the 1962 episode which disturbed us. Recently, they occupied a part of Arunachal Pradesh. That does not establish a sense of friendship on the part of the Chinese. However, we have to reach some sort of an agreement or an accord with China. We should cultivate friendship with them.

Now I come to fundamentalism, communalism and fissiparous tendencies. This is the most urgent problem. We must be careful that the message of communalism is coming from outside India. The inspiration for communalism is coming from across our borders. Recent newspapers reports indicate that Pakistan is having more powerful TV system and they are jamming our TV broadcasts in the border areas of Jammu and Kashmir, etc. A message is coming about Islamisation in Pakistan. Bangladesh is also taking the path of fundamentalism. The message of communalism is coming from those countries. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, etc. get inspiration. We must guard against it. We must inculcate secularism in the minds of our people.

Now I come to democratic policy and its strength. Prof. Madhu Dandavate said that the Election Commission should have been consulted for widening the security belt in Tripura. What is the urgent problem—the lives, property and security of the citizens of India or elections? You know the CPM lost elections in Tripura. The reason is that the then Chief Minister of Tripura said that the security belt should be widened only after the elections. It is not that they opposed it. They wanted it. The Chief Minister said that it should have been done but after the elections. So, the people could know and the people of Tripura could understand that how

[Sh. Brajamohan Mohanty]

the security of the citizens is being bargained for political purposes. Prof. Dandavate said about corruption and all that. You know that the Government of India have taken appropriate steps not only in each matter that has been raised, but some investigation was rightly done by the Government of India.

May I invite the attention of the House about what is happening in Hyderabad? The judiciary was being attacked. I am quoting from '*New Age*':

"N.T. Rama Rao, anticipating the present judgement, tried his best to blackmail the high court itself. He had threatened that a judgement against him would be deemed as a judgement against six crores of Andhra people."

Does it strengthen democracy? The CPI(M) lost in Tripura because of the blind anti-congressism. One could be against Congress, not in all matters not in the matter of corruption. What is the observation of Sh. Rajeshwara Rao, Secretary of the Communist Party of India. He says:

"This policy of blind support to the TDP Government has cost a lot for the CPI(M) in terms of public support."

He also observed:

"The role played by the state unit of the CPI(M) is disruptive and suicidal. CPI(M) has all along been supporting the TDP misrule in the name of preventing Congress (I) from staging a come-back. In the bargain it got some seats in the election to the local bodies and cooperatives."

So, the people of Tripura had very much reacted against the blind anti-congressism policies of CPI(M)-

My submission would be that we must have a national outlook. Our soldiers in Sri Lanka are trying their best to restore peace but here commotion and criticism was so much that it has gone to the extent of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Sh. Sundarji saying not to criticise too much the army in Sri Lanka as they need moral support. What about the political leadership?.... (*Interruptions*)... I won't yield. (You sit down.) The problem is that our utterances should not be responsible with regard to the criticism of the army. Recently, there had been a discussion in the press whether the reputed journalist, Sh. S. Mulgaokar has corrected the former President's draft and whether the corrected draft was used or the original draft was used. Does it indicate the health of our political system? There has been changes all round the world but unfortunately, the Left Parties are not changing. They require time. My submission would be that they have a decade behind the communist movement of the world. The time has come to have a positive outlook so that this republic can be strengthened.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the Hon. President's Address. The President has mentioned about the achievements of the Government headed by the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and have also indicated about the steps to be taken in the near future by this strong and firm-determined Government. In spite of economic depression in the world last year and most severe drought of this century, Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has maintained the tempo of economic development in the country and have inspired self-confidence in the hearts of the people of the country. Our country has moved forward in all directions. In spite of severe drought, Government was determined that nobody would be allowed to die of hunger and thirst,

and this has come true. Firm and determined steps have been taken to safeguard the unity and integrity of the country. The accord with Sri Lanka, is a big achievement of the history. Due to this accord, interests of Sri Lanka, India and other South Asian countries have been safeguarded. Had this accord not been reached, such powers would have come to the scene in Sri Lanka which might have proved dangerous to India, Sri Lanka as also to all South Asian countries. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made a big diplomatic and political achievement through Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. In this way, Rajiv Gandhi's Government has achieved successes both in internal and international politics for which the Government deserves to be congratulated. In spite of these difficult situations, the Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi has safeguarded the honour, prestige, unity and integrity of the country and have maintained the pace of economic development. The hints given by the Hon. President in this direction are appropriate. The Government of Rajiv Gandhi has taken decisions in accordance with the constitution of India and they are in consonance with the policies and programmes laid down by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. As a result of their policies, the country will move forward on the path of socialism, and communalism can be wiped out from this country. This will also remove class-discrimination, casteism and poverty from this country.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had linked the independence of India with the independence of the world. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had linked Indian peace with the world peace and Shri Rajiv Gandhi has linked the poverty eradication programme of India with the world's poverty eradication programme. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has endeavoured to inter-link science and technology with poverty eradication and increased production. What is the use of that science and technology which cannot be helpful in eradication of

poverty in this country? Shri Rajiv Gandhi is determined to remove poverty from this country as well as from the world. What the Hon. President has said in this regard, is very correct.

Hon. President has also said that efforts from outside as well as inside are being made to weaken and to harm our democratic political system, but the awakened opinion of the public of our country has always thwarted all such attempts. Such abominable and mean attacks were made on the democratic set up of this country last year that it is hard to find such examples in the history of the world. There are four wings of democracy. One is Judiciary, the second is Legislature or Parliament, thirdly, the Executive or the Government and fourthly, the Defence Forces or the Army. The people belonging to the Opposition hatched a conspiracy and unleashed such a sordid attack on these four which has no parallel.

Sir, Supreme Court had decided in the Shahbano case that no women should be left helpless on divorce. Court had given this judgement which should have been accepted. If judgement was not acceptable, there were so many ways to seek relief. But in Shahbano case, the Court was criticised and abused. Contempt was shown to it and judiciary was denigrated. Who did it? This was the handiwork of opposition parties and the people who are communal, undemocratic and cannot see the democracy and the country prosper.

Sir, Parliament is the Sanctum Sanctorum of the democracy of this country. In the last session, the Opposition did not allow Parliament to function for a week. Contempt was shown to the Parliament and its forum was misused. Parliament was used as a tool for character assassination and its rules were disobeyed. In my opinion, it was a savage assault on the democracy of this country. Parliament is the symbol and dignity of democracy. If Parliament is dis-

[Sh. Umakant Mishra]

obeyed, dishonoured and its dignity is undermined, it would be a direct assault on the democracy. But this is exactly what the Opposition of this country has done. The Opposition members have thrown to winds the dignity of the Parliament as you have witnessed in the last session. This Government has been elected by the people of this country, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has secured largest majority in the Lok Sabha since 1952. The Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi is a strong Government with huge majority. The people belonging to the opposition of this country and some outside forces have tried to malign this Government and to murder the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This was a terrible conspiracy and a horrible assault on democracy. The attempt at character assassination of a leader who is heading a strong Government with huge majority in Parliament-600 M.Ps. including 400 of the Lok Sabha standing solidly behind-must be deemed as an assault on the democracy. The Opposition of this country, the Press and few capitalists as also some international conspiracies are responsible for it. It is an assault on democracy. Sir, opposition members including some ruling party members had stated in this House that engagement of Fairfax Agency was against national interests. But when two judges held enquiry into it and they stated in their report that the then Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh had acted against national interests by engaging Fairfax Agency, statements criticizing the judges and denigrating the judiciary were issued. This was a massive assault on democracy. You just look at another interesting feature. When Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was in the ruling party, the opposition termed it as an act against national interests. But now when Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has crossed over to other side, the same people of the opposition started saying that Thakkar Commission's report on Fairfax was a farce. This was an unprecedented and abominable attack on

the democracy of this country by the Opposition....(*Interruptions*).... Sir, baseless allegations were levelled throughout and it was said that Bofors gun was not upto the mark. How Shri Dandavate can pass judgement about the quality of Bofors gun?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have never raised doubts about their effectiveness.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: You did not say so; I thank you for it. Many hon. Members have raised doubts about the quality of Bofors gun.....(*Interruptions*)..... Some people say that Bofors gun is useless. It is like advising someone on a subject about which the adviser himself knows nothing. They do not even know how to handle the barrel of a gun, but dare to say that Bofors guns are substandard. Only those who are expert in the subject can pass judgement about their quality. Field Marshall General Manekshaw has said that Bofors guns are best guns of the world. Those who know nothing about Bofors guns are indulging in baseless and nonsense talks with the sole aim of maligning the Government and putting Shri Rajiv Gandhi to disrepute. It is said that commission was taken in Bofors gun deal. The Chairman of Bofors company has said that no one was given bribe. Prosecuting officer has said that there is no evidence to this effect. But some people here raise hue and cry saying that commission was taken in Bofors deal. Such type of baseless allegations have been levelled which are harmful for democracy. So many vague allegations were levelled but none of them could be proved. Shri Rajiv Gandhi faced these abominable attacks with courage, intelligence and patience and has sifted truth from falsehood thereby tiding over the storm. Even then, some leaders keep on vociferately propagating about it outside the Parliament. Shri V.P. Singh and some of his follow-

ers who have left the Congress are indulging in such acts. But sensible people have understood that these allegations were false and baseless and were aimed at vilifying democracy and the leader of this country. The people are sensible and they understand that these are senseless talks. Attempt was made to lower the morale of the army. One of the leaders went to the extent of saying before Garhwal Regiment of the Army that public would ask the Government to account for every army men being killed in Sri Lanka. Army of this country has a glorious post. It has glorious history of its sacrifices. Our army has defended the frontiers of the country as and when occasion arose. Some old and some not so old politicians belonging to the Opposition are sparing no effort to lower the morale of our Armed Forces, weaken the democratic set up and for that matter weaken the country, but in spite of all this, the Government under the leadership of Shri Gandhi has faced such things determinedly.

Now a demand is being made to dissolve the Lok Sabha and hold fresh elections. It sounds quite funny. What sort of love is this for democracy! The Government was elected for five years after millions of rupees were spent on elections. We are facing drought and famine in the country which require a lot of money to be spent to combat these natural calamities. Why should there be election after two years when the Government enjoys majority, 500-600 Members are solidly behind Rajiv Gandhi and Government is functioning smoothly? The people want work and work is being done. What a funny demand is this to hold elections after two years! Elections were held recently in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura, where the opposition parties have tested their strength. The election will be held after five years, but mind you, you will not get an opportunity to sit on this side of the House. You may launch any number of agitations, hatch any number of conspiracies and enact

any type of drama, but by now the people of this country understand that only Rajiv Gandhi and his party can run this country and none else is capable of governing the country. Only Rajiv Gandhi can maintain the unity and safeguard the sovereignty of the country and can provide relief to all sections of the people. He has received support from the farmers, the workers and all other sections of the people in the country.

I want to say one more thing in the end. A lot has been done for the farmers and for agriculture in the country. The backwards areas of the country which did not have roads, electricity have now been provided with these facilities. A number of developmental works have been undertaken for the progress of the backward areas and still a lot is required to be done for the farmers and the people in these backward areas.

I am glad to know that while addressing a gathering of 10 lakh farmers in Lucknow, the Hon. Prime Minister had announced that backward areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh would be provided with the facilities of irrigation and electricity, etc. The agitations that have been started for the farmers are politically motivated. They will not be of any benefit to the farmers. Such demands are being raised in these agitations which are not possible to be met. Our Government has done a lot for the farmers. I want that more facilities should be provided to the farmers for their welfare and progress.

[English]

16.56 hrs.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central):
Mr. Chairman: At the outset, I must thank you for having permitted me to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. But I rise to oppose this Motion because the President's speech neither re-

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

flects the need for growth nor effective measures to control the price rise, nor any constructive policies by the Government.

In fact, I am quite happy to note that the President has given a floral tribute to the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. But you have crowned him by conferring 'Bharat Ratna' and at the same time dissolved his Government, headed by Mrs. Janaki MGR. On the death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi i.e. on 30.1.1988, you have defaced him, and stabbed his party on the back. It is not a surprise for me, because this is the culture adopted by the Congress from the period of Jawaharlal Nehru.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): The DMK had alliance with the Congress in 1980.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No controversy. No discussion.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: The President has mentioned in his speech that our vision of India is of a land whose unity and integrity are invulnerable to external threats and internal weaknesses. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Kolandaivelu, you must know that we had never asked for the dissolution. (*Interruptions*) I hope you are not the mouth-piece of Congress (I).

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I am not their mouth-piece.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Mr. Kolandaivelu was a Minister at that time.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: In 1980, I was not a Minister, Dr. Kalanidhi.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: The President has mentioned in his speech that our vision of India is of a land whose unity and integrity

are invulnerable to external threats and internal weakness. But it is only the weakness of Congress (I), and not the weakness of the people. This is the usual slogan which the people of India have been hearing from the time of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Whenever there is a crisis in Congress (I), suddenly the external threats and internal weaknesses blossom. Please change your attitude. Try to think about the people, and not about yourself.

The President has also mentioned about the social justice prevailing in this country. Probably, the President is not aware of the mass rape that has occurred in the State of Bihar. You may try to explain that not an individual is raped, but that the rape was en masse. Probably, this is the type of social justice and equality prevailing in our country.

The President has mentioned about the economic development in this country. I am very sorry to say that the economy of this country is in a chaotic state and on the edge of breaking down. Both black money and white money co-exist in this country, probably for the prosperity and welfare of the Congress (I) people.

You are talking too much about industrialization and modernization. The more you talk, I think the more the industries are becoming sick.

It is really funny to note that the President has mentioned that in the last 40 years, we are progressing along the path illumined by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. I am very sorry to say that you have a good-bye long back to the Gandhian principles and philosophies. You have totally deviated from the socialistic path.

You have mentioned about the economic restrictions: I wonder why the same restrictions have not been imposed on the

expenditure of the Prime Minister. When there is a severe drought existing in the country, what made the Prime Minister to go to Lakshadweep and enjoy himself, at the cost of Government funds? Probably, he would have saved the whales; but one thing he should understand, viz. that he has failed to save the people of this country from poverty and also from illiteracy.

17.00 hrs.

The President has mentioned that failure of the monsoon and the rain has tested the resilience of our economy. A shrewd administrator should understand and expect severe drought and flood havocs because both are the natural calamities. So you don't have a long term perception and long term policies. That is the reason why we always insist rivers like Ganga and Cauvery should be linked so that the problem of drought and flood havocs can be avoided and our country can produce green revolution. You don't have heart and mind to think about this. Your aim is that there should be always Congress I rule from Kanyakumari to Kashmir.

The President has mentioned about determination of this government in combating terrorism. There is no second opinion about this. We, the people of DMK, always condemn violence and we don't believe in violence also. About combating terrorism, I can say, before the period of the President's Rule, about 1240 people were killed - approximately 3 people per day. After the President's Rule in Punjab, now it has gone to 5 people per day. Even after the President's Rule you are not able to combat terrorism in Punjab. One should understand what is the reason for this terrorism. It is due to frustration and failure to understand their grievances and failure to respect the sentiments of the minority. Hence I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister should come forward to have a dialogue with the terrorists. He may

try to say that he can have a dialogue only when the terrorists drop their activities. On the other hand, the people from the terrorists side may say that they will be able to leave their terrorist activities only after the negotiation and dialogue. So this is a vicious circle. Hence I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister not to float on false prestige. Please try to come down and try to have a dialogue with terrorists.

The President has mentioned that this government is going to implement the 15 point programme for the welfare of the minority people and the backward community. But, at the same time, you don't like to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. So only you are shedding crocodile tears.

The President has mentioned about the IRDP, NREP, RLEGP. These programmes are meant only for filling the pockets of Congress people in the rural areas. It is not a surprise for me that Article 356 of the Constitution is invoked in Tamil Nadu on the day of the death anniversary of the Father of the Nation. Prime Minister has said that horse trading is the main reason for withdrawing support. I can tell him whether it has resulted in some confusion in dissolving the Government of Tamil Nadu. Horse trading and horse riding are the expert activities of the Congress I. Once you did on us; later on AIADMK; now you are trying for a filly ride. For invoking 356, there should be (a) official bankruptcy; (b) Constitutional break down; (c) and law and order crisis. No such thing has occurred like in Punjab, Tripura and Meghalaya. All that happened is little chaos in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The main culprits are Congress I and AIADMK of J.2 Group. (*Interruptions*) I know you are restless because you are out of power since 22 years. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruption will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

DR. A. KALANIDHI: The then Governor of Tamil Nadu has stated in a Press meet, that a simple majority is sufficient to prove the confidence. Eight people have voted against the motion and 98 have supported the Government. It is also a surprise that the Hon. Prime Minister of India has mentioned that he will support the undivided MGR legacy. If they are undivided why should they ask for your support? Why should they ask the Congress (I) support. They themselves will be able to run the Government with the MLAs they have. I do not know why this simple calculation is forgotten by the Hon. Prime Minister of India. It is high time for him to change his advisors so that he can be guided well in future. As you cannot expect a water stream in Sahara Desert, so also you cannot imagine national-stream in Tamil Nadu.

I want to discuss much about the Centre-State relationship and the report submitted by the Sarkaria Commission. I feel that more powers are vested in the Centre. I strongly condemn this and stress the need for decentralisation. The very fact that the Prime Minister is unable to continue his Cabinet continuously and consistently and has changed it more than 20 times clearly shows that the time has come for the Prime Minister to dilute the powers so that the States can have equal share of the powers.

The President has mentioned about the new educational policy and has given a picture that this police is going to take the country to the Twenty first Century. I can only say that it is a colossal waste of money. There are thousands of schools without shelter, without black-boards, without chalk-pieces, without writing materials, toilets, and teaching staff, and even drinking water. If

you permit me to give the statistics, 40 per cent of schools are without black-boards, 70 per cent are without library facilities, 53 per cent are without play-grounds, 59 per cent without drinking water, 88 per cent without toilets and urinals and 53 per cent without buildings. And you are spending only two per cent of the budgetary allocation of Education. Instead of wasting money on Navodaya schools, I think you should try to spend money for improving schools. You teach the students about the length and breadth of the Mississippi and Missouri and do not teach about Krishna, Godavari or Cauvery. When you ask the students about Mahatma Gandhi they are showing about the picture of Attenborough. This is the state of affairs existing in this country on the educational side.

It is a surprise that the President has mentioned about the barbaric incident at Deorala and praised much the Commission of the Sati Act, 1987. It is a pity that the Congress wants to have an alliance with a glamour lady who has contemplated to perform Sati on the demise of Mr. M.G.R. The contemplation or commission are criminal offences. I think the Congress (I) wants to have alliance with criminals only.

Regarding the NCC and other organisations I only suggest the Government should bring a legislation that a student after completion of school final or graduation should participate compulsorily for one year in army services so that we can inculcate good discipline among the youth of our country.

The Address has mentioned that the Ganga Action Plan has caught the Nation's imagination. I can only say that it is the Government's imagination and not the people's imagination. Even there also the Government thinks about the Ganga and not about the Cauvery or the Cooum. There

** Not recorded.

also mention is made about the Northern States and not the Southern States. I can only advise the Prime Minister, "Please clean your hands before cleaning the Ganga. Caesar's wife should be above suspicion."

As rightly pointed by Mr. Shakhder, former Secretary General of the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister should submit himself before the Bofors Commission so that he can prove to this country that he has got a clean image.

The President has mentioned about the drug menace and drug policies and narcotics. It totally lies with the Central Government; due to the wrong policy, too many formulations have been floated in this country and there is no point in accusing the youth resorting to the narcotics and other drug habits because the drug formulation are totally wrong.

Government should consult experts, physicians and surgeons in other fields and the Government should have an open dialogue so that at least the drug menace can be brought down. Only an effective drug policy and effective drug control can solve the problem.

About the new technological transfers, I do not have any objection in welcoming this. But I cannot accept that this alone is going to remove poverty, particularly in the rural areas. Both indigenous and new technology should be implemented whenever and wherever necessary.

The President's address mentions that 20 million pregnant women were immunised and 18 million infants were vaccinated. As a doctor I welcome this but this alone is not going to solve the problem. The Government should try to improve the living conditions of the people of this country.

I am quite happy that we are reaching a stage of self-sufficiency in oil, for which I congratulate you. But I cannot understand what made you to increase the price of fuel before Budget. The explanation given is to cut down the local consumption. I can humbly submit to our Prime Minister, other Ministers and bureaucrats to cut down their tours, I think half of our oil consumption can be reduced. I request the Government of India to take more effective steps to have more and more oil exploration at Cauveri Delta.

About the Industry, one thing I can proudly say that while Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, we occupied the third position in the industrial map of India. Unfortunately, now it has gone to the thirteenth position. Probably due to the faulty administration of the previous A.I.A.D.M.K Government and probably due to the refusal of the Government of India to give licences, subsidies and incentives to develop infrastructure. Without water and energy, no industry can prosper. Hence, I request the Government of India to set up more Thermal Plants to generate more power and adequate water supply from the neighbouring States so that Tamil Nadu can regain its lost position in the industrial area. Please do not think about the Tamil Nadu only during the Elections. Don't give chance for us to talk North flourishes and South deteriorates. I request the Government of India to allocate at least Rs. 15 crores of rapid transit system for Madras city and a minimum of Rs. 10 crores for Karur-Dindugal broad gauge project.

I welcome your non-alignment policy and disarmament movement. But you should not have partisan attitude for recognising the Liberation movements. You have a soft corner for Namibia movement and give a red carpet reception for P.L.O. but at the same time you do not like to accept or

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

recognise the Liberation forces of Eelam Tigers.

The President has mentioned that a historic Indo. Sri Lanka Agreement has been made in July 1987. I can only say that is an utter blunder because you are not the person to sign the agreement. It should be only between the Sri Lanka Government and the Sri Lanka Tamil and not between India and Sri Lanka. In this context I would like to quote a small example given by my leader Dr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi during an interview to the Tamil News Weekly. A bride and a bridegroom goes to the Registrar Office for registering their wedding; the bride has affixed her signature in the register, instead of the bridegroom signing the register, the Registrar has himself affixed the signature. You know what will happen. Now India has signed in the place of the Registrar and leaving the bride there. In what context they have done, I do not know, they only should explain. So, the agreement should be only between the Sri Lankan Government and the Sri Lankan Tamils and not between India and Sri Lanka. It has been rightly pointed out by the former External Affairs Secretary Mr. A.P. Venkateswaran that you are putting the cart before the bullock.

You are spending nearly three to five crores of rupees per day in a foreign soil without obtaining permission from the Parliament or without any budgetary allocation. I have very high opinion about our Indian Army personnel. I do not have any second opinion on that. In fact I congratulated them in my previous speeches about their heroic deeds during the Bangladesh Liberation but at the same time I cannot hide the atrocities done by the Indian Army personnel since about six months or so. You can see the atrocities committed by them. In the daily 'Telegraph' dated Nov. 3rd, 4th and 5th, and

in the various journals like 'Veerakesari', it has been clearly quoted that women were raped, butchered and murdered. So many atrocities have been clearly pointed out in the various journals. I do not want to narrate it. I leave it to the judgement of the House.

The President in his Address has said in conclusion that the supreme sacrifice of the Army shall not be in vain. I can repeat the same to you that the supreme sacrifice of LTTE is not going to be in vain. Whether you like it or not; whether you accept it or not, Tamil Eelam is going to be liberated soon, because that is their birth right. Yourself and myself are going to witness the scenario soon.

I thank the Chair for having permitted me to participate in the motion of thanks and I oppose this motion tooth and nail.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, three years' time is sufficient to assess the performance of any Government. The Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi has achieved success on all basic issues whether it is internal law and order problem, foreign policy, industrial production, agricultural production, price control, public-welfare policies or education. If we go through hon. President's Address, all these things find mention therein, which is an indication of Hon. Rajiv's success and the success of our Government.

17.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Hon. Shri Dandavate is a very fierce and learned leader of the Opposition and in his speech he covered all subjects and touched all points, but he made no mention of issues and achievements that have been mentioned in the Address. He has nothing to do

with all these things. He does not want to touch these points which relate to the achievements made by the Government. He has to politicise every issue and that is why he has delivered a stereo-typed speech once again in the House. The subjects like Bofors, Submarine, Fairfax, etc. have been discussed in the House time and again and in deference to the views of the Opposition, Hon. Rajiv Gandhi has also taken action on all points. When the Fairfax issue cropped up, an enquiry was entrusted to two judges of the Supreme Court. Later on, when a demand was made as to why the enquiry was entrusted to the Supreme Court judges and why a Parliamentary Committee was not constituted and when Bofors issue was raised, hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi constituted a Parliamentary Committee and handed over the work relating to the enquiry to it. That too did not satisfy the opposition and they wanted that it should be headed by an opposition Member. When the people have given the Congress Party their mandate and have elected it to the House with a majority, there is no question of giving them majority representation in the committee. It seems, the objective of the opposition is to make a misleading propaganda in the whole country and to malign the leadership. They have nothing to do with the nation-building and have no interest in public welfare programmes.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we take the issue of internal security, there were several disputes going on in Punjab, Mizoram and Assam when the Prime Minister assumed charge. The Constitution was being subjected to insult and its copies were being burnt there. The Constitution was being negated, but Shri Rajiv Gandhi signed accords and solved all those problems. Today, elected Governments are in power in Meghalaya and Assam and after having taken oath under the constitution, they are running programmes of public welfare. Our Accord would have been successful in

Punjab also but after the murder of Sant Longowal, there is no leadership among the Sikhs of Punjab who could implement the Accord and face the terrorists with courage.

What is needed for solving the Punjab problem and to implement the Punjab Accord is that the Central Government should strengthen all those forces which could face the terrorists squarely and could cross swords with communal forces while remaining within the framework of our Constitution. Today, there is a lack of such leadership in Punjab and as long as such a leadership among Sikhs does not emerge, the solution to Punjab problem seems to be difficult.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Rajiv Gandhi has achieved great success in the foreign policy. Whether it is the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord or the problems of poor countries, whether it is the question of raising voice against the countries practising apartheid, in whatever part of the world they may be, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has firmly stood by the oppressed and has earned a distinct place for the country in the world.

Similarly, there has been a continuous increase of 8 to 10 per cent in the Industrial production in spite of all odds. Power generation, mineral production and freight-carrying capacity of the Railways have also increased. In spite of the severe drought, the fall in Agricultural production has not been as much as the people had apprehended. When famine used to hit fifty to sixty years ago, lakhs of people would die of hunger the right steps but taken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the consistent and just policies of the Congress has made us capable of facing these natural calamities in their stride.

They talk of price control. The Wholesale-Price-Index has never registered an increase of more than seven to nine per cent during the reign of the Congress Party. Shri Dandavate himself was the member of that

[Sh. Digvijaya Singh]

Cabinet under whose stewardship inflation rose as high as 21 per cent. But in spite of the drought, our Government kept prices under check.

Public-welfare policies, whether they are related to the welfare of tribals and Scheduled Castes, whether it is a matter of helping villagers and the poor through schemes, such as, IRDP, NREP and RLEGP, whether it is the question of Housing Schemes such as Indira Awas Yojana or Urban housing schemes, or whether it is a matter of drinking water, the Congress Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi has formulated all these schemes and they are being firmly implemented.

Technology has been utilized in the field of education, drinking water, communication, health, and for increasing the production of oilseeds and pulses. Emphasis has been laid on the qualitative improvement in education. Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened. What I mean to say is that Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been successful at every point and in every field during the last few years. We do not want to join issue with those who do not want to see our achievements. Their only motive is to raise a hue and cry and make misleading propaganda. But the people of India have proved that they are very well aware of the fact that this Government works for the poor, workers, farmers, Harijans and minorities.

Today, attempts are being made to spread communalism in the country. The need of the hour is to fight against it boldly. I would request the Hon. Prime Minister that efforts should be made to solve the dispute over Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhoomi expeditiously. At the same time, we should highlight the instances of communal harmony in towns and cities and give suitable rewards to those who have made fruitful contribution in this regards so that their

number may increase in the society. Some cash incentive should be announced for them in order to have a check over the communal riots. To keep the communal organisations under complete control is the need of the hour. Organisations like RSS and Jamait-e-Islami and similar other organisations which spread communalism, hatred among religions and run political activities at religious places should be banned.

I would like to give you a suggestion. We have introduced Rural Employment Scheme but we have not been able to provide help to those rural labourers for whom this scheme was originally started. We should make arrangements to conduct a survey of and provide identity cards to every unemployed family living in the rural areas to enable them to get employment for at least 300 days in a year. They should also be provided foodgrains, sugar and edible oil at cheap rates from fair price shops. Special arrangements should be made to provide these things from the fair price shops to those who are living below the poverty line and are hardly able to make their both ends meet.

Holding elections of autonomous bodies is necessary, whether it is a Municipal Committee or Panchayat. We cannot set up a true secularism in this country until we make provisions for holding regular elections to such bodies. Mahatma Gandhi dreamt of each village to be an independent Republic in free India. Decentralisation of power in true sense cannot be done unless we hold Panchayat elections regularly and provide sufficient powers to Panchayats through the Constitution. Therefore, I would suggest that discussions should be held and consultations made to decide what provisions could be made in the Constitution for autonomous organisations.

Similar discussions will have to be made regarding judiciary also. Efforts have

been made to provide low cost justice through legal aid. Likewise, efforts have been made to dispose of old and complicated cases through Lok-Adalats. However, I consider these measures insufficient in the light of present circumstances. Improvements are needed to be made in the judiciary. Any person can file appeal at six levels on any case I can say firmly that the present provisions for justice are not in favour of the poor people. We shall have to think about the way through which we can bring about changes in the judicial system to make it useful for the poor.

I have read the statement of the Minister of law on Nyaya Panchayats. It will be a good beginning to set up maximum number of such Panchayats and to give them judicial powers. Sensitive administration constitutes the 20th point of the 20 Point Programme of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. In spite of the best schemes and programmes formulated by the Government, the benefits will not reach those who need these benefits unless they are properly implemented. We come across variety of complaints about corruption. A sensitive administration is required to redress these grievances. We must think about the way as to how we can make our administration people-oriented, how we can keep a check over it and tighten it and how the bureaucrats can be made answerable and taken to task for their misdeeds.

Whenever efforts were made to bring about changes in the country, the policy of the Government was opposed. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was opposed when he tried to introduce socialist pattern of society in the country. There were conservatives who represented the vested interests of a particular group and they were not willing to accept any change. History testifies the fact that such people opposed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, but such was his personality and leadership that they could do him no harm. Later, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi tried to

bring about changes in the economic system of this country, the same conservative forces started opposing her. Today, the same forces are at work once again. May be, the faces, the masks or the persons have changed, but they represent the same vested interests. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had challenged them in his address at the Congress Party session. Those vested interests in this country are trying to create hindrances in his way. The people of this country have elected Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his Government to lead the country. They have demanded changes in the basic structure of the country. The changes sought are in political and administrative fields and in the judiciary. The people of this country have demanded changes in these fields and our Hon. Prime Minister is endeavouring to bring changes in these areas.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi is a capable leader and India is looking towards him. I am fully confident that the beginning which he has made and the debate on nation-building which he has initiated will be taken to its logical end. After that the fundamental changes which this country needs in the fields of economy, administration, judiciary and politics, will be brought about. We have to fulfil all the promises which we made to our people at the time of elections. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA (Hosangabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the Hon. President's Address to the joint session of Parliament. The most important point which the Hon. President has said this and rightly too because it is the opposition leaders who have been committing the most serious social crime, of late, in the country. Some vested interests are also involved in this sordid attempt. Attempts are being made today to shake the confidence of the people, disturb the communal harmony, and jeopardize unity, integrity and democratic values

[Sh. Rameshwar Neekhra]

of this country. They are trying to demolish the pillars upon which our democracy rests. That is why the Hon. President in his Address mentioned, first of all, to raise the morale of the people of our country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to say that our friends in the opposition have been misleading the people for the last few days by making false propaganda. Today also, one opposition Member uttered some wrong things in this House. They are always raising doubts while speaking. They talk of having faith in democracy but they do not trust the Government elected by the people and enjoying majority in democracy. They oppose the decisions of the Government. Similarly they talk of having faith in the judiciary, but when two Supreme Court judges, named Thakkar-Natarajan, gave their report they were not prepared to accept it and instead talked of throwing it into the dust bin. In this view, all employees are incompetent and corrupt. You can imagine the type of the opposition this country has. By speaking a foreign language, they are trying to lower the morale of the people of this country and are trying to jeopardize the communal harmony and secularism. Whenever an unjust agitation is launched, they give their full support to it.

Shri Subramaniam Swamy, an ex M.P., was heard saying recently that no treasonous activities were being run inside the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Later on, this MP had to change his statement. We have listened to the speeches of the leaders of the Opposition parties so many times very attentively in this Parliament. They always deliver inflammatory speeches so that the young could be enraged, public could be instigated and an anarchic situation could be created throughout the country. I have never heard them speaking that confidence should be restored in the people of the country so that we could stand firmly.

A most sordid attempt was made recently to lower the morale of the army of our country. They talked of Bofors, Fairfax, substandard guns and also said that our army should not have been sent in Sri Lanka. Thereby lowering the morale of the army. A top ranking military personnel who was returning from Colombo met me in the train, and I asked him to give his opinion as a responsible citizen of the country-politics apart-on the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. What has been the performance of our Army which is working as a peace-keeping force? He replied that if I was a responsible citizen of this country I must believe that Indo-Sri Lanka Accord was aimed at safeguarding the security of our country. Shri Jayewardhene wanted in Sri Lanka.... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

DR. A KALANIDHI (Madras Central): One objection to that. Do you mean to say that we are irresponsible citizens?

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: You have expressed your point of view when you spoke. Please sit down.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Don't say that. We are better than you. We have more faith on our Army.... (*Interruptions*).... Do you mean to say that we are irresponsible citizens?.... (*Interruptions*) We will not keep quiet. Don't say that we are irresponsible. We are more responsible than you. We are not involved in Bofors scandal.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't allow any arguments.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: I

have nothing to say about responsible citizens talking in an irresponsible manner. You may consider yourself a responsible citizen. The whole world knows about the strategic importance of Sri Lanka. Mr. Jayewardhane needed help in Sri Lanka. Had he not taken help from India, Pakistan, China and America would have come forward for help. In that case the forces which want India to be disintegrated would have started helping Sri Lanka and firing missiles on India. Perhaps you would have liked that situation... (*Interruptions*)....

[*English*]

DR. A. KALANIDHI: That is why we say don't waste your Army in Sri Lanka.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kalanidhi, don't interrupt. He is not yielding.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. A. KALANIDHI: What we say is that instead of keeping it there, if you keep it on the borders of Pakistan, it will be much more useful. That is what we are telling. We are more bothered about our country than you.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. A. KALANIDHI: The massive mandate was given to you before the Accord and not now. Let you have the elections now. You will come to zero. In U.P. you got zero in 1977. Don't forget that.

AN HON. MEMBER: We will face that you talk of Tamil Nadu.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: For 22 years, you are out of stream, out of power in Tamil Nadu.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): We have given Bangladesh but we have not given Tamil Eelam. This is double standard for Congress.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: The Prime Minister, the Defence Minister, who are elected by the people of India, know better where to deploy the Army. They have to decide priorities.... (*Interruptions*).... Deputy Speaker, Sir, link gets discontinued owing to interruptions made by our friends.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): You too interrupt.

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: I never interrupt. I always pay attention to what you speak.... (*Interruptions*)....

These people may say anything, but the sacrifices made by the Congress Party to safeguard the unity, integrity and secularism of this country are unparalleled, whether these sacrifices were made by Mahatma Gandhi or Indira Gandhi.

Our Prime Minister dared to visit Sri Lanka for signing the accord in spite of knowing the fact that the Prime Minister and the Army was not cooperating with the President of Sri Lanka. He went there and signed the accord in spite of his life being at stake. Although he had to face deadly attack, yet he reached accord for the unit and integrity of the country. These people may say anything, but very few of them can imagine how much he does for the unity and integrity of this country. I have noticed that when Babari Masjid-Ram Janam Bhoomi issue flared up recently, the Members of Parliament supported both the warring camps. They join their processions and instigate them. They never talk of national unity and integrity. Sometimes they talk of supporting Khalistan

[Sh. Rameshwar Neekhra]

and some other time they try to instigate Sikhs and another communities. They take it ill when Prime Minister calls for unity and integrity of this country. They say that the Government has not acted firmly. What type of firmness do they want? In which field do they want to judge the firmness? In every field the work has been done firmly.

I work at grass root level. I have seen how speedily the poverty eradication programme for which 30 percent of the total budget has been allocated is being implemented. When I visit the villages, I inquire about the implementation of I.R.D.P. I find that through subsidy and other means, 23 million families of our country have been able to be self-dependent. When I go to the village, I ask the farmers what else help should we render to them. To this they reply that if I want to help them, settle the families of labourers in their village, because labourers of their village have been rejuvenated with the help of money provided by the Government through banks. In this way, I.R.D.P. has brought about a big social and economic revolution in this country. But this does not come to their vision.

When funds under 20 Point Programme are allocated to various State Governments run by opposition parties, whether it is C.P.M. Government in Kerala and elsewhere or the Janata Government in Karnataka, these Governments draw the money and implement the anti-poverty programmes in their respective States. In their meetings, they make claims to the effect that they did a very good work. In this connection, I would like to point out that had those 30 per cent funds not been allocated by the Centre, the funds would not have reached them and they would not have been in a position to the anti-poverty programmes.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South

Central): It is not your money.

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: But this money has been allotted by the Congress Government.

[Translation]

This money has been allotted by the Congress Government. It is due the policies of the Congress Government that the money is reaching there. But they cannot make this thing public. If they do so, it is possible that their Governments may not be able to continue in the States concerned. They cannot accept this fact in the public due to political compulsion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the country has done a lot in the field of education. All parties and people belonging to all sections of the society unanimously accept the fact that the system of education prevalent in the country in the post-independence period had been introduced by Lord Macaulay. It is a system which produces clerks and gives rise to capitalism. People from all walks of life whether he is a teacher or a student or anybody belonging to the Opposition, spoke against this education system. Although nobody favoured it, examinations are being held in March and April every year under the system. In order to bring about a change in the above system, a new plan of action concerning the Education Policy was taken up during the last three years. It was sent to various institutions and State Governments and their views were obtained in the matter. Thereafter it was passed by the Parliament and the New Education Policy was introduced in the country. 206 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened under the new system. The various shortcomings found in the schools of the country have been removed through "operation black-board" under this system. In this connection, I would like to state that two Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in my Parliamentary Constituency. I visited one of these

schools on its opening day. I found there a poor man dressed in tattered clothes standing at a distance from his son who had been selected for admission in that school. He was feeling shy of standing there with the fear that anybody could recognise him to be the father of one of the students. It has been clearly indicated that 71 per cent of children belonging to rural areas are studying in the Navodaya Vidyalayas. Out of these, 41 per cent come from those families who live below the poverty line. Could a poor man have ever dreamt of his child studying in a public school like the Navodaya Vidyalaya where children of only rich people undertook their studies by residing in the hostels? It is Rajiv Gandhi's Government which brought about a revolutionary change in the field of education through this education policy.....

(Interruptions)

Though these people do not realise this thing, yet I know very well that internally they have faith in this system. Presently there are Governments run by opposition parties in 7-8 States. They could have refused the setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas in their States. They could have refused to draw the funds meant for 'operation black board'. They draw the funds, set up the institutions but at the same time also oppose them. If they do not oppose, people will wipe out their political identity.....*(Interruptions)*.

This year the country experienced the most terrible drought of the century. But the poor people did not feel the impact of the drought situation. They have been supplied essential commodities in a proper way and the morale of the farmers has been held high. The Prime Minister himself visited the States and enquired about the difficulties of the poor people. He asked the Chief Ministers, particularly, of the Congress ruled States to make proper use of the funds being allocated for drought. Each and every State have been provided the funds as per their

demand. No discrimination has been made against any State even if it is ruled by the Opposition. There cannot be a better example of political impartiality than this. It is not possible to imagine with urban psyche as to what type of assistance is being provided to the farmers. Every effort is being made to make the farmers self-reliant, whether he is a marginal farmer or a small farmer, by providing them assistance for the purchase of fertilisers and seeds and by giving subsidy for digging wells, getting electricity connection, purchasing tractors etc. It is only due to the policies of this Government that we find today that large stocks of foodgrains are available for domestic consumption as well as for export. All that I would like to say is that the farmers should be provided a little more assistance because the farmer purchases various commodities from the market at a higher price but his foodgrains do not fetch an equally higher price. Hence he finds it difficult to maintain himself and his machinery such as tractors, etc. If the farmer is provided a little more assistance, it will facilitate him to lead a normal life. Our farmers are very sincere and honest at their work and they put a hard labour. If they are provided facilities, they can double the production of food-grains thereby making the country in a position to export.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while extending my support to the motion of thanks on the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament, I would like to submit one more point. Presently a limit has been fixed in regard to the self-employment scheme. I want that this limit should be raised. There is a provision to provide loan assistance to 150 to 200 people in each district under this scheme. I want that this number should be doubled or increased even further and the limit may be done away with. All the eligible people may be provided loans under the self-employment scheme so that they may become self-reliant and capable. I must say that lawyers should also be included among

[Sh. Rameshwar Neekhara]

the people considered eligible under the self-employment scheme. Because, after completing the studies a lawyer intends to set up his own office and library. He wants to purchase type-writer etc. But those days the prices of these articles have gone up and under these circumstances he cannot maintain his office. If he is provided a sum of Rs 35,000 under the self-employment scheme, he can make all these arrangements and serve the judiciary in a better way.

With these words, I once again support the motion of thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, there are many areas which our esteemed President did not touch in his Address, but I will come to those areas later. Through you, I convey my appreciation and thanks to the esteemed President for the Address to both the House of Parliament.

Shri, I tried to hear the esteemed President with utmost attention and from the long Address that the President delivered I could select a couple of things for which he deserves in my opinion our gratefulness and appreciation. He rightly touched the question of terrorism and an atmosphere of violence in this country. In fact, when we rise in the morning and touch any newspaper the first thing our eyes catch is the killings of innocent people not only in Punjab but also in the North-Eastern side of our country. Therefore, the esteemed President expressed his concern for the growing terrorism in the country and expressed a desire that the people of India should rise against this atmosphere of violence and find a lasting solution to this problem.

The second thing which I appreciated in

the address is that the President cautioned the nation through its chosen representatives that they should sustain their urge, interest and concern for the unity and integrity of the country. There are elements-you refer to them as fundamentalists, chauvinists, terrorists and secessionists-and all these elements the President had in view and, therefore he cautioned the countrymen that they should be concerned and ever-alert on the question of unity and integrity of the country.

Then President appreciated Government's efforts directed towards the provision of relief to the drought stricken people in various parts of the country. I have a marginal difference of opinion on this issue because we have a rotten system of public distribution and, therefore, much of the aid and relief does not reach the man who really suffers but that is a different issue. The President deserves thanks that he could feel concerned about the people who suffered through this unprecedented drought.

Another point which I want to bring on record is the President's concern for the emancipation of women. Women in this country are receiving a raw deal and I feel in my opinion there is urgent need to amend the Constitution of India to make a specific provision not only making women equal to men in various fields but we have also to commit ourselves to total emancipation of women be it in the field of economics, politics or social justice. We saw how Home Minister assured this House on the question of an obnoxious situation that had taken place in Bihar. I feel Government of Bihar has received the concern of this House through the Home Minister. But the question is whether women will really be emancipated. In my opinion, I don't feel convinced that we have a solution available right now. It is for that that I want amendment in the Constitution of India to organise a better deal for women. In this connection, President mentioned about

Sati. He expressed happiness over the law that was enacted in both Houses of Parliament. Now it is an act with us. This obnoxious drama of immolation in the name of religion will be eradicated. These and some other areas received pointed attention of the esteemed President. I fully appreciate this Address and I express my gratefulness to the esteemed President through you.

As I informed this House earlier, there are so many areas which the President has not chosen to discuss in the Address or the President came to touch these areas. But he did not get into details. For instance, the esteemed President felt concerned about communalism. But he did not delve a little deeper and enlighten us as to how we can eradicate communalism from this country. We have to be very bold. It may be through the amendment of the Constitution. It may be through other laws. It may be by producing an Act by itself. The first condition for eradicating communalism is that we have to be very very bold. We have to be above party politics.

Now my friend from that side just before me mentioned that dispute, called Babri Mosque-Ram Janambhoomi dispute. In my opinion, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Babri Mosque is no dispute. It belongs to Muslims. It is historically proved fact. But there is a dispute. I have studied the historically proved fact. But there is a dispute. I have studied the Historical documents. The Muslims of this country have a rightful claim on that mosque.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): It would be better if you do not take up this issue.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You will see, I will come to the right conclusion.. But there is a dispute and this dispute continues. It is not resolved. I don't raise objection to people saying it Ram Janambhoomi. But somewhere this dispute has to be solved. When Meerut situation cropped up, some people said that it was because of Babri Mosque dispute. Maybe it is because of that. But you have to delve deeper. You have to go to the root and then you have to solve. You can't avoid it. You have not to solve it for the election. But you have to solve for the amity between Hindus and Muslims. You have to solve it for the communal harmony. That is the essence of the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. That is the essence of the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. That is the essence of the whole working of Jawaharlal Nehru's philosophy-when he spoke to us-and so many luminaries. You can't avoid it. You have to solve it. If I were to be consulted on it, I would say: Give it to the Archives Department. It will neither belong to Muslims nor to Hindus. But this solution has to come up before a forum. Muslim may not agree and the Hindus may not agree but you have to work out a solution where the Muslims and Hindus accept the solution and resolve it. So...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. Now the House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.00 hre.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned Till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 26, 1988/ Phalguna 7, 1909 (Saka)