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**Thursday, May 2, 1985/1907
Vaisakha 12,1907 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 2, 1985/ Vaisakha 12, 1907
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER : You are welcome back, Sir.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER : You have come very early.

MR. SPEAKER : Seven days' work has been completed in two and a half days.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We had been missing you in the House.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : What have you brought for the children ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is not this big toy enough ?

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You are welcome back again Sir. The Deputy Speaker has also done very well in your absence.

MR. SPEAKER : He is a good man. He has done good work. Secretary-General to call the Member to take oath.

2

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN
(Tiruchendur)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Recognition of Medical College, Trichur
(Kerala)

*670. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government Medical College, Trichur (Kerala) has sought recognition for its degrees from the Medical Council of India and the date on which Kerala Government sought such recognition on behalf of the College ;

(b) the details of action taken by the Medical Council of India in this regard ; and

(c) if the Council has denied recognition, what deficiencies on the staff pattern, equipment or laboratory facilities have been noticed and the details of the ground on which such recognition has been denied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala made a reference to the Medical Council of India on 26.4.84 for the recognition of the M.B.B.S. qualifications granted by Calicut University for the students being trained at Government Medical College, Trichur. The Council informed the college authorities that the inspection would be carried out in the first

week of April, 1985. However, the Director of Medical Education, Kerala and the Principal, Government Medical College, Trichur requested for postponement of the inspection for 3 to 4 months on the ground that the building of the District Hospital, Trichur which was providing clinical facilities to the Medical college was under repair.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : This is an astonishing answer. As a result of long standing demand, the Government of Kerala started this medical college in Trichur. Now the students have already entered the final year. The first batch of students in the first year have to be taught anatomy, physiology and bio-chemistry and this batch had to go through these courses without any laboratory facilities for any of these subjects. So, I do not know how their examinations were conducted. This answer concedes that earlier the medical college, according to a reply given in Kerala Assembly—I do not want to say that—was refused recognition and now it says that the college is undergoing repairs. There are no buildings to be repaired. They have had a master plan made in the suburbs of Trichur, near Mulugunatha Kavu for a complex of buildings and hospitals.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They can have the repairs first and then the buildings.

MR. SPEAKER : Anticipated repairs ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : But this has not come up. Now the students have to appear in Pathology and Microbiology and there are no functioning laboratories for both these subjects. This is the condition. As for staff, most of the staff posted here from Calicut or Trivandrum, are taking leave because there are no quarters and there are no facilities. So, students are left to fend for themselves. This amounts to cheating of students by the Government and I am astonished that the hon. Minister is also becoming a party to this by saying that it is under repairs. It is very clear from the second part of the question that they have again sought 3 or 4 months for a further inspection by the Council. Therefore, I want to know what is the policy of the Government of India, which is responsible in Parlia-

ment for the Medical Council and its functioning not only for the Trichur college but for various other colleges which are mushrooming all over India, providing sub-standard medical education and endangering the lives of people. So, I would like to know the policy.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Government of India's policy is very clear, viz. We are not encouraging any new medical college at present. In spite of that, various State Governments and private organizations also have started medical colleges in some parts of the country.....

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Because there is a demand.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Yes; there is a demand. That may be one of the reasons for that. But it is not the college, as the hon. Member says; they have said that it is the hospital building which they are going to use for clinical purposes, that is under repairs. Therefore, they have sought 3 or 4 months' time. But the policy of the Government of India, as I said, is not to encourage any more colleges, particularly medical colleges in the country.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : But they cannot ban them,

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : My second question would relate to the first question. He says that the policy is not that; but what about the colleges which have already been established ? You have a problem here now, viz. that these students are being provided sub-standard medical education, and they do not know what will happen, whether their degrees will be recognized, so that they can practise.

MR. SPEAKER : How did they start it at all ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : That is exactly the question. How were they allowed ? What are the criteria laid down by the Government for acceptance or recognition of a medical college ; and if it does not fulfil them, is Government of India going to be a helpless spectator ; or would it force the State Government or whosoever is

running this medical college or other institutions which are running, to conform to certain standards? (*Interruption*) There are certain standards to be maintained in professional education. Otherwise, you will be ruining the careers of people who have joined, in the hope that their degrees will be recognized. Do you have any such policy? Will you give any instructions to this college, as well as other colleges?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Indian Medical Council Act is very clear. Under Section 11 (1) of the Indian Medical Council Act, it is said that the medical qualifications granted by any University or Medical Institution in India which are included in the First Schedule, shall be the recognized medical qualifications for the purpose of this Act.

So, those who are recognized, are mentioned in the First Schedule of the Act. If they are in the First Schedule, then they are recognized. If they are not recognized or if they are not in the First Schedule of the Act, then according to Section 11 (2), they have to apply. Then the Indian Medical Council inspects it. If, from all standards they are found fit, then recognition is given. But in the case of certain Universities, e.g. the Calicut University—this college is under the Calicut University—the Calicut University itself is under Schedule I of the Act. Therefore, there is no question of recognizing this college. It is already recognized, because it is affiliated to the University which is already recognized by the Indian Medical Council. It is the University which is recognized, and the particular individual colleges. The standard of the college and everything else is seen by the Universities before affiliating it. So, it is for the Universities to decide whether it should be affiliated, or not.

Now, the Calicut University in its wisdom has affiliated this college. That means, we have to take it for granted that certain facilities are available. But when we go and inspect, we will look at it from the point of view of all the standards, and we will see that they are there, and if they are not there, then we will ask the University and the college to conform to them.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : As things stand, to-day anybody or any agency can start a medical college, provided the University gives recognition. That is what he said. But, for the approval of MBBS Degree the Indian Medical Council has to give recognition. Not only the Trichur Medical College, there are other medical colleges also where students have been admitted, as you know, after talking huge amount as capitation fee. They study for two or three years and after that they come to know that there is no approval of the degree by the Indian Medical Council. Such situation prevails in other States also. I can give names of the college also. Why can't you devise a system by which the university can start a medical college only after getting approval of the Indian Medical Council also? Why should you allow mushrooming of medical college to be started with so-called recognition of the university who do not look into the medical aspect or equipment or building or other aspects. So, there should be a condition that a medical college and for that matter the engineering college also can be started only after getting approval of the concerned central authority. What is your reaction?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The first thing is that Prof. Kurien himself is under confusion. The degree is not given by the medical college, the degree is always given by the university to which it is affiliated, and the university is recognised by the Indian Medical Council and not an individual college. I have already told you about section 11 (1) and 11 (2) of the Indian Medical Council Act. So, it is the university whose degree is recognised. So far as the other part of the question is concerned about mushrooming of colleges coming up all over the country and lowering the standard, the Government is seized of the situation. We are in the process of amending the Act and making it stringent so that nobody can do it. But, so far as the law as it exists today is concerned, it is there and they can do it.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The Minister just now said that it is the university which recognise, a degree. But I may remind him that after the Medical Council gives the approval of the college, then only the university will recognise a degree.

There was a proposal before the government that there should be prior approval of the institution before actually the institution starts. Is that proposal under the consideration of the government ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have already explained the policy and again I would like to inform the hon. member that health is a State subject and the universities are autonomous under the UGC Act, and it is for the university to affiliate any college. The Government of India has to see that it has maintained all standards and that we do when we go for inspection. But that stage comes when they approach us, if they do not approach then we do not go for inspection also, for your information, because it is not within our jurisdiction, we cannot do it : and we are rather helpless. Therefore, I said, we are going to amend this Act.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Before opening any new medical college or engineering college, is there any manpower planning about the requirement of the technical or other aspects' medical personnel or whether they are just being given permission to open them by saying that they are in need of more technical manpower or whether it is based specifically on any planning done in this regard ? Is it in the knowledge of Government of India that the Government of Maharashtra proposes to open some new private medical colleges in the State ; if so, what is the decision of the government in this regard ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The same question is coming in different form. I have already explained the policy of the government, the position as it exists today, according to the law and about opening up of new colleges. Now so far as Maharashtra Government is concerned, I do not know whether they are opening new college or not. But once they will open we also will come to know and the hon. Member also will come to know.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria. Absent.

DR. Vijaya Rama Rao. Absent.

Recognition of Loaders Engaged in Loco-Sheds and Transshipment Sheds as Railway employees

* 673 : **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :**

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Western, Southern and a portion of Central Railways recognise persons engaged in loading and unloading of coal including ash clearance in loco-sheds and loading and unloading of goods in transshipment sheds as Railway employees while other Railways do not recognise them as such ;

(b) whether these jobs were declared to be of permanent nature by Railway Advisory Board as far back as 1977 ; and

(c) if so, why this discrimination and when it is likely to be rectified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). The work of loading and unloading of coal including ash clearance in Loco Sheds and loading and unloading of goods in Transshipment Sheds on the Railways is normally executed through private Contractors/Labour Contract Cooperative Societies except in certain cases on Central, South Central, Western and Southern Railways where this work is done departmentally. Persons employed by the Railway administrations departmentally are railway employees whereas those employed by the Contractors/Labour Contract Cooperative Societies are not.

She Hon'ble Member seems to be referring to the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, which had not drawn any conclusion in regard to the jobs done by Contract labour engaged in coal and ash handling operation as of permanent nature. However, the said Board after a good deal of discussions had reached general consensus, with the Ministry of Railways representatives having reservations, in favour of abolition of the

contract labour system in coal and ash handling work in Loco Sheds. The issue regarding loading and unloading of goods in Transshipment sheds on the Railways had not been considered by this Board in 1977.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : I am a sort of amazed at the statement made. Part (c) has not been answered at all. It has been very conveniently left unanswered. In part (c) of the question I have asked, "If so, why this discrimination and when it is likely to be rectified ? and it has not been answered at all.

Sir, in the statement it is said that the Advisory Board had not drawn any conclusion." If it is correct, I accuse that the Board must have been persuaded by the Railway Ministry's representative not to draw such conclusions explicitly because as far back as in 1972 the Mianbhoy Tribunal had stipulated that loading and unloading of coal is a job of permanent nature and therefore, let alone contract labour even casual labour should not be permitted to be employed. Therefore, there is no question of drawing any conclusion a new. The conclusion was there, which was taken far back. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Mianbhoy Tribunal had taken this attitude. The Railways are behaving like capitalist bosses. They are turning out workers whenever they feel like and without taking any responsibility for it. Thousands of workers working for 16 to 20 years, are being turned out.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Let me formulate the question. It pertains to thousands of workers of the Railways. Some contract labourers are also employed. All these people are working for 15 to 20 years and they have not been given any protection. So, my question is (*Interruptions*) I am formulating the question.

First of all, whether Mianbhoy Tribunal has also stipulated that this is a permanent sort of job and therefore no casual labour should be permitted to be employed there.

Regarding/Part (b) of my question, here I have the report of the Labour ministry for 1978-79. Here it says out the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, and it says,

"Several Committees set up by the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board have gone into and are currently going into the question of contract labour system."

MR. SPEAKER : I would like you to put your specific question.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : I am putting it.

Here it says, that "...the Contract labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970 aims at the abolition of the system of contract labour and in providing alternate jobs where abolition of the contract labour system is not possible."

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you put your question.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : I am putting the question.

MR. SPEAKER : The question will be lost.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : In the light of the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board is the Government taking some action ? My question is, is it correct that the Railway Ministry had stopped the Labour Ministry from issuing a notification in this regard ? This is my question No. (b), and the next question is.....

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question (a) and (b) here. You are losing your own question. I tell you. You will be at a loss.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Here it says in the statement that a general consensus has been reached regarding employment of labour for loading and unloading of coal.

MR. SPEAKER : Put your question.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : The last part of my question is whether the Government will act on this general consensus speedily and immediately to save the workers from retrenchment.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Question No. 681 also deals with the same subject.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Can I request the hon. Lady member to repeat all the questions ?

MR. SPEAKER : Madam you put pointed questions so that you can get answers. In the whole cavalcade of questions your main question will be lost. You put only one question.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : No, Sir. I have said part (1), part (2) and Part (3). Part (1) was regarding mianbhoy Tribunal.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask one question in part first and in the supplementary you ask second part of the question.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : No, I said (a), (b) and (c).

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, I don't allow that.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : You have allowed so many times. It is allowed always. For all these years I am seeing it is allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Then let us try if he can comprehend your questions and answer them.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : My first question is regarding the Mianbhoy Tribunal. I would like to know whether in 1972 this Tribunal had stipulated that in the loading and unloading of coal no worker of casual nature can be used.

Part (b). Whether in 1978-79, the Labour Ministry's Report had dealt with the contract labour system with reference to the Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act, and whether it was the Railway Ministry which persuaded the Labour Ministry not to issue notification.

Part (c). Whether now, because of the general consensus to abolish use of contract labour in such works, the Government is going to take any quick action.

MR. SPEAKER : And (d) which one will your reply to.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I do hope I will be forgiven, because the manner in which the question has been put, I am certainly a bit confused and if I give a confused answer, it may not be taken amiss.

The Railway Labour Tribunal in 1969 went into the question of payment of wages to casual labour employed at loco sheds to handle coal in loading and unloading operations. But the casual labour is employed there directly by the Railways. Whereas, this question really pertains to the contract labour. It is true that this particular Railway Labour Tribunal did make an observation that in loco-shed casual labour which is employed for loading of coal in engine tenders etc. which do not appear to be of intermittent and seasonal nature and, therefore, cannot come within the purview of the concept of Casual labour. But this was in relation to the casual labour employed by the Railways and not in relation to contract labour which this question refers to.

Part (b) of the question was about the Tripartite Committee set up by the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, which consisted of representatives of the Ministry of Railway, Ministry of Labour and labour representatives. This tripartite Committee made certain recommendations for the abolition of the contract labour system. The Railway representatives had reservations about it. This did go up to the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board and in December 1977 they recommended the abolition of the contract labour system again with the reservations voiced by the Railway representatives. It is a fact that the Ministry

of Railway did not consider it desirable to abolish the contract labour system in loading and unloading operations because of various reasons.

MR. SPEAKER : It is always better to put one straight and simple question so that it can be answered.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Last part of my original question was not answered.

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, it is improper and I would request you that in future also you pinpoint your question so that it can be answered. It cannot be a catalogue question all the time. Please sit down.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Now, I put my second supplementary. The Supreme Court by a judgment on 24.2.82 has said that workers should have equal pay for equal worker and in terms of Section 25 (2) (v) (a) of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules 1971, the contract labour are eligible to get the same pay as the permanent employees in other Railways for the same job. The Railways are the principal employer and I would like to know whether they are ensuring that the contract labour are getting the same pay as the permanent employees of the Railways in other places for doing the same work.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, I would also like to say that the hon. Lady Member has said that part (c) of her question has not been answered. This is because she mentions in part (b) : 'Which are the jobs were declared to be of permanent nature by Railway Advisory Board.' There is no such thing as the Railway Advisory Board and I presume that you meant the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, and we have answered the question presuming that you meant that.

As far as the contract labour being within the purview of the law is concerned, in the agreement signed by the contractors this is very strictly stipulated that he has to keep within the law and he has to give all the facilities that are required under the Contract Labour law.

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Sir, the hon. Railway Minister in his reply has confirmed that these works in some sectors are done departmentally, but in some sectors the same works are done by contractors. This is a discriminatory policy, and this is a total discrimination because the workers are working under the same railway and the question is : Why this discrimination is being pursued by the railway authorities ? My second question is : When the Central Government aims at abolishing the contract labour system, why the railway authority is still pursuing the same thing ? This is the contradictory position under the same authority.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already answered that question.

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : It has not been answered properly, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, he wants a proper reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : In this connection I would like to know from the Minister whether the Minister can give us an assurance that this work will be done departmentally. I want a categorical assurance in this respect. In this regard my submission is that this requires a long discussion.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, the Ministry of Railways did not consider it desirable to abolish contract labour system in loading and unloading for various reasons because there are very heavy fluctuations as far as the load on these loco sheds is concerned. *(Interruptions)* And these are fluctuations from the point of view of loading and unloading work and many times one can find that there will be a lot of surplus people who will be idle. Similarly there may be a heavy demand at a particular time when the labour would not be able to bear the entire load. Therefore, it is always found more efficient to give it out to the contract labour, not handle it departmentally. Also, the pattern of traction is changing. As you know, we are phasing out our steam locomotives by replacing them with diesel and electric locomotives. There are also gauge conversions in progress which directly affects

the work in transshipment points. Because the transshipment points keep changing from place to place, one does not know what to do with the surplus labour there. Similarly, steam loco sheds are also closing. So, with these wide fluctuations it is considered more efficient to handle it through the contract labour system and departmentally.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act is there.

But the union has no power to ask the contractor to make the workers permanent. Any-how I do not want to waste the time of the House in this.

Here, though the jobs are of permanent nature, the workers are working on contract basis for a number of years, say 10 or 15 years. Considering this fact, whether the Ministry is going to advise that the contract workers should be made permanent ?

My second question is ...

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you put all these questions at a stretch. I have asked Mrs. Goswami also to put one question at a time, I am going to bar the second question. Mr. Minister, you answer one question only.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It is my last question.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to be very ruthless now.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, this is my question. Sir, the under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, the worker is entitled to receive the same wage as that of the permanent worker. This is the specific provision in the Contract Labour Act. Is the Government going to ensure that these contract labour are paid equal wages with that of permanent workers, whoever may be the contractor ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I have already mentioned that whatever the contractor does, he is bound by the agreements to be within the frame-work of law.

With a view to safeguarding the conditions of employment of contract labour engaged by the Railways, necessary provision has been made in the general conditions of contract requiring the contractor concerned to comply with the statutory provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : My question is very specific. As the Railways being the principal employer, are they going to direct the contractors or not ?

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Let there be a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : No question. Please sit down. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. V. Venkatesh.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : No question of direction. I have gone to another Question. I am satisfied with the answer.

An HON MEMBER : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order.

Practice by unqualified Doctors

***674. DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken note of the recent survey conducted by the Medical Council of India about the unqualified doctors practising in India ;

(b) whether the survey has revealed that there are four lakh bogus doctors in the country ;

(c) if so, the details of the survey ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent practising by unqualified doctors in the country ?

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

(a) No such survey has been conducted by the Medical Council of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Penal provisions already exist in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 as well as in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to the effect that no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on the State Medical Register shall practice medicine in any State and any person contravening this provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000/- or both. The Government of India have advised the State Government/Union Territories to invoke the penal provisions and to ensure that no addition whatsoever of unqualified persons is made to the stream of practitioners.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, in this country which is rural based, these quacks and unqualified doctors are exploiting the unfortunate illiterate people of our country. They are going to the villages and they are behaving like great surgeons. As you know pretty well, they have opened the abdomen of so many people under septic conditions and they have opened eyes and removed eyes.

I want to stress upon the hon. Minister that in order to avoid the menace of quackery in this country, has the Government any idea of establishing Medical Universities or is the Government going for any legislation to avoid collecting heavy donation by medical colleges to have high standard medical professions and better quality service to the rural masses.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is a suggestion made by the hon. Member and I would take note of it. It is a good suggestion.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Has the Government any idea of having bare-foot doctors and training them in traditional medicines which are very popular among the

poverty-stricken rural masses in order to avoid exploitation by the quacks ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We are popularising the Indian system of medicine particularly the Ayurveda, siddha and Unani and a number of doctors trained in these Indian systems of medicines are working in the rural areas. Under the National Health Policy, we are also providing Health Guides at the village-level having a population of 1,000. Then there are subcentres. There is a net-work of medical care available in this country. We are making it and in the Seventh Five Year Plan more provision is made for this purpose.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : It is not only a question of having unqualified doctors or quacks or fake doctors in the rural areas. We, in the urban areas are also noticing this phenomenon and this matter has come up on the floor of this House and in the Rajya Sabha also. We find a number of these doctors are proclaiming sex cure and saying that virility and vitality and all that will improve. These are fake doctors, I am told. I do not know about them. I have never visited them. This is not only a problem in the rural areas it is also a problem in the urban areas. It is beyond our control. So, what is the Government doing about these fake doctors and fake professionals ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The hon. Member says that he has never visited them, and even then, he says that they are fake doctors.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask him to visit them ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The Minister should either confirm or deny this.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I will advise the hon. Member, my friend, not to go to such doctors !

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The Minister's experience must be very authentic !

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There are penal provisions under the Acts of all the three, sidha, Unani and Homoeopathy

as I have already said, and we have requested the State Governments to find them out and plug this nuisance.

SHRI K. V. SHANKARAGOWDA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the number of persons who have violated the Acts and what is the punishment inflicted upon them.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There is no such survey made but there was some estimate in early 1970 that some 80,000 to one Lakh unregistered or unqualified practitioners are there in the country.

But it is very difficult, in the absence of any systematic survey being made in this regard and it is for the State Governments to do. We are requesting the State Governments to either enact a law on the pattern of Maharashtra or to train the doctors, those who are practising there already.

Technical University at Bangalore

* 675. **SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to State :

(a) Whether the Karnataka Government had sent a memorandum to University Grants Commission and the Government in September, 1984 for the establishment of a Technical University at Bangalore ;

(b) Whether Government have agreed for setting up of a Technical University at Bangalore in view of the fact that there are more than 40 Engineering Colleges and a large number of polytechnics in the Karnataka State ; and

(c) Whether the Technical University will be started from the academic year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) : No such memorandum has been received from the Government of Karnataka.

(b) : Does not arise.

(c) : The Central Government have no information.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : What is the policy of the Government with regard to the technical universities and what is the criterion for sanctioning technical universities ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This has reference to the Karnataka Government wanting to set up a technological university. The term, I think, is technological university rather than a technical university.

(Interruptions)

There is a technical difference between the two. So, the State Government is within its rights to set up a University, including a Technological University. It is empowered under the Constitution to do so and it does not necessarily have to consult the Central Government in this matter. But it has to see to its own resources. In fact, a project has been sent, for instance, by the Karnataka Government to establish such a University, but that has gone to the Planning Commission. We have to wait till the Seventh Plan is finalised ; they will have to consider whether they can fit it within their Plan size or not.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : So far as Karnataka is concerned, it is a very strong case for establishing a technical or technological university because there are 40 engineering colleges and more than 100 polytechnics in Karnataka, and in view of the need to maintain quality and standard of medical education, it is absolutely necessary to have such a technological university. It has been stated that the States have powers to do it. But unfortunately the resource constraint is there. Even for the two Universities which have been started, the UGC has not released the grants, of which you are aware. If the UGC were to assure the grants, certainly the State Government can start. In view of the very peculiar position of Karnataka—no other State has so many engineering colleges and polytechnics as Karnataka has—will the Government consider sanctioning grants as and when the Karnataka Government approaches for UGC grants ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend says that there are 40 engineering colleges and a large number of polytechnics in the

State. That is correct. But polytechnics are not affiliated to Universities. The question of number of polytechnics really does not arise. Some Universities may have a few polytechnics with them, but generally polytechnics are affiliated to Boards of Technical Education in States. The question of Universities affiliating engineering colleges is a question dealt with all over the country. General Universities, that is, Universities giving general courses affiliate engineering colleges also. Many Universities like the BHU, Bombay, Delhi, etc., have engineering departments or engineering colleges as integral parts of the University. It does not follow that if there are a number of engineering colleges, a technological university becomes necessary. The need for that will have to be considered on its own merits.

Setting up of New Universities

*676. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state : (a) Whether there is a great demand from various parts of the country to establish new universities to impart higher education to the students, and the reaction of the Union Government thereto ;

(b) the name of the States which have sought the consent of the Central Government and the number of universities for which each such State has sought the permission ;

(c) whether Central Government have received any representation for establishing a new university in Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Demands are made from time to time for establishing new universities in different parts of the country. The Government has been of the view that new universities should be established only on sound academic considerations and when adequate resources are made available.

(b) The State Governments do not require the permission of the Central Government for establishment of new universities. The Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have consul-

ted the UGC on their proposals to establish new universities during the last 2 years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that new universities should be established only on sound academic considerations. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what are those 'sound academic considerations' ? May I also know what is the maximum number and what is the minimum number of colleges required for establishment of a university ? May I also know whether the UGC are of the view that they will not finance newly-established universities in the shape of grants in-aid and other financial assistance and if so, the reasons therefore ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Beginning from the last question, the UGC has been asked by this House, under a law passed by it, to look after the standards of higher education as it is required to do under the Constitution. Therefore, after that became a law in 1972, the UGC gives grants only after it has found an institution fit to receive those grants. Therefore, the newer institutions which have come up after 1972 have to pass the test of UGC scrutiny before they are given grants.

That is the reason why all the universities and colleges are not automatically given the grants. UGC goes into the matter. While going into the matter the question of academic standards and other considerations like the physical facilities available, number of teachers appointed, the need for an institution in a particular place all these are taken into account.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Whether it is a fact that there are more than 200 recognised colleges under Utkal University in Orissa and many are awaiting recognition from the Government resulting in over-crowding, mis-management and disorderly scenes in conducting the examinations. If so, whether Government of India or UGC will give their consent to establish another university at Balasore to cater to the needs of four districts around Balasore ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I do not know the exact number of colleges affiliated to this university but that is a matter really for the university to take into account. It is for the university to recognise or affiliate a college. UGC comes into the picture only in relation to the grants the UGC has to give either to the university or to the college. At that stage the Act of Parliament comes into play. Or if it is a Central university then Centre is involved. If the State government feels that another university is necessary in that area, I am sure, the State government will take the necessary steps.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : So far as North Eastern States are concerned apart from Meghalaya and Assam there has been a proposal from the ICAR for establishing an agricultural university for those four-five states which are very much under-developed. For some reason or the other the UGC has been unwilling to give any encouragement to this proposal. Is there any chance for the government to give them an opportunity of having such an agricultural university there ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Agricultural universities are dealt with by the Agriculture Ministry. UGC does come into the picture but the main administrative decision has to be taken by the Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : May I know whether any State Government has made any proposal for setting up an Ayurvedic or Vedic university or institute.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, Ayurvedic university will be dealt with by the Health Ministry. As far as Vedic university is concerned if the proposal is in respect of a Central university then only Centre comes into the picture.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : May I know what is the progress made in respect of the university that the Government of India has decided to have in Goa ? What is the progress made in setting up of this university and what are the broad features of this university ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As far as I now remember the legislature of Goa has passed the relevant Act and a university is going to be set-up.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Sir, the hon. Minister knows that a large number of Young people today go to the university just because they do not have any other avenue or any better to do. It results in great pressure. In view of the proposal that you are going to divorce degrees from jobs whether you anticipate lesser pressure on the university ; lesser demand from the Young people to avail of the university education ? Therefore, in view of this, may I know whether you are looking at this question of opening new universities *de novo* or whether there is a case to freeze the number of universities in India at the present level which is obtaining now ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Both the points are well taken. The Government would try to make a deliberate attempt to see that where it is not necessary, we should not go in for Higher Education, for jobs which do not require Higher Education. So, the de-linking of these things will be pursued. But it has got many complications. But still we will pursue it, precisely for the reason outlined by the hon. Member.

On his second question—which is really a suggestion also—I would say that the number of universities in India today is sufficient to take care of the present inflow of students into Higher Education. There are 125 universities, 7 are in the Central Sector. Out of about 11 boys who pass out of the secondary stage around 9 enter Higher Education stream. That is a very high percentage. So, taking the micro view, the number of universities seems adequate to take care of the numbers flowing into Higher Education just now. So, ordinarily, (unless the local situation so demands and unless there are some special reasons) I would say that taking a micro view the number of universities seems to be enough at the moment. But, one will have to take into account any special situations arising in different parts of our country.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Sir, as education is a concurrent subject, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the measures proposed to be taken by the Central Government in regard to those States where the State Governments

are not able to run these educational institutions smoothly due to paucity of financial resources.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, now the Central Government cannot bear this responsibility of the State Government. If any institution is supposed to be run by a State Government, that State Government has also to raise the resources required for running that institution.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Cachar district in Assam has been persistently demanding for a Central University in Cachar district. The students there have already started an agitation. May I know whether the Central Government have got any proposal to set up a Central University in Cachar district of Assam ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This problem arose when the Dibrugarh and Gauhati universities decided to switch over to Assamese as the 'Sole Medium of Instruction' in those two universities. There was reaction in Cachar. Since then there has been a demand for a Central university in Cachar. Now, in the mean time, the Assam Universities have decided to continue English also as an alternative medium of instruction. Nevertheless, one has to take into account the problems in that region and we have to try to find a way in which all sections are satisfied—whether that is through Central University or through some other method. We will have to look into it. I am aware of the problem. We will do our best to arrive at a satisfactory solution.

Per Capita Power Consumption in Rural areas

***677. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita power consumption in the city areas and Metropolitan areas in India is seven to ten times more than those in the rural areas ; and

(b) if so, average of per capita power consumption in the rural area and the urban area during the last two years ?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) Records of per capita consumption in rural and urban areas are not maintained separately.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important matter, but still the Government do not have any record of the quantum of electricity being made available to the rural population and urban population respectively. Separate figures in this regard are not available with Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, though I am not aware of these figures, I certainly know this much that the power consumption in the urban areas is 90 per cent whereas in the rural areas it is only 2 per cent. This is a great disparity. Do Government have any scheme to remove this disparity. If so, what are the details thereof ?

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I do not totally deny that electricity consumption, especially domestic consumption, in rural areas is far less than the domestic consumption in the urban areas. It is true, but my friend should also remember that about 17 to 18 per cent of power consumption in the rural areas goes for energisation of irrigation pumpsets for the farmers in the rural areas. I may also inform the hon. member that there is the Rural Electrification Corporations which looks after the requirements of the rural areas.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It has not got sufficient funds.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Out of total of 5.76 lakh villages in the country, about 3.68 lakh villages, i.e. about 63.9 per cent were electrified upto 31 March 1985. Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala have already achieved 100 per cent electrification. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka are on the verge of attaining 100 per cent electrification,

Of course, there are other States which are lagging behind. Power consumption is maintained in categories of agriculture domestic, commercial, industrial, etc. Records are not maintained rural or urban-wise, with reference to these things.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the reply given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know percentage of the villages electrified so far. In the rural areas of Bihar, electricity is not available. In view of that I want to know the steps proposed to be taken by the Government of India in this regard and whether any direction or aid has been given to the Government with a view to making available to the people of that State ?

MR. SPEAKER : If there is no electricity, then the question of supplying it does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Heart and Hypertension Diseases

***669 SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of persons affected by heart disease and hypertension is increasing ; and

(b) how do Government propose to prevent and help in the cure of these diseases by making available cheap medicines for the common man ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No such data is available.

(b) A variety of effective and low cost drugs are available to treat various types of heart diseases and hypertension. However, in most of such cases no total cure through medicines is possible. The broad approach

of the Government is to strengthen the preventive and health educational measures so as to minimise the possibilities of incidence of such diseases and to provide the required medical assistance at the earliest possible opportunity.

[Translation]

Introduction of a super fast Train between Bilaspur and Trivandrum

***671 SHRI DILIP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the need of the people, Government propose to introduce a super fast train between Bilaspur and Trivandrum; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Work on Vaccines/Sera for Various Diseases

***672. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical R & D Scientists have been working on preventive vaccines/sera for decades for various diseases including malaria and meningitis and if so, full details of achievements so far ;

(b) whether meningitis vaccine imported now cannot be more effectively manufactured in the various old-established Institutes in the country, some of which have been in existence for nearly a century and employing foreign qualified researchers in large numbers ; and

(c) whether Government would revamp and reorganise our Research Institutions ?

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

country today is self sufficient in the production of a number of vaccines, including vaccines required for the expanded programme of immunization. While some progress has been achieved in the field of an anti-malaria vaccine, it has not yet reached a level of production and introduction in the national programme.

Taking up a programme for the research and development of the technology of production of pure polysaccharide antigens including meningococcal vaccine as a pilot project is under consideration.

(c) It is a continuous process.

Early Discharge of Patients in A.I.I.M.S.

*678. SHRI ANADICHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences patients operated upon even for serious illness like stone in kidney are discharged from the hospital within a short period of four days ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such early discharge of patients when they are too weak even to stand ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : (a) and (b) It has been reported by the Institute that all patients undergoing surgery are kept in the Hospital as long as it is considered necessary for post operative care.

Expansion and upgradation of Mysore Railway Workshop

*679. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to expand and upgrade the existing Mysore Railway Workshop ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the machinery and other equipment in the workshop in large quantity have become unserviceable ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) when final decision is likely to be taken to renovate, upgrade and expand the Mysore Railway Workshop ?

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

(b) and (c) : The condition of the items of Machinery and Plant is satisfactory. There are some items of Machinery and Plant whose condition is not upto the mark but these items are also use-able.

(d) Replacement of Machinery and Plant in Railway Workshop is done on age-cum-condition basis through annual Machinery and Plant Programme. Allocation of funds is made based on the overall ways and means position. Accordingly during the last five years, Machinery and Plant worth about Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for Mysore Workshop for replacement.

Shifting of Electrification Office from Nagpur to Allahabad

*680. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to shift existing Railway electrification office from Nagpur to Allahabad ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to shift the existing office of Chief project Manager, Railway Electrification from Nagpur to Allahabad.

(b) Does not arise.

Retrenchment of Contract Labour at Loco Sheds

*681. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to dieselisation and electrification more and more contract labour at loco-sheds face retrenchment ;

(b) whether these contract labour do jobs which were identified as jobs of permanent nature by the central Railway Advisory Board in 1977 ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to recognise them as Railway employees and find alternative jobs for them within the Railway ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) The work of loading and unloading coal, including cinder picking and ash pit cleaning in Steam Loco Sheds on the Railways is normally handled through labourers engaged by private contractors/Labour Contract Cooperative Societies. Contracts are generally awarded for a limited period of one or two years. In those cases where Steam Loco Sheds are closed down for the operational and administrative reasons due to dieselisation and electrification, the contracts awarded to the private contractors or the Labour Contract Cooperative Societies are terminated. Since the labourers engaged by the private contractors are not railway employees, no information in regard to retrenchment of contract labour by the contractors is maintained by the Railways. Hon'ble Member seems to be referring to the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board which had not drawn any conclusion in regard to the jobs done by contract labour engaged in coal and ash handling operations as of permanent nature. However, the said Board, after a good deal of discussion, had reached a general consensus with the Ministry of Railways' representatives having reservations in favour of abolition of the contract labour system in coal and ash handling work in Loco Sheds. The Government, however, could not accept this recommendation since the work of coal and ash handling provides a fluctuating workload and it is neither quantitatively of a perennial nature nor can it provide whole time employment for a large number of workmen.

Workmen engaged by contractors for coal and ash handling work are not railway employees and Railway Administration cannot obviously provide alternative jobs to the

labourers engaged by the contractors who have been rendered surplus as a result of closure of Steam Loco sheds.

World Bank assistance for Kerala's Irrigation and Power Projects

***682. PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to seek World Bank assistance to complete the pending major irrigation and power projects in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider approaching the World Bank for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) In Kerala there is only one proposal to seek World Bank assistance viz. the Lower Periyar Hydro-electric project. This includes construction of the Lower Periyar Highpower Station (3 × 60MW) installation of about 413 K.M. of 220 K.V. double circuit transmission lines and construction of associated substations to feed the main load centres of Cochin, Kozhikode and Cannanore and the reinforcement of the secondary transmission and distribution networks. The Project has been appraised by the World Bank in December, 1984.

Polavaram and Inchampalli Irrigation projects

***683. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :**

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

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Union Government for assistance for the irrigation projects of Polavaram and Inchampalli which would cost the exchequer Rs. 1500 crores ;

(b) if so, whether the matter has since been considered by the Union Government ; and

(c) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government to fund the Polavaram Project as a Central Project.

But as Irrigation is a State subject, it is to be funded by the State. Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans/grants not tied to any Sector of development or Project.

In regard to Inchampalli Project, the Andhra Pradesh Government has not made any such request.

Taking Over Catering in N. F. Railway

***684. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that catering arrangements in North East Frontier Railway are under private management ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government proposes to take over the private catering system in the North East Frontier Railway ; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No Sir. The catering on Northeast Frontier Railway is being managed both departmentally as well as by licensed contractors.

(b) Catering facilities have been provided at 149 stations on N. F. Railway. Out of which, at 3 major stations comprehensive departmental catering has been provided. At other two important stations both departmental and licenced contractor management exist. At the remaining stations as well as on 5 pairs of Mobile Units, the catering is managed by licenced contractors.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is not the policy of the Government to take over all the privately managed catering units.

[*Traslation*]

Shifting of Eastern Railway Service Commission

***685 : SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) Whether Government are considering any proposal to shift the office of Railway Service Commission of Eastern Railway from Patna to some other place ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the justification thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration. (The Railway Service Commissions have been renamed as Railway Recruitment Boards.)

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Hydel project at Sreesailam in Andhra Pradesh

***686. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to State :

(a) whether a representation was made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to consider a proposal for taking up as National Project the scheme of installation of reversible Pump Turbines and generation of about 1000 M. W. of power at Sreesailam where the Dam work is already completed and 1000 T. M. C. of water is expected to be surplus during Monsoon months ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto ?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised project report relating to Sreesailam Left Bank Power House which envisages installation of 9 units of 110 MW each was received in April, 1985. The

Central Electricity Authority and the central Water Commission are examining this report. The question of implementation of the project in the central sector would be considered after the techno-economic feasibility of the scheme is established.

Restructuring of N. H. P. C.

*687. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to wind-up the Central Water Commission in order to restructure and to strengthen the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Working of Badarpur Power Plant

*688 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Badarpur Power Station is not working at its optimum capacity ;

(b) the reason why this thermal power station is not generating electricity at its optimum level ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to set right the defects and the time by which this plant is expected to produce electricity at its optimum level ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (b) : The generation at Badarpur Thermal Power Station has not been satisfactory due to (i) deficiencies in the equipment, (ii) inadequate coal handling facilities and inferior quality of coal, (iii) hydrogen leakages, and (iv) personnel problems.

In order to improve the performance of Badarpur Thermal Power Station, additional coal handling facilities are being provided. To prevent hydrogen leakage, a new stator has been installed. The plant is being renovated and modernised at a cost of Rs. 28.71 crores. With the implementation of these measures which will take 2-3 years the performance of the plant is expected to improve considerably.

Conversion of Neyveli Thermal Plant into a Super Thermal plant

4899. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has favoured conversion of the Neyveli Thermal Plant into a Super Thermal Plant so that both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu share power instead of establishing a nuclear Plant in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, whether the report has been submitted to Union Government in this regard ;

(c) whether the report for conversion of the Neyveli Thermal Plant into a Super Thermal Plant has been received and examined by the Centre ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (b) : No report has been received from the State Government of Karnataka suggesting conversion of the Neyveli thermal station into a super thermal station. The second mine cut Neyveli thermal station has been envisaged as a regional power station for the benefit of all the states in the Southern region.

Installation of Cornish Boiler

4900. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cornish Boiler kept idle for almost 2 decades has been installed at last successfully and started functioning and if so, when;

(b) what are the details of new items proposed to be manufactured based on the recommendations of "Expert Committee"

(c) what further machineries has been proposed to acquire to increase the manufacturing capacities of Tablets, liquid oral preparations sections ;

(d) whether due to increased demands to manufactured items of this depot Government propose to increase the machinery and staff strength ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) The Cornish Boiler started functioning successfully with effect from 7th January, 1985.

(b) Based on the recommendations of Expert Committee the following items are being considered for manufacture :—

1. TABLETS : Analgin, Paracetamol, Isoniazid, Dapsone, Sulpha Drugs, Calcium Gluconate, Diethyl Carbamazine, Aluminium Hydroxide.
2. LIQUIDS : Paracetamol Syrup, Vitamin B Complex Syrup, Benedryl type expectorant.
3. Preparation for external use like Benzyl Benzoate application.

(c) The following machinery is proposed to be acquired to increase manufacturing capacity :—

1. Cadmach Double Rotary Tablet Machine.
2. Cadmach Colloid Mill.

(d) and (e) The augmentation of staff strength depends on the quantum of increase in the workload.

Shortage in Supply of water in Kharagpur Railway Town

4901. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any wide gap between the demand and availability of water in the Kharagpur Railway Town in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details of the average daily demand and availability of water at Kharagpur particularly during the peak summer season ;

(c) since when the shortage is continuing ;

(d) the short term and long term measures contemplated by the Railways to solve the water supply problem of Kharagpur ; and

(e) the details and the present Position of the proposal to lift water from Subarnarekha river and to make the same available to the people residing in Kharagpur and its suburban areas ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) Sir, the daily requirement of water for Kharagpur Railway Complex is of the order of 65 to 70 lakh gallons against which the present average daily supply is about 45 lakhs gallons.

(c) Shortage started since 1970.

(d) The Railway have been making continuous efforts to augment the water supply by sinking additional tube-wells and open wells. At present work is in progress for provision of 5 tube-wells and 3 open wells. These when completed will provide additional supply of about 20 lakhs gallons of water per day. A new scheme costing about Rs. 53.00 lakhs, which envisages provision of 2 open wells and 4 tube-wells including overhead storage tanks and pipe lines and is expected to provide about 15 lakhs gallons of water per day, has also been included in the budget for current financial year.

(e) Possibility of a water supply scheme based on drawal of water from Subarnarekha river (36 Kms. away) is presently under examination by the South Eastern Railway. Details have not yet been worked out.

Transfer of Joginder Nagar Power House to Himachal

4902. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people/Government of Himachal Pradesh have demanded the transfer of Joginder Nagar Power House from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh as the project is located within the jurisdiction of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government on this demand ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) : Yes, Sir. The allocation of Joginder Nagar Power House to Punjab was made after the discussions between the then Ministers for Irrigation & Power and the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh on 19th April, 1967, at New Delhi.

Allotment of Wagons to Gujarat

4903. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat has been put under priority 'E' in regard to allotment of wagons ;

(b) the number of wagons allotted to Gujarat per day under the priority 'E' ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of wagons supplied to Gujarat are not sufficient to meet their demand and whether the Gujarat State Government have requested to Central Government to change its priority from 'E' to 'D' and to increase the number of wagons for the movements of minerals produced in State ; and

(d) if so, the decision Government have taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. The provisions of the Preferential Traffic Schedule which lays down the priorities for movement of various commodities, are uniformly applicable to all the States without any discrimination.

(b) On an average, 171 wagons on B.G. and 64 wagons on M.G. per day were loaded from stations in Gujarat State during the period January to March '85 under priority 'E'.

(c) and (d) During the period January to March '85, loading of minerals in Gujarat was as under :—

(in terms of 4 wheeler wagons)

Priority C & D		Priority 'E'	
BG	MG	BG	MG
12499	1617	488	1981

As on 31.3.85, a total of 1085 wagon demands on BG and 569 wagon demands on MG are reported to be pending. A representation requesting for upgradation of priority for movement of minerals from Gujarat was received in March, 83. As indicated above, the bulk of the minerals traffic from Gujarat is already being accorded higher priority viz. C and D.

Achievement of Targets for Development of National Highways

4904. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some targets regarding the National Highway development programme were fixed by Government to be achieved during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the States which have failed to achieve their targets ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Targets were not fully achieved in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and U.P. The main reason for shortfall has been constrain of resources. In addition, some of the sanctioned projects would be spilling over to the Seventh Plan because of delay in the acquisition of land, contractual problems, Labour and unforeseen foundation problems in the construction of bridges and unprecedented natural calamities causing dislocation of work etc.

**Financial Assistance to Regional Colleges
of Education**

4905. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government is giving non-plan and plan financial assistance to the Regional Colleges of Education ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of facilities and students in each of the colleges during the last three years, along-with the financial assistance provided to them ; and

(c) the per capita expenditure on students in each of the colleges financed by the Centre during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Government gives non-plan and plan financial assistance to National Council of Educational Research and Training of which the Regional Colleges of Education are a part.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) On the basis of actual recurring expenditure and the number of students enrolled in the Colleges, including students in summer school and demonstration schools over the last three years, the per student expenditure is as follows :—

1. Regional College of Education, Mysore	— Rs 4500.00
2. Regional College of Education, Ajmer	— Rs. 4200.00
3. Regional College of Education, Bhopal	— Rs. 4950.00
4. Regional College of Education, Bhubaneshwar	— Rs. 5100.00

Statement

There are six Department at each of the four Colleges, namely, Education, Science, Agriculture, Technology, Commerce and General Education and the approved faculty strength in each College is as below :

College	Department	Principal	Professor	Reader	Lecturer
1	2	3	4	5	6
RCE, AJMER		1			
	Science		1	5	15
	Education		1	4	10
	Technology			2	2
	Commerce			1	2
	Agriculture			1	2
	General Education			1	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
RCE, BHOPAL		1			
	Science		1	5	15
	Education		1	4	9
	Technology			1	1
	Commerce			1	2
	Agriculture			1	1
	General Education			2	12
RCE, BHUBANESHWAR		1			
	Science		1	5	15
	Education		1	4	10
	Technology		1	1	4
	Commerce			1	2
	Agriculture			1	1
	General Education			2	14
RCE, MYSORE		1			
	Science		3	8	26
	Education		1	4	9
	Technology			2	2
	Commerce			1	2
	Agriculture			1	1
	General Education			2	15

The Year-wise enrolment figures of regular students in each of the Colleges are given below :

College	ENROLMENT		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
R.C.E. AJMER	364	367	315
R.C.E. BHOPAL	374	399	223
R.C.E. BHUBANESHWAR	469	596	683
R.C.E. MYSORE	501	561	562

Year-wise allotment of funds to each of the Regional Colleges of Education is as under :

PLAN					(Rupees in lakhs)
Year	Ajmer	Bhopal	Bhubaneswar	Mysore	Total
1982-83	6.35	13.30	18.60	13.85	52.10
1983-84	7.55	15.56	20.75	14.34	58.20
1984-85	15.55	20.25	27.45	21.65	84.90

NON - PLAN

Year	Ajmer	Bhopal	Boubaneshwar	Mysore	Total
1982-83	57.25	54.60	69.35	64.05	245.25
1983-84	65.75	66.00	79.89	75.05	286.69
1984-85	76.15	78.90	88.04	92.22	335.31

Projects pending for settlement between Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh

4906. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that some irrigation projects are pending for settlement between Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there have been some agreement to solve the problems ; and

(d) if so, the time by which those Inter-State projects are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) Inchampali Multipurpose project on Godavari River in Andhra Pradesh is a joint project of Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. A detailed project report on this joint project is yet to be prepared. The Godavari water Disputes Tribunal has given certain directions on this project. The State are having consultations to establish a Joint Inter-State Control Board to formulate and implement the project.

Evaluation of Health guide scheme in Rural areas

4907. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : be pleased to state :

(a) whether evaluation of health guide scheme in the rural areas of the country has

been initiated by Government and if so, in which States and the progress made so far in this regard ;

(b) whether it covers the tribal area of Gujarat also ; and

(c) how far it is successful and what steps are being taken to popularise it and made it more beneficial for the rural population ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The scheme is widely accepted by the rural population as the facilities for primary health care are constantly available at the village level. The following steps have been taken to popularise and make it more beneficial :—

(i) A scheme for continuing education of health Guides has been approved so that the health Guides become more knowledgeable to advise the local population to tackle their health problems more effectively.

(ii) The village health Committees are being encouraged to take more interest in the health problems of the villages.

(iii) Steps are being taken to ensure timely and regular supply of medicines.

AIM in Launching the scheme of ICDS

4908. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) the details regarding the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme (ICDS) launched and the aim in launching the scheme ;

(b) whether Government have reviewed its progress in relation to its working to know the snags, if any, that came to light, and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring about improvement in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR : (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was launched in 1975-76. The objectives of the Scheme are :—

- (i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years ;
- (ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological and social development of the child ;
- (iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality morbidity, malnutrition and social drop-out ;
- (iv) to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development ; and
- (v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child, through proper nutrition and health education.

ICDS seeks to provide the following package of services to children below 6 years pregnant women and nursing mothers :—

1. Supplementary Nutrition ;
2. Immunization ;
3. Health check-up ;
4. Referral Services ;
5. Nutrition and Health ; Education to women ; and
6. Non-formal pre-school education (to children 3-5 years)

(b) and (c) : The working of the scheme is under constant review. The evaluation of 33 ICDS projects, started in 1975-76 on all experimental basis, was done by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. Another independent assessment was made in 1983. Certain medical colleges, under the overall guidance of AIIMS, have been conducting annual surveys on health and nutritional status of children and mothers in ICDS project areas. They have also conducted specialised studies relating to infant mortality, mortality among severely mal-nourished children, birth weight, disabilities etc. The students have shown that in ICDS projects the incidence of severe malnutrition has declined substantially, the proportion of immunized children has increased, infant mortality and birth rates are lower, and a large proportion of children benefitted by the programme belong to disadvantaged and poor sections of society.

The studies also brought to light certain constraints in the areas of training, organisation and supplementary nutrition. The training curricula have been reviewed and improved. Several manuals have been produced. State level ICDS cells have been established for supervision and monitoring. Government have also decided to assist the states to provide residential accommodation to female officers in remote ICDS project areas, and to produce ready-to-eat, nutritious foods for use in the ICDS programme.

Development of Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Terminal

4909. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Terminal has not yet been developed and no lighting facilities parking facilities for buses as well as bus shelters have been provided there which is causing inconvenience to commuters ; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to provide such facilities there ?

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

(b) The D.T.C. has not set up any terminal at Dr. Ambedkar Nagar. However, DTC is using the vacant land opposite Pharmacy College, near Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Depot for parking its Vehicles, in order to avoid congestion on the road. No development work has been taken up as the land does not belong to the D.T.C.

Funds Provided for Development of Road and Bridges in Tribal Areas

4910. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have received proposals from the Ministry of Home Affairs for the approval and assistance for develop-

ment of roads and bridges in Tribal Areas during the Sixth Plan ; and

(b) if so, the names of the bridges and roads for which funds were provided by his Ministry, state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 19 works costing about Rs. 1353.90 lakhs have been approved under the Central Sector Roads Programme for development of roads in Tribal Areas during the Sixth Plan as detailed in the attached statement. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 350 lakhs was released for incurring expenditure on these works during 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

Statement

S. No.	Name of work and State	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
BIHAR		
1.	Raj Nagar-Seraikela Road	43.13
2.	Bridges on Kharsawan-Dalbhangra Road	49.81
3.	Bridges on Bhandaria-Ramkanda Road	26.29
4.	Ghat Bazar Hurda-Orga Road	14.04
GUJARAT		
5.	Development of roads and bridges in vododra, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha District of Gujarat,	143.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
6.	Construction of roads and bridges in Tribal Areas of Kinnaur, Lahul Spiti and Chamba Districts of Himachal Pradesh	92.67
7.	Construction of Link Roads to Villages Karding and Triloknath in Lahul-Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh.	7.68
MADHYA PRADESH		
8.	Achanakmar-Keonchi Road	192.27
9.	Construction of Bridges (6 Nos.) on Madwas-Kushmi Road	170.04
10.	Construction of Madwas-Kushmi Road	46.35
11.	Construction of Ghutkel-Borai Kanera Road in Raipur	5.89
12.	Construction of Dudhawa Ghotiawahi Road and Dabena Approach Road in Bastar District	13.91

1	2	3
MANIPUR		
13.	Construction of Nunghar—Chingai Road	89.06
14.	Construction of Gamnon Chanur Road	89.02
15.	Construction of Senapati-Chamber Road	78.04
ORISSA		
16.	Construction of road from Phulkone to Sansorapally in Koraput District	98.00
17.	Improvements of road from Kuli to Andhra Pradesh Border in Koraput District	98.44
RAJASTHAN		
18.	Metalling and Black topping Kalingar-Kushalgarh Road in Banswara District and construction of 3 bridges	51.26
TAMIL NADU		
19.	Metalling and Black Topping Vellimalai Parigam Road in South Arcot District.	45.00
		Total : 1353.90

**Representation from Scheduled Castes
Welfare Association New Delhi**

4911. SHRI S.L. MURMU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) and (c) of USQ. No. 4576-B on 23 August, 1984 and state :

(a) whether the matter has since been considered by Government ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking the decision and whom it is likely to be finally decided ?

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

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs to whom the matter was referred, has agreed in principle to the enhancement of pre-matric scholarship for SC & ST from Rs. 30/- p.a. to Rs. 90/- p.a. and also to the upward revision of income limits from the existing Rs. 6,000/- per year to Rs. 15,000/- per year. The Delhi Administration has been requested by the Ministry of Home Affairs

to submit to that Ministry the necessary proposals including budgetary requirements for 1985-86.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Doubling the Reservation Quota for Barmer and
Balotra and more coaches in Barmer-Agra
Fort Express**

4912. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reservation quota of sleepers for Barmer and Balotra in second class Two-tier and Three-tier coaches of Barmer-Agra Fort Express is quite inadequate and needs at least to be doubled ;

(b) whether there is also a need for two additional coaches in that train in view of the number of passengers ; and

(c) if so, the time by which adequate arrangements in this regard are likely to be made for the convenience of the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. Even the existing quotas allotted to these stations are not being fully utilised.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Schools in Doongarpur and Bansvada

4913. SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to open Central School in Doongarpur and Bansvada is under consideration ; and

(b) if so, when they will be opened and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Proposals for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) are considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan when received from an appropriate sponsoring authority in the prescribed manner and requisite physical facilities like land temporary accommodation to house the classes, etc. etc., are made available. No such proposals in respect of Doongarpur and Bansvada have been received by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Printing of Fake Railway Tickets

4914. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a press printing fake railway tickets has recently been unearthed ;

(b) if so, the details of the persons involved in the racket ;

(c) the names of railway stations, railway booking offices and travelling agencies in the country which sold the fake tickets printed in that press ; and

(d) the details of the action taken by Government so far in this regard ?

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

(b) So far involvement of 9 outsiders and one railway employee has come to light.

(c) Although the fake tickets seized from a printing press at Kanpur are for various destinations, according to information so far received from the Police, Govindpuri Railway Station and the City Booking Agency at Farukhabad are suspected to be involved in the sale of fake tickets printed in that press.

(d) A case has been registered at Police Station, Kotwali, Kanpur Nagar on 11.4.1985 and 9 outsiders have been arrested by the Police. A booking clerk of Govindpuri Station, suspected to be involved, has been placed under suspension.

[English]

Non-Issuance of Tickets to Passengers from Vijayawada and New Delhi in Himsagar Express

4915. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Himsagar Express from Jammu Tawi to Kanyakumari runs through Andhra Pradesh for over 14 hours ;

(b) whether passengers from Vijayawada to New Delhi and back are unable to travel by that train as the rail authorities are not issuing tickets even though the distance between Vijayawada to New Delhi is 1760 Kms. and running time is 24 hours ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remedy the situation at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) It is slightly less than 14 hours.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

State-wise Details of Meningitis Cases and Development of Vaccine

4916. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) details of recorded cases during last three years, State-wise ;

(b) whether remedial and R & D scientists have started working on development and manufacture of suitable Vaccine and if so, details of result achieved/expected; and

(c) whether Government will revamp medical research and training and make it responsive to country's needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI

YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) State-wise cases recorded during last three years are shown in the attached statement.

(b) The medical and research scientists have not yet started work on development of a vaccine against meningococcal meningitis.

(c) The Government is placing a lot of emphasis on medical research and substantial funds have been made available for this purpose.

Statement

Reported Cases due to Meningococcal Infection in India.

	1982	1983	1984
	C	C	C
Andhra Pradesh	2018	1409	663
Assam	1154	8.3	784
Bihar	67	195	112
Gujarat	133	185	79
Haryana	58	13	25
Himachal Pradesh	1984	723	44
Jammu & Kashmir	+	907	10
Karnataka	3645	1797	1331
Kerala	1780	449	+
Madhya Pradesh	790	1235	2140
Maharashtra	1346	1529	775
Manipur	661	61	+
Meghalaya	3	7	—
Nagaland	+	7	9
Orissa	657	1086	270
Punjab	707	1613	3958
Rajasthan	948	954	1160
Sikkim	+	+	62
Tamil Nadu	306	419	538
Tripura	464	570	76
Uttar Pradesh	2703	1127	300
West Bengal	+	+	+
A. & N. Islands	—	+	—

Arunachal Pradesh	+	+	+
Chandigarh	102	1	—
D. & N. Haveli	—	—	—
Delhi	63	98	196
Goa	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	+	—	—
Mizoram	6	2	51
Pondicherry	2	—	1
Total	19597	15190	*12584

C = Cases, — = Nil, + = Not available

* Data for 1984 is incomplete.

Data is provisional and not comparable due to ill defined coverage.

[Translation]

Reservation Policy in D.E.S.U.

4917. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3524 on 18 April, 1985 regarding recruitment in Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking and state ;

(a) the total number of officers in Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking in December, 1971, December, 1977 and December, 1984 respectively and the category-wise number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking has always violated the reservation policy about which attention of the Ministry and Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking officers has been drawn time and again ; and

(c) the number of reserved posts dereserved during the past three years and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The number of officers in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and those belonging to SC/ST in December, 1971, December, 1977 and December, 1984 are indicated below :

Year	Total number of officers in DESU	Officers belonging to SC/ST
December, 1971	343	Nil
December, 1977	485	15
December, 1984	749	58

The category-wise details of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Officers are indicated in the attached Statement.

(b) According to DESU the reservation policy is being followed.

(c) No post has been de—reserved by DESU.

Statement*Category-wise Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Officers working in D.E.S.U.*

Category of post	Dec. 71		Dec. 77		Dec. 84	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Executive Engineer	—	—	—	—	1	—
Assistant Executive Engineer	—	—	—	—	9	—
Assistant Engineer	—	—	4	1	28	1
Assistant Chief Accountant/ Assistant Fin. Officer	—	—	4	—	5	—
Sr. Labour Welfare Officer	—	—	1	—	1	—
Medical Officer/Lady Medical Officer	—	—	5	—	6	—
Labour Welfare Officer	—	—	—	—	1	—
Assistant Personnel Officer	—	—	—	—	4	—
Sr. Lady Medical Officer	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chemist Gr. I	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	NIL	NIL	14	1	57	1

*[English]***Restoration of Railway line to Dhanushkodi and Pier station**

4918. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to restore the old railway line to Dhanushkodi and Pier Station via Rameswaram and Rameswaram Road ;

(b) if so, when the line is likely to be restored ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Constraint of resources.

Replacement of over-aged and obsolete Machineries.

4919. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of overaged and obsolete machineries requiring replacement in the Railways' Production Units has past three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to replace such machineries which have lost accuracy increased during the and productivity ; and

(d) when the Railways' Production units are expected to liquidate the arrears of replacement of old and obsolete machineries?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) During the past

three year there has been no appreciable increase in the percentage of overaged machines.

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

(c) and (d) Replacement of overaged unserviceable machines is a continuous process, being planned regularly, the pace, however, depends on funds availability. In addition, modernisation of Chittaranjan Locomotive works, Chittaranjan and Integral Coach Factory, Perambur which involves replacement of large number of machines, is also underway.

Extra charges from consignees for payment of minimum wages to the surplus Labour at Calcutta Port

4920. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to pay minimum wages to the surplus labour at Calcutta Port, the consignees are required to pay extra charges/levy to the Dock Labour Board ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to utilise the work force available with the Calcutta Dock Labour Board for other jobs at Calcutta or Haldia ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Schemes, the registered/listed workers of Dock Labour Boards are entitled to wages for days of work, subject to certain minimum guaranteed days. They are also entitled to weekly days of rest, attendance allowance for the days they come for work but are not provided work, leave/holidays with wages, pension, gratuity, ex-gratia in lieu of bonus, leave travel concession, free medical aid etc. To meet the cost on these benefits, the Dock Labour Boards recover from the stevedores employing them a levy as percentage of wages. The rate of levy varies from scheme to scheme and category to category of workers. This applies to the

Calcutta Dock Labour Board also where labour is presently surplus in certain of categories workers.

(c) With a view to reduce the surplus work force of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board to the optimum requirement, the following measures have been taken :—

(i) Voluntary Retirement Scheme has been introduced for the workers under which 935 workers have been retired voluntarily.

(ii) 122 workers have been transferred to Calcutta Port Trust to work as Class IV staff on long term deputation basis.

(iii) The labour of Calcutta Dock labour Board is also engaged by Calcutta Port Trust on shore for cargo handling and non-operational work as per daily requirement with effect from 8.6.84.

Grant for Development of Tribal Dialect and languages.

4921. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sanctioned grants for the development of languages and tribal dialects other than the languages of Eighth Schedule of the Constitution :

(b) if so, the names of the tribal languages and the grants released up-to end of Sixth Plan ; and

(c) the initiatives and incentives provided by the States to develop these languages, details language-wise and State-wise ?

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

(b) A statement giving this information is attached.

(c) Since the promotion and development of regional languages, including tribal languages, is their responsibility, information about the schemes being implemented by the States is likely to be available with them.

Statement

Under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the development of Indian Languages including tribal, the following amounts have been sanctioned during the Sixth Plan period :

Year	Tribal language/dialect	Amount sanction (Rs.)
1980-81	Sora	10,000.00
1981-82	Chakma	2,403.00
	Mundari	6,000.00
	Group of 11 dialects of Orissa	10,000.00
1982-83	Sora	10,000.00
	Santhali	14,000.00
	Group of 11 dialects of Orissa	20,000.00
1983-84	Boro	8,148.00
	Group of 11 dialects of Orissa	30,000.00
1984-85	Group of 11 dialects of Orissa	20,000.00
	Santhali	14,000.00
Total :		1,44,551.00

[Translation]

**Journey time of Bombay Central-Ferozepur
Janta Express before and after
Dieselisation**

4922. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that steam engine was being used till 1981 in the Janata Express train running between Bombay Central to Ferozepur via Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether its speed limit was 75 K. M. per hour ;

(c) whether the same train is being run with a diesel engine after 1981 and its speed has been fixed at 90 k. m. per hour ;

(d) if so, whether, despite increasing the speed of the train the time taken by this train is the same as it was before 1981 ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Except on Bombay-Vadodara section 23 Dn/24 Up were running with steam traction,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The speed has not been increased after dieselisation. With steam engine also these trains had a booked speed of 90 K.M. per hour. However, dieselisation has helped in increasing the number of coaches hauled by these trains.

[English]

Private Bengali Schools in Delhi

4923. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bengali Schools under private management in Delhi ;

(b) the number of teachers and students therein ;

(c) whether the school authorities have complained of their difficulty in appointing new teachers because of the complicated and time-consuming procedures laid down in various Government circulars ; and

(d) whether such procedures will be reviewed and brought into line with the judgement of the Supreme Court Full Bench in the "St. Xavier's School, Ahmedabad, Vs. Government of Gujarat" case, 1974 pertaining to the rights of minority schools ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by Delhi administration during the academic session 1984-85, the number of recognized aided Bengali Schools was 8, the number of students in these schools was 9221 and the strength of the staff was 377.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The procedure followed are in accordance with the judgement of the Supreme Court.

Branch Line from Barhan to Etah

4924. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Branch line from Barhan to Etah on Northern Railway is running economically or is incurring a loss ;

(b) what is the annual loss being suffered by the railway in case the line is running uneconomically ;

(c) whether there is any proposal with Government to extend this Branch line beyond Etah ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof standing the period by which the proposed extension is likely to be finalised and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The branch line is running at a loss.

(b) The line incurred a loss of about Rs. 60.58 lakhs during 1983-84.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Power Requirement by 1990

4925. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed total power requirement in the country by 1990 ; and

(b) if so, what is the hydel power component out of this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) According to the Twelfth Power Survey Committee, the energy requirement in the country by 1990 is estimated to be about 269 billion units. The component of hydel power can be known after the Seventh Plan is finalised.

Loss to state Electricity Boards

4926. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government monitor performances of various State Electricity Boards ;

(b) if so, the State-wise performance of and investment made in various State Electricity Boards during the period under loss ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) The performance of the State Electricity Boards is monitored by the Union Government from time to time. The latest figures of investment and loss are available for the year 1982-83 except for Assam and Meghalaya. Out of 17 State Electricity Boards in the country constituted under the Electricity Supply Act, 12 have suffered losses. The details of the rate of return, investment and losses during the year 1982-83 are indicated in the attached Statement.

Statement

(b) *the State-wise performance of and investment made in various State Electricity Boards during the period under loss.*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State Electricity Boards	Rate of return (percentage for the year 1982-83)	Investment at the end of 31.3.1983	Loss in 1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	+ 10.30
2.	Assam	22.9	373.2	—10.30*
3.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.	+ 9.10
4.	Gujarat	10.1	1403.6	—12.00
5.	Haryana	0.9	878.1	—55.20
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.3	211.3	— 7.30
7.	Karnataka	N.A.	N.A.	+28.50
8.	Kerala	11.1	606.1	— 3.80
9.	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	+ 2.00
10.	Maharashtra	9.9	2847.2	—20.00
11.	Meghalaya	2.7	73.8	— 1.90**
12.	Orissa	7.2	563.2	—10.60
13.	Punjab	9.8	1382.8	— 3.30
14.	Rajasthan	2.1	1142.1	—31.50
15.	Tamil Nadu	N.A.	N.A.	+ 5.30
16.	Uttar Pradesh	9.9	3270.0	—48.50
17.	West Bengal	1.5	1045.9	—34.40

N.A. — Not available.

(*) — Assam — Column 2 & 4 for 1981-82 ;

Column 3 at the end of 31.3.82

(**) — Meghalaya — Column 2 & 4 for 1980-81 ;

Column 3 at the end of 31.3.81.

[Translation]

Irregularities in T.B. Hospital Mehrauli

4927. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the corrupt practices and serious irregularities being committed in the T.B. Hospital at Mehrauli ;

(b) if so, the amount of grants given by Central Government to the T.B. Hospitals in the country and the details thereof ;

(c) whether Union Government provide separate funds every month for the treatment of there ailing employees ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No specific complaint about the alleged corrupt practices and serious irregularities being committed in the T.B. Hospital at Mehrauli has been reported.

(b) Lala Ram Sarup TB Hospital, Mehrauli is given the recurring grants-in-aid, the details of which during the last three years are as under :—

Year	Rupees in lakhs
1982-83	12.25
1983-84	14.50
1984-85	16.66

(c) and (d) Lala Ram Sarup TB Hospital, Mehrauli is recognised for the treatment of Central Government employees suffering from Tuberculosis. The following amounts have been paid to this Hospital as treatment charges for Central Government employees covered under CGHS :—

Month	Amount (in Rs.)
January	1,46,533
February	1,36,178
March	1,37,589

April	1,31,644
May	1,54,271
June	1,73,477
July	1,96,526
August	2,16,218
September	2,13,170
October	2,01,522
November	1,75,110
December	1,86,400

[English]

Area of Land owned by Railways capable of Tree Plantation

4928. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total area of land owned by the Railways capable of tree plantation ;

(b) how much of this area has been planted ;

(c) what is the rate of survival ; and

(d) how many persons have been apprehended for illegal felling of trees by the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Total area of Railway land capable of tree plantation at present is approximately 53,436 hectares.

(b) An area of 22,484 hectares has been planted with trees.

(c) Rate of survival is around 60%.

(d) 4 persons have been apprehended for illegal felling of trees by the Railways.

Recommendation of Andhra Pradesh Government for sanction of post graduate Department at Government Ayurvedic college, Vijayawada

4929. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has recommended for the sanction of Post-graduate Department at the Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada for 1984-85 and if so, the action taken by the Central Government ;

(b) to bring up the Ayurvedic Colleges in India to the prescribed standards of Central Council of Indian Medicine, how much amount is going to be sanctioned to all colleges in India by Union Government ; and

(c) whether Government of India received any proposals from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the allocation of funds and if so, the action taken to allot the funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government was informed that the proposal for upgrading two Post-graduate Departments in Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada would be considered, if the Centrally Sponsored scheme for providing assistance for upgrading of Departments for Post-graduate Training and Research in Indian Systems of Medicine is continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The amount approved in Budget Estimates for 1985-86 is, however, adequate only for the existing schemes.

(d) There is no scheme with the Central Government for allocation of funds to upgrade facilities in Ayurvedic colleges to bring them upto the standards laid down by the Central Council of Indian Medicine.

(c) Yes, Sir. An allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made in Budget Estimates for 1985-86 for two Departments each of the Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad and Nizamia Tibbia College, Hyderabad already upgraded in that State.

Rail-cum-road Booking service at Kandi

4930. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a rail-cum-road booking service at Kandi, District Murshidabad, West Bengal for the benefit of the Passengers of Kandi Sub-division specially who desire to travel by important trains passing through Khagraghat and Berhampore Stations ; and

(b) if so, when the said proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The proposal for setting up an out agency at Kandi, District Murshidabad has not been considered financially justified.

Stipend to Mothers for sending their Children to school to avoid child Labour

4931. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to give stipend to the mothers for sending their children to schools to avoid child labour ; and

(b) whether Government will start special schools for children where they can earn and learn simultaneously ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Opening of Dispensary in Yamuna Vihar

4932. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no CGHS Dispensary in Yamuna Vihar, Delhi despite the fact that 70 per cent residents are in Central Government service ; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to open the same and when it will be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A dispensary is normally opened when there is a concentration of 2000-2500 Central Government Employees within a radius of 3 Kms. There are 4 dispensaries to cater to the needs of Central Government employees living in trans-Yamuna areas. There is no proposal, at present, to open a CGHS dispensary at Yamuna Vihar.

Programme for Maternity and child Health Service at village Level to Reduce infant Mortality and also in Madhya Pradesh

4933. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme to provide maternity and child service at the village level to reduce infant mortality rate had been launched during the 6th plan period ;

(b) if so, the name of the States and Union Territories where such programme has been implemented during the above plan period ;

(c) whether such programme has been undertaken in Madhya Pradesh during that plan period ; and

(d) if so, the target set and achievement made in implementing the above programme in different States and union territories during the 6th Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) To reduce infant mortality rate, the programme to provide maternal and child health services at village level has been intensified, through establishment of subcentres and primary health centres during the 6th Plan period.

(b) and (c) The programme is being implemented in all States and Union Territories, including Madhya Pradesh.

(d) State-wise targets and achievements of establishment of subcentres and primary

health centers, providing maternal and child health services in rural areas are given in the Statements I & II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1102/85]

Steps To strengthen the Indian System of Medicines and Homoeopathy during Seventh Plan

4934. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government recognise the important role of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy in Health Cure Services in the country ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide Health Services under the above systems during the Sixth plan period ;

(c) whether Government propose to strengthen the Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy in Health Care Service during the Seventh Plan ; and

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

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

(b) Health Services is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. In the Sixth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 29.00 crores was made for various Schemes of Indian systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy under Central Sector, out of which Rs. 14.08 crores was for the four Research Councils, namely Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha, Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy and the Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy. During the Sixth Plan these Research Council established a number of research Units/Institutes in different part of the country. These Units/Institutes provide Health Services to a large number of patients, in addition to conducting research on specific ailments. In addition to the two National Institutes namely National Institute

of Ayurveda, Jaipur and National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, established during Fifth Plan two more National Institutes namely National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune and the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore have been registered as autonomous organisations during the Sixth Plan period. These National Institutes will serve as model institutions of higher education in the respective fields. One volume each of the National Formularies of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and one volumes of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia were published during the Sixth plan period.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Seventh Plan Schemes for development of ISM and Homoeopathy with an outlay of Rs. 69.00 crores under purely Central Sector is pending consideration of the Government.

Scheme under National Integration Project through NCERT

4935. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme under the National Integration Project through National Council for Education Research and Training was launched in 1982 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the scheme has been extended to all parts of the country and it has been able to achieve the desired results ?

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

(b) A scheme for promotion of national integration through community singing was launched in 1982 with the following objectives :

(i) Community Singing should inculcate patriotism and pride in our country and its glorious heritage ;

(ii) children should learn to respect and love all the languages and cultures which are interwoven into the fabric of India, including the work of great poets in various Indian languages, thus strengthening the spirit of national integration ;

(iii) children must be taught to think of the common interest of the country and its people ;

(iv) group singing should inculcate discipline and an attitude of co-operative participation ;

(v) it should provide for a large number of people, an opportunity for artistic self-expression and pride in belonging to the community ; and

(vi) Indian's positive contribution to the cause of peace in the world should be brought out.

The main activities undertaken under this programme include organisation of camps for training of teachers, preparation and duplication of cassettes containing selected community songs, free supply of cassettes and tape-recorders to teacher participants in training camps, free supply of tape-recorders and recorded cassettes to various schools in State/Union Territories and Kendriya Vidyalayas, bring out publications, evaluation of the work being done by teachers in the field of community singing, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. The scheme has been extended to all parts of the country and is progressing towards achieving the desired results.

Rail Line between Dauram Madhepura and Singheshwar

4936. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been any proposal before Government to construction rail line between Dauram Madhepura Railway Station and Singheshwar in the State of Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) A preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for a new MG line from Dauram Madhepura to Singheshwar Asthan was carried out in 1974-75. The project was not found to be financially viable.

(b) In view of the severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments in hand, the consideration of the proposal had been pending till resources position improves.

Thermal Power Units for Kerala

4937. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up two thermal power units in Kerala ;

(b) whether the site selection has been done ; and

(c) if so, when are these likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) There is a proposal to set up a thermal station in Kerala in the State sector with an initial capacity of 2×210 MW. A site has not been selected so far.

Membership and meetings of National Council for handicapped during 1984-85

4938. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the membership of the National Council for the Handicapped ;

(b) how many meetings of the Council were held in 1984-85 and the action taken on the decisions arrived at in those meetings;

(c) the membership of the Central Advisory Committee on Employment of Handicapped and how many times this

Committee did the monitoring of the reservation orders for employment of handicapped in various Ministries/Departments during 1984-85 and the result thereof ; and

(d) the total amount available in the National Handicap Welfare Fund and how this money is being utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR) : (a) The tenure of the National Council for the Handicapped Welfare is already over and the Council is being re-constituted. The membership of the Council which was set up in March 1983 is given in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the house [placed in Library See No. LT-1103/85].

(b) The last meeting of the council was held on 29th Nov. 1983 and no meeting could be held in 1984.

(c) The tenure of the Central Advisory Committee on Employment of Handicapped is also over and it is being reconstituted. The membership of the Central Advisory Committee on Employment set up in October 1982 is given in annexure II. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1103/85].

The Committee met on 20 March 1984 and reviewed the performance of various Ministries/Departments and Central Public Sector Undertakings in giving employment meeting is given in annexure III. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1103/85].

(d) A sum of Rs. 1.16 lakhs is available in the National handicapped Welfare Fund. The money will be utilised after the Fund has sufficient corpus for supporting various activities for the welfare of the handicapped.

Retiring rooms occupied by Railway officials

4939. **SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at Dhanbad Railway Station on the Eastern Railway most of the beds and rooms of first

class and A.C. class retiring rooms are occupied by different Railway officials most of time :

(b) if so, the details of the retiring rooms occupied by the Railway officials during the last six months, monthwise ; and

(c) what are the reasons for reserving most of the retiring rooms for the railway officials while these are meant for the passengers ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) As per existing rules the Railway Officers are entitled to retiring room facilities while on duty

subject to the condition that accommodation is not available in Railway rest houses and that there is no demand for retiring room from the travelling public.

At present there are seven retiring rooms including one dormitory at Dhanbad station with a total capacity of 25 beds. A statement indicating monthwise occupation of these beds by the Railway Officials and the paying passengers during the six month period from September 84 to February 85 is attached. It will be seen from the statement that inspite of occupation of some beds by the Railway Officials a number of beds were still available for the use of paying passengers.

Statement

Availability and utilisation of beds in retiring rooms and dormitory at Dhanbad Station from September 84 to February 85.

	No. of beds available during the month	No. of beds occupied by public	No. of beds occupied by railway officials	No. of beds vacant.
Sept., 1984	750	461	128	161
Oct., 1984	775	454	125	196
Nov., 1984	750	485	134	131
Dec., 1984	775	479	125	171
Jan., 1985	775	539	122	114
Feb., 1985	700	471	115	114
	<u>4525</u>	<u>2889</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>887</u>

Constitutional requirement for meeting of Nursing Council of India

4940. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) the constitutional requirement for the meetings of the Indian Nursing Council in a year ;

(b) how often it has met in the last three years ;

(c) the names of the present President and other members of the Council and functioning officials ;

(d) whether the Council carry out the inspection of Schools of Nursing in the Country and if so, how often each school is inspected ; and

(e) the number of schools the Council has inspected during the past twelve months with a view to grant certificate in recognition or certified that they are required to be working up to the standard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b) : In pursuance of the relevant provisions in the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, the council generally holds its meeting once a year. During the years 1983 to 1985, three meetings of the Council have been held viz. two meetings in 1983 and one meeting in 1985. Meeting scheduled in 1984 could not be held due to the sad demise of the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi.

(c) The Council consists of the members who are elected or nominated to the same under the provisions of various clauses of Section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947. The name of the Members of the Executive Committee of the Council and

those of the staff of the Council are given in Statement I and Statement II respectively.

(d) and (e) . The Council carry out the inspection of Schools of Nursing in the country once in three years. During 1984 the Council had inspected 28 Schools.

Statement-I

Members of the Executive Committee are :-

1. Dr. D.B. Bisht—President D.G.H.S.
2. Mrs. H. Chabook - Vice President.
3. Dr. P K. Prustry.
4. Dr. V. Prabhakara Rao.
5. Dr. (Mrs.) M. Dean.
6. Mr. Govind Kant Sharma.
7. Mrs. Reena Bose.
8. Mrs. P. Viswaswari Sivaraman.
9. Mrs. K S. Shah.

Statement-II

Names of the Members of the Staff.

1.	Shri G. R. Dhawan	Assistant Secretary, I.N.C.
2.	Shri Amar Singh	Statistical Assistant
3.	Shri J. D. Purohit	Accountant-cum-Cashier
4.	Shri S. C. Malhotra	Upper Division Clerk
5.	Shri Gokal Singh	-do-
6.	Shri Satyapal Singh	-do-
7.	Smt. M. D. Joseph	-do-
8.	Shri Darshan	Lower Division Clerk
9.	Shri H. C. Bhatia	-do-
10.	Smt. S. Chawla	-do-
11.	Shri V. P. Sharma	Steno-cum-Typist
12.	Shri Harinder Singh	Lower Division Clerk
13.	Shri Trilok Singh	Daftary
14.	Shri Budhi Ballabh	Peon
15.	Shri Nanak Chand	Peon

Allocation of amount to National Book Trust in 1984

4941. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to National Book Trust for publishing books during the year closing on 31-3-85 ; and

(b) the amount spent by National Book Trust on the production of books during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) During the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 77.84 lakh was allotted to the National Book Trust for publication including production of books. During the same period the Trust's expenditure on this account amounted approximately to Rs. 70.42 lakh,

**National Highways and bridges thereon
Pending completion in Bihar**

4942. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Ministers of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that work on a number of National Highways and Bridges thereon in Bihar have not yet been completed though the work on them commenced years back ;

(b) if so, the details of such projects under construction ;

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to get these projects completed ; and

(d) whether full cooperation is extended by the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) There are only 5 pre-sixth plan works on the National Highways in Bihar which are yet to be completed. The details of these works are enclose in the statement attached.

(c) and (d) Regular review meetings are held with the State Government officials and action taken to expedite the completion of these and other works for which required cooperation is extended by the State Government.

Statement

Pre-Sixth Plan National Highways Road and Bridges works pending completion in Bihar

S. No.	Name of work	Amount of sanction	Progress ending Dec., 84	Target date of completion
1.	Construction of Nawada Bypass on N. H. 31.	Rs. 37.89 lakhs	92%	June, 1985
2.	Widening and realignment of N. H. 33 in Hazaribagh-Ramgarh section.	Rs. 47.28 lakhs	92%	June, 1985
3.	Construction of high level bridge over river Poon-Poon on NH 30.	Rs. 53.50 lakhs	45%	December, 1986
4.	Construction of Road-over-bridge in Mohania Bypass on NH 30.	Rs. 29.07 lakhs	91%	June, 1985
5.	Construction of Road-over-bridge at Nawada on NH 31.	Rs. 16.00 lakhs	85%	June, 1985

[Translation]

New Rail Lines and Conversion of Gauge in Rajasthan during Seventh Plan

4943. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the length of the rail line in Rajasthan, the second largest State of the country, is much less as compared to that of other States and if so, whether his Ministry will pay special attention towards Rajasthan to bring it to the level of other States ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to lay new rail lines or convert rail lines into broad gauge in Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The route Kms. in Rajasthan compare favourably with most of the large State in the Country.

(b) The following ongoing New line/ conversion projects will continue as works in progress in Rajasthan, during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Their completion will depend on availability of resources :

	Name	Length	Remarks
NEW LINE	(i) Kota-Chittaurgarh- Neemuch (partly in Madhya Pradesh)	221.76 Kms.	—
	(ii) Mathura-Alwar (partly in Rajasthan)	119.7 Kms.	—
	CONVERSION (i) Suratgarh-Bikaner	182 Kms.	—
	(ii) Delhi-Ahmedabad (partly in Rajasthan)	925 Kms.	Project has not been cleared by the Planning Commission due to severe constraint of resources.

[English]

Dharna by Lepers Demanding free Ration

4944. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was Dharna by Lepers of Delhi demanding free ration ;

(b) what are other demands of the Lepers ; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Administration reported that there was a dharna-cum-demonstration by about 100 leprosy patients from Jagat Mata Kusht Asharm, Tilak Nagar outside the office of the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

(b) None from them.

(c) To curb the influx of leprosy patients from other States a policy decision has been taken by Delhi Administration to issue free rations only to those leprosy patients who have come to Delhi prior to 1st January, 1981.

[Translation]

Filling of seats in Medical Colleges on Competitive Examination basis

4945. SHRI KALYAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have taken a decision for filling 30 per cent seats in all the State Medical College throughout the country on the basis of an all India competitive examination during 1985-86 ; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the reservation policy would be implemented in respect of the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes coming from other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Supreme Court in its Judgement delivered on 22nd June, 1984 in a batch of Writ Petitions had directed that atleast 30% of the open seats after taking into account the reservations validly made (which would include reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes) should be filled on all India basis on the strength of either an all India Entrance Examination or Entrance Examination to be held by the state. The directions of the Supreme Court were binding on the Union Government, State Governments/U.Ts. The Central Government have already forwarded the copy of the Judgement of the Supreme Court to all the State Government for compliance. The implementation of the directions of the Judgement in respect of admissions to state Medical Colleges with the state Governments.

[English]

Power Generation during Sixth Plan

4946. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the total generating capacity during the Sixth Plan

period did not exceed 13,840 MW against the plan target of 19,666 MW ; if so, what are the reasons for the shortfall ;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the first four years the generating capacity was less than 12,000 MW ; and

(c) if so, what steps were taken to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) During the Sixth Plan, 14,226 MW of additional generating capacity was commissioned against target of 19,666 MW. The capacity addition in the first four years was 11,146 MW.

The main reasons for shortfall in achieving the target are (i) Inadequate availability of funds ; (ii) Delay in placement of orders ; (iii) Delay in supply of plant and equipment, (iv) Delay in completion of civil works ; (v) Unsatisfactory industrial relations etc.

To expedite the commissioning of additional generating capacity, extensive monitoring is being done. Regular meetings with the main equipment suppliers are held in Central Electricity Authority. Senior Officers also visit the sites for removing the constraints in the construction of the projects.

LTC Benefit to College and University Teachers

4947. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give benefit of the Leave Travel Concession to teachers of College and Universities under Union Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The benefit of Leave Travel Concession is available to teacher of all Central Universities, and the colleges affiliated to Delhi University whose maintenance expenditure is provided by the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Bleak future for Super Thermal power Project at Kalgaon Talcher and Muradnagar

4948. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether three major super thermal power stations at Kalgaon, Talcher and Muradnagar are facing a bleak future as reported in the Economic Times of 7 April, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) In view of the resources constraints, funds have not been provided during 1985-86 for new projects of National Thermal Power Corporation, including Kahalgaon, Talcher and Muradnagar projects. The matter has been taken up with Planning Commission. The position regarding availability of funds for new projects during Seventh Plan would become clear after Seventh Plan has been finalised.

New Treatment for Rheumatoid Arthritis

4949. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at Safdarjang Hospital New Delhi, a new treatment through plasma for the rheumatoid arthritis is being done ;

(b) if so, what are the results obtained ; and

(c) whether the treatment is very costly and all will not be able to avail of it and if so, what steps are being taken to make the treatment cheaper ?

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

(b) Results are still awaited.

(c) Yes Sir. However efforts are being made to have the costly filter used in the treatment manufactured locally.

Formation of new Division

4950. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to form a new Division with 'Nanded' at its head quarters ;

(b) the areas attached to it and from what divisions ;

(c) the steps to reduce the difficulties of displaced employees of the other divisions ; and

(d) the reasons for forming a new division ?

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

(b) to (d) With a view to give relief to the Hyderabad Division, a decision has been taken for setting up of a Divisional Headquarters at Nanded. The jurisdiction will be decided at the time of the formal opening of the Division. The staff problems, if any, will be sorted out at the time of actual setting up of the Division.

Upgradation of grades of Railway Stenographers

4951. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of categories of Railway Stenographers who are benefited by upgradation of grades as a result of agreed decision and Bipartite Agreement category-wise/grade-wise ;

(b) the number of posts demanded/agreed to be upgraded and not upgraded category-wise/grade-wise and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the backlog of stenographers in certain post is under consideration of Government for upgradation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d) : The Ministry of Railways have a well-established procedure for reviewing the various categories of Railway staff for cadre restructuring. The review is carried out in consultation with the staff side in the Departmental Council under the Joint Consultative Machinery. These are essentially in the nature of consultations. In September, 1983, the staff side in the Departmental Committee of the Joint Consultative Machinery formulated certain proposals whereby approximately 423 posts in Rs. 330-560, 1146 posts in scale Rs. 425-700 and 334 posts in scale Rs. 550-900, were to be upgraded to higher scales resulting in benefits to equal number of employees. As the proposals formulated in the Departmental Council constituted a radical departure from the pattern of scale structure adopted in all the Central Government Departments, this Ministry had to per force restrict the scope of the upgradation. This Ministry has sanctioned upgradation in February, 1985 of 45 posts in scale Rs. 550-900 and 291 posts in scale Rs. 425-700 to the next higher grades. No further restructuring is contemplated for the Stenographers cadre. Any revision of scales of pay or on masse upgradation for the cadre as a whole has to be examined by the IV pay Commission which has been appointed by the Government to review the scales of pay etc. of all Central Government employees including the category of stenographers.

[Translation]

Homoeopathic Dispensaries Run by N.D.M.C. and Shortage of Medicines

4952. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Homoeopathic dispensaries in Delhi at present which are run by New Delhi Municipal Committee and the value of medicines purchased every year for these dispensaries ;

(b) the value of medicines purchased during this year and from where these medicines were purchased ;

(c) whether the stock of medicines so purchased is sufficient for the entire year ; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to remove the shortage of medicines in these dispensaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) At present the New Delhi Municipal Committee is running 8 Homoeopathic dispensaries. During the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 75,000, Rs. 64,500 and Rs. 1,90,000 respectively was spent for purchase of Homoeopathic medicine. For the current year, namely, 1985-86, a sanctioned budget for purchase of medicines is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

(b) So far medicines worth Rs. 35,000 have been purchased from the following four firms :

- (i) M/s. Beck & Koll (Lab.) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay ;
- (ii) M/s. Bhandari Homoeo, Lab. Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.
- (iii) M/s. Indian Glass Agency, Delhi.
- (iv) M/s. P.K. Bhandari (Homoeo) Pvt. Ltd., Delhi,

(c) and (d) No shortage of Homoeopathic medicines in the dispensaries of NDMC has been reported so far.

[English]

Indira Canal

4953. SHRI MOHAR SINGH RATHORE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of construction of the Indira Canal and the time by which it is likely to be completed and the extent of work done so far in this regard ; and

(b) the area of land to be irrigated from the Indira Canal and the number of villages and the population to be benefited thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The cost of the Stage I and II of the Indira Gandhi Canal project as per the approved scope is about Rs. 700 crores. According to the report from the State Government, work on construction of stage I is almost complete and for stage II, about 84% of the main canal and 9% of the distributary system have been completed by March, 1985. The State has, however, recently revised the scope of Stage II of the project which is expected to be completed by the end of VIIIth Plan.

(b) As per the approved scope, the project has culturable Command Area of 11.40 lakhs. The State Government has reported that about 555 villages and about 12 lakh people would be directly benefited by irrigation.

**World University Service Health Centre
in Delhi University**

4954. **SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the Indian Express dated 8 August, 1984 about World University Service Health Centre in Delhi University having administered spoiled tablets of Staman ;

(b) whether the report was found to be correct ;

(c) if so, whether the drug controller was informed for proper investigation and necessary action against the suppliers ;

(d) if not, the reasons for non-compliance of the requirements of the Drug Control Act ; and

(e) when and how much quantity of the spoiled drug was purchased and what was the date of the expiry of the said quantity of the drug ?

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

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table.

**Unauthorised Alarm Chain Pulling on long
distance trains**

4955. **SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is large scale unauthorised alarm chain pulling on the long distance trains especially between Madras and Hyderabad and Madras and Howrah ;

(b) if so, whether the trains run behind Schedule and are delayed due to this indiscriminate unauthorised alarm chain pulling by unsocial elements and ticketless travellers ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to check this indiscriminate unauthorised alarm chain pulling ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) There is unauthorised chain pulling on certain long distance trains on certain sections between Madras and Hyderabad and Madras and Howrah, affecting the punctual running of trains.

(c) The Railway Administration have launched concerted drives on affected sections by deploying a large number of Travelling Ticket Examiners, accompanied by personnel of Railway protection Force, Railway Protection Special Force and Govt. Railway Police. It may, however, be mentioned that this is basically a law and order problem and the cooperation of State Governments is enlisted for curbing the menace.

Double Discharge Platform at V.T. Station

4956. **SHRI S. G. GHOLAP :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up the work of double discharge platform at V.T. Station in Bombay ;

(b) If so, the cost of the project, the progress so far made and when it is likely to be completed ; and

(c) what are the advantages and disadvantages of the project ?

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

(b) Its cost is Rs. 969 lakhs. Its progress is 14% and its completion will depend on allotment of funds in the coming years.

(c) It will facilitate quick dispersal of passengers and will enable running of more local trains at shorter intervals. No disadvantage is foreseen.

**Construction of Railway over-bridge at
Morena (M.P.)**

4957. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of railway over-bridge at Morena (M.P.) has been started ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) All columns, except for Pier No. 1, have been completed and capping beams cast. The work of Pier No. 1 is held up since the State Government could not handover the land on account of Stay Order from the Court. The matter is being pursued with the State Government.

Doubling of Shoranur-Mangalore Line

4958. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shoranur-Mangalore line of the Southern

Railway has only single track facility and the movement of trains is only at 25 K.M. per hour ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to double line and also to improve the speed of trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) Shoranur to Mangalore is a single line section on which trains are running with the maximum permissible speed of 90 to 100 Kms. per hour on Shoranur-Calicut and Calicut-Mangalore sections respectively. Number of line capacity works are in progress on this section to augment its section capacity and further improve average speed of trains. Survey is also in progress for restructuring of track on this section. On completion of this survey, the survey report will be examined for taking up works depending on availability of resources.

**Malaria Cases Reported during the last
12 Months**

4959. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of malaria is on the increase ; and

(b) if not, how many malaria cases were reported during the last 12 months and how do they compare with the same period in the earlier 12 months and how many people died of it during these period ; and

(c) what steps are proposed to bring down the incidence of this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Since the implementation of Modified Plan of Operation for malaria with effect from April, 1977, there has been a general declining trend in the incidence of malaria except in certain areas and pockets. However, the latest available data does indicate a marginal increase 1984. A statement giving requisite information regarding malaria cases and deaths due to malaria during the year 1983 and 1984 is enclosed.

(c) The following specific steps are being taken to control/eradicate the incidence of malaria in the country as a whole :

- (i) Every village is visited fortnightly by surveillance workers to detect fever cases, collect blood smears and to give presumptive treatment.
- (ii) The laboratories in the Primary Health Centres provide prompt examination of blood smears of fever cases and institution of radical treatment of positive cases.
- (iii) Insecticidal spray operations are undertaken in all the rural areas which have incidence of two or more cases per thousand population per years.
- (iv) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the villages so that the

drug could be made available, with no loss of time, to the fever cases.

- (v) To create public awareness, health education on the subject has been intensified.
- (vi) In order to control the spread of the *P. falciparum* infection, which causes cerebral malaria, the *P. falciparum* Containment Programme is being implemented in the affected areas of the country.
- (vii) Realising the difficulties of the States for the procurement of costly insecticides like malathion, the Government of India has decided to provide the entire quantity of malathion to the States the cost of which will be fully reimbursed by the Central Government.

Statement

The malaria incidence and Deaths due to malaria during 1983 and 1984 as reported by the States/U. T. S.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1983		1984	
		Incidence	Deaths	Incidence	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36386	—	45635	—
2.	Assam	48146	16	50186	20
3.	Bihar	38200	6	23009	10
4.	Gujarat	264486	—	237937	—
5.	Haryana	138600	2	146610	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	38947	—	27966	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9901	—	18144	—
8.	Karnataka	61982	—	30753	—
9.	Kerala	3725	—	3946	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	170833	13	95405	12
11.	Maharashtra	82983	1	90675	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Manipur	1553	1	1284	—
13.	Meghalaya	11116	1	16507	—
14.	Nagaland	5538	—	4567	—
15.	Orissa	217341	50	238949	49
16.	Punjab	177265	41	216005	58
17.	Rajasthan	83332	—	89691	—
18.	Sikkim	35	—	27	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	62899	—	66760	—
20.	Tripura	9256	13	12792	24
21.	Uttar Pradesh	285618	16	387154	—
22.	West Bengal	39910	4	41744	6
23.	A & N Islands	6455	2	4054	1
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	31343	1	25382	—
25.	Chandigarh	23306	—	24292	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1660	—	1640	—
27.	Delhi	42107	52	38108	40
28.	Goa	882	—	806	—
29.	Lakshadweep	5	—	3	—
30.	Mizoram	14991	5	15125	6
31.	Pondicherry	434	—	544	—
32.	Coalfields	859	—	408	—
33.	DNK Project	9787	15	6106	18
Total		1016881	239	1963190	247

DATA PROVISIONAL.**Pollution Control of T.P. Plants**

4960. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study had been conducted on Pollution Control (both air and water) for the Thermal Power Plants ;

(b) if so, its outcome ;

(c) the detailed requirements prescribed for compliance with Minimum National

Standards and which have been Communicated to the Central Electricity Authority ; and

(d) the element of foreign technology and import involved therein ?

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

Doctors left Government jobs from central Government Hospitals

4961. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of doctors have left Government jobs in various Central Government Hospitals ;

(b) the number of doctors joined and left Central Government hospitals during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(c) the steps Government are going to undertake to remedy the situation ?

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

(b) The number of doctors who joined and left Central Government hospitals/institutions during the last three years, year-wise is as below :—

Year	No. of doctors joined	No. of doctors left
1982	357	82
1983	548	70
1984	459	80

(c) Action has been taken to fill up the vacant posts.

Number of central Government Health scheme Dispensaries

4962. SHRI E. S. M. PAKEER MOHAMED : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of dispensaries of Central Government Health scheme in the country ;

(b) number and details thereof in Tamil Nadu city-wise separately ?

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

200 Allopathic, 27 Ayurvedic and 29 Homoeopathic dispensaries/Units are functioning in the country.

(b) In Tamil Nadu, CGHS is functioning in Madras city with 12 Allopathic dispensaries, 1 Ayurvedic Unit and 1 Homoeopathic Unit.

Cochin shipyard running in loss

4963. PROF. K. V. THOMAS Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Cochin Shipyard, Kerala is running in loss ;

(b) whether a propeller shaft installed in M E. Maratha Mission was found to be damaged and a spare propeller shaft used in its place was also got damaged causing a loss of Rs. 22 lakhs ; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to make it economically viable unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir ; the main reasons for the Cochin Shipyard running at a loss have been :

- (i) Low percentage utilisation of capacity on account of local factors like power cut, labour problems ;
- (ii) Price of ships being determined by a Government controlled formula which is not linked with the cost of production.

(b) The incident of damage sustained by a propeller shaft is not an un-common type of occurrence in the shipbuilding Industry. However, the total loss due to this damage will be known after the repairs have been carried out.

(c) In 1984-85 power supply and labour situation have shown improvement and the percentage utilisation of capacity has gone up considerably as compared to the previous year. The production in 1984-85 was the highest on record. The pricing formula is also under review in consultation with the concerned Ministries of the Government,

Suffering of People Dne to Diabetes

4964. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that nearly 30 million people in India are suffering from diabetes which leads to a variety of complications such as blindness, kidney failure, gangrene and heart attack ; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to educate people in self-care ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Diabetes is not a notifiable disease and the exact number of people suffering from diabetes is not known. However, based on the available date, the number of people treated for diabetes mellitus in various hospitals and dispensaries in the country during the years 1979-1981 is given below :—

Year	No. of patients
1979	4,25,527
1980	2,08,482
1981	4,91,447

(b) A new scheme entitled "Diabetes Control Programme" has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan proposals of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The intervention strategies are based on the basic premise that diabetic care should be part of primary health care programme. Health Care personnel are to ensure imparting to the patients factual knowledge about diabetes specially about common, acute and chronic complications. The Seventh Five Year Plan of this Ministry is awaiting the final clearance from the Planning Commission.

Demand for a level crossing near Sripura Village

4965. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any demand for providing a level crossing near Sripura Village on the Sambalpur-Jharsuguda rail line ; and

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

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

(b) The demand is for providing new level crossing. As per extant rules, proposals for new level crossings should be sponsored by the State Government with an undertaking to bear its cost. On receipt of reference from villagers of Sripura, they have been advised to approach the State Government and get necessary proposal sponsored.

Pending Inter-State Multi-Purpose Projects

4966. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to solve the problem of financing inter-State multipurpose river valley projects of national importance ;

(b) how many such projects are lying pending or incomplete duly approved by Union Government but facing financial shortage either by the Centre or State ; and

(c) whether Union Government is considering to provide Central assistance for such projects ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) 13 Inter-State multi-purpose projects are under various stages of execution in the country. They are funded by the States from their overall resources inclusive of the block Central assistance. It has been proposed to earmark the outlays required for such projects in the Annual Plans of the States.

Setting up of population Advisory Committees

4967. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up Population Advisory Committees in States ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its objectives as well as the details of work done by it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The State Government have been requested to set up Population Advisory Councils to serve as an advisory and review mechanism for the effective implementation of Family Welfare Programme. According to available information so far, only one State has recently reported constitution of such a Committee.

Passenger and Goods Freight Earnings

4968. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) The Railway-wise passenger fare and goods freight earnings on the basis of originating stations located in each State and Railway for the period between 1981-82 to 1983-84 ; and

(b) the average of (a) above for the periods mentioned above ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) Railway accounts are not maintained on originating basis, nor are they kept State-wise. The Railway-wise figures of approximate earnings from passenger and freight traffic on originating basis is given in the statement attached.

Statement

(in crores of rupees)

Railway		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Average for the 4 years
Central	Passenger	131.52	157.03	184.59	220.31	173.36
	Goods	169.63	235.08	360.87	429.16	298.68
Eastern	Passenger	87.07	109.09	122.87	145.99	116.36
	Goods	247.74	377.22	513.13	612.17	437.57
Northern	Passenger	179.10	224.62	256.58	298.22	239.63
	Goods	187.31	262.02	334.36	326.05	277.44
N. Eastern	Passenger	50.21	54.30	60.94	75.44	60.22
	Goods	24.88	26.27	38.81	41.27	32.81
N. Frontier	Passenger	24.12	28.98	32.86	37.04	30.75
	Goods	32.63	51.35	75.46	87.13	61.64
Southern	Passenger	89.74	111.37	134.17	147.81	120.77
	Goods	123.89	171.17	191.67	189.54	169.07
S. Central	Passenger	62.34	76.45	91.25	105.58	83.91
	Goods	112.01	164.57	215.16	248.68	185.11
S. Eastern	Passenger	56.64	70.31	83.52	97.71	77.05
	Goods	445.67	674.70	839.41	977.87	734.41
Western	Passenger	135.05	156.82	194.05	231.03	179.24
	Goods	266.74	362.19	388.17	419.97	359.27

Problems of Shipping Industry due to Colombo as Major Transshipment Centre

4969. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present feeder service and transshipment concept with Colombo as a major transshipment centre has aggravated the problems of the Indian Shipping Industry and reduced the prospects of vessels of Indian Shipping lines getting sufficient cargo for long distance routes from Indian ports ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of cargo picked up by the feeder container services from different ports of India and transhipped to giant mother vessels waiting for cargo at Colombo during the last two years ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Several factors like the advantages of geographical location of Colombo in relation to the international trunk shipping route and the development of sophisticated cargo handling facilities which serve to reduce the turn round time of vessels have contributed to Colombo's emergence as a Major transshipment port. It is however, difficult to quantify its exact impact on the Indian shipping.

(b) Information covering the four major ports which are involved in the feeder operations to Colombo is as under :—

Name of the Port	Cargo transhipped by feeders to Colombo during	
	1983-84	1984-85
	(in M. Tonnes)	
(1) Madras	68592	84427
(2) Bombay	116998	179617
(3) Calcutta	115000	125000
(4) Cochin	Not available	58800

(c) Steps taken or under way to reduce dependence on Colombo for transportation of international cargoes emanating from or into India and thus assist the national lines, including among others the following :—

- (i) the port facilities in India are being improved to comparable levels of efficiency. Madras is now rated as one of the most modern container terminals and is dealing with considerable trade shipment traffic.
- (ii) Public Sector and Governmental organisations have been directed to import, as far as possible, all cargoes on F.O.B. and exports on C.I.F. basis.
- (iii) Shipping Corporation of India has decided to acquire six Cellular vessels for meeting the requirements for transport of containerised cargoes.

Inadequate facilities at various Railway Stations in Orissa

4970. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sambalpur, Rayagada, Kesinga, Talcher, Jharsuguda, Chilka and Rajgangpur Railway Stations in Orissa are not having adequate facilities such as waiting rooms, retiring rooms, dormitories, covered platforms, drinking water etc. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that new industries and institutions have already come up at these places and the passenger traffic has been increasing rapidly ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to provide facilities at these railway stations at an earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The basic passenger amenities such as waiting accommodation, drinking water supply etc. exist at all these stations. A statement indicating the existing amenities at these stations regarding waiting rooms, retiring rooms, dormitories and cover over platforms is attached.

(b) There has been only a marginal increase in passenger traffic at Jharsuguda, Rajgangpur and Sambalpur Stations.

(c) Additional passenger amenities at stations are provided on a programmed basis depending upon the availability of funds and

comparative needs of the various stations. There is no sanctioned proposal for augmentation of passenger amenities at these stations at present.

Statemen

Name of Station	Details of existing amenities regarding waiting rooms, retiring rooms, dormitory and cover over platforms.		
Sambalpur	Upper Class Waiting Room	—	1
	Platform covers	—	3
Rayagada	Upper Class Waiting Room	—	1
	Platform covers	—	2
	Dormitory	—	1
Kesinga	Upper Class Waiting Rooms	—	2
	Platform Covers	—	2
Talcher	Upper Class Waiting Room	—	1
	Platform Cover	—	1
	Dormitory	—	1
Jharsuguda	Waiting Rooms	—	2
	Platform Covers	—	4
	Retiring Rooms	—	3
	Dormitory	—	1
Rajgangpur	Platform Covers	—	2
	Upper Class Waiting Room	—	1

Establishment of Claim Office in Orissa

4971. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Eastern Railways which serves the entire State of Orissa but the Claims Offices are located in Calcutta and the traders have to refer their claims cases to the Calcutta Office thereby causing delay in settlement of their claims ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish Claim Office in Orissa for the benefit of traders to settle their claims arising out of loss/damage to goods/parcels etc. ; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Although the claims office of South Eastern Railway is located at Calcutta, there is no delay in

settlement of claims from Orissa region on this account.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Narrow Gauge Rail Line into Broad gauge in Orissa

4972. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of narrow gauge rail lines functioning in Orissa ;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out to find out the feasibility for conversion of these lines into broad gauge system ;

(c) if so, the findings thereof ;

(d) what steps are being taken to convert these lines ; and

(e) whether there is a great demand that till the conversion is done the present system should be strengthened to increase the speed, efficiency and utility of the existing system so as to benefit the people in the predominantly tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Two.

(b) to (d) A reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for the gauge conversion of the Rupsa-Bangripasi N.G. line into B.G. was carried out in 1981. As per the Survey report the project is not financially viable. No survey has been carried out in the recent past for gauge conversion of the Naupada-Gunupur N.G. line to B.G. In view of the severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already in hand, these proposals will have to wait for consideration till the resources position improves.

(e) The track and bridges on these lines are being maintained satisfactorily. There is a proposal to replace the existing old track on part of Rupsa-Bangripasi section having speed restriction, in 1986-87 and subsequent years depending upon availability of funds so that speed could be raised.

Coolies in Railways

4973. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of coolies in the Railways, zone-wise ;

(b) the details of their number from 1982 to 1984 year-wise, zone-wise ;

(c) what are the prescribed charges of hiring a coolie at the station ;

(d) how many times have the charges been raised during the last three years ;

(e) whether Government propose to raise charges of the coolies in the future ;

(f) if so, the details thereof ;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(h) what other facilities given to the coolies by the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (h) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Amenities at Patna Junction

4974. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether railway passengers have to face great difficulties in moving from one platform to another and in standing in queue for many hours for purchasing tickets as the over bridges on Patna junction on Eastern Railway are narrow and there is shortage of booking counters ;

(b) whether it is a fact that passengers have to remain thirsty as there is no arrangement for drinking water near reservation counter and general booking offices ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to remove these grievances and the time by which it is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) : Construction of a third foot-over-bridge has already been sanctioned keeping in view the need of passenger traffic. Its construction is expected to be completed by 1987. The existing booking counters are considered adequate.

Water taps have been provided in waiting hall and on platforms. However, provision of a water cooler and water tap near reservation / booking offices is also proposed.

[English]

Meningitis Deaths

4975. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some specialists have stated that pollution is also the cause of meningitis fever and if so, the facts in this regard ; and

(b) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government to check the spread of this dangerous disease or prevent pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Government is not aware of any such reports.

(b) The following measures have been taken to check the spread of the disease :—

- (i) Constant surveillance is being maintained especially in the affected and congested localities.
- (ii) Every diagnosis and treatment, even on the basis of presumptive clinical diagnosis is being undertaken.
- (iii) Arrangements for adequate supply of drugs have been made. All the hospitals and dispensaries have stocked sufficient quantities of the required anti-biotics and supportive drugs.

(iv) In order to create a general awareness amongst the public and to impress upon them the need for early diagnosis and treatment the services of AIR and Doordarshan, and also of the press are utilised.

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

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

(vii) The Indian Council of Medical Research has initiated studies on carriers and their management in order to provide information on the epidemiology of the disease for better control.

(viii) It has been decided to vaccinate the identified highrisk grounds.

(ix) The National Institute of Communicable Diseases is looking into the epidemiological aspects of the disease.

Plan for providing old bogies as retiring rooms

4976. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways had introduced a plan for providing old bogies as retiring rooms for passengers ;

(b) if so, the total number of accommodation provided showing number of towns served and the occupancy rate ;

(c) whether Government propose to arrange for regular retiring rooms on a massive scale throughout the country for comfort of all classes of passengers (including non-rail travellers) ; and

(d) whether Government consider the use of stationery coaches at terminal stations for over-night stay ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Retiring rooms are provided at stations where there is sufficient demand for the same and their construction is economically viable. There are no plans for undertaking construction of Retiring rooms on a massive scale for use of passengers and non-rail travellers.

Encouraging use of Solar Energy

4977. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the micro irrigation offers best remedy for agriculture in rural India and if so, what steps Government have taken to utilise this source ;

(b) what is the result thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to encourage use of solar energy PV Pumps and also to encourage Research and Development work for irrigation purposes on a war footing ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have been operating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from 1982-83 for encouraging the use of micro irrigation devices such as Solar Pumps, Windmills, Sprinkler and Drip Systems, Hydrams, Water Turbines and Man and animal operated pumps under which matching subsidies are made available to States. An amount of Rs. 2.69 crores was provided as subsidy under this scheme during the VIth Plan

(c) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is taking steps to encourage use of solar energy through installation of photo voltaic pumps, demonstration and field trials. The Department is also financing Research & Development

efforts for newer materials and techniques for solar cells fabrication, improved photo voltaic module design and improved system for water pumping and other applications. These programmes are proposed to be intensified further during the VIIth Plan.

Import of Coal

4978. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a consignment of over 32,000 tonnes of Australian coal has recently been imported in a Greek vessel at the Tuticorin harbour for a thermal power station in Tamil Nadu, and that import licences have been issued for imports of more such consignments of coal ;

(b) if so, the details of such import licences issued for import of coal from abroad ;

(c) the reasons why coal is allowed to be imported when the Coal India Ltd. is forced to order cuts in production due to huge accumulation of unsold pithead stocks in collieries ;

(d) the reasons why the cargo has been imported in a Greek vessel when the Indian Shipping industry is experiencing difficulties due to shortage of cargo ; and

(e) the policy of Government regarding import of coal and the vessels to be used for such imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) Having regard to the constraints in the movement of coal for Tuticorin thermal station, especially via Haldia Port by the sea route, Government have agreed to Tamil Nadu's request in consultation with Department of Coal, to import coal as a one time measure, so that power generation at Tuticorin does not suffer and a buffer stock can be built up. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has been authorised so far to import one lakh tonnes of coal. The first consignment of 32,772 tonnes arrived at

Tuticorin on 4.4.1985 in a Greek vessel. No licence is required for import of steam coal.

(d) A foreign flag vessel was used as none of the few Indian vessels fitted with facilities for transportation of coal was available at the time in the required position.

(e) Generally, the import of coking coal is allowed. The import of non-coking coal is also allowed in special circumstances. The policy of Government regarding use of vessels is to give preference to Indian ships. When Indian ships are not available in the required position, foreign flag vessels are used.

New Trains Introduced during 1984-85 and Proposals for 1985-86.

4979. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new trains introduced during the year 1984-85 on Indian Railways and particularly in Western Zone ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce new trains during the year 1985-86 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) During the year 1984-85, a total of 121 new non-suburban and 186 suburban trains have been introduced on Indian Railways. Out of these 10 non-suburban and 15 suburban trains have been introduced on Western Railway.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. 10 Non-Suburban and 24 Suburban trains have been introduced from 1.5.1985. Of these two non-suburban and 15 suburban trains have been introduced on Western Railway.

Approved Power Projects to be taken up by Centre and State

4980. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the approved power projects which are yet to be taken up by the Centre for execution ;

(b) when were the power projects approved by the Government and what are the reasons for delay in taking up these projects for execution ;

(c) what is overall delay in respect of each of these projects and to what extent their cost is estimated to escalate by the time these projects are taken up for execution ; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) There are two approved power projects in the Central Sector, namely Garo Hills Thermal Project in Meghalaya and Koelkaro Hydro Electric Project in Bihar on which work has yet to be started.

The Garo Hills Project was sanctioned in 1981. Work on this project has not commenced primarily on account of constraint of funds and need for fresh appraisal of the project due to increase in its cost from Rs. 43.20 crores to Rs. 106 crores.

The Koel Karo project was taken up for execution in the Central Sector in 1981 at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 391.83 crores. Though some works were started much headway could not be made in the progress of the project due to agitational approach of the local people against land acquisition.

The cost escalation and overall delay in the projects would be known when the works are commenced at the projects.

Allocation of funds for Health and Family Welfare

4981. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Steering Group was set up by the planning Commi-

ssion to suggest proposals for allocating funds for health and family welfare schemes; and

(b) if so the details regarding its recommendations which have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) planning Commission had set-up a Steering Group to "critically examine the present overall position / progress / problem in relation to the Health and Family Welfare programmes in the country". The Group submitted its report in November, 1984 which was intended to serve as a working paper for the formulation of the 7th plan. The plan outlays approved for the first year of the Seventh Plan are Rs. 700 crores of which Rs. 200 crores are for Health and Rs. 500 crores for Family Welfare. A final decision regarding the allocations for the Health and Family Welfare Sector would become available after the approval of the Seventh Five-Year Plan by the Planning Commission, National Development Council and the Parliament.

**Recognition by MCI of Degrees given by
Medical Colleges Charging
Capitation Fee**

4982. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the degrees of medical colleges charging capitation fee or donation for admission to degree and post-graduate courses are recognised by the Medical Council of India and if so, the names of colleges whose degrees are recognised ;

(b) the tuition fees and other annual fees charged by such colleges for their degree and post-graduate courses ; and

(c) whether Government have evolved any policy on acceptance of capitation fee donation for admission to professional colleges, and if so, the details thereof and how long the system will continue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under the Indian Medical Council Act 1956, there is at present no provision for withholding the recognition of the degree and approval of the Institutions on the ground that a particular college is charging capitation fee or donation. The following private medical colleges charging capitation fee/donation have been recognised for awarding the M. B. B. S. Degree and some other post-graduate qualifications granted by the respective university :—

<i>Medical College</i>	<i>University</i>
1. J.J.M. Medical College, Davangere.	Mysore University.
2. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal Mangalore.	Mangalore University.
3. J.L.N. Medical College, Belgaum.	Karnatak University.
4. M.R. Medical College Gulbarga.	Gulbarga University.
5. Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana.	Punjab University.

(b) No definite information is available as it varies from college to college.

(c) The Govt. of India are opposed to the practice of charging of capitation fee for admission of students in medical colleges and have been advising the State Governments to do away with the system of Capitation fee. The Joint Conference of Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare at their meeting held on 7th-9th July, 1983 have passed a resolution to the effect that "all States/U.Ts. should take steps to put an end to the practice of charging capitation fee for admission of students to medical colleges".

Threat of Meningitis and Malaria

4983. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious threat of meningitis and malaria to

widows of recent riots now housed in Tilak Nagar, New Delhi reported in the Times of India, dated 1 April, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, remedial steps taken/proposed ?

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

(b) According to the information received from Delhi Administration, Medical Teams are visiting the area and giving Chemoprophylaxis with Sulphadiazin tablets to all suffering from sore throat/fever in the area. As a health education measures pamphlets with do's and don'ts in respect of meningitis have been distributed to all the families. Anti-malaria measures have also been intensified. Fogging operations, regular anti-larval measures and focal spray with Pyrethrum are being undertaken in these areas. Weekly surveillance is being done in the area to detect malaria cases in the community.

Posting of More Doctors in CGHS Dispensaries in Bangalore City

4984. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many C. G. H. S. Dispensaries are functioning in Bangalore City ;

(b) how many Central Government employees are residing in Bangalore City ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the existing CGHS facilities are not adequate ; and

(d) whether Government will post specialists and more doctors in these dispensaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) 8 CGHS allopathic dispensaries are functioning in Bangalore city.

(b) Approximately 40,000 Central Government employees are estimated to be residing in Bangalore city.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Specialists are posted in the Polyclinics. There are 5 Specialists working in the Polyclinic in Bangalore as against the sanctioned strength of 6. There is a sanctioned strength of 46 Medical Officers for CGHS according to the prescribed staffing pattern and out of that 43 Medical Officers are in position.

Holding of Examination for Promotion upto VIII Class

4985. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council on Educational Research and Training has disapproved holding of external public examinations before Class VIII ; and

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

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

(b) Elementary Education upto class VIII is primarily the concern of the States Governments. It is for them to adopt an examination system in their respective States/UTs. However, in the context of universalisation of elementary education States/UTs. have been advised to follow a no-detention policy upto class VIII subject to regular evaluation remedial measures.

Supply of Sub-Standard Drugs and Glucose to Central Government Hospitals

4986. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some sub-standard drugs have been supplied to Central Government hospitals and dispensaries including some bottles of Glucose, etc. during 1984 and 1985 in Delhi and Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Central Government hospitals and dispen-

saries generally procure their requirements of drugs from Government Medical Store Depots. Drugs purchased by Government Medical Store Depots are subjected to prescribed pharmacopocial tests in the approved laboratories before being accepted and supplied/issued to various indentors enrolled with them.

In so far as this Ministry is concerned, no specific case of any untoward incident due to administration of a sub-standard drug/intravenous infusion has been reported.

Discussion by National Institute of Communicable Diseases to Control Malaria

4987. (SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NTCD) has recently discussed to examine ways to control malaria ;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held ; and

(c) what ways have been suggested to eradicate the factors that breed the disease ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Spread of Meningitis Fever in Nagpur District (Maharashtra)

4988. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Nagpur District in Maharashtra State is in the grip of meningitis fever since last one month ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a large number of deaths have occurred due to this disease during this period ;

(c) whether Union Government provided/propose to provide any kind

of help to Maharashtra Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) According to the information received from the State Health Authorities 25 deaths due to Meningitis have been reported so far from the Nagpur district of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) 2500 doses of anti-meningitis vaccine and necessary guidelines for prevention of the disease have been supplied.

Representation from South Eastern Railway-men's Union, Nagpur Division, Maharashtra

4989. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway-men's Union Nagpur Division Maharashtra has represented to Government to solve their problems ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what action has since been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Nagpur Branch of this Union has forwarded during the last six months 67 individual representations regarding seniority, promotions, increments, etc. 58 out of these representations have been examined and settled.

Grants to Nagpur University for Diamond Jubilee Celebrations

4990. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nagpur University has approached the University Grants Commission for a grant on the occasion of its Dimond Jubilee Celebrations ;

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission has given its approval ; and

(c) if not, the time by which final decision is likely to be taken and the amount of the grant agreed upon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The University has requested the Commission for assistance towards construction of a Diamond Jubilee Hostel for foreign students and a girls hostel for post-graduate and research students.

(b) and (c) The Commission has agreed in principle to the construction of an international hostel on sharing basis. During the Sixth Plan, the Commission has been sanctioning Rs. 10 lakhs to a university on the occasion of its Diamond Jubilee and an additional Rs. 10 lakhs in case the university also raised an equal amount. The question of Diamond Jubilee grants in the Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised.

Repairing of Cattakhal Bridge

4991. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Cattakhal Bridge which is situated between Silchar and Badarpur railway track is in bad condition ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to repair the bridge ;

(c) whether the repairing has been entrusted to any contractor ; and

(d) if so, what was the target date of completion of the repairing work and when it is expected to be completed ?

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

(b) to (d) There has been some erosion on the left bank of river Barak close to Katakhal Rail-cum-Road bridge. To check this erosion the Railway had provided boulder rivetment and aprons along 250 Metres length of bank last year and this year contract has been awarded to provide rivetment and aprons along further 400 Metres length. The work is expected to be completed by end of May, 1985.

Rail Line from Hojai to Halflong

4992. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish rail line from Hojai to Halflong for avoiding Lumding which will save time and distance ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) As per survey completed in 1984, the estimated cost of a new B. G. rail line from Lanka near Hojai to Silchar was Rs. 650 crores, and the line was found unremunerative.

In view of this and the severe constraint of resources, at present, it will not be possible to take up construction of this line in the near future.

Unmanned crossings in Haryana

4993. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unmanned crossings in Haryana State ; and

(b) programme of Government to man the unmanned crossings in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There are 491 unmanned level crossings :

(b) 12 unmanned level crossings are programmed for manning during 1985-86.

Power Shortage in Haryana

4994. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that industrial and Agricultural production is suffering in Haryana on account of acute shortage of power supply in the State ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to enhance the supply of power in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) The power shortage in Haryana is on account of poor performance of their thermal power stations. In order to improve the performance of these stations, a comprehensive renovation and modernisation programme for Faridabad and Panipat Thermal Power Stations has been sanctioned. Surplus power in Northern Grid is also being given to Haryana, whenever available,

[Translation]

Rail Line from Pathankot to Kandla

4995. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Barmer, the border desert districts of Rajasthan, are among the most backward areas as well as from railway traffic angle of the country ;

(b) whether, keeping in view the facts that Rajasthan Canal which is known as Indira Canal flows from this area and valuable minerals have been found there and is possibility of finding gas and petrol, and also to ensure movement of defence material from one place to another, Government propose to include in the Seventh Five Year Plan the proposal of constructing a board gauge rail line from Pathankot to Kandla via Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer ; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps proposed to be taken by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Bikaner/Lalgarh will have a through Broad Gauge link upto Pathankot after completion of the work of Suratgarh-Bikaner conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge. No further proposals for gauge conversion are proposed at present beyond Bikaner.

[English]

Amount Allotted and Spent on Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways in Orissa

4997. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount allotted and expenditure incurred on maintenance and repairs of National Highways in Orissa during the Sixth Plan, year-wise ?

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

The amounts allotted and expenditure incurred on the maintenance and repairs of National Highways in Orissa during the Sixth Plan is as under :—

Year	Amount allotted	Actual expenditure
(Rs. in lakhs)		
1980-81	152.60	158.37
1981-82	199.21	208.50
1982-83	280.60	285.68
1983-84	351.80	353.07
1984-85	358.03	359.33

World Bank Assistance to Districts of Tamil Nadu Covered by Integrated Nutrition Project

4998. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of four districts in Tamil Nadu that have been covered by the Integrated Nutrition Project launched in 1980-81 with the World Bank Assistance and the quantum of assistance being rendered by the World Bank to this project ;

(b) how is this Project different from the Nutritious Noon-Meals scheme being implemented by the State Government of Tamil Nadu ; and

(c) the details of similar projects, if any, being implemented in other States with the assistance from the World Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The six districts covered by Integrated Nutrition Project launched in 1980-81 with World Bank assistance are Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Pudukottai, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Chengalpattu. World Bank approved a loan of US 32 millions for this project.

(b) Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project provides nutrition and health services to children up to 36 months of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers. Nutrition supplements are provided to children (6-36 months) selected on the basis of severe malnutrition or failure to gain weight. Nutritional surveillance and nutrition education to mothers are important features of the scheme.

The Noon-meals scheme implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu provides free meal once a day to all the poor children in the age group of 2-10 years. Besides nutrition to children, this is also seen as an incentive to increase enrolment and retention in primary schools.

(c) No similar project with the assistance of World Bank is being implemented in any other state.

Recommendations of working Group set up to Formulate Strategies against drinking and drug Abuse

4999. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) the principal recommendations made by the Working Group set up on 2 April, 1983 for the purpose of formulating strategies against drinking and drug abuse in the country ; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b) : The Group is expected to submit its report shortly.

Illiteracy Amongst Women

5000. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that there is more illiteracy in women than men in the country and particularly in rural areas and in Adivasi Areas of the country ; and

(b) what steps are being taken by the Government to open more schools for girls in rural and adivasi areas of the country ;

(c) whether Gujarat State has sent its proposal to establish girls hostels in the adivasi areas in Gujarat ; if so, the action taken by the Government thereon ; and

(d) what is the policy of the Government to open hostels for the adivasi girls and boys in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes Sir, According to 1981 census the percentage of literacy amongst male and female is 46.89% and 24.82% respectively. The corresponding figures for Scheduled Tribes are 24.52% and 8.04 respectively.

(b) The State Government/UT Administrations have been advised to give priority to open more schools in areas with low literacy rates and those predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) During 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs representing 50% Central share was released to the Government of Gujarat for establishing girls hostel in adivasi areas on the basis of proposal received from the state Government.

(d) The Centrally sponsored scheme for construction of girls hostels will continue to be operated during 1985-86. Construction of boys hostels falls in the state sector.

Development of Higher Education in Tribal and Backward Areas

5001. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the recommendations of the University Grants Commission regarding the development of higher education in Tribal and Backward areas ;

(b) whether the concerned universities have submitted the developmental proposals to the University Grants Commission during Sixth Plan ;

(c) if so, the names of the universities and the colleges situated in Tribal and Backward areas suggested for development thereof ;

(d) whether the University Grants Commission has earmarked the funds for Tribal and Backward areas educational development ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) With a view to removing regional imbalances and providing the benefit of higher education to economically and educationally backward communities, the UGC had decided to offer special assistance to colleges catering to the needs of SC/ST students, and those located in tribal areas.

According to the criteria prescribed by the Commission, colleges located in tribal areas and catering to the needs of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students which have at least 5 permanent teachers and a minimum enrolment of 100 students, of whom atleast 5 permanent teachers and a minimum enrolment of 100 students, of whom atleast 35 belong to SC/ST, are eligible for assistance upto a ceiling of Rs. 4.00 lakhs in the Sixth Plan. Colleges with larger enrolments are considered for such special assistance if the number of SC/ST students is not less than 20% of the total enrolment.

In the case of colleges located in backward areas, development assistance is provided if a college has 200 students, 10 permanent teachers, and an overall teacher-student ratio of 1 : 30.

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

(d) : The Commission had allocated a provision of Rs. 3.00 crores for assistance to colleges catering to the need of SC/ST students in Sixth Plan.

(e) : Does not arise.

Linking Population Growth with gross National Productivity

5002. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is considered important to stabilise the population at a given level within a time frame ;

(b) whether it is considered important to link population growth with the growth of Gross National Productivity ;

(c) whether a policy will be framed with these criteria ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) to (d) The demographic goal as already laid down in the National Health Policy is to achieve a Net Reproduction Rate of Unity (NRR : 1) by the year 2000 A.D. leading to stabilisation of population. This target envisages a reduction in Crude Birth Rate (CRR) to 21 per thousand and Crude Death Rate (CDR) to 9 per thousand population by the year 2000 A.D. The requirement of resources for supporting the growing population were kept in view while adopting the national goals mentioned above.

Reported Fear of Epidemic in Varanasi

**5008. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the News items appearing in The Hindustan Times dated 3 April, 1985 wherein it has been stated that Epidemic like 1927 may break out in the Varanasi and

will spread to the entire country due to Pollution of the Ganga Waters from filth and froth and half burnt bodies, animal carcasses thrown into the Holy River ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government of India to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government has seen the News item. The news item refers to the cholera epidemic of 1927. Cholera is a classical water borne disease. The cholera organism generally finds its way into the stream water contaminated by the sewage water. These organisms do not survive long in badly polluted water as in clean water. The enteric micro-organism, cholera vibrio die out within a couple of hours because of the activity of the bacteria-phage present in the river water of the Ganges and the Jamuna. The pathogenic germ is very sensitive to acids and is killed at a temperature of 56 C. within 15 minutes. With the modern water treatment and chlorination of water supplied to the community the spread of epidemic is unlikely.

Project Report for 205 Minor Irrigation Project sent by A.P.

5004. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh had sent a project report for 205 Minor Irrigation Schemes in that state to the Central Government in 1982 to create an irrigation potential of 37,604 H. A ;

(b) whether E.E.C. consultants visited the Andhra State in 1983 and gave their recommendation on "Design" criteria, project cost, operation and maintenance cost etc. and constitution of an appraisal Committee to give final clearance to the schemes ;

(c) whether Committee had also submitted its report to Government and is under their examination ;

(d) whether Union Government had reduced the assistance by Rs. 14 crores for the projects against originally indicated Rs. 50 crores ; and

(e) if so, the reason thereof ?

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

(c) to (e) Although the EEC had earlier indicated an allocation of ECU 15 million (Rs. 15 crores) for the AP Minor Irrigation project, it has since enhanced the allocation to ECU 30 mil. (Rs. 30 crores). The total amount of EEC assistance is related to finance made available through the sale proceeds of imported fertilizers which were arranged under the EEC Cooperation Programme during 1984.

Central Control of all Universities

5005. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Universities in the country ; and

(b) number of Universities controlled by the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There are at present 125 universities and 15 institutions deemed to be universities in the Country.

(b) 118 universities are functioning under Acts of the various State legislatures.

Commission for University Teachers and School Teachers

5006. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed two separate commissions for University Teachers and School Teachers ;

(b) the terms of reference of these two commissions ;

(c) whether the two commissions have submitted their reports ;

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

(e) if not, the time by which report is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) The terms of reference are given in Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Salient features of the reports of the two National Commissions on Teachers are summarised as in Statement-II.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

The terms of reference for the Commissions are :

- (1) Lay down clear objectives for the teaching profession with reference to the search for excellence, breadth of vision and cultivation of values in keeping with the country's heritage and ideals of democracy, secularism and social justice ;
- (2) Identify steps to be taken to give an appropriate status to members of the profession ;
- (3) Suggest measures for fostering dynamism in the profession and responsiveness to developments elsewhere in the world ;
- (4) Recommend measures needed for attracting and retaining talented persons in the teaching profession and widening the base for recruitment particularly, of women ;
- (5) Review the existing arrangements for pre-service and in-service training/orientation for teachers and to recommend improvements ;
- (6) Review and recommend the application of improved methods and technology for teaching ;
- (7) Recommend measures to enhance the role of teachers in facilitating

motivating and inspiring students in the acquisition of knowledge, skills and values, and promoting through them the spread of the scientific temper, secular outlook, environmental consciousness and civic responsibility ;

(8) Identify the role of teachers in integrating education with developments work in the community and home ;

(9) Study the special requirements of teachers in the field of non-formal and continuing education and to suggest ways and means by which these requirements can be met ;

(10) Identify the role of teacher, organisations in professional growth and professional consciousness ;

(11) Look into the feasibility of evolving an acceptable and implementable code of conduct for teachers ; and

(12) Assess the adequacy of arrangements for promotion of teachers' welfare with special reference to the National Foundation of Teachers' Welfare and to suggest modifications where necessary.

Statement-II

Main recommendations of the National Commission on Teachers-I :

1. The role of the teacher should be to promote national goals, particularly :—

- (i) United India ;
- (ii) Process of modernisation ;
- (iii) Productivity ;
- (iv) Humane and caring society.

It is underscored, however, that the primary task of the teacher is concerned with man-making, namely the making of the Indian of tomorrow.

2. The following welfare measures should be initiated :-

- (a) Creation of a Housing Fund for teachers to facilitate easy and soft loans for house building ;
- (b) Promoting house building societies for teachers ;
- (c) Provision of holiday homes for teachers in major cities ;
- (d) Medical allowance at the rate of 7.5% of the basic pay, and reimbursement of the entire cost of treatment and medical expenses in maternity and serious illness ;
- (e) Provision of first aid facilities in the school.

3. Facilities for health and medical care should continue to be available to teachers and their family members after retirement.

4. The Commission recommends that in the Seventh Plan there should be a provision for the construction of one lakh quarters for women teachers in rural areas. In our opinion it should be possible to construct a modest residential unit at a cost of Rs. 25,000/-.

5. The activities of National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare should be diversified to include schemes for housing, medical assistance, publication of books, education loans, teachers guest houses etc.

6. The Central and State Government should seriously explore the possibility of replacing the plethora of salary scales for teachers and educational administrators in each State by a single running scale. This should be seen as a first step towards a composite national pay scale for all categories of teachers and educational administrators in the country.

7. As a result of the new pay fixation policy advocated by the Commission, it is expected that on an average each secondary teacher in a State will get a benefit of not less than Rs. 100/- per month while in the case of a primary teacher the benefit will not be less than Rs. 150/- per month.

8. The Commission recommends that a composite running scale proposed, should

provide for an Efficiency Bar after 5 years from an entry point, and every 10 years thereafter. This has been done to link salary to performance. The Commission suggests that every point where an Efficiency Bar occurs should be seen by the head of the institution as an occasion to review the performance of the concerned teacher in the preceding years. In order that such an assessment is made objectively, it is recommended that whenever necessary, the head of another institution or an Inspector with a reputation for honesty, and impartiality may be associated with such a review.

9. The Central Government should, if necessary, make good the deficit of a State Government during the first five years of the implementation of the composite running scale.

10. The number of senior positions in primary as well as secondary schools should be substantially increased by creating additional posts of Vice-Principal/first teacher. The number of posts at different levels should broadly conform to the distribution : assistant teacher (60%), senior teacher (25%), Vice-Principal (10%), and Principal Head-master (5%).

11. There should be no discrimination in the matter of salary and other conditions of work against teacher of physical education, Indian Languages, music, drawing, etc.

12. The Commission recommends that each state should make a beginning during the 7th Plan period by starting at least one four-year integrated college of education.

13. For elementary teachers it is desirable to have a two year training course after class XII. Efforts may be made to have this pattern established as the normal pattern of training for elementary teachers as early as possible.

14. A suggestion which has been commended favourably is that in future teacher training should be limited only to teachers who have been recruited already or selected for recruitment.

15. Every in service training course should normally be in the nature of a workshop, offering opportunities for real practical

work including the preparation of instructional materials which the participating teachers could take back with them for use in their schools.

16. A code of conduct for teachers should be.....formulated at the national level in consultation with teachers' organisations.

17. Another important step will be the easy natural recognition of the meritorious and disciplining of the non-performing and the inefficient. The conduct of disciplinary proceedings has to be made quicker and more efficient.

18. In view of the critical importance of the role of the headmaster in the work of a school his selection must always be on the basis of merit-cum-seniority and not on seniority-cum-fitness.

19. A National Organisation for improvement of standards in school education should be established forthwith.

20. The National Council of Teacher Education should be vested with statutory powers.

21. The revival of Indian Education Service to enhance the status of the teaching profession, to promote national integration and to accelerate the pace of educational development in the country is strongly recommended.

Main Recommendations of the National Commission on Teachers-II

1. Education as a man-making and society making activity must be the focus of attention. The teacher's role should be looked upon as an agent of change, as a procurer of knowledge, and as an agent of cooperation with community. In the context of explosion of knowledge, teachers will have to remain upto-date and will need to learn continuously. The lecture system will no more suffice and a number of devices such as field work, projects, seminars, simulatory exercises, problem-solving issues, tutorials and other dynamic methods of teaching-learning will have to be employed. This is particularly necessary because of the special

need to encourage the development of attitudes, character, values and social and developmental concerns.

2. Living and working conditions of teachers through-out the country should be improved. To compensate for the late start in career, advance increments should be sanctioned. At least 25% teachers should be provided with housing facility of a functional kind; a revolving fund of Rs. 250 crores should be set up for giving loans to institutions at lower rates of interest. Teachers should also be sanctioned house building advance.

3. Teachers should be sanctioned loans for purchase of conveyance.

4. At least 25% of teachers in colleges should have a cubicle each with lockers. Rs. 150 crores should be provided for this purpose.

5. A medical allowance of Rs. 50 per month should be given to all teachers with a provision to meet full cost where hospitalisation is involved.

6. Retirement benefits like provident fund, gratuity, pension, and group insurance should be available to all teachers, in addition to leave and travel facilities.

7. High priority in admissions should be given to teachers' children in the schools to be set up by Central Government in every district.

8. 25% of appointments of teachers should be from outside the State.

9. It is extremely important to make a rigorous merit-based selection for the entry level of the teaching profession. There should be an all-India Test and only those who have obtained Grade 8 plus in such a Test should be eligible for consideration. The other qualifications prescribed by the U.G.C. should continue.

All appointments at higher levels such as those of Readers and Professors should be by open selection on a genuinely all-India basis. For the higher grade of Professor, there should be a national selection.

10. Teachers should receive systematic but short courses of training and refreshing of their knowledge every five years. Teachers can be given some training at the pre-induction stage itself. Besides, acquiring their M.Phil/Ph.D., prospective teachers could also take up some specialised courses directly oriented towards teaching. Again, immediately after a person is inducted into the teaching profession, facilities should be provided for the teacher to undergo a training course relating to a proper orientation towards the profession and its values, skills in pedagogy, curriculum construction, use of audiovisual aids, communication skills educational psychology and evaluation methods. Facility should be provided for retraining of teachers periodically throughout their career. Advanced Centres and/or departments should be set up at State/regional levels for such training programmes. Every teacher should be linked to one such Centre/Department and participate in its programmes from time to time, say, once every five years. The performance of the teacher in such programmes should be rigorously evaluated and should be taken into account in the context of career development.

11. Each of the categories of lectures, readers and professors should have a number of clear grades. A person of average performance after he has completed 8 years of service should be evaluated and if found fit, he may enter the next grade. This has been called the average path. This mechanism, if well implemented, would make a teacher have several promotions in his service, reaching 75% of the highest salary that any one can get. A bright teacher should be entitled to provide his bio-data and achievement for special evaluation when he has put in 6 years in a particular stage, and if found fit by the statutory selection committee, he may enter next higher grade of the same denomination or title.

12. Grades of Readers should be instituted in colleges with the possibility of introducing Professors' Grade in post-graduate colleges. Teachers should be able to carry their service benefits from one university college to another. Women teachers should be given special facilities like part-time work, when their family conditions

so demand, and creches should be set up by institutions.

13. Teachers should accept greater responsibility in running and managing activities. The governing bodies of institutions should be accountable. Teachers' Associations should play a significant role in ensuring the professional performance of their member Teachers should agree to a clear definition of their roles and responsibilities. There should be mechanism for prompt redressal of their grievances.

14. No profession and no service can survive without do's and don'ts. It is undesirable for the teacher to avoid academic duties such as lectures, demonstration, assessment, guidance, invigilation, etc. There should be no partiality in assessment of students. He should never incite students against other student or teachers. He should not refuse to carry out decisions of the appropriate administrative and academic bodies. Such and similar elements in codes of conducts are not novel. The teaching community should apply worthy criteria of performance to itself so that it earns the most honourable place in our society.

Setting up of Mini Railway Workshops in Southern India

5007. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under consideration of Government to set up a chain of mini Railway workshops in the Southern India ; and

(b) if so, whether any such workshop is proposed to be located in Kanyakumari district ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

PHCs in Tamil Nadu

5008. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres functioning at present in the State of Tamil Nadu sponsored by Union Government,

(b) whether Government have decided to convert all the sub-centres into fullfledged Primary Health Centres ;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for this purpose ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Establishment of Primary Health Centres is under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. As per information available there were 422 Primary Health Centres functioning in Tamil Nadu as on 1.1.1985.

(b) No Sir.

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

Power Shortage in Karnataka

5009. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Power Review Committee which meet at Bangalore recommended to the State Government a further increase in the power cuts on high tension consumers ;

(b) whether the Committee consisting of the officials of the Karnataka Electricity Board and the departments of energy and industries reviewed the power situation in the Karnataka State which continues to be critical ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government was asked by the Committee that best use must be made out of available quantum of power supply during the scarcity prone summer period ; and

(d) whether the Committee had also requested neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in meeting the power shortage in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) As informed by Karnataka Government, the Power Review Committee constantly reviews the power position in the State and submits the report to the Government suggesting measures for the best use of electricity. The power cuts were enhanced from 1.4.1985 by Karnataka Government after examining the Committee's report. The Karnataka Government and the State Electricity Board have requested the neighbouring States except Tamil Nadu for assistance.

Open School project by Central Board of Secondary Education

5010. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Education Ministry has decided to fully finance from the current fiscal year the 'Open School' project started by the Central Board of Secondary Education for propagation of distance education ;

(b) if so, the details of progress made since its inception ;

(c) the total amount set for programme implementation during the current year ; and

(d) the assistance and help Government propose to provide for full implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Education has decided to meet the net deficit of the Open School Project of the Central Board of Secondary Education from the year 1984-85 onwards. For this purpose a budget provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been approved for the current financial year 1985-86 under Plan. The progress made by the Open School Project can be judged from the fact that the number of students enrolled with the Open School increased from 1678 in 1981-82 to 7318 in 1984-85.

**Expenditure on Different Aspects Towards
Family Welfare Programme**

5011. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of expenditure incurred
by his Ministry during the last three years in
the following aspects towards family welfare
programme ;

- (i) Incentives paid in cash, (ii) Adver-
tisements in papers, (iii) Published
material including films, (iv) Mater-
ial etc. for use, (v) Exhibitions and
(vi) foreign exchange involved if
any, giving year-wise figures ; and

(b) what is the percentage of achieve-
ments each year as compared to the planned
targets in commensurate to the expenditure
involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) (i) to (v)

The information is given in statement-I.

(vi)

In addition to commodity assistance
received from external donor agencies, an
amount (provisional) of Rs. 14.30 lakhs, Rs.
114.86 lakhs and Rs. 90.00 lakhs was spent
in foreign exchange during the years 1982-83,
1983-84 and 1984-85.

(b) An approximate expenditure of Rs.
288.32 crores, 382.99 crores and Rs. 432.90
crores has been incurred on Family Welfare
Programme during the years 1982-83, 1983-
84 and 1984-85 respectively. Year-wise
targets and achievements are given in
Statement-II.

MAY 2, 1985

Statement-I

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Compensation to acceptors of Family Planning Methods.	Cost of Conventional Contraceptives supplied.	Mass Education & Media activities including advertisements in papers, Exhibitions, Publications etc.	Cost of supplies made for M.C.H. programme.
1982-83	7163.01	766.01	739.63	681.25
1983-84	8737.81	1079.65	800.01	778.68
1984-85 (Provisional)	9680.88	1217.03	960.49	901.92

Statement-II

Year-wise Percentage Achievement of Targets of Family Planning Methods All India

(Figures in thousands)

Year	Sterilisations		IUD Insertions		Eq. C.C. Users		Eq. O. P. Users	
	Target	%Achvt.	Target	%Achvt.	Target	%Achvt.	Target	%Achvt.
1982-83	4522	88.1	1512	72.5	6502	88.7	503	36.4
1983-84*	5900	76.8	2500	85.2	7900	96.9	1100	50.4
1984-85*	5823	58.9†	3183	63.6†	10000	75.9†	1000	53.0†

* Figures provisional

† Upto February, 1985.

— 2 —

Year-wise Percentage Achievement of Targets of MCH Activities—All India

(Figures in Million)

Year	Tetanus Immunisation for expectant mothers		DPT Immunisation of children		D.T. Immunisation of children		Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia among mother	
	Target	%Achvt.	Target	%Achvt.	Target	%Achvt.	Target	%Achvt.
1982-83	9.00	84.9	13.97	74.0	12.50	82.0	12.00	133.1
1983-84*	11.50	71.3	14.50	76.7	13.00	81.0	12.00	144.4
1984-85*	13.03	54.9†	14.51	62.1†	13.06	65.7†	13.00	112.6†
	Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia among children		Prophylaxis against Blindness due to Vit. 'A' deficiency		Polio		Typhoid	
	Target	%Achvt.	Target	%Achvt.	Target	%Achvt.	Target	%Achvt.
1982-83	12.00	119.6	25.00	76.7	5.24	87.0	10.00	50.8
1983-84*	12.00	134.7	25.00	67.8	7.50	105.9	10.00	61.8
1984-85*	13.00	109.6†	27.00	77.8†	12.00	55.8†	11.00	50.0†

* Achievement figures provisional.

† Figures upto February, 1985.

[Translation]

Polio victim Children Belonging to rural areas and slums

5012. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of children that become victim of polio every year State-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that majority of the children who suffer from this disease belong to rural areas and slums of cities ;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry is going to take some special steps to provide polio vaccine to health Centres of these areas and also to make people aware of its necessity ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) The number of cases due to polio reported to Directorate General of health Services is given in statement-I.

(b) Sample surveys were conducted in 1981 and 1982 to collect base line data on poliomyelitis. The incidence rates based on sarveys is given in the statement-II. The rate of incidence per 1000 of children (0-4 years)—1.7 in rural and 1.6 in urban areas.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Working Group of the Planning Commission has recommended 85% coverage of the eligible children by 1990. Health Education is an important component of the programme to inform the public of the advantage in protecting their children from polio by immunization.

Statement-I

Reported Cases due to Poliomyelitis in India - 1982 to 1984.

	1982	1983	1984
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Andhra Pradesh	1171	1192	
Assam	100	33	
Bihar	37	229	
Gujarat	502	491	
Haryana	388	387	
Himachal Pradesh	41	159	
Jammu & Kashmir	+	421	
Karnataka	1420	3233	
Kerala	534	680	
Madhya Pradesh	1950	850	
Maharashtra	1704	2195	
Manipur	4	1	
Meghalaya	3	—	
Nagaland	+	15	
Orissa	2514	1262	
Punjab	1516	853	
Rajasthan	1911	1375	

Sikkim	+	+
Tamil Nadu	396	493
Tripura	1	8
Uttar Pradesh	1321	1571
West Bengal	2719	2524
A. & N. Islands	2	8
Arunachal Pradesh	2	3
Chandigarh	9	182
D. & N. Haveli	3	2
Delhi	2808	2686
Goa	1	1
Lakshadweep	+	—
Mizoram	16	6
Pondicherry	396	450
	21469	21310

— = Nil, + = Not available.

Data is provisional and not compairable due to ill defined coverage.

Statement-II

Annual incidence rate for pollomyelitis is per thousand children (0.4 years)

<u>State/UT</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
Andhra Pradesh	1.7	1.4
Bihar	1.4	2.4
Gujarat	2.5	2.2
Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh	3.1	1.7
Karnataka, Goa	1.2	1.2
Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal and Jabalpur divisions)	1.9	1.65
Orissa	0.8	0.7
Rajasthan (Jaipur division)	3.1	2.5
Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	1.9	2.1
Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad Dn.)	2.3	1.6
West Bengal	0.8	1.0
Delhi	—	1.57
Maharashtra	1.43	1.29
Average	1.7	1.6

**Polytechnic Colleges in each State on
Central grants during 7th Plan**

5013. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to open Polytechnic colleges in each State during the Seventh Five Year Plan which will be run on cent per cent Central Grant and with the help of Technical Teachers Training Institute ;

(b) if so, in what way these polytechnic colleges will be different from those existing polytechnics ;

(c) the estimated amount proposed to be incurred on them during the year 1985-86 ; and

(d) the names of the places where they will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d) The Working Group set up by the Planning Commission for formulation of 7th Five Year Plan on Technical Education recommended the establishment of a Model Polytechnic in each State during the Plan period. These Polytechnic with full Central assistance and all possible support from Technical Teachers Training Institutes are expected to become centres of excellence and serve as models and pace setters for other polytechnics in the State. Rs. 80.00 crores has been proposed for the scheme for the Plan period. The scheme has, however, yet to be approved by the Planning Commission. The question of incurring any expenditure and selecting places for the location of such Polytechnics can arise only after the scheme has been approved.

**Institutes for Technology and Rural
Development in States**

5014. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open special Institutes for Appropriate Technology and Rural Development in each State during

the Seventh Five Year Plan period with a view to disseminate technical education in the rural areas suitable for conditions prevailing there ;

(b) If so, the estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred thereon, during 1985-86 ; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by his Ministry for the dissemination of technical knowledge in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) The Working Group on Technical Education set up by the Planning Commission for formulation of 7th Five Year Plan recommended a scheme for establishment of special institutes, at least one in each region, of Rural/Appropriate Technology during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 20.00 crores. The Planning Commission has allocated an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the scheme for the year 1985-86.

**Introduction of morning Local Trains
Between Lucknow and Barabanki**

5015. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no such train for the convenience of Lucknow-Barabanki commuters by which they may reach Lucknow or Barabanki at 10 in the morning to report for their duty ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to run local trains at appropriate time in the morning from Barabanki to Lucknow and from Lucknow to Barabanki ;

(c) if so, by what time ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Since convenient services are already available it is not considered necessary to introduce local trains.

[English]

Non Utilisation of funds due to Lack of initiative by U. G. C.

5016. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1984-85 although funds were available with the University Grants Commission these could not be used by Universities for promotion of Science through museums and other means and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) if so, what is the amount of non-utilised fund ; and

(c) the details of the programme drawn up by the University Grants Commission for 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) : The UGC has been assisting the Science Education Centres functioning in the Rajasthan Madurai Kamaraj Universities for popularisation of Science through museums and other means. For the period 1982-83 to 1985-86 these centres have been sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 4.00 lakhs each. In addition, towards the end of the Sixth Plan, the Commission decided to assist Universities/Institutions on a selective basis for courses in Museology and development of museums. An allocation of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was made in the revised estimates for 1984-85 for this scheme, and proposals were invited from universities for consideration. So far, 22 universities have submitted their proposals. The Commission has constituted a Committee to consider them. This committee has not yet met and made its recommendation. No assistance was therefore provided to any University in 1984-85 under this scheme.

(c) The meeting of the Committee is being convened shortly to consider the proposals received so far. Steps are proposed to be taken to provide assistance to Universities for development of museums as soon as the recommendations of the Committee become available.

Central Assistance for Upgradation of Primary Health Centres

5017. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central assistance has been given to States for the upgradation of Primary Health Centres ;

(b) if so, the amount provided to Orissa for this purpose in the 6th plan ;

(c) the number of Primary Health Centres which have been upgraded in Orissa with Central assistance so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) No Central assistance is provided to the State for upgradation of Primary Health Centres, as this activity is under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. However, in Orissa under Special Area Project Rs. 477.01 lakhs has been provided for upgradation of 25 Primary Health Centres and improvement of Subdivisional and Taluka Hospitals. In Orissa, as per information available, in all 42 Primary Health Centres have been upgraded.

Setting up of Wheel and Axle Plants

5018. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Wheel and Axle Plants set up in the country ;

(b) the name of the places where such plants have been set up ;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up some more number of such plants in the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to implement such proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 3.

- (b) *Name of Plant.* *Location*
- (i) Durgapur Steel Plant. Durgapur.
(Public Sector)
- (ii) Tata Iron & Steel Co. Tatanagar.
(Private Sector)
- (iii) Wheel & Axle Plant, Bangalore.
(Railway Undertaking) Bangalore.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Rail Line Cuddapah-Pudugupadu

5019. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for construction of a new line from Pudugupadu to Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh is pending for a long time ; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Replacement of railway tracks in Andhra Pradesh

5020. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that railway tracks in Andhra Pradesh are very old and call for immediate replacement in the interest of safe journey ; and

(b) if so, the details of the track that is being taken up for replacement in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There are tracks due renewal in Andhra Pradesh too, similar to the position obtaining on all

Indian Railways. Safety is however being ensured by adequate maintenance inputs.

(b) 702 kms. of track in Andhra Pradesh is proposed for replacement in 1985-86.

[Translation]

Regularisation of Services of Gangmen in Railways

5021. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Gangmen in the Railways who have been working for more than two years and whose services have not been regularised ; and

(b) the reasons for not regularising their services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Collaboration with U. K. in Railway Computerisation Programme

5022. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in response to request from Indian Railways the UK has made an offer for collaboration in the railway computerisation programme ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Indian Railways had invited bids from Transmark and Canac, the consultancy wings of British Rail and Canadian National Railway respectively for consultancy services in setting up the central segment of Indian Railways Freight Operations Information

System. Both parties have responded and their bids are currently under evaluation.

Ban on use of Tanderil and Butazolidin in India

5023. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact many harmful drugs such as Tanderil and Butazolidin, which have been banned abroad are still being marketed in India ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ban their sale in the country ?

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

(b) The drugs Tanderil and Butazolidin are preparations of Oxyphenbutazone and Phenylbutazone respectively. The Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Medical Association are of the opinion that these are useful drugs. There is therefore, no case of total withdrawal of these drugs from the Market.

However, the use of these drugs is being recommended to be restricted for the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis and gouty arthritis only. Manufacturers of these drugs have been directed through their Association and the State Drugs Control Authorities to incorporate precautions and contraindications in the package inserts and in the promotional literature.

Automatic Signalling System on Shoranur-Mangalore Line

5024. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shoranur-Mangalore line on the Palghat Division is not provided with automatic signalling system ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to instal this facility ; and

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

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

(b) It is not proposed to instal this facility on Shoranur-Mangalore section since the present level of traffic does not require this.

(c) Does not arise.

Merger of all Pharmacopia into one

5025. Dr. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that different systems of medicines have independent Pharmacopia ;

(b) if so, will the Government consider to merge all these into one Pharmacopia as vogue in foreign countries ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir. This Ministry is not aware of any foreign countries where drugs belonging to different systems of medicine have been included in one Pharmacopoeia.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is not possible to have a single pharmacopoeia which would include drugs belonging to different systems of medicine as the systems of medicine vary widely and the drugs used in the different systems of medicine are different.

Ground Water Development

5026. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the States are not proceeding fast with ground water development such as Utter Pradesh where considerable ground water potential is available ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof and what steps are proposed to be taken to make full use of the ground water in irrigation ;

(c) whether setting up of a Central Ground Water Development Corporation was envisaged in the Sixth Plan in Eastern Uttar Pradesh where large untapped ground water potential existed as also in Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, what are details of the progress made by the Corporation and what further steps are in the offing to further tap the ground water ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Development of irrigation through ground water varies from State to State and is low in some of the States particularly in Eastern region. However, in Uttar Pradesh, substantial progress has been made in development of irrigation potential from ground water. In this State, against the present estimate of 120 lakh ha. as the ultimate irrigation potential in terms of irrigated area the likely achievement at the end of the VIth Plan is expected to be 114.14 lakh ha. which is roughly 95% of the present ultimate assessed potential.

(b) The low level of ground water development in some States is attributable to small and fragmented land holdings, lack of adequate number and suitable types of drilling rigs, non-availability of assured power supply, lack of maintenance facilities for the equipment and non-availability of institutional finance due to community ownership of land. State Governments are taking steps to accelerate ground water development by setting up repair and maintenance facilities for equipment, equisition of suitable types of drilling rigs and consolidation of land holdings. The Central Government is assisting the States in stepping up ground-water development by accelerating the pace of hydrogeological surveys and exploration and delineation of ground water-worthy areas and evaluation of potential. Central Government is also operating a scheme under which matching assistance is provided to the States for purchase of drilling and other equipment for ground water development.

(c) and (d) A proposal for setting up a Central Ground Water Development Corporation during the 6th Plan was approved by Planning Commission to undertake construction of production wells specially in the eastern and north-eastern States and hard rock areas. The proposal was, however, subsequently dropped because it was considered that the functions envisaged for the Corporation could be carried out better by suitable strengthening Central Ground Water Board and State organisations where suitable infrastructure is not available.

Better Management of land and Water in the command Areas of irrigation Projects

5027. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Command Area Development aimed at reducing the gap between created irrigation potential and utilisation thereof and to optimise agricultural production through better management of land and water in the command areas of Irrigation Projects ;

(b) whether some more projects were to be included in the programme in order to hasten utilisation of irrigation potential created on projects particularly those in the pipeline for assistance from the international institutions ;

(c) if so, what are the details of the achievements during the Sixth Plan period and how many farmers' associations were formed for land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels and distribution of water equitably ;

(d) whether water management was to be introduced in Universities and Colleges imparting courses in irrigation and irrigated agriculture ; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof and what further steps are proposed in that direction ?

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

(b) Additional projects are included in the programme where lack of Command

area development is resulting in lag in utilisation. There is no bias in favour of including internationally aided projects.

(c) Details of achievements are as below :

	(1000 ha.)
Field channels	8,323.19
Land levelling	1,598.32
Warabandi	1,669.64
Field drains	1,086.18

According to available information, in Gujarat 26 Farmers' Cooperative Societies have been formed for distribution of water equitably and maintenance of field channels and collection of water rates. In Uttar Pradesh Farmers Committees are set up at the time of carrying out On-Farm Development Works. In Maharashtra Outlet Committees are formed in all the C.A.D. Projects for the distribution of water. In Andhra Pradesh, the C.A.D. Act provides for constitution of Pipe Committees for every outlet.

(d) and (e) Water Management is already included as a subject in Universities and colleges imparting courses in irrigation and irrigated agriculture. In order to impart Water Management training to field functionaries of the Irrigation and Agriculture Departments, Water and Land Management Institutes have been set up in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Bihar and Tamil Nadu. A similar institute is also being set up in Uttar Pradesh.

Rail Link Phulbani-Bhubaneswar

5028. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Phulbani area in Orissa is very much neglected in the matter of rail lines ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is great need to provide Rail Link between Phulbani and Bhubaneswar ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) With a view to connect Bolangir with Bhubaneswar, a survey has been ordered for a broad gauge line from Khurda Road to Bolangir via Phulbani. Further action will be taken after the survey report is received and examined in consultation with Planning Commission, subject to availability of funds.

Providing a Stoppage of H. Nizamuddin-Bangalore Train at Belapur Station in Maharashtra

5029. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new train has been started from H. Nizamuddin to Bangalore ;

(b) whether, considering the volume of traffic and the need for better communication Government propose to provide a stoppage of this train at Belapur Station ;

(c) if so, when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Stoppage of Train No. 905/906 Jhazrat Nizamuddin-Bangalore is not found justified as this is a long distance fast train and Belapur does not offer sufficient long distance passenger traffic for these trains.

Doubling of Daund-Manmad Rail line

5030. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Daund-Manmad railway is carrying an overload of both passengers and goods traffic ;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the intensity of the load passing through the line both for passenger and goods traffic during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government have received any representations regarding doubling of this rail line ; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Doctors Joined and left Railway Services

5031. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of doctors have left jobs in various Railway hospitals ;

(b) the number of doctors joined and left Railway service during the last three years, year-wise and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Estimated Hydro power Resources

5032. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state latest estimates of reserves of hydro power resources both developed and under development in Southern, Western, Eastern and North-Eastern regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(All potential figures are at 60% Load Factor)

Region	Estimated Potential MKW	Potential Developed MKW	Under Development MKW
Western	6.51	1.21	0.74
Southern	13.00	4.55	2.32
Eastern	7.82	0.59	0.87
North-Eastern	31.88	0.16	0.26

Use of Hydrogen peroxide by 'Nanak Milk'

5033. SHRI S. L. MURMU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether hydrogen peroxide is allowed to pass through milk so that milk can be preserved for a long time ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof when it is established that hydrogen peroxide is a health hazard ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 'NANAK MILK' Lawrence Road, New Delhi is allowed as a special case to use hydrogen peroxide to preserve milk for a long time ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what immediate steps Government propose to take to ban this firm to sell milk in Delhi ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Steps to Ban Un-Hygenic Nanak Milk in Delhi

5034. SHRI S. L. MURMU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in addition to D.M.S., Mother Dairy etc. there are many other private firms who are selling poly-pack milk in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the names and details of such firms ;

(c) whether any check is exercised on such firms who pack the milk under-unhygienic conditions especially by "Nanak milk" Lawrence Road, New Delhi who do not possess even a proper plant to pack the milk hygienically ; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures are being contemplated to check these private concerns and stop this firm to sell milk in Delhi and save the public from being cheated ?

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

(b) Delhi Administration has reported the names of the following private firms selling poly pack Milk in the Union Territory :—

1. Shakti Milk, Okhla, New Delhi.
2. Nanak Milk.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Two samples from Nanak Milk distributors have been drawn by the Delhi Administration and found conforming to the standards laid down under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

Accidents Involving D. T. C. Buses

5035. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who were killed/injured in accidents involving DTC buses during the last six months ; and

(b) what action has been taken against the guilty drivers ?

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

(a) From 1st October, 1984 to 31st March, 1985, 135 persons were killed and 6% persons were injured in accidents involving DTC Buses,

(b) Cases against 346 DTC drivers have been registered by the police for causing death or injury. Action against these drivers is pending in the Court of Law or with the Police. In the years 1984, DTC have terminated the services of 29 drivers who were involved in such accident cases.

Number of Power Stations

5036. SHRI E. S. M. PAKEER MOHAMED : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the total number of Power Station in the country ;

(b) what are the total number (Thermal Stations) and Hydel Stations separately ; and

(c) the total amount of power produced in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) There are 116 power stations in the country, comprising 61 thermal, 52 hydro and 3 nuclear power stations with capacity of 20 MW and above each.

Total power generated in the country in 1984-85 was 156.7 billion units comprising 98.8 billion units thermal, 53.8 billion units hydro and 4.1 billion units nuclear power.

Selection Grade to Teachers of Schools under Aligarh Muslim University

5037. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1973 the University Grants Commission sanctioned Selection grade for the teachers of the schools maintained by Aligarh Muslim University ;

(b) whether the University Executive Council had decided that the Selection grade should be given to the teachers of the schools only ;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that the decision has not been implemented so far by the University authorities even after the lapse of twelve years and that some of the eligible teachers have either retired from service or have died ; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by Government for the implementation of the decision by the Aligarh Muslim University ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) In October, 1976, the University Grants Commission conveyed its decision to create 20% Selection Grade posts with effect from 1.1.1973 in respect of teachers of the Schools maintained by the Aligarh Muslim University.

(b) to (d) The introduction of Selection Grade for teachers in Schools maintained by Aligarh Muslim University has not so far been possible as the list of seniority of teachers has been the subject matter of dispute and litigation. The University has got the list of seniority revised on the basis of established principles for determining seniority among different cadres. The Civil Judge, Aligarh, however, on a petition filed by some teachers, had directed that the Selection grade should be sanctioned on the basis of the pre-revised seniority list. The University has filed an appeal in the High Court, Allahabad against this decision of the Civil Judge, Aligarh. The appeal is still pending.

**Widening of Over-bridge at Brajarajnagar
(Orissa)**

5038. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any demand for widening of narrow over-bridge at Brajaraj-nagar in Orissa ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The demand is to convert the existing foot over bridge, which was constructed at the cost of M/s Oriental Paper Mills, into a road over bridge for vehicular traffic. This would require complete rebuilding of the bridge. Railways can undertake this work on deposit terms for which the proposal should be sponsored either by M/s. Oriental Paper Mills or State Government/Local Authority. Already there is a road over bridge for vehicular traffic 300 Mts. away from this location.

**Brochure on Educational Facilities to
SC/ST Students**

5039. SHRI S. L. MURMU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to USQ No. 2737 on 9 August, 1984 regarding Brochure on Educational facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and state :

(a) whether the Brochure as stated above has been published by Government.

(b) if so, the name of the publisher and from where it can be purchased ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in publishing the said Brochure and whom it is likely to be published ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) The brochure on Educational facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students has not yet been published because the information in respect of five States and one Union Territory has not yet been received in spite of repeated reminders. All efforts are being made, including personal visits by officers, to obtain the information required to bring out the brochure which will be published at the Government of India Press.

**Number of SC/ST Employees in the Projects
undertaken by NTPC in India and
Abroad**

5040. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the projects undertaken by the National Thermal Power Corporation in the country and in foreign countries, if any ;

(b) what is the number of Indian manpower engaged in each project ;

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

(d) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees as on 1 April, 1985 and the labourers, if any, sent abroad belonging to these communities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) National Thermal Power Corporation has not taken up by any project in a foreign country. The details regarding the sanctioned projects undertaken by NTPC in India and the manpower engaged in these projects are given in the statement attached.

(c) According to NTPC the reservation policy is being followed by the Corporation.

(d) The total number of SC and ST employees in NTPC on 1.1.1985 was 1210 and 501 respectively.

Statement

Name of sanctioned Projects	No. of persons directly employed by NTPC.	No. of persons employed by various contracting agencies.
Singrauli	2,327	6,418
Korba	2,245	10,000
Ramagundam	1,616	5,000
Farakka	894	4,000
Rihand Stage-I	337	7,505
Vindhyachal Stage-I	511	4,507
Transmission Lines	624	962

Improvement and Widening of National Highways in Rajasthan

5041. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the main cause of road accidents on all National Highways passing through Rajasthan is that these highways are less wide ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these National Highways are in dilapidated condition and no special attention has been paid towards them for a long time ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to pay special attention to improve the condition of these National Highways and to widen them ; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir. These National Highways are in a traffic worthy condition. The condition of the National Highway system is constantly under review. Improvement works are being sanctioned according to the requirement of traffic within the available resources.

(c) and (d) During 1985-86 estimates for widening and strengthening are proposed to be sanctioned for an aggregated length of about 146 kms.

**Proposal for conversion of Railways,
Production units into public
undertakings**

5042. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways have evaluated the advantages and disadvantages of the proposals for conversion of the Railways' Production Units into Public Undertakings ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the result of findings ; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Railways are contemplating to grant administrative and financial autonomy to any of the Railway Production Units to make it function effectively on business lines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (c) The advantages and disadvantages for the conversion of Railway's Production Units into Public Sector Undertakings are being studied by an Inter-Ministerial Committee.

(b) The findings of the Committee have not been received so far.

**Modern Station Building opposite to Mel
Maruvathur Athi Parasakthi Temple
(Tamil Nadu)**

5043. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to locate a modern station building with crossing station facilities opposite to Mel Maruvathur Athi Parasakthi Temple in Tamil Nadu (chingleput Division) ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) From operational point of view there is no need for a crossing station at this point. However, construction of a halt station is sanctioned at this location on the request of Athi Parasakthi Medical Educational and Cultural Trust, Mel Maruvathur. Part of the work such as earthwork for platform and approach road etc. is to be done by the Trust. Work has been taken up.

Shortage of wagons

5044. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Railways are in shortage of 1,45,000 wagons to cope with the demand of goods traffic ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to allot necessary funds to set up Wagons and wheels and Axle Plant units either by expanding the Golden Rock workshop at Hosur or Pondanur near Gandhigrammam of Ambathurai Station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Indian Railways have approximately 5 lakh wagons. Some shortage was experienced during the last peak loading period which is about to close. Though shortage of wagons does exist, it is nowhere near 1.45 lakhs.

(b) There is sufficient capacity for manufacture of wagons in the country, particularly in the private sector. There is, therefore, no proposal to allocate any funds for augmentation of capacity for manufacture of wagons in the Golden Rock Workshop at Hosur or Pondanur.

**Connecting Central and Egmore Railway
Station in Madras City**

5045. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect both broad gauge and meter gauge track between Central and Egmore Railway Stations in Madras City with mixed track via Park Station and Moor market Station to avoid hardship to the long distance passengers travelling from North to South vis-a-vis through Central Station ;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be taken ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) Severe constraint of resources.

(ii) Feasibility of the proposal is not known.

Decrease in Labour Productivity at some Ports

5046. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether at some ports, the labour productivity has decreased despite wage increases during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to increase productivity in these ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Productivity in Ports depends on several factors and not merely on wage increase, which is done once in four years. It depends upon various factors such as flow of traffic, nature of the cargo, seasonal variations, effective supervision, availability of equipment, industrial relations etc. A comparison of average productivity for the years 1982-83 1983-84 and 1984-85 indicates that while there was increase in Productivity during 1984-85 in Madras, Paradip, Kandla and Tuticorin, there is decrease in productivity in Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Mormugao.

In Calcutta, average labour productivity has decreased in respect of certain items, while productivity has remained almost at the same level in respect of other items. In New Mangalore, while productivity in break bulk cargo has registered an increase, the productivity in dry bulk cargo handling has decreased. At Bombay, there has been no perceptible trend in labour productivity.

In the Wage Settlement dated 11.4.84, the labour federations *inter-alia* agreed to improve Port performance during the currency of the settlement and also mutually cooperate in and endeavour for improving productivity levels in all activity areas by atleast 15%. A meetings was held under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport on 6.8.1984 with the chairmen of major Ports, representatives of Federations of Port and Dock Workers and of the Federation of Associations of Stevedors to consider measures to improve Productivity. It was agreed that Port Trusts as also the Dock Labour Boards should set up Productivity Committees to examine all aspects of Productivity and initiate measures designed to improve it. Accordingly, Productivity Committees in one form or other, have already been set up at the Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards. These Productivity Committees meet Periodically and review performance of the Port operations, identify bottlenecks in the expeditious handling of cargo and suggest remedial measures. Some of the important measures taken to improve productivity at Ports are enforcement of punctuality, reduction of idle time, better supervision of cargo handling operations and maximising availability of existing cargo handling equipment.

ILL Functioning of D.E.S.U.

5047. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Honourable Members Parliament have written to D.E.S.U. regarding malfunctioning of Accounts Department under District Pahar Ganj ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what action does the Government propose to take to ensure that the Electricity Bills are issued through some receipt system,

well in advance before the due date of payment and also such bills are signed by the concerned staff/officers to make it a legal tender for demand of money from the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) According to DESU, no such communications have been received by them.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Instructions for allowing a reasonable time consumers for payment of electricity bills, and obtaining their signatures on the bill messenger book, already exist. The due date of payment is suitably extended if there is delay in receipt of electricity bills by consumers. The proposal that electricity bills should bear the signature of the issuing authority in appropriate form is under examination of DESU.

Sterilisation Achievement

5048. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sterilisation achievement figures for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 have been 153.4 per cent and 89.8 per cent respectively for the Ministry of Defence and 67.3 per cent and 56.8 per cent respectively for the Ministry of Railways ;

(b) how many people employed by the Ministry of Defence and how many by the Ministry of Railways ; and

(c) why this discrepancy in achieving family planning targets between these two agencies ?

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

(b) 784 (posts sanctioned) and 629 people are employed by the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Railways respectively for the Family Welfare Programme.

(c) Sterilisation Targets for the Railways are relatively higher compared to Defence ;

	Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
Railways	1981-82	26,000	17,504	67.3
	1982-83	41,000	23,300	56.8
Defence	1981-82	15,000	23,009	153.4
	1982-83	24,000	21,563	89.8

Also, there is inadequate coverage in remote areas and wayside Railway Stations.

[Translation]

Power Fluctuations in Pushpa Vihar Delhi

5049. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is always power fluctuation in Pushpa Vihar, New Delhi as a result of which large number of bulbs get fused ;

(b) whether it is due to the loose wiring provided by Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking and direct connections has been given by wires only instead of providing grip in Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking Feeder Pillars ;

(c) whether more than half of the feeder pillars are either lying broken or expose ; and

(d) what remedial measures proposed are to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) According to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the power supply position in Pushpa Vihar is by and large satisfactory. However, if there is a voltage problem in the grid of the Northern region, Pushp Vihar also gets affected alongwith to other areas of Delhi. At times, while attending to faults in a feeder pillar, particularly at odd hours when grips may not be readily available, direct connection is

made to ensure supply of power, but grips are replaced at the earliest opportunity. It is not correct that more than half the feeder pillars are broken* Damaged equipment, including feeder pillars, are replaced regularly as a part of the maintenance programme.

[English]

Power for Coal and Steel Sectors in West Bengal

5050. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has planned to instal three 30 MW gas turbines at Maithon specially to meet the shortage of supply to the coal and steel sectors ;

(b) if so, whether this will be solely utilised for the power starving coal and steel sectors in West Bengal ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) A proposal for installation of 3 × 30 MW gas turbine station at Maithon in Damodar Valley area is under consideration. The proposal envisages that the power from the gas turbines be primarily utilised for the core sectors of Railways, Coal and Steel in the Eastern Region served by the Damodar Valley Corporation, with a view to ensuring the much needed stability in power supply.

Theft of Electricity in Delhi

5051. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total monthly production of power by D.E.S.U. during last 6 months and the total power units for which D.E.S.U. has issued bills or realised the charges from its consumers ; and

(b) whether Government have estimated the monthly theft of electricity ; and if so, the percentage of theft of total electricity produced ?

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

Reopening of Foreign Assistance Package

5052. SHRI B. V. DESAI : KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to reopen all the foreign assistance packages ;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this decision ;

(c) whether the experts have feared that reopening of the issue would mean a delay of at least another year in the project implementation ; and

(d) whether by this decision the project is expected to be completed in 1992 instead of 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir. The foreign assistance packages in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power have not been reopened.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Power Shortage in J. & K.

5053. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he was aware that the Jammu and Kashmir State suffered from acute power shortage ; and

(b) if so, whether more funds will be allocated to ensure completion of Dul Husti and Uri Hydrel Project in Jammu and Kashmir State before the target date ?

*or exposed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) Jammu and Kashmir faces power shortage during winter months when their hydel generation reduces. The Government is making all efforts to complete Dulhasti Hydro-electric Project according to schedule. Target dates are fixed based on the technical considerations, availability of various inputs including funds. Hence, commissioning of project ahead of target date would not depend only on provision of more funds.

No investment decision has yet been taken regarding Uri Hydro-electric Project.

Dharna By professional Blood Donors at Delhi

5054. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a Dharna by professional blood donors at Delhi;

(b) if so, what were their demands ; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to solve their grievances ?

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

(a) As per press report Professional donors staged dharna at New Delhi on 8th April, 1985.

(b) Their demands were ;

(a) more payment for blood;

(b) more hygienic conditions for taking and storing blood.

(c) (i) Government desire to encourage voluntary blood collection and to depend less and less on professional blood donation. In view of this the question of more payment or fixing of price to one unit of professional blood etc., does not arise.

(ii) All blood banks are regulated as per provisions of Drug and Cosmetics Act by

the Delhi Administration ; Drug Control organisation of Delhi Administration carries out inspections to verify the physical facilities available in the blood banks.

Allotment of Book-Stall at New Delhi Railway Station

5055. SHRI MOHD. MEHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bookstall contract of M/s. Gulab Singh & Sons on expiry of the tenure on 31. 12. 84 has been terminated/ not renewed due to their unsatisfactory performance ;

(b) if so, whether the bookstalls, countertables and trolleys held by M/s. Gulab Singh and Sons at New Delhi Railway Station have since been allotted afresh to the eligible existing partnership of unemployed graduates at this station as required under the extant policy of Government; and

(c) if not, by what time Government propose to finalise re-allotment of the same to bring an end to the prolonged suspension of the due action and thereby improve the service to the travelling public ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Fresh allotment under extant rules is being processed and is expected to be finalised by 11. 5. 1985.

Faulty Pillar Light in Shalimar Bagh

5056. PROF. M. R. HALDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newly developed colony Shalimar Bagh in West Delhi remains totally dark during the night as pillar lights are generally not in working order, especially in Pocket T of Block 'B' ;

(b) whether many complaints in this regard by the residents did not yield any result ;

(c) if so, reasons thereof ; and

(d) what remedial measures are being contemplated and the time by which this situation is likely to improve ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) Street lighting in the area is regularly monitored and the arrangement in Shalimar Bagh, including Pocket T of Block B, are quite satisfactory at present. Complaints are also being attended promptly.

Problems of Schools Using Computers as a Teaching aid

5057. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the schools using computers as a teaching aid are confronting serious problem due to non-availability of right kind of software ;

(b) if so, the number of Schools from where such complaints have been received ; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to remove such difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Under the pilot project for introducing Computer Literacy and studies in 250 Higher Secondary Schools (CLASS) all over India, twenty software packages were selected by an expert committee. These packages have been distributed to the schools. These schools have had no serious problem in the availability of software.

Several unaided private schools have also independently introduced computer Studies. The Government is not aware of the nature of software being used by them.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Role of translation in the Present Era

5058. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI :
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently a seminar on the "Role of translation in the present era" was organised ; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made in the seminar and the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. A seminar on the "Role of Translation in the Present Era" was organised by the National Book Trust (India) in New Delhi on 30th and 31st March, 1985.

(b) The seminar made a number of suggestions. These pertain, among other things, to the status of translators, preparation of a National register of translators, setting up of a Central Copyright Clearance Agency and a mechanism for selection of books for translation in Indian languages and their publication, establishment of a national institute of translation and interpretation, organisation of seminars, workshops and refresher courses and preparation of aids such as dictionaries and glossaries for translators. The suggestions are being examined by the National Book Trust. In so far as the Government's reaction is concerned, this will be possible only after the Trust has examined the various suggestions and sent their views to the Government.

Promotion of Regional Languages

5059. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to give due place to regional languages ;

(b) if so, the funds earmarked for the promotion of regional languages in 1985-86 ; and

(c) the details of schemes proposed to be implemented for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) The National Policy on Education, adopted by the Parliament in 1968, provides, inter alia, for the development of regional languages. In pursuance of this policy, the Ministry of Education has set up the Central Institute of Indian Languages at Mysore, which along-

with its Regional Language Centres, undertakes training of teachers, socio-linguistic surveys, production of literature, correspondence courses for teaching of regional languages, research in linguistics etc. The Ministry of Education also implements directly schemes for the promotion and development of regional languages. A statement indicating the various schemes and the budget provisions for them for 1985-86 is attached.

Statement

Budget Allocation 1985-86

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
		(in lakhs of Rupees)		
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.	68.00	55.40	123.40
2.	Regional Language Centres.	28.00	78.15	106.15
3.	Assistance to Regional Languages-Grants to Voluntary Organisations.	15.00	— —	15.00
4.	Grant-in-aid for production of Literature in Regional Languages at University Level-Grants for Production translation of core Books.	— —	30.00	30.00
Total :		111.00	163.55	274.55

Employment given to Casual Labourers/Muster Roll Employees by the Ministry

5060. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labour/muster roll employees are being employed by her Ministry or Department/Subordinate offices under her Ministry ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees employed in her Ministry as well as in each Department and Subordinate office under her Ministry ;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labour or muster roll employees only for years together ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : It is reported that 48 out of the 106 bonded labour families released in January 1985 from the stone quarries.....

MR. SPEAKER : You can give it in writing, about anything. You can come and discuss with me. I will see it.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I have given notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please wait. You know, what can I do ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Sir, why do you always start from that side? Why not turn to this side ?

MR. SPEAKER : For me, there is no left or right. For me, it is all one.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, in different parts of the country, there is water scarcity...

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER : No ; there is nothing. There is no point...Not allowed. Not like this. We have already discussed this. It is a general sort of reference to anything.

(Interruptions) **

Look here ; we can have a discussion. If you want to have any discussion, you are welcome. As I have always told you, time and again, no discussion will be barred. But it will take time. In its turn it will come. You can come and tell me whatever is of importance. Then I will see. If there is anything very important, I will allow it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter. We can see to it. We can see. I can tell you that when I come to know of it.....

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, there is a grave situation which has arisen, which the

Home Minister should take cognisance of. The entire Akali leadership has abdicated in favour of the extremists, by having left their posts and positions. Abdicating in favour of the extremists. They have appointed Bhindranwale's father as the convener. How is the Government reacting to it in the light of the concessions that have been made ; there was a stand taken by the Akali leadership only a few days back in Delhi on going back, suddenly they have changed.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You do not listen to me and go on speaking.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : They have given their resignations, and they have abdicated in favour of extremists. The Home Minister should give Government's reaction on this.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am replying to that.

[English]

You can give me a notice.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : It is not a question of notice.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please, sit down.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The Home Minister should be present and say something.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY rose

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, I told you to come to me. It is all right.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I have given notice. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me. It is all right ; you have given notice. But I have to take my own time. I am not like a calculating machine. I have to take time. Can I not do it one at a time ? How can I have a magic wand ? *(Interruption)* There is nothing. Don't get agitated. I will have to take time. Things have to come one by one. Can there be a magic formula to bring all these subjects on one day ? Can it be there ?

That is what I am telling you : I will look into it. That is what I have told you. Time and again, I tell you that I will look into it.

Mr. Kamal Nath this is a thing for which you have to give notice. I will see. It is not only Bhindranwale's father. There is Mr. Samarjit Singh Mann who has been made.....

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Due to the moratorium declared on the Bank of Cochin and three other Banks.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it. It is still under my consideration. I am getting the facts. It is under my consideration. I have got some facts. I will let you know.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha) : I have also got the same thing.

MR. SPEAKER : It is with me. I have got the facts. I will see what can be done. I have got it with me, I will decide it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, I have given notice to you. It is very serious matter. A Minister of the British Government—he is designated as Minister for Overseas Development—has threatened the Government of India to cut off all bilateral aid to India. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : No. I will find out. I cannot take the news like this. You can give it to me in writing.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Not allowed like this.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am telling you that I will get into the matter and find out the facts and then come to you.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Then why are you trying to silence me ? You did not allow me to complete a sentence.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow unless and until I see the facts. I have to find out the facts.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You did not allow me to complete even one sentence.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You heard others making their points.

MR. SPEAKER : This is something which pertains to a certain government. I will find out the facts and then come to you.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY; This is a statement against our government.

MR. SPEAKER : Might be ! But I have to find out the facts.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : That is all right. But, why did you not listen to me ?

MR. SPEAKER : I had listened to you. What more do you want ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Without listening to me, you have decided that you will go into it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will go into it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : What is the matter that you will go into it ?

MR. SPEAKER : What you had given to me in writing. You said you have given to me a notice. Did you say that you have given me a notice ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I have given you a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have said I will go into it. What more can I go into it ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Karnataka Ministers, one after another, are making some irresponsible statements regarding Kasergodi.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot take it like this. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you jumping like this ? What business have you to do with it ? It is my job, not yours.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : We are not getting drinking water for the last two days.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are not getting water. There is no proper water supply.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you better look into it.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We are not getting water in our area. In our Pandara Park area, we are not getting water for the three days. *(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I am really pained to know that, but this is the only via media for me to adopt, to point out to the Minister.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : In Delhi, area after area, in the country as a whole, there is a shortage of drinking water. In Delhi itself, it is happening.

MR. SPEAKER : I can only refer this matter to the concerned authorities. Is there any other way for me to remedy the matter.....?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You allow a discussion on this matter. There is a shortage of water in many States in the country including Delhi. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way to do it. This is not the time for these things. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You ask the Minister to reply to it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told him.

*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the nationalised banks have been doing in justice to the farmers in Rajasthan. It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Please give a notice. I shall look into it.

[English]

Not allowed. Out of order.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : We had a discussion in this House and this question was discussed at great length I remember. Mr. Poojary had replied.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : In our area, there is an acute shortage of water. Please allow discussion.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, I have heard you. I told you that day and I asked then also about that. You are getting impatient even after just one day. People have been facing accute shortage of water. You have not been the pitiable condition of the people at other places.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Please allow a discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything takes time.

[English]

That is what I told you and I tell you that we will get it discussed.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : It is not a question of State subject, it is a question of the boundary between the two States.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, not allowed.

(Interruptions) *

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot compel the Minister to make a statement here.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. I have not allowed you, Prof. Kurien, will you please sit down ? I am not going to listen to your irrelevant talk.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Speaker, An, agrave situation has arisen on account of declaration of the Lakshmi Bank and two other banks have been declare as bank rupt.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way. Not allowed. Mr. Panika is not allowed. Without basis, I cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : A very serious drinking water crisis has arisen in Rajasthan. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I know this subject. I have already dealt with it earlier.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUNDARWATI NAWAL PRABHAKER (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is accute shortage of water in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : The people of Delhi are crying for water to day. But there are people in other areas who are dying of thirst.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I was just wanting to remind you, Sir, before you had gone away, I had given you a notice and you said that you would consider. That was regarding certain non-official organisation which are reported to be preparing maps of restricted areas.

MR. SPEAKER : We are coming with it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Ha bour) : Sir, you yourself allowed a privilege motion to be put on list. You allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see, You have given it to me. I have got it. I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : In your absence, Mr. Deputy-Speaker was kind enough to keep under consideration

my privilege notice against the Maharashtra State Government Education Department. I think that matter is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see. I do not know. I will consider.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : I have written to you about the treatment and reception given to you in Amritsar.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen. There is nothing much.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is a relevant question. It is not above you.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me and I shall tell you.

[English]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Is it that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is going to be treated this way ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall tell you the whole thing.

[English]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is not a question of attitude, to a particular person. It is a question of attitude to the office of the Lok Sabha Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me, we will discuss it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You must take the House into confidence.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not in the know of the full facts.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : If this is the way Members of Parliament are to be treated, how can you be a party to it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Even whether deficiency was there, I have already taken steps.

SHRI K. V. SHANKARAGOWDA : Yesterday, when I wanted to speak on Agriculture, I was given only three minutes. If this is continued.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is the time available. We will have to adjust.

Shri H.K.L. BHAGAT.

Time cannot be stretched. Time is flying.

It is flying faster also.

Now, Shri Bhagat—Papers to be laid.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Detailed Demands for grants of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for 1985-86. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-823/85]

Annual Accounts and Audit Report of University Grants Commission, New Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi for 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-824/85].

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-825/85].

Detailed Demands for grants of the Ministry of Finance, Parliament, Secretariats of the President, the Vice-President and of U.P.S.C. for 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for 1985-86. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-826/85].
- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for 1985-86. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-827/85].

Annual Reports and Auditor Accounts of all India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore from 1978-79 to 1983-84 and a statement re-delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1978-79 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1979-80 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

- (v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

- (vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

- (b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-828/85].

12.14 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Reported attempt of Management of Delhi Cloth Mills to close its textile mills rendering several thousand workers jobless

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : I call the attention of the Minister of Labour to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

Situation arising out of the reported attempt of the Management of Delhi Cloth Mills to close its textile mills rendering several thousand workers jobless and the action taken by the Government in regard thereto.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : M/s Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi, is one of the composite textile units in Delhi. It belongs to the DCM Limited and employs 6109 workers. The categorywise details of these workers are as follows :

Permanent workers	4388
Badlis	1317
Temporary workers	328
Trainees	76

Total	6109

According to the Delhi Administration, the management of M/s Delhi Cloth Mills submitted an application on the 27th March, 1985 for permission for closure of the textile units with effect from the 1st July, 1985. This application has been submitted as per the provision of the Section 25 (O) of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982. Delhi Administration has examined the reasons given by the management for closure, with regard to their genuineness and adequacy and came to the conclusion that the intended closure was not desirable in

public interest and the reasons advanced by the management were inadequate to justify the same. Accordingly the Delhi Administration has refused permission for closure of the mills in public interest under Section 25 (O) of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982. The Delhi Administration has also reported that the closure of the unit would render approximately 6,000 workers jobless and adversely effect thousands of their family members. It would be illegal for the management to resort to closure. I would like to assure the House that the Delhi Administration is seized of the situation and would take all possible steps to avert the closure.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It has already been mentioned in the statement of the hon. Minister that if the DCM Mill is allowed to close down, it will render more than 6,000 workers jobless and thousands of others, who are indirectly relying on it, will also be adversely affected. It is stated in the Minister's reply that the Delhi Administration has refused permission to close this mill. The Statement of the Minister does not say anything about the sanction given by the DDA and the Work and Housing Ministry to commercially develop the land and also why this land is exempted from the urban land ceiling limits. In spite of these things, the Company insists on closing down.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Who gave this permission ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It was on 27th of March that the workers were given notice by the Management that they were going to close down the factory. Months before that some behind the scene activity was going on between the Management, the DDA authorities and the Works and Housing Ministry and about all this the workers and their trade union leaders were completely kept in dark. But on the morning of 27th March the workers were informed that they were going to close down the factory. One of the reasons put forward by the Management for closing down this factory is that this factory is situated in a non-conforming area. This is cited in relation to the Delhi Master Plan, which has been there for more

than-nearly three decades. There are thousands of other such factories in Delhi which are also situated in this non-conforming area. Moreover this Master Plan has already become a defunct document. A new notification has already been issued regarding a new Master Plan. Keeping all these things in view, I am at a loss to understand why the Delhi Development Authority and the Works and Housing Ministry now suddenly realised that this pioneer cloth mill—DCM—is situated in a non-conforming area? They have not said anything about other such mills.

The Management also put forward another argument that because it is situated in the non-conforming area no process of modernisation can be undertaken. But the fact is that renewals, rehabilitation and modernisation of the plant and machinery in the DCM unit have been going on and the plants and machinery and other equipment are in a reasonable, modernised shape. Also, the statement submitted by the Company shows that income from the sales of the products from the mill has also been going up. The statement clearly shows that.

As I said earlier what the Minister conceals in the Statement is the sanction given to the DCM to commercially develop the land. This land, on which the mill and its adjacent workers' colony is situated is 64 acres in area. I do not know on what basis the DDA has given sanction for the DCM to commercially develop this land and on what basis it has been exempted from the urban Land Ceilings Act. You cannot blame anyone, if the people doubt that some behind the scene activities were there and have been going on between the higher ups of the Government and the Mill. This land is worth crores of rupees.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Thousand Crores of rupees.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Between Rs. 800 and 1000 crores, that is right. This land which is situated in the Bara Hindu Rao area is worth crores of rupees and I charge the Government and I charge the persons who are responsible for this, the Works and Housing Ministry—the DDA is

under this Ministry—that behind the scene activities are there and much corruption is there. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not naming any one now. (*Interruptions*)

**

I do not know how the authorities dared to exempt these people from all these laws.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :

**

It is absolutely false and baseless. I am completely with the hon. Member, I am for not allowing them any permission for the D.C.M. to be shifted or for their land use to be changed. I am completely one with him. I have always been of this opinion, I have never dealt directly or indirectly with this matter at all. It is very unfortunate that the Member has chosen to say this without giving notice to you, without giving notice to me, and therefore, in fairness, what he has said should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Any charge like this cannot come on record.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Under the rules he cannot cast any as person against any body directly or indirectly without giving notice, for any man in higher authority cannot do it under the rules. This must be expunged completely.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Of course, it should be expunged.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : This kind of propaganda is carried on outside the House. It is a ridiculous thing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : First of all you are making an allegation. Also you have not given any notice regarding this. So, this cannot be allowed to go on record. This can be expunged.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : It cannot come on record at all.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, allow me to go on record that if the Government is ready to make a full inquiry.....

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, you expunge the name, don't expunge.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. If the Minister says so, I can't allow.

It has to be expunged.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP :

..

Also one astonishing, shocking thing is the Labour Department of the Delhi Administration which should have been informed right from the beginning about this move was completely kept in the dark, and it was asked to obey the decision arrived at by the management of the D.D.A. and Works and Housing Ministry to close the mill. Again, the management is still insisting that. They are going to close down, because there is permission from the D.D.A.

H. K. L. BHAGAT : Don't forget that I was only a Minister of State at that time. There was a Cabinet Minister before me. And the matter never came before the Minister.

I am completely one with you on this issue. I am 100% one with you.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : The company is still insisting that it is going to close down. The sanction of the DDA is there exempting them from the Urban Land Ceiling Limit and allowing them to develop the land commercially. Now, I want to know specifically from the Minister as follows :

- (a) On what basis, the DCM management was given permission to commercially develop the land and also the basis on which the exemp-

tion was given from the operation of Urban Land Ceiling Act ?

- (b) Is the Government ready to conduct an enquiry into the whole deal and is the Government prepared to lay on the Table, the correspondence between the DCM management and DDA and also with the Works and Housing Ministry ?

- (c) On what date, the Labour Department was informed of the move and what reply has the Labour Department given ?

- (d) If the management insist on closing down the mill and in case the mill is closed down, is the Government ready to take over the management of the mill ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

rose

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Sillong) : What is going on, Sir, We would like to hear the speech of the Labour Minister first. The Labour Minister is here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to add anything, you can do so later.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : if the Works and Housing Minister wants to say something, he should be allowed to say It.

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the statement of the hon. Member that the DCM plan has been sanctioned by the Delhi Development Authority, is not correct, because one should realise that so many other things are to come under a Master Plan such as this. It is not a question of implementing the entire Master Plan. If such a Master Plan is implemented so many factories will have to be shifted resulting in more unemployment.

Master Plan is not prepared for Delhi only. It is prepared for every part of the

****Expunged as ordered by the Chair.**

country. Master Plan is there for each place in each State. This Master Plan cannot be implemented unless an agreement is reached between the unions and the managements. Therefore, we shall have to ignore this. I have requested Government also to do so. My Colleague Shri Ghafoor, who is present here should also ignore it. If the management still insists then the Textile Department under the charge of the Minister of Textiles, who is present here, should take over the mill. There should not be any difficulty in it because it is an important matter involving the fate of 6000 people. The shifting of the factory, as proposed by the management, is not so easy a job. The owners of the textile mill are trying to shift the mill by putting forth an excuse. They have been earning huge profits. What was their financial position earlier and what is their financial position now? I, therefore, think that the type of action proposed is a criminal one. We have discussed it with the Administration and with the Lt. Governor also. We have requested them that if the management insists on it, Government should ignore it and initiate steps to take over this mill. Our Ministry will provide whatever help it is possible for us to give. We can run it by selling the land also. If they cannot run it, we shall run it. I have to say this much only.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: My question is not answered. You should permit me. My specific question is on what basis the DCM management was given permission to commercially develop the land and also the basis on which the exemption was given from Urban Land ceiling limit.

Two or three questions of mine have not been answered.

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH: They have said that only conditional permission has been given. But it does not matter whether it is conditional or unconditional. In fact, there is no need to accord sanction to that plan. In the first instance, it has to be seen how far the management is going and what it proposes to do. We have taken all these things into

consideration and have come to the conclusion that the argument of the management for shifting the mill does not appear to be tenable. Until an agreement is reached between the workers and the management, the question of shifting it does not arise.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): When Delhi Cloth Mills commenced its operation at the end of last century, it was a very tiny and small manufacturing units. But since its inception, it has yielded fantastic results to the company. This joint textile mill is perhaps the biggest in this part of the country. This joint monopoly house of the DCM has sales amounting to Rs. 200 crores and currently it produces nearly 5,000 metres of yarn and 8,000 metric tonnes of cloth annually and its export commitments for the period ending May, 85 are of the order of 25 lakh metres of printed fabrics and 4 lakh metres of printed tapestry. Rehabilitation and modernisation or and renovation are also going on annually. Income from the sales of the products of the units has also been constantly going up. Sales went up from Rs. 2,299.22 lakhs in 1981 to Rs. 2,928.13 lakhs in 1982 and it has increased to Rs. 3,645.40 lakhs in 1984. Thus the sales registered an increase of 50% within a period of four years. There has been a drastic reduction of labour complement also over the last four years with the result that the relation of wages of workmen to the total cost of production was only 18% in 1982 which came down to 15% in the year, 1984 against the usual percentage of 25 to 29% in the textile industry. In spite of that, why the management wants to close down such economically viable mill is not known. The Delhi Master Plan was implemented long before in 1966 but never this issue came up. In the year, 1981 the management took a decision to shift the mill to Narela and they sent a proposal to the Government for allotting then 200 acres of land there and perhaps in February, 1983 the Delhi Administration allowed the Delhi Cloth Mills management to use the land for commercial purposes. On 14th November, just a fortnight after the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister, an order was issued by the Delhi Administration exempting the mill management from the provision of

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

the Urban Land Ceiling Act. This order, in a way, permitted the management to construct a commercial complex and a flat on that land and to shift or close down the existing economically and commercially viable textile mill. You know the condition of textile mills in our country. The Commerce Minister is here. There are as many as 400 textile mills which are closed down ; in the year 1984, as many as 151 textile mills were closed down.

Then the negotiation was conducted in very strict secrecy. Even the Unions—there were the Unions of CITU, AITUC and the two factions of the INTUC—did not know anything about this deal. After 14th November, the management became active, and by the end of march they issued letters to the employees and they sent a letter to the Delhi Administration seeking permission under the section 25 of the Industrial Disputes Act because prior approval has to be sought before declaring a mill closed. The Delhi Administration at that time rejected their proposal ; they did not allow the management to close down the mill. Now, the management is trying to close down the mill as they had done in Hissar in Haryana last year ; that mill was also a very big textile mill and last year closure was declared ; and thousands of workers were thrown out of employment. The same tactics, they are trying to adopt here also. Therefore, I would like to ask this question. The Labour Minister is here ; the Works and Housing Minister is here ; the Commerce Minister is also here ; the Textiles Minister is also here. We want to know from the Government whether it is not a fact that the most important government agency, whose assent to any change affecting the conditions of employment of labour is necessary, which has the final say in terms of statute, the Department of Labour, was totally ignorant all the time. The Labour Department was never consulted when the deal was conducted. We want to know whether Government will revoke or withdraw the approval given by the DDA for re-development of the land occupied by the DCM and the attached workers quarters as well as the exemption obtained by the company from the operation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. We want a categorical answer

from the Government whether they are going to revoke or withdraw the permission given to the management of the Delhi Cloth Mills. In case the company chooses to violate the decision of the statutory authority, that is, the Labour Department of the Delhi Administration, and persists in the move for closure, will the Government of India take over the management and run the mill in order to save the thousands and thousands of workers and the members of their families. We also want to know whether the Government is going to institute an inquiry into how the deal was conducted, who gave the permission to use the land for commercial purposes, and the exemption from the operation of Urban Land Ceiling Act. May I know whether government is going to institute an inquiry as to who gave this permission and why exemption was granted. We want categorical answers from the Ministers concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : After having heard what the hon. Member have said here and having come to know from the press reports, I am also surprised how the DDA took such an important decision without taking the Ministry of Works and Housing into confidence and as to when they took this action. Of course, we are also sensing some foul play in it. As all of you know, the D.D.A. is a Pandora's Box in spite of our best efforts to know what is going on in various parts of Delhi, some mischief or the other is done. I admit that decision taken in regard to a major company like D.C.M. is very crucial. If such a company is required to be shifted under the Master Plan, all other companies situated in various parts of Delhi should also be covered under such a proposal and a decision in that regard taken after taking the public into confidence. Since the entire thing has happened in a clandestine manner, I shall get the entire matter enquired into. A high-powered committee shall be set up for the purpose consisting of the representatives of the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Textiles and the Ministry of Works and Housing.

[English]

SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL : The question is how the permission was given. There are so many officers involved in it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Pleased sit down. I have already called the next Member. Please sit down.

[Interruptions]**

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Delhi Cloth Mills was started about 100 years ago with an investment of Rs. 7 lakhs only. With that meagre amount of Rs. 7 lakhs, the owners of this Mill have earned such huge profits that now they are one of the ten top-most capitalists of the country. Crores of rupees have been earned through this Mill every year and that amount is siphoned off to other factories and mills, showing deliberately loss in this factory, with a view to strike at the rights of the workers. The most important fact is this that 90 per cent of the money invested in this mill has been taken as advance from the Government, the financial institutions or the banks. The owners of this mill want to earn black money by using hundreds of crores of rupees taken from Government. I do not want to name any company here but I am at a loss to understand how such a situation is prevailing while more than 50 per cent of the share capital of the company belong to the financial institution and only six per cent of the investment has been made by the owners of this Mill. These mill-owners have by misusing the public money advanced by the financial institutions and by indulging in misappropriation and by bribing DDA officials.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : What do you mean by saying "No"? It is a big scandal.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : He has not named anybody.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Let them go and see the Mills. Let them see what the condition there is.

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a file with me.....(Interruptions)... Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please listen to me, Let me speak.....

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Maken, please listen to me. When I speak, you please sit down. If you speak without my permission, nothing will go on record. When you are mentioning some authorities, when you are making some accusations, you are doing it without permission. You cannot do it. I am sorry you cannot make.

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : What I have said is correct, I have not mentioned the name of any person.

[English]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Please read May's *Parliamentary Practice*.

It is not unparliamentary. It is no contrary to rule of the House ; it is perfectly in order.

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Kindly let me speak, I am raising a general matter.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Under what rule do you prevent the company from being accused? May I know what is the rule?

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not naming anybody, I am not speaking against anybody. It is not against any person.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It should be substantiated ; that is the rule.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You may please read May's *Parliamentary Practice*.

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Before I proceed further, I would like to demand that the financial institutions should have their own directors in the management of the DDA & also as has been done in respect of various companies because more than 50 per cent of the total investment in the DDA belongs to the financial institutions.

Now I come to the main point. I have a file with me. It contains a statement. It is not my statement, but a statement made by the Delhi Cloth Mills, seeking permission from the Lt. Governor. I would like to point out the facts which are based on whatever has been mentioned in this file. They have referred to the Master Plan. I am unable to understand it that the Master Plan was prepared in 1966, while it was in 1981 that the Director of Industries had for the first time written a letter asking the management to shift the factory. The DDA remained in slumber for 19 years and did not write even a single letter regarding the necessity of shifting it. Suddenly the DDA felt that it was to be shifted and that a letter should be written to that effect. I would like to know the reasons for which the DDA remained silent for 19 years and did not point out that the Mill was situated in a non-conforming area. If the plan as such is implemented then not only the Delhi Cloth Mills but all other factories of a similar nature running in non-conforming areas would have to be closed down and lakhs of workers would become jobless. This fact I would like to mention.

Further, I would like to point out that the management of the Delhi Cloth Mills committed a serious fraud on December, 1981. On that date, the management wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Works and Housing Department of the Government of India. I am not saying it on my own behalf but it has been recorded in this file. If you permit me, I am prepared to place this file on the Table of the House. It is not my statement. In this file they have stated that this land should be declared commercial so that they could get funds to spend on the shifting of the Mill and thus the Mill could be saved. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, kindly note this point carefully. The basic point is that they want to shift the mill because the DDA is asking them to shift the mill. Money is required for shifting the mill, so this land should be declared commercial. If this land is declared commercial, then they will get crores of rupees and that amount can be utilised for shifting the mill. At the instance of the management, this land was declared commercial. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the land was declared commercial, the management of the Delhi Cloth Mills stated that the mill was incurring losses and that they were unable to run the mill. The permission for commercial use of the land granted on the understanding that the several of crores of rupees accruing as a result of the establishment of a private factory and the housing complex would be spent on this mill. But once they have for the permission they have declared closure of the mill. On the plea that they are unable to run the mill since it is incurring losses.

After that, on June 1, the Director of Industries wrote a letter asking the managements to shift the mill. A meeting was held on 6th June. It is not my statement but of those who have written the letter. On the 1st June, the Director of Industries wrote a letter asking them to shift the mill. On 6th June, a meeting was held with the Director of Industries. The management contended that they were prepared to shift the mill to Narela. When the Director of Industries ordered that the mill should be shifted to Narela and also Delhi Cloth Mill agreed to shift the mill on 6th June, then how is it that the D.D.A. on 15th July, 1983 wrote a letter stating that such a big industry was not permitted to be established in Delhi. I

would like to know whether the decision regarding permissibility or otherwise of establishing big industries is to be taken by the Director of Industries or the DDA? What was the reason for this contradiction, between the two authorities? It is not a contradiction actually but a big scandal, a fraud, towards which I would like to draw your attention. The case has been deliberately made like this so that if the matter is taken to a court of law in future the Delhi Cloth Mill could take the plea that no option was left for them except to close down the Mill.

On the 6th June, the Vice Chairman of the DDA wrote a letter, I do not want to mention his name.

[English]

"Shifting is inevitable."

[Translation]

Thus a ground has been prepared for showing that shifting is inevitable. This statement was made by the DDA on 6th June, 1982. After that on 1st February, 1983 a technical committee gave its formal approval to the proposal. The technical committee submitted a report that a flatted factory should be established there and a housing Complex should be constructed. Thus a formal Resolution was passed to the effect that the report of the Technical Committee was feasible and permission should be given to set up flatted factory and housing complex there. The permission to that effect was given to them on 1st February 1983. In other words, the permission to commercialise it was given to them. When the permission was given and the area was declared commercial, on 15th July, the DDA wrote a letter stating that the alternative land could not be given to them because it was not permissible to set up such a big industry in Delhi. What is the nature of this scandal. It is like this that first a ground was prepared to shift the Mill. After that, when it was proposed to shift the mill the land was declared commercial. After that it was argued that no industry could be set up in Delhi and therefore, the factory had to be closed down.

I would like to point out that if the management of the DCM moves the Court and before that this Resolution is not scrapped, then no authority in the world can close down the Delhi Cloth Mills. The management of the Delhi Cloth Mills will take this plea that DDA had asked them to shift the mill. The management is prepared to shift but DDA is not prepared to provide them with land. Therefore, they are bound to close down the mill. It is a matter of surprise that on the 6th June, 1982, the DDA should have asked the management to shift the mill and on the 15th July, they should say that they would not permit the management to set up the industry in Delhi. It is the biggest scandal and fraud.

I would like to say with all responsibility that the officers of the DDA had made out this case taking illegal gratification of lakhs of rupees from the Delhi Cloth Mill in such a way that if the management of the Mill moved the Court then it could get the court judgement in its favour and the Mill could be closed down.

Now we take the case of exemptions. In Delhi, wherever the DDA finds any vacant land, it puts up a signboard there indicating that the land belongs to the DDA. I am at a loss to understand how so many acres of land which were lying vacant in Bara Hindu-rao had been formally exempted. It is surprising that in the records of the DDA it was never stated how much land had been exempted. The DDA always argues that a piece of land which comes within the ceiling may be exempted. But it never specifies how much area of land falls within the ceiling and how much land will be exempted. Land worth crores of rupees should have been acquired by the DDA and a labour colony should have been constructed there, quarters should have been constructed there for the workers, but the officers of the DDA accepting illegal gratification of lakhs of rupees had exempted that land and that land thus is not owned by the DDA. After that the Resolution was passed on 1st February, 1983. Five days after that incident, elections to the Metropolitan Council were due to be held in Delhi. I would like to know what compelled the DDA to pass such a Resolution five days before the elections. The DDA knew it very well that after five days,

[Shri Lalit Maken]

an elected body would come into existence and the representatives of that body would not allow such a Resolution to be passed. It is the biggest scandal. After five Days, that is on the 6th February, 1983, elections to the Metropolitan Council were held and on the 1st February all the files were asked to be put up and a meeting was called hurriedly. This matter was thus cleared by having a resolution passed and declaring the land as commercial; and it was ordered that a factory and commercial houses should be constructed there. It happened because they knew it full well that if the elected representatives of the people came in the field, they would not allow the mill to be closed down. Thus it is the biggest fraud. I do not want to refer to the Housing Committee but I want to point out that this is a scandal involving crores of rupees and I demand that the Ministry of Works and Housing should institute CBI inquiry against the officers of the DDA so that the reality is made known to the people.

Apart from this, there is another matter connected with shifting. Some days back I had raised in this House an issue regarding Shriram Food and Fertilisers. It is interesting to note that that is also a sister concern of the DCM. The Labour Commissioner has reported that Shriram Food and Fertilisers could cause a greater tragedy than that caused by the factory at Bhopal. But the Hon. Minister in his reply the other day has stated that this factory cannot be shifted. It is surprising that this textile mill which does not pose any danger can be shifted whereas that factory which could be dangerous cannot be shifted. What is the policy of this Government? Last year, 40 children while passing on the road along Shriram Food and Fertilisers had become unconscious because of the Chlorine gas coming out from that factory. It is such a dangerous factory and the Labour Commissioner has also reported that this unit would remain a dangerous one even in spite of numerous safety measures, being taken. A more dangerous situation than that of Bhopal could occur on account of this factory and lakhs of people might lose their lives in Delhi in such a situation. But the hon. Minister has stated that this factory cannot be shifted. The textile mill, which is not dangerous in any way the Chemicals used by this Mill not being dangerous and during

the last 100 years no person having been killed or become unconscious as a result of the chemicals used in the Mill—is proposed to be shifted. On the other hand, Shriram Food and Fertilisers which is using caustic soda, which is most dangerous, is proposed to be expanded by the concerned authorities, i. e. the DDA and the Delhi Administration. Thus the Caustic Soda Plant of that Mill is being allowed to be expanded while on the other hand the Management of DCM is being asked to shift the factory, to close it down. What is this policy of the Government? I would like to demand that it should specifically be made clear whether the Government and the officers of the DDA have decided to bring six thousand workers on the road; whether they have decided to ruin the families of those workers.

I would like to make it clear that this issue is not limited to the Delhi Cloth Mills alone. If the DCM is closed down, then the owners of the Birla Mill will argue that their Mill is also situated in the non-conflicting area and that they want to close down the Mill. Then the owners of Swatantra Bharat Mill will also take the same plea for the closure of their Mill. Then the DCM Silk Mills will also demand the closure of the Mill. In this way, this is not a problem of 6000 workers only. 50,000 other workers working in textile mills and the members of their families will have to face starvation in this way. Besides the workers of the Mill, there is a DCM colony where more than 2000 families have been living and there are 300 shops. Thus there is a population of 40 to 50 thousand people. If all these houses and shops are demolished, where would the population of 50,000 living there for more than 100 years be rehabilitated? I would like to know from the Minister of Works and Housing specifically whether this matter in which officers of the DDA have committed irregularities deliberately and earned lakhs of rupees illegally will be handed over to the CBI for proper investigation.

So far as the question of Resolutions is concerned, there are two Resolutions one is the February 1983 in which the land had been declared commercial, and the second use is of 6th June, 1983 in which it had been stated that "shifting is inevitable". Will the

Hon. Minister categorically announce that he will instruct the DDA to cancel or withdraw these Resolution? This is my second question.

Thirdly, I would like to know whether the Minister of Works and Housing would issue instructions to the DDA that the concerned department which committed this irregularity by exempting the land instead of acquiring it under the Ceiling Act, should acquire the same land properly and construct quarters on if the workers?

Fourthly, will Government issue an Ordinance laying down that if the Delhi Cloth Mills management insists on closing down the Mill and does not withdraw that step, then the owners of the Mill will be liable to be punished with imprisonment and the workers will be saved, as had been done in the case of Gujarat last year when the owners of the Gujarat Textile Mills had decided to close down the Mills? The Government of India had then issued an Ordinance and declared therein that if the owners insisted on closing down the mills they would be put behind the bars and the workers would be saved.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has said so many things ; and what has been said by the Housing Minister himself shows that there is some bungling. The hon. Minister has said that the matter will be investigated.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : I have categorically asked whether the CBI inquiry would be held.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Inquiry is to be conducted by the CBI as well as higher officers and a high-power committee.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : No purpose will be served by an inquiry at a lower level. I want an assurance from the Hon. Minister. It is not a matter of a meagre amount of Rs. 200 or 400. Crores of rupees are involved in it I would like to know, therefore, whether the CBI inquiry will be held or not? This matter may please be referred to the CBI or any other higher authority, if any.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : From the exemption given to the management regarding this factory, it appears that there is certainly some sort of fraud. The way in which things are manipulated in the name of Master Plan, is unfair and the position of Labour Department has become very awkward by this action. It has been sandwiched. This Department is not consulted before taking any action. The hon. Housing Minister has given a reply that will be appreciated that it will be revoked, and then the inquiry will be held. If it is not revoked, then they can take other please.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : The hon. Minister should tell us when these Resolutions will be revoked, because they are going to move the court. It is a very sensitive matter. I would like to point out that if they go to court then the matter will become more complicated. The Resolutions should be revoked within 24 hours. According to the information available to me they are going to move the court on Monday. Therefore, these should be revoked today. If both the Resolutions are not revoked, the situation can worsen (Interruptions).....

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Sir, so many things have been said here, but something should be left for me also to say Many things have been said but neither I can do anything nor can the Labour Minister do anything. The DDA is a separate authority and the Labour Minister and Works and Housing Minister are independent in their fields. The hon. Member has asked in to put the culprits behind the bars. It requires the attention of the Prime Minister also. All these things cannot be clubbed together at one place. As for as my responsibility is concerned I shall discharge it.

SARI LALIT MAKEN : The main duty is yours.....

.....(Interruptions).....

This should be done forthwith.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : It is not fair to put questions in the House one by one in order to get the things accepted when the hon. Member has said, I have heard. Now let me do things in my own way.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, although the Delhi Administration has already made it clear that permission will not be given for closing down the DCM, yet no body is ready to believe it. In the whole of Delhi no body is believing that the Delhi Cloth Mills would not be closed down. It is heard that the management of the DCM has issued the notice to the workers to complete their jobs. They have made preparations to implement their commercial plan.

I would like to draw the attention of the Labour Minister as well as the Works and Housing Minister to the fact that although they have announced clearly that permission would not be given to close down the Delhi Cloth Mills and, if so necessary Government would take over the Delhi Cloth Mills, yet what has happened in the DDA is a very serious scandal which has already been referred to by the Members who spoke before me. I welcome the announcement made by the Works and Housing Minister regarding the holding of an enquiry. Now, I think with this announcement the confusion created in the minds of people would be removed to some extent. This confusion was existing in the minds of the people even after the denial by the Delhi Administration regarding closing down the Mill. Now the people, particularly the employees of the DCM will feel much relief.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, would like to put only one question. Several questions have been asked and the hon. Minister has replied to them. I feel the main motive behind these developments is like this. Is it not that attempts are being made to create an issue in which the management may try to close down the mill and Government would not agree to close down that mill? After that, negotiations might be held and the mill may be permitted to be established outside Delhi, and on the land measuring 64 acres, a commercial complex will be constructed and in this way more and more money will be earned. According to my guess and that of others, it is expected that Rs. 1000 crores will be earned by constructing commercial complex there, while on establishing a mill outside Delhi, half of that amount only would be spent and thus Rs. 500 to 600 crores will be sowed as profit.

May I know whether some activities for such bargaining are going on behind the scene? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any proposal has been received from them that the mill is proposed to be shifted outside Delhi and a commercial complex for which they have obtained permission from the DDA will be constructed at the present site? If such a proposal has been received by Government from them, what is the reaction of Government thereto? I would also like to point out that once such a policy is adopted, then other big cities will also be affected. In the big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, etc. the running of factories is costly. In these places to run a factory is not remunerative because the price of the land on which these factories are constructed gone very high. If that land is developed for commercial complex and is sold out, the owners would get huge profits and factories could be set up outside the cities with less cost as compared to the amount which could be earned by developing that land for commercial purposes and selling it. This is the situation in Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore and in all other big cities. In view of the fact that the prices of land are rising abnormally, I am convinced that Government will not allow the mill to be closed down and if they insist on doing so, then Government would take over the mill and institute an enquiry in this case of fraud and see that the culprits are punished. But I sense some foul game behind all these things. Ultimately, the DCM will seek some negotiated settlement namely that the management should be allowed to set up the mill outside Delhi and that land should be commercially developed and sold out. In this way they will earn huge profits. If such an offer has been received by Government from them, I would like to know the reaction of the hon. Minister and the Government thereto.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what the hon. Member has just now, has already been stated earlier. It may be correct that there is some motive behind these things. You know that this plan has been sanctioned hurriedly and the hon. Minister for Housing has also assured that it would be required into. Only Yesterday, our Prime Minister addressing a rally said that Government was against

closures and lock-outs. It had been our policy and the Prime Minister had reiterated it yesterday. We, therefore, always follow and implement that policy and the Housing Minister has stated that an enquiry would be held in this matter. It is not possible to implement the Master Plan immediately. Unless it is in the interest of the country to shift a mill, it will not be shifted, whether it is the case of Bombay or any other big city. If any probability of an incident like the Bhopal tragedy occurring is there then the shifting of that factory could be considered. But there is no such danger posed by this factory. This is not a factory which should be shifted from the safety point of view. It is no use asking for more details. When the enquiry is held, all the details will be worked out. The mill owners have created a strange situation. Now they are demanding that the sick mills taken over by the Textile Corporation should be given back to them. Some people are demanding this. Five or Six mills have regained their viability and now the mill-owners are demanding that the mills should be restored to them but on the other hand some are closing down their mills. Thus a strange situation is there. I suggest that a condition should be imposed on the managements of such mills that closure could never be resorted to because the question of closure should not arise. When a mill is to be closed down, why should they seek licence for that? There should be no question of closure after taking the licence. There is a history of hundred years behind this mill. The mill has earned a lot and I feel Government will never tolerate its closure.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up matters under Rule 377.

[Translation]

- (i) Need to give clearance to the Sidhmukh and Nauhar Canal Projects in Rajasthan

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Sidhmukh and Nauhar Canals are the most important

canals of the Rajasthan State. They will provide irrigation facilities to about 8 lakh acres of land in Tehsil Bhadra and Tehsil Nauhar of Ganganagar district and Tehsil Taranagar of Churu District. The survey in respect of these canals had been conducted by the Central Water Commission and the reports have been sent to the Central Government. These canal projects are under consideration of the Central Water Commission for clearance for a long time. The Irrigation Department of the Central Government is, therefore, requested that they should take steps to get the approval of the Central Water Commission for these canals so that the farmers of the area could derive benefit from these canals and increase their agricultural production and also improve their economic condition.

- (ii) Need to provide good seeds, fertilisers and means of irrigation to farmers and ensure remunerative price for their produce

SHRI R. P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377. It is very necessary to give special attention to the burning problems of the farmers in a big agricultural country like India. It is a fact that our agricultural policy is very sound on account of which our country has been able to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of foodgrains. But if fertilisers, irrigation facilities and good quality seeds are provided to the farmers at the appropriate time, they can further increase their agricultural production. As a matter of fact, seeds, fertilisers and irrigation facilities are not provided to the farmers in time. The Electricity Department is also responsible for this to a great extent. The crops have to suffer because they are not watered at the proper time due to non-availability of electricity. I, therefore, request the Central Government that in order to make the country stronger and more powerful, the problems of the farmers should be solved by providing good quality seeds, good quality fertilisers and sufficient irrigation facilities to them at the proper time. Steps should also be taken to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their agricultural produce and while doing so, the cost of production of agriculture should also be kept in view. It is necessary to do so in

[Shri R.P. Suman]

order to make the farmers more prosperous, to increase the agricultural production in the country and to fulfil the dream of the father of the Nation.

[English]

- (iii) Need for financial assistance from Banks to the people of low income groups to implement social housing schemes in Kerala

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU (Adoor) : At present banks are not directly lending money for housing schemes. Under the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the banks can only subscribe to the bonds issued by the Housing Boards. It is true that direct finances for housing are available to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and certain other limited categories. Bank finance is a crucial factor in the housing efforts. In the absence of this it will not be possible to clear the backlog in regard to the low income group and economically weaker sections. Kerala has an ambitious project of providing 5 lakh houses in the various categories during the Seventh Plan. Therefore, direct financial assistance from the banks is essential for the effective implementation of the social housing schemes whose main beneficiaries are the low income group and economically weaker section.

I would, therefore, request the Government to issue necessary instructions in this regard.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need to restore peace and order in Aligarh Muslim University

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Aligarh Muslim University is one of the prominent education centres in our country. But all is not well in this University for the past several years. All the people who are well wishers of this University are worried about the atmosphere of terror which is now prevailing in the University Campus. On the one hand some terrorists living in the University Campus and on the other hand frequent raids by police in the hotels and the campus of the University are responsible for further vitiating atmosphere there. The police had failed to identify the terrorist elements. The student leaders, as a matter of fact, have

no association with the terrorists, so they should not be harassed. An atmosphere of panic and terror is prevailing in the University campus.

Ninety-nine per cent of students of Aligarh Muslim University are disciplined and peace-loving. They all want to pursue their studies in an atmosphere of peace. But there are certain elements in the University which are creating a law and order problem there to serve their selfish ends. The need of the hour is that the University authorities should take the students into confidence and postpone the action against the student leaders to pave the way for talks with them.

The matter relating to Aligarh Muslim University is a very sensitive one. The sentiments of crores of Muslims the minority community, are attached with this University. In such a critical situation it will be very unfortunate if the Central Government do not intervene in the affairs of this University on the pretext that the University is autonomous.

I request the hon. Education Minister that he should immediately use his good offices to restore peace and tranquillity in the University.

- (v) Need to restart the suspended direct trains from Patna to North Bihar

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the direct trains running from Patna, the capital of Bihar, to North Bihar have been suspended, with the result that North Bihar has been totally cut off from the capital of the State. It has caused considerable resentment among the people of the area. It has also adversely affected transport, trade and industry in the area. Government are suffering a loss of Rs. 22 lakhs as revenue per month. I, therefore, request the Government that all the trains which have been suspended should be restored.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only the approved text will go on record.

[Translation]

- (vi) Need to bring the Rajasthan Tanneries in the Joint Sector in order to save them from closure

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk): The Rajasthan State Tanneries Undertaking was set up in 1972-73 in Tonk (Rajasthan) with the object of removing the backwardness of the area through rapid economic development. But this undertaking despite modern equipments and plants, has been sustaining loss from its very inception. This undertaking is continuously incurring loss due to lack of personnel with sufficient experience and requisite managerial and technical skills, excessive administrative expenditure, lack of will to work and heavy debt charges. This undertaking is at present in a very critical condition and is facing closure. I suggest that this undertaking should be taken over immediately in the joint sector so that efforts could be made both at the Government as well as at the non-Governmental level to save it from closure and to help in achieving its objectives,

[English]

- (vii) Need to allow Kerala Government to grant title deeds to the settlers in forest land in Kerala.

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the question of granting of *Pattas* (title deeds) to the settlers in what was considered to be forest land in Kerala has been hanging fire for a long time. The then Government of Kerala had taken a decision in 1978 that all the settlers who settled on fresh land prior to 1st January, 1977 would be granted the title deeds. The reason was that although the land on which they settled was categorised as forest land on record, it was no longer so, as much of it was developed into towns and townships and the density of population in that area had increased steadily. Therefore, there is no question of felling of trees as they are no longer forest land.

The Government of Kerala has been approaching the Centre for permission to grant title deeds to the settlers. But the Centre has so far not conceded this request.

In the absence of title deeds, the banks are not providing financial assistance to the farmers. This is causing severe hardship to the farmers which is affecting agricultural operations in the State.

Therefore, I would request the Centre to give permission to the Government of Kerala to grant title deeds to the settlers in Kerala.

13.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1985-86 (CONTD)

[English]

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CONTD. CONCLUDED)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up item No. 7 on the Order Paper. I will request the Minister of State for Rural Development, Shri Chandulal Chandrakar to reply to the debate.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have not spoken on the Demands.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have already completed discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister Shri Buta Singh has fallen sick and he has gone to hospital and, therefore, the Minister of State is going to reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): Sir, First of all, I express my gratitude to the hon. Members for their valuable comments on agricultural economy of our country and ways and means of improving it. Many Members who have participated have given valuable suggestions and certainly we will take full advantage of their suggestions. A large number of speakers who participated here.....

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You have not heard our suggestions. How will you reply ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: I am the only man who remained present during the debate from beginning to the end I did not leave the house even for a minute..
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I want only to say that you did not listen to our suggestions...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: I have listened to the suggestions of those who have spoken. You have conveyed through others what you wanted to say.....
.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Please give reply to what we ask.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: That is another matter.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Go to the Minister's Chamber and give him your suggestions in writing.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: I am very much thankful to them for their suggestions. What I say is that we have progressed in the field of agriculture. In fact, we have progressed in wheat, cotton and in many other fields. The credit for this goes to the farmers who have worked very hard in spite of the fact that in the last five years during the Sixth Five Year Plan, there have been two drought years and yet they have managed and they have worked hard to give more production than what was expected. Apart from farmers, our agricultural scientists have certainly given all their practical knowledge which they have gained in laboratories. Whatever they have been able to gain in research laboratories, they have been able to convey to the farmers. I know one shortcoming in our country that the researches of the laboratories do not reach the farmers very quickly as it should. From that point of

view, we are taking care that more extension services with agricultural scientists should be set up to carry the researches to the rural areas.

The year 1984-85 has been a very difficult year with floods in the beginning and long spells of drought in the end. These two things have simultaneously happened in 1984-85. Yet the production level in 1984-85 is expected to be very close to the excellent year of 1983-84 in which a record of all time high food production of 151.5 million tonnes was set. This bears testimony to the growing maturity of our economy. In fact, hon. Members will kindly recall that 1978, 1979, 1982 and 1983 were very unfortunate years and yet, the agriculturists have been able to produce in spite of floods and long spells of drought, substantial food and cotton and jute and all other crops. The world has commended the advances made in India in the field of agriculture.

I am happy to inform the House that during the Sixth Plan which is just over, the growth rate in production of cereals including rice, pulses and oil seeds has been higher than the long-term trends of the last 15 years. The hon. Members know that we have broken the barrier of 132/133 million tonnes of food production and achieved a record level in 1983-84. During 1984-85 also, we expect to maintain the same level of food production. Each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan has witnessed successive records of wheat production which has never come down. In all these five years in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, every year the wheat production had been going up and up and it never came down in any year.

The 20-point Programme has laid special emphasis on production of pulses and oilseeds. The production of pulses has also shown an upward trend, and with the technology recently made available, a firm base has been laid for sustained increase in pulses production. I am glad to inform the hon. Members that a record production of 13 million tonnes of oilseeds is expected during 1984-85. The growth rate of oilseeds production during the Sixth Plan is about three times that of the long-term growth since 1967-68. It is really a record production in oilseeds this year.

The production of cotton and jute also, in the year 1984-85, has been higher than in the preceding two years.

A few hon. Members have also taken great interest in milk production and they have made valuable suggestions. The milk production has increased by 28 per cent during the course of the Sixth Plan. As a result of this, the per capita daily availability of milk has gone up from 126 grams to 142 grams. We know that this is still much less than in other advanced countries where people have the advantage of having more milk.

Hon. Members will be happy to note a 45 per cent increase in the production of eggs and a 140 per cent increase in the production of broilers during the Sixth Plan.

The country recorded an all-time high production of about 26 lakh tonnes of fish during 1983-84, and the estimated production during 1984-85 is 28 lakh tonnes.

Our farmers have been able to achieve these feats in production thanks to the efficient supply of eight important services by the State and the Central Governments, namely, technology, seeds, fertiliser, pesticides, agricultural implements, irrigation, credit and marketing. Without these eight services, it would have been difficult for the agriculturists to successfully improve their production.

Improved technology is the sheet-anchor of our progress. If the results of the researches made in various laboratories do not reach the field, the farmers would not be able to increase the production as much as they would like to. Therefore, technology is provided to the farmers through the professional extension system which is in operation in 13 States in the country. U.P. and Jammu & Kashmir will also be introducing the T & V system of extension this year. Under this system, the research scientists train the extension workers who in turn give the technology to the farmers. Great emphasis is being laid on this, so that the results of whatever researches are made in the various laboratories reach the farmers as soon as possible.

The hon. Members should be glad to know that there has been a five-fold increase in the supply of quality seeds during the

Sixth Five-Year Plan. There has been a 60 per cent increase in fertilisers used in this country, thanks to the remarkable step-up in the domestic production and the Government's commitment to import to meet the farmers requirements. Despite an unfavourable weather in 1984-85, there was an eight per cent increase in fertiliser consumption over the consumption in the previous excellent years.

In the field of plant protection we have propagated integrated strategy which includes biological as well as chemical methods of fighting pests and diseases.

Sir, a large number of Members have spoken about agricultural credits. Some Members also said that credits from the banks are only to the tune of Rs. 6000 crores whereas in the industrial sectors the amount is Rs. 21,000 crores. But the hon. Members will realise that before the banks were nationalised agriculturists were virtually getting nothing from the banks. It is only after the nationalisation of banks that agriculturists are getting loans for improving agricultural production.....

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY
(Nalgonda) : What about rate of interest !

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR :
I know you have been asking that the interest rate should be reduced.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : No, no. You are aware that an amount of Rs. 3,000 is advanced as loan to the farmers but an amount of Rs. 15,000 is realised from him. The nationalised banks are realising five times the amount which is advanced to the people. When they fail to repay the loan in time, their property is auctioned. When even the 20-point programme is being implemented through the banks, what are the reasons for this ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR :
What you are saying now was very ably expressed by Shri Raghuma Reddy yesterday that the rate of interest for the farmers should be low in order to give relief to them. The farmers are not paid remunerative prices

[Shri Chandulal Chandrakar]

for their agricultural produce keeping in view the cost of agricultural inputs. All these things were put forward yesterday by the hon. Member in a very impressive way.....
(Interruptions)

13.39 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the chair*]

I have understood your suggestion but I am not in a position to say anything in this regard at the moment.....(Interruptions)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The hon. Minister should fix the maximum rate of interest for the farmers because in the absence of such a clear-cut provision the credit-giving agencies are realising from the farmers five times the actual amount of credit advanced by them. Government should enact a law to this effect.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: I have understood what you want to say but I cannot give any reply to that point at the moment. The suggestions given by the hon. Members will be given due consideration so that the interests of the farmers could be safeguarded.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : NABARD is collecting 4 per cent above the Reserve Bank of India rate.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: I have carefully heard your views and we will go into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Please do not interrupt the Minister. Let him continue.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk) : Under the existing law, lands of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people can neither be auctioned nor mortgaged...
(Interruptions)...

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

47 Members from all the parties took part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of this Ministry yesterday. I have listened to the views of all the 47 Members very carefully.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :

Only three minutes are given to speak here. One is not allowed more than this time. As it is a very important Ministry and the subject is also very important, I would like to say.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

I appreciate your feelings. The list of speakers was very long. The Deputy Speaker had a list of 70 to 100 Members who wanted to speak. Despite that, we took more time than what was allotted by the Advisory Committee and 47 Members were accommodated. I have listened to the views of all the 47 Members very carefully. On that basis, I am giving my reply. I would therefore, like to say that it would be better if you listen to me at present.....
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, Order. No interruptions please.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

I request you to take your seat now.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You have not given me an opportunity to speak.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

The flow of the agricultural credit which was at the level of Rs. 3400 crores in 1982 is expected to reach to the level of Rs. 5800 crores in 1984-85. This means an increase of about 70 per cent in the flow of credit in a period of five years. Substantial part of the credit has come from the cooperatives which will achieve the Sixth Five Year Plan target both for credit disbursement as well as for marketing of the agricultural produce.

Hon. Members are aware that the Cooperatives have come together in a big way for price support to the farmers in distress so that they can get fair prices for their produce like oilseeds, potatoes, onions etc.

As the hon. Members are aware, dry land farming accounts for 73% of the cultivated area in the country but it contributes only 42% of the total foodgrains production. There are a large number of small, marginal and tribal farmers who are engaged in dry land farming. Scientific dry land farming aims at appropriate treatment of land in order to conserve the moisture of the soil. I think Mr. Vyas also spoke yesterday about improving the techniques of dry farming. The land treatment measures are required to be taken up on water shed basis. In addition to such measures, the dry land farming strategy also consists of providing to the farmers technology and inputs. In the Sixth Plan a pilot project was started for water conservation covering 19 districts. It is proposed to expand this into a fullfledged National Dryland Farming Project in the Seventh Plan.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : There should be 100% subsidy. With 25% nothing will be achieved.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: It will have to be seen as to what the subsidy should be. I cannot say it now off hand.

This project combined with more intensive input distribution arrangement, will lead to higher production and productivity in dryland agriculture.

Some of the hon. Members have not taken adequate notice of achievements of our farmers. I would like to take this opportunity to clarify some of the points. The hon. Member, Mr. Zainal Abedin had stated that there was a decline in the availability of foodgrains and milk in the country. I should place the record straight. The per capita availability of foodgrains was at its peak in 1984 at 483 grammes per capita. During the 5 year period 1980 to 1984 the average availability was 447.2 grammes per capita per day. It was higher than the per capita

availability in all the 5 preceding years. Hon. Members will appreciate that this improvement has come about despite the rise in population. I have already mentioned that the per capita daily availability of milk has gone up from 126 grammes to 142 grammes during the course of the 6th Plan.

Some hon. Members have expressed their misgivings about the fairness of the support prices declared by the Government. It is evident that over the years the Government has taken into account the changes in the cost of production and has progressively increased the support prices. During the last 5 years the support prices have been increased by 44% for paddy, about 34% for wheat and 57% to 67% for different pulses. In the case of oilseeds, such increase varies from 33% to 86% for different oilseeds. Hon. members will please recall the Prime Minister's assurance to the farmers that remunerative prices will be paid to them, taking into account the cost of production of crops. It is because of this concern and also because of our Prime Minister's assurance, we have renamed the Agriculture Prices Commission as the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : By changing the name, what are we going to achieve ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: I wish to assure the hon. members that while fixing support/procurement prices, it is being ensured that not only the cost of production is covered, but a reasonable margin of profit is also provided to the farmers as an incentive for investment and for adoption of improved technology. While computing the cost of production, we have been taking into account not only the paid-out costs but also the imputed costs like return on owned fixed capital, rental value of own land and value of family labour. The Commission is being expanded so as to reflect the interests of rainfed farming, irrigated farming as well as agricultural labour. This should ensure ample justice to the farmers. I think this new set up will help a lot.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : How many members will be there ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: It has not been spelt out. Obviously, it will be more than what you have been seeing previously. We cannot say precisely how many and in what way, they are going to be selected. The intention is to pay remunerative prices. We have made it very clear that the cost of land, cost of family labour, cost of labour, all these are included in the cost of production.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : This cost of cultivation is an imaginary figure. Nobody really knows the cost of production.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: My dear friend, you have spoken yesterday also. If you keep on speaking every minute, I will not be able to take much note of it. Allow me to finish. Unless I finish my speech, how can you say that I have not replied to all points. For God's sake have some patience.

Hon. members have expressed anxiety on account of the post-harvest decline in prices of various agricultural commodities. I am happy to state that for the first time we have made standing arrangements with the State Governments for market intervention for oilseeds and potatoes without waiting for our prior approval.

I share the anxiety of hon. members regarding the difficulties in providing irrigation and electricity services to the farmers. I shall bring these difficulties to the notice of my esteemed colleague, the Minister for Irrigation and Power.

An hon. member from Andhra Pradesh has alleged that adequate fertilisers are not being supplied to his State. I have checked up the matter. For Kharif 1985, a supply of 7 lakh tonnes of nutrients has been planned for Andhra Pradesh, which is a 25 per cent increase over the supply made in Kharif 1984.

It has been pointed out by hon. member Dr. Chander Shekhar Tripathi that there are storage losses in the stocking of fertilisers in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to inform the House that some storage losses are unavoidable on account of use of hooks by the

labourers, climatic conditions, evaporation, etc. and adequate margin is allowed to cover such losses. There have been some complaints of adulteration of fertilisers. In 1984, 24018 samples were taken, out of which nearly 10 per cent were found below standard. Prosecutions have been launched and other actions under the Fertiliser Control Order taken against the offenders. We shall continue to enforce the law energetically to bring the offenders to book.

Hon. members from Kerala have mentioned the damage caused by root-wilt disease of coconut. We had a thorough discussion on this in the House last week. I reiterate my assurance that my Ministry will hold a national conference on further steps needed to fight this difficult disease. We all know that Kerala is really facing difficulties because of this disease. An hon. Member referred to the declining productivity of groundnut. I would like to place before the House the fact that far from declining, the yield of groundnut has increased from 775 kg. per hectare to 953 kg. per hectare during the last 30 years.

There was a reference from one hon. Member to the problem of Usar lands, particularly in Uttar Pradesh. I am glad to announce that the present Government has recently approved a scheme for reclamation of Usar land costing Rs. 6.1 crores, to be implemented in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : What about Rajasthan ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: We will see that, too.

One hon. Member referred to the low production level of rice in the eastern region. It is true that the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U. P. and West Bengal have 67% of the total rice area in the country, but contribute only about 48% of the total rice production. But the productivity of rice in these States, which was virtually stagnating for many years, has recently shown an increase. Government of India launched a special programme for increasing rice production in the eastern

region, on a pilot basis in 1984-85 in 51 blocks, with 100% Central assistance. It is proposed to expand this into a full-fledged programme covering one-fifth of the total blocks in these States in the Seventh Plan.

One hon. Member made a reference to the low level of awareness of technology on the part of small and marginal farmers. As a result of extension efforts, it has been seen that awareness percentage is as high as 90% in certain States, where the extension system is functioning efficiently.

Certain hon. Members of the House have raised important points on fisheries to be considered by my Ministry. I assure the House that the fishing harbour construction programme is not in doldrums. We have five major fishing harbours, and nine minor fishing harbours, capable of supporting deep sea fishing vessels. We are working with the Government of Kerala on a project report for further development of Vizhinjam harbour. I fully agree with the hon. Members that the aqua-culture programme should be given special importance. I have also made efforts to amend and modernize the Fisheries Act of 1891. For Orissa, we are looking into the possibility of constructing fishing harbour at or near Paradeep.

Shri Dogra referred to the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, and mentioned that this has not been enforced, although the rules have been finalised. I would like to clarify that the rules have not yet been finalised. In fact, the President of the NCUI had objected to certain provisions in the Act, and I am discussing with him the provisions of this Act and the rules to be framed thereunder, next week. I can assure the House that we shall finalise the rules and bring the Act into force early.

I have outlined our achievements so far, and then proceeded to clarify some of the points raised by hon. Members. Now I wish to place before this hon. House the challenges which the farmers of India, with the support of Central and State Governments have been called upon to face in the next five years. We have been asked to raise food production by 35 million tonnes, to a level of 185 million tonnes by 1989-90. This is the highest increase ever envisaged in

any five-year Plan. Similar has been the challenges in the production of oilseeds (4 million tonnes increase), and of various other commercial crops and horticultural produce, as well as animal husbandry and dairy, poultry and fishery. I would not like to go into details at this stage except that in our small farmer dominated economy, these activities will add significantly to the incomes of our farmers apart from improving nutritional standards.

Input-wise, in order to achieve these targets, a three-fold increase in the production of quality seeds and 67 per cent increase in the consumption of fertilisers are envisaged. An expansion by 140 per cent in credit services is required to reach a disbursement of Rs. 14000 crores to the farmers in the year 1989-90. Innovations are being introduced to provide credit and other inputs under "single window" and to improve the credit delivery system by taking the bank to the farmers. I think our friends know that this is for the first time in the world that such a Comprehensive scheme has been formulated in 1969, when the banks were nationalised. At that time, in the whole country, we had hardly 7000 branches. In 1984-85, in the whole country, we have 45,000 bank branches. This is a remarkable achievement. We should give credit to our government and the policy of the government that banks are being carried to the rural areas, to the villages and to the gates of the farmers. I know that there are some shortcomings here and there. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Vyas will be one of the persons who will always condemn it. But, at the same time, you must realise that this is a very gigantic task.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA
BALI (Madras South) : They should open branches in the remote villages.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:
I think you are correct in saying that we should open more branches in the remote villages. I can assure you that it is our intention too ; and so far as possible, we have tried to carry all these branches to the most interior places, interior places where you know for 200 miles or 300 kms. there is not a single train, no railway line, yet banks are opened there. For example, in the district of Bastar, we have done it.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI : If you do it, that can guide the people.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : That requires social awareness also.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : It is not reaching to the poor people.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : It is the duty of all of us, whether we are Members of Parliament, MLA's or social workers or others, it is our responsibility to create social awareness among the masses, among the people. Once the social awareness is created, there will not be so many complaints.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : There is enough awareness but the white elephants sitting in the banks do not care.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : From where have these white elephants come? They are your and my sons. They are not outsiders...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request the hon. Minister not to argue with the members but address the chair.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : I am sorry. I should see to it that I address the chairman. In order to achieve these targets, the three-fold increase in the production of quality seeds and 67 per cent increase in the consumption of fertilisers are envisaged. There is an expansion of 140 per cent in the credit services. I am glad to note that the Ministry of Irrigation are landing to expand irrigation potential by another 15 million hectares during the 7th Plan as against 10 million hectares achieved during the Sixth Plan. All these can be achieved if we can strengthen various institutions serving the farmers particularly in a matter of technology inputs, credit and marketing. I seek the cooperation of the hon. members in meeting these challenges and in providing necessary support to our farming community.

An integral part of our strategy is to support farmers in unirrigated areas. Dry land farming is our sheet-anchor of our agricultural progress. Unless we look into it, it is very difficult to make further progress.

As I have stated earlier, we are going to start a national dry land farming project in the Seventh Plan which will aim at introducing scientific dryland farming technology in all the States.

14.00 hrs.

A new feature of this project will be to integrate the appropriate land treatment measures to conserve the moisture with agronomical practices.

Our Eastern region holds a large reservoir of potential for stepping up rice production. We are launching a special programme to support rice production with the latest technology in one-fifth of the block where special assistance will be provided for small and marginal farmers. The on-going small and marginal farmers programme which was introduced in 1983-84 will be modified to take care of a number of problems encountered by the States while implementing these programmes. With these modifications, larger number of small and marginal farmers will be covered by this programme.

As the hon. Members would recall, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech had announced a Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme. I am happy to report that the details of the scheme have now been worked out. We have now decided to extend the crop insurance cover to coarse grains, apart from paddy, wheat, pulses and oilseeds. It has been decided that 50 per cent of the premium payable by small and marginal farmers should be subsidised jointly by the Central and State Governments. We had organised a meeting on 1st May of the representatives of the State Governments, General Insurance Corporation of India, Reserve Bank of India and the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development to consider ways and means of implementing the scheme from Kharif '85. The representatives of the State

Governments have supported the scheme and they have assured us that the scheme would be implemented with vigour in the coming Kharif season.

Apart from the policy thrusts which I have mentioned for the Seventh Plan, my Ministry is also working on a long term perspective keeping in view the needs of the country by the turn of the century. I shall come up before this House with a comprehensive Agricultural Policy Paper as soon as possible.

I think yesterday I have mentioned about Rural Development and the concerned activities

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI : About the implementation scheme, I suggest that the limit which is now Rs. 2.50 lakhs, should be raised to Rs. 5 lakhs so that we can really encourage the entrepreneurs to start small scale industries. It will be a great help to them. And, in Tamil Nadu the State Government are only looking after employment to its own party people. I think it should be done by the National banks.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Minister, why do you not yield ? You do not yield even to lady Members !

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : I think it is very difficult for me to give a reply on this subject because that is being dealt with by another Ministry. So, I hope the lady Member will excuse me.

I have placed before the House all the achievements and our aspirations. The country looks forward towards us to fulfil the rising aspirations of our rural community. I have carefully gone through all the suggestions made by hon. Members and quite a number of them are useful. We will take note of them and accordingly we will make adjustments in policies and programmes.

I think, so far as rural development is concerned, I have mentioned the policies yesterday, though not at length—because

the time was limited—and about IRDP also I have mentioned. I do not want to take more time. I thank the Members for giving me a patient hearing.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : I want to ask one thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How many ? There is no time. How many Members can ask ? One, two, three, four so many are there. If you have any suggestions you can send them in writing. Do not make speeches. Only questions. Yes, Prof. Kurien.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not allowed you.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The Chairman has allowed me. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. I have not allowed you.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : For the information of the hon. Minister.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, information. You ask question.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : No, information, Sir. It is a question. It is very very important for the country. Pepper is a spice which is not dealt with by the Commerce Ministry but by the Agriculture Ministry. Pepper is earning, of all the spices, maximum foreign exchange, but nothing is being done by the Agriculture Ministry to promote its cultivation. Due to last year's drought the pepper production in our country has decreased very much. Therefore, I would like to know whether your Ministry has any concrete plan to help the pepper cultivators in the country.

My second question is that there are certain areas where people reside in revenue lands which are inside the forests or that

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

they are in between the strips of forests. I agree that the Forest Conservation Act should be strictly adhered to. In those areas there are already roads and electric lines. But if they want to maintain these roads or rennovate those roads or if they want to put a new electric line, Forest Conservation Act stands in the way. Harijans and Tribals living in those revenue lands are finding it difficult to get the basic amenities due to strict implementation of the Forest Conservation Act. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government will take note of it and give necessary directions to the concerned authorities in this regard.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: The other day during the Question Hour you had raised the question of cultivation as well as about the setting up of a pepper board. Off hand it is very difficult to give a straight away information about what we are doing to increase its production. For this you better give a separate notice.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : But its production is decreasing.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: It may be, but at the moment I cannot say anything about what we are doing to increase its production.

Secondly in regard to the Forest Conservation Act and a large number of people living and farming in between the forest strips or inside the forests, this problem is being faced by all the States. It is there in Bihar, it is there in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and even in your State. This is now under the consideration of the Forests Department.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : The Rajasthan Government have recommended two co-operative spinning mills and one vegetable oil mill for Bhilwara district but the NCDC is not advancing loan for the same. What action has been taken by the Central Government in this matter and by what time will the loan be made available for the purpose ?

Secondly, I want to say that only a nominal price is paid to the milk producers for the milk purchased for the dairies while the same milk is supplied to the consumers at exorbitant prices. It should be ensured that the milk producers are paid reasonable price of milk by the dairies because they are suffering a loss on this account. What steps have Government taken to ensure payment of reasonable price to them ?

Thirdly, the Government of India advance loans to the famine-affected States while they give 75 per cent subsidy for flood relief. I think the people suffer loss more on account of famines than on account of floods. So the Government of India should give subsidy for famine also. What steps are being taken by the Government of India to give subsidy for famine relief also ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: As regards the setting up of spinning mills, I am not in a position to give any information.

You also said that the dairies are paying less to the producers and charging more from the consumers. It is a fact that the consumers always have to pay more than what the producers receive.

Whenever any third party comes in as a middleman the producers do get less than what should have been paid to them. As regards the demand that the dairy owners should pay more to the producers, only they can say anything in this regard.

As regards the demand that subsidy should be given in case of famine also, it is a matter of major policy and I cannot say anything about it at the moment.

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, nothing has been mentioned in his reply about the supply of good quality seeds, about foundation, breeder and certified seeds.

Regarding the pesticide Act I requested the hon. Minister to strengthen the present Act and even today I am requesting him to strengthen the Act by putting more teeth in that Act. But nothing is said about it. To

control the adulteration in pesticides, the present Act will not do. I would request the hon. Minister to take this into consideration and to prosecute the adulterators.

Regarding the crop insurance, I request you to take the village as a unit, not the taluka and if not, the V.D.O. circle (Village Development Officers Circle). I requested further for 66-2/3 per cent crop subsidy to the marginal farmers. But nothing has been mentioned about it in his reply.

Another thing is about failed wells. When a ryot dug a well, but if it fails due to rocks at the bottom, the Government should give the subsidy, as the Andhra Pradesh Government is giving Rs. 10,000 per well. I request the Central Government to give the entire amount as subsidy.

The next thing is, on soil conservation 100 per cent subsidy should be given instead of 25 per cent subsidy as is given at present.

Regarding rural employment you are not taking any steps. You take up the rural based schemes which will help the rural people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no fresh suggestion to be given. You only ask about clarifications.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : What are your programmes about rural employment ?

Regarding agricultural implements no concrete research has taken place. I request you take up, at least now, the research programme which will help the agricultural community.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: I think all your points will be taken note of.

SHRI V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Sir, with regard to the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Society Ltd ; misappropriation is going on there. In that regard you have not come out with anything.

Another thing is Dynocraft and Krishak Bharati. There is a contract between Krishak Bharati and Dynocraft and due to some change in the policy, the contract has been broken with the result that 800 to 1000 people are in the streets. I wanted immediate disbursal of compensation. This should be taken up very seriously.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: You have suggested all these things. We will take note of them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

*The cut motions were put and negatived.
(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 8 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development."

The motion was adopted.

**Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
voted by Lok Sabha]**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	78,57,000	...	3,92,85,000	...
2.	Agriculture	41,38,40,000	371,00,43,000	2,07,77,02,000	18,36,49,17,000
3.	Fisheries	4,47,80,000	1,64,01,000	22,39,04,000	8,20,09,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	24,71,77,000	7,89,01,000	1,13,71,84,000	39,45,06,000
5.	Cooperation	2,41,80,000	38,98,67,000	13,93,00,000	1,96,88,33,000
6.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	14,81,000	...	74,10,000	...
7.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	24,73,19,000	...	1,23,65,97,000	...
8.	Department of Rural Development	1,88,22,14,000	75,200	7,49,67,73,000	37,63,000

(III) Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 82 relating to the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demand for Grant have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums

necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the

second column thereof against Demand No. 82 relating to the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare."

Demand for Grant in respect of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th Marh, 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE					
82.	Ministry of Social and Women 'sWelfare	21,26,97,000	11,08,000	1,07,84,86,000	55,42,000

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip) : Sir, first of all, I want to congratulate the new Minister in-charge of this Ministry, because, the Ministry's demands have come up for discussion this year in this House. So far as I remember, during the last three years, we went without discussing the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture and last year, if I remember correctly, this Ministry's demands were not even put on the List of Business. It is good that we have now got this opportunity to discuss this Ministry's demand.

I concentrate mainly on Women's Welfare and development. Here in the annual report of the Ministry, there has been a mention about the report of the Committee on Status of Women in India. The report was submitted on 31st December, 1974. There is also a mention of national plan of action on that report. The report of the Committee on Status of Women emphasised the need for agencies of coordination, Communication and implementation of measures to improve the status of women. I read the relevant portion :

"In spite of Constitutional and legal equality, the womens status in every sphere of life remain unequal with persistent disparities. Many laws have been passed to remove these disparities but they have had little impact. Administrative programme introduced with the object of promoting women's welfare development have suffered from various handicaps. One of the reasons for the lack of sustained effort and attention in this direction has been the absence of any single agency which could coordinate and examine the multiple measures, legislative and administrative initiated by Government and provide expert advice on methods of implementation. Under the present Rules of Business in the Government, women's affairs are really nobody's concern."

This was stated 10 years ago. Now, 10 years after that report was submitted, the conditions, are more or less the same. Now

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami]

that the Ministry of Women's Welfare has been created, all works relating to women's welfare and development should be the concern of this Ministry. That is my demand.

Regarding policy, the Status Committee has said something regarding Policy of women's welfare and development. I quote :

" Any programme of women's welfare and development must have an integrated approach. In order to prevent any ambiguity in the understanding of what constitute women's welfare."

I want to underline the words "in order to prevent any ambiguity in the understanding of what constitutes women's welfare."

" . . . and to prevent the development of policies that sometimes go against the basic objective, we recommend that the Government of India should evolve a national policy on women's development in the light of Constitutional directives and pledges made to the women in this country and to the international community from time to time."

This is what the Status Committee on Women recommended. The whole Women's Decade has gone. Now, we are at the fag end. I do not know of any such national policy on women's welfare and development has been evolved. The report of the Ministry says that the Ministry is going to formulate the 'new' policy. I do not know what the 'old' policies had been. Before the general elections, a lot of noise had been made about the Government being very serious in women's development. In practice, we see the same anti-people policies being pursued by the Government and that further erodes the status of women. The amount of priority which this Government attaches to this Department is judged by the allocation of funds to this Ministry. I have got it from the Parliament Library, the percentage of allocation of funds is only 0.25% of the total budget of this year.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : It is a typing mistake.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : No. It is 0.25%. Out of Rs. 51,295 crores of budgeted expenditure of this year, Rs. 1,29,78,33,000 is given here. I have also gone into that. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has also committed the same mistake. It comes to 0.25%. Last year, it was Rs. 92,59,49,000. That was revised estimate for 1984-85. This year it is Rs. 1,29,78,33,000. Now, to argue that it is more than last year's allocation in terms of rupees is, to my mind, behaving like the proverbial person who goes without shoes and finds solace by comparing his plight to a footless person. We all know that the progress of any society is measured by the status of women. Our Constitution declares that socialism is our objective. But even by ordinary that matter bourgeoisie democratic Standard or by any Standard for the conditions of majority of our women are horrible and to change these, we have to change the total social and economic structure of the society which the Government is not going to do. Instead of changing its priorities, the Government's policies are worsening the conditions of our women in the society. Women are worst-hit by the rising prices and by the rising unemployment. Here I have got something from the Seventh Five Year Plan about the employment of women. This is, by Shrimati Vimal Ranadive in the journal 'working woman.'

"The number of women job-seekers according to Labour Ministry, increased from 22.60 lakhs in October, 1981 to 30.70 lakhs at the end of October, 1982 showing an increase of 15.2%. During January-October, 82 only 48,990 women were placed in employment as against 50,615 during 1981, the decline being 2.5".

Thus, women job-seekers are on the increase and their placements in employment are on the decline.

What did the national plan of action say categorically? We have tried to tell this in this House again and again during

last Parliament also. On one occasion, I have quoted the national plan of action. I would like to quote it again because the present Government policy of indiscriminate mechanisation and import liberalisation is going to hit women hardest because they are the last to be hired and the first to be fired.

"The Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment and direct the State to secure equal right to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work and just and humane conditions of work. The impact of transition to a modern economy has resulted in the exclusion of an increasing number of women from active participation in the productive process and only a limited recognition of their contribution and ability to contribute."

We all know—and it is an accepted fact—that economic independence of women is the most vital pre-requisite of equality. Widening of opportunities to take part in socially productive labour will change the situation. But what is being done? Government has so far done precious nothing to counter the detrimental impact of modernisation on women's employment. I want the Ministry of Women's Welfare to have the jurisdiction and also the funds, the means, to effectively prevent and counteract this detrimental effect of modernisation on the welfare of women.

See what situation we are facing at the fag-end of the Women's Decade. During the 20-year period from 1961 to 1981—we have given the statistics to the House on previous occasions—the female population shot up by 55 per cent, but the female work participation rate has gone down; it has decreased by one-fourth; from 28 per cent, it has come down to less than 21 per cent. According to the 1981 census, 51 per cent males have full-time jobs as against only 14 per cent females. This is the mockery of equality of opportunity that we have in this country! In agriculture, the percentage of women—participants is more

or less the same. But there is something which is worrying us very much and that is, more and more women are being pushed towards agricultural labour. Look at the stark number. The number of male cultivators in 1961 was 63.6 million and in 1981 it went up to 76.2 million. But in the same 20-year period, the number of women cultivators came down from 31.8 million to 15.1 million, that is, it was cut to less than half. This is what is being done to women who work not only for their own benefit but of the entire family. Women are being pushed out of all organised industries systematically. This point also, we have tried to hammer again and again in this House but without any tangible results. In jute, textiles, plantation, mines, tobacco, coir, bidi, everywhere including the public sector enterprises, women are under attack. Machines replace thousands and lakhs of women. The Sixth Plan document, the Chapter on Women's Development, promised that modernisation of traditional occupations of women would be selective and would include simultaneous development of skills for alternative employment. It also promised monitoring of the impact of the new programmes and projects on women's employment. But nothing has been done in that regard. Therefore, I would urge on the hon. Minister for Women's Welfare to take up this matter with the Labour Ministry and the Industries Ministry to do three things effectively and immediately: one, to order a total ban on retrenchment of working women immediately and maintain at least the existing strength; number two, to cancel all licences granted for installation of green-leaf threshing plants in the tobacco industry—otherwise, lakhs of women who are working there in that industry will be affected; and number three, to see that no mechanisation is allowed in the match industry where also the workers are mostly women. This must be done immediately to save our sisters working in those industries.

The National plan of Action was chalked out some eight years back. In it there were specific recommendations regarding finding out areas of employment of women, review mechanism, follow-up action, data-collection, monitoring, etc. But so far the National plan of Action has not been implemented. Practically nothing has been done materially,

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My demand is that the Ministry of Women's welfare should be vested with the powers, funds, means and mechanisms of putting the National plan into action. The important recommendation of the Status Committee on setting up a statutory National Commission on women has been ignored during the whole of women's decade. It should be set up at once with the functions and composition as elaborated by the Committee on Status of women. The U.N. Commission on status of women recommended establishment of such a commission in its 25th report. On 12.4.1983 in reply to a Call Attention Motion on dwindling women's employment the then Labour Minister had said that setting up of such a commission is a matter for the Social Welfare Ministry to consider. Now, I would request the Minister to do it forthwith.

Another recommendation was that the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards should also be reorganised as statutory autonomous bodies on the lines recommended by the status committee. This should also be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : I am concluding in two minutes. On 8th April, 1985, the All India Democratic Women's Association met the Prime Minister with a memorandum with comprehensive suggestions for action on all sectors education, health, employment, legal status, etc. I may be permitted to lay* a copy of this memorandum on the Table of the House for information of Members and also for the Minister to study and take proper steps.

Sir, I want to cite two specific instances of discrimination. In Vijayawada there were 120 women working as casual labour in Railways. They have been working for 15 years now. Railways rules stipulate that after four months they are to be granted

temporary status and finally absorbed as permanent railway workers. These women have got temporary status. But juniors to these women workers have been given permanent status while they have been left out. They have been discriminated against. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and see that they are taken as permanent employees.

14.34 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair.*]

Another telling instance of discrimination is that of one Manju Roy, a DVC worker posted at Panchet. She has been asking for transfer to Durgapur where her husband is working. But for the last six years, the better half of the Women's Decade, she could not be transferred to Durgapur. In Durgapur there were many vacancies against which surplus labour was adjusted. I would request the Minister to take up this matter with the concerned Ministry for immediate redressal of this grievance.

In the end, before I conclude, I would specifically suggest and demand three things to be done immediately through this Ministry. They are :—

- (1) To give paid maternity leave and other maternity benefits to all women working in the unorganised sector including agriculture. Why cannot Government take motherhood as a national responsibility in this concluding year of the women's decade ?
- (2) To pay unemployment allowance to all persons who are on the lists of unemployed in the exchanges.
- (3) Now that the 7th Five year plan is in the offing, to ensure earmarking of adequate resources in all sectoral plans and programmes to generate employment for women and give training to them.

* As the Speaker subsequently did not accord the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

—And then, last but not the least, much more allocation should be made to this Ministry to do justice to this nation.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare. First of all, I would like to extend my thanks to the Prime Minister of the country who has created a separate Department for Social and Women's Welfare and has given charge of this Department to a very competent Minister. Under her stewardship our dreams about the shape of things in the 21st century would at be realised and our women, who are backward and who constitute a major portion of our population, will progress. At the same time I would like to say that the amount allocated for this Department is quite meagre. If we analyse—figures the Budget we shall find that only 0.25 per cent of the total budget outlay has been allocated for this Department. It will not be possible to achieve the targated pace of development with this meagre amount. I, therefore, request that more funds should be allocated for this Department under the Seventh Five year Plan.

One of the most important matters with which this Ministry deals is child welfare. Children are the real assets of our nation. They are the citizens of tomorrow. At present the population of children upto 14 years of age is 2.72 crores and the problems of children are of a different nature. Though this Department is solving the problems of the children admirably yet there are certain drawbacks to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. The problems of children can be grouped under four categories. The first is that there is a very high death rate among the children. The reasons for it are the non-availability of nutritious food and multiplicity of infant diseases. Another big problem is that of orphans who have no parents to look after them. The illegitimate children are left

alone at the mercy of God. The responsibility of bringing up such orphans rests with the society and the state.

The third problem concerns the handicapped children. The responsibility of providing proper maintenance to the handicapped children also falls on us. The fourth category of children is of those whose mothers are working women. These neglected children roam about as vagabonds or become delinquent. The Ministry should pay proper attention to these problems which the children are facing.

I want to congratulate the hon. Minister who has introduced the Integrated Child Development Service. Under this programme through Aganbadis arrangements are made for the proper upkeep of the children of the backward and tribal areas and arrangements for pre-primary education are also made. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister particularly to one thing. The headquarters of the ICDS programme is located at Delhi and the Director of this Service is not managing its affairs properly. Justice is not being done with the women who are employed there. A very small portion of the funds allocated for this purpose is being utilised at present. It will not be an exaggeration to say that corruption is rampant there. So, I request the hon. Minister to institute an inquiry into the affairs of ICDS.

Another suggestion I would like to give in this regard is that all the male officers employed there should be replaced by lady officers. This will solve the problems automatically. Another thing which I want to point out in this connection is that the Sevikas appointed for examining the health of children under the ICDS programme are not full-time workers but are part-time workers and they are paid a very meagre salary with the result that they cannot look after the children properly. So, I would like to suggest that all the women working in Anganwaris should be made full-time workers instead of part-time workers. Out of the total expenditure which is incurred on this programme, 75 per cent should be borne by the Central Government and 25 per cent should be contributed by the State

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Government, because women working there it is very difficult for they are getting to make both ends meet with to the sum of Rs. 150 or 200 which at present. So, I request the hon. Minister to pay attention to this matter.

The most important problem before us is that of orphans. The aid is given to orphanages by Government but even then the inmates of these orphanages are made to beg and are thus being exploited. I want to give a suggestion which should be given due consideration by the hon. Minister. The word *Anathalaya* (Orphanage) should be substituted by the word *Apna Ghar* (Own Home), so that the inmates of these orphanages may feel that they are living in their own houses.

The problem of children whose mothers are employed is also important. Only at certain places Day-Care Centres have been set up for looking after such children. Creches have been opened for taking care of infants of women working in the public and private sectors. 80 per cent of the total population of our county live in villages but there are no such arrangements for the children of the working women in the rural areas. The Panchayati Raj system exists in all the villages. So the responsibility of looking after the children of the working women in villages should be placed on the *gram panchayats* of the villages. In every village, there should be small creches where the infants could be looked after. As regards these creches, two or three things should be borne in mind. The first thing is that the *Sevikas* employed there should have good training in science and other related subjects so that they could look after the children properly. Light refreshments should be served to the children in these creches and milk and other eatables should be provided to infants on behalf of the Government so that the children, who constitute the major portion of our population and who are not only a great national asset but are also builders of future India, may be looked after properly.

The biggest problem which we face today is that of handicapped children. In the days gone by, it was considered that a handicapped child was born due to the curse of some God or Goddess and such a child was left to die uncared for. But in a democratic and welfare State of the modern times it is the responsibility of the Government to take proper care of the handicapped children. Government should pay special attention towards the care of the handicapped children. The handicapped children can be broadly categorised into physically handicapped, mentally handicapped and morally handicapped.

AN HON. MEMBER : Politically handicapped also.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Not politically handicapped.

The arrangements which have been made so far for the physically and mentally handicapped children is satisfactory but the care of morally handicapped children is a special type of responsibility. Today, in our country handicapped persons constitute 2 per cent of our total population. At present, certain institutions are working in this field on a national basis, namely, the National Institute of Hearing Handicapped, Bombay; the National Institute of Physically Handicapped Dehradun; the National Institutes of Orthopaedic Handicapped, Dehradun; and the National Institute of Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad. It is to be appreciated that the Government are running these institutions. The efforts made in this direction are really commendable yet there is need for further improvement. I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for the Institute for Physically Handicapped which has been set up at Kanpur and which provides artificial limbs to the physically handicapped. Training Centre for the Handicapped at New Delhi is doing commendable work. The condition of the mentally handicapped children is very pitiable and we should give special attention to them. You have opened a model school in Delhi. Where about 125 children are kept in hostel.

It is good that a model school has been opened in Delhi by the Central Government but such schools should be opened in all the States. I suggest that the Social and Women Welfare Department should make some arrangements for the care of the mentally handicapped children in the capital of every State.

There are no 'Old Age Homes' for housing old people in our country. In our country, the condition of aged people is very miserable. Nobody pays attention to them. If you go to Vrindavan, you will find there a large number of widows. The condition of these widows is very distressing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : Parliament House is for them.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Parliament House is not for them. Government should make some special arrangements for the widows.

Similarly, beggary is a blot on the Indian society and on the country as a whole. A law was enacted for putting an end to beggary but that has not succeeded. I request that this law should be enforced strictly. Government should make arrangements for imparting training to those who want to eat without doing any work, so that they may earn their livelihood.

Now I want to invite your attention to women's welfare. Our Constitution, no doubt, provides for equal rights for women. We have observed a 'Women Decade'. If we analyse the success of this Decade we shall find that is reality, women have not made much progress. Many evil practices are still continuing in our country and on account of such evil customs women are suffering. For example, the dowry system is still prevalent in the country. I want to extend my thanks to the Government for passing an anti-dowry law. But mere passing of legislation is not enough. For the success of this law, there should be change in the attitude of the people. For bringing about such a change, publicity of this law should be made through the mass media.

Though it is a fact that women have made progress to some extent in the political, administrative and scientific fields, yet the percentage of educated women is only between 15 to 16 in our country as a whole. This percentage further declines in the case of backward and tribal areas. So, we should pay more attention to this problem also and more adult education centres should be set up.

There is much talk of equal pay for equal work these days. A law, also has been enacted for this purpose. But except a few private and public sector organisations equal pay is not paid for equal work. Equal wages are not paid to women workers into agricultural sector also and they are exploited. There are certain industries where women are retrenched and thrown out of employment when they require maternity leave. Labour Department should pay attention to this matter and there should be coordination between the Labour Department and this Ministry.

Our educated women are working in different fields but residential and hostel facilities for them are limited only to urban areas. The number of hostels for women should be increased in every State. I want to extend my thanks to the Minister and her Ministry for the arrangement made for imparting training to girls. I congratulate the hon. Minister for giving clearance for the setting up of training centres at Ambala and Panchkula in Haryana for giving training to girls in electronics.

Sir, women in general are ignorant of the existing laws. The criminal law is there, the dowry prohibition law is there. There is law ensuring equal property rights to women. But women are not aware of these laws. The needy women should be given free legal aid and such free legal aid should be made available to women in every district. Today, women are anxious to take up various kinds of jobs but they are exploited everywhere. In Rajasthan, the women are employed for making *Chunries* for which they are paid only eight annas per day. Thus women doing such petty work are being exploited. Government should

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

make arrangements for giving training to working women so that they are not exploited and the articles made by them should have special utility. It is good that a condensed course has been introduced for them. Similarly TRYSEM scheme has also been introduced in villages under which you want to impart training. Provision should also be made for giving stipend to women undergoing training.

Proper arrangements for the marketing of handicrafts should also be made so that they can be sold at reasonable prices and the women artisans can improve their economic lot. It will also help to a great extent the women who are unemployed.

Government should organise exhibitions of the articles made by women in foreign countries, so that foreigners may also know how much progress has been made by in the field of handicrafts in our country.

I do want to appreciate the work done by the Social Welfare Board. Though it has done good work, yet there is great scope for it to expand the sphere of its activities. Women give birth to Children who are the future citizens of our country. So I want to emphasize that overall development of the country cannot be achieved unless efforts are made to emancipate the women folk. I want to make an appeal to the Hon. Minister that she should pay special attention to the development of backward women especially the women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who constitute a major portion of our country's population. Instructions should also be issued to the State Governments in this direction. This all can be done only if the budget allotment for this purpose is increased.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

DR. P. VALLEL PERUMAN (Chidambaram) : I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare for 1985-86.

India's child population between the ages 0-14 years is about 2,720 lakhs, according to 1981 census. In August 1974 the National policy for children was adopted. National Children's Board is functioning under the Prime Minister's Presidentship. A National Children's Fund with an amount of Rs. 1.71 crores is in existence. The Integrated Child Development Service Scheme, the Scheme of Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection the Special Nutrition Programme, the Balawadi Nutrition Programme and the Programmes of United Nations Children's Fund are in force. Yet, the dropout among the children in primary school stage is as 60 per cent. Nearly 70 per cent of the child population is working as child labour. The centre has not been able to eliminate child labour. The recommendations of Gurupadaswamy Committee on Child Labour have not seen the light of the day. The Government have not cared to implement even very important recommendations. Because of the prevalence of poverty in the rural areas the child labour has become a 'must' to supplement the family's slender income. The Government can at least ensure that the children are paid adequate wages for their work.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the match industry in Tamil Nadu and in the Beedi industry in other States child labour is common. They do not get proper wages ; they do not get minimum wages ; they are being exploited. In these circumstances, I wish that the Centre implements a scheme for ensuring proper wages to the children. There have been many graphic reports about the inhuman conditions in which the children are employed. The condition of work must be changed to the extent possible.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKAM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair.]

The Constitution of India guarantees equality of opportunity and status to men and women. Twentyeight years after Independence the Committee on the status of women in India presented to the Government in

1975 certain critical issues for drawing up a suitable strategy for action.

Immediately a national plan of action for women was prepared to serve as guidelines not only at the national level, but also at the State level. I don't know what action was taken at this national plan. Now a new policy for women is being evolved. This kind of repetitive effort seems to be an exercise in futility. Except in Kerala, the women have no right for property. Recently the Supreme Court in its judgment has stated that dowry, jewels and other valuable items given in marriage belong to the married woman and not to the husband which till now had been the practice. This is a welcome change for the good of women.

15.00 hrs.

The Central Social Welfare Board assists about 12,000 voluntary organisations all over the country. It has emerged as an umbrella organisation for the voluntary sector.

From Delhi the Central Social Welfare Board is unable to exercise effective supervision of the schemes for which the Central Social Welfare Board gives grants. We have State Social Welfare Boards. I suggest that the grants being given to voluntary organisations directly by the Central Social Welfare Board should be routed through the State Social Welfare Boards. There are presently so many voluntary organisations which do not give audited statements of account to the Central Social Welfare Board. The Central Social Welfare Board is also tardy in enforcing its authority for getting such audited statements of accounts.

It is better that the State Social Welfare Board exercises its immediate authority in their respects and helps in proper utilisation of funds allotted by the Central Social Welfare Board.

As we have a Parliamentary Committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we must contribute this year itself a Parliamentary Committee for Women's Welfare. This Committee should

be empowered to function like other Parliamentary Committees. The recommendations made by this Parliamentary Committee will be forwarded through the House to the Government.

The University campuses have now become the breeding grounds for drug culture. The national wealth is being eroded by this 20th century's menace.

I suggest that adequate steps should be taken to wean students away from drugs. The younger generation should be prevented from becoming burdens of society. I can give example for the drug addiction of students. In my constituency there is one university—Annamalai University and also in Trichy District of Tamil Nadu Engineering Regional College.

Article 47 of the Constitution says that the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

We find that the State is promoting the intoxicating drinks and drug consumption. In Tamil Nadu, near the places of worship, adjacent to primary and secondary school buildings, in the vicinity of industrial establishments, arrack shops have been opened. They are working 24 hours a day. Loud-speakers are used for attracting people. It is a common sight in Tamil Nadu that instead of taking coffee or tea the people are now entering arrack shops to have their liquor in the morning.

Sir, we cannot afford to destroy the future of the country, we should step it before this cancer grows into an uncontrollable disease. The Centre should not hesitate to give 100% grant to the State for the loss of revenue through prohibition. We cannot build a nation on the edifice of increasing liquor consumption.

I want a time-bound programme to have universal prohibition in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare. The area of activities of this Ministry differs from that of other Ministries. Every aspect of life is covered under social welfare, but only certain subjects have been specified for this Ministry, namely, matters concerning children, old people, disabled persons, women, the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the people suffering from mental or incurable diseases. But the role of the society is not limited only to these matters. Social welfare embraces all aspects of life. I want to request the hon. Minister that she should pay attention to all of them. Though there are so many points to be touched I would like to confine myself to only a few of them because I have limited time at my disposal. In my constituency, certain *Anganbaris* have been opened in Madha. After seeing eatables supplied to these *Anganbaris*, I came to the conclusion that they were not worth eating. Moreover, it is not known when these things are distributed. If somebody goes to these *Anganbaris* in the morning to see the distribution of these things, then the managers of the *Anganbaris* say that the eatables will be distributed in the evening. If somebody goes in the evening, they say that the eatables had been distributed in the morning. I think the eatables and other facilities provided to these *Anganbaris*, for being made available to the children are hardly made available to them. If there is any vigilant person in the locality to look after this affair, then only such things are distributed otherwise they are not distributed. The innocent people often suffer because there is nobody to look after this thing. I want to say that the facilities that Government want to provide, should be made available to the persons for whom they are meant. As I come from a Reserved Constituency, so I want to say something about that. About 37 years have elapsed since Independence and since then the Government and other political parties have been working to eradicate untouchability from the country. But I am sorry to say that untouchability

is still practised in the country i. e. in the villages, in big cities and even in Delhi. In the cities, it is a fight for the chair while in the villages it is a fight for the cot (fight to get right to sit on a cot along with the high caste people). Untouchability is still practised in the country. The most deplorable thing is that a person has to carry night soil of others on his head. I was under the impression that the hon. Minister herself might have added in the Report that the system of carrying night soil on head will be eradicated from the country but I was surprised to see that there was no mention such a thing in the Report. Whatever development has been made, whatever progress we have achieved, all that is nullified if such an inhuman practice continues in our society. During rains, night soil percolates to each and every part of the body of the poor man who carries it on his head. It is a very deplorable thing. Top priority should be given to put an end to this system either by using machines or by using some other means. There is no other country in the world where such a system exists at present. There is no other country where night soil is carried on the head. I want to know the reason why this system could not be abolished in our country. This evil should be eradicated on a top priority basis in order to ensure maximum welfare of the society.

Sir, there is no doubt that the people in the country have derived a number of benefits from the social welfare programmes, Scholarships have been provided to the Harijan students, hostels have been constructed for them at several places and efforts have been made to give them the best possible education. In spite of all these welfare measures it is felt that whatever facilities have been given to them are not sufficient and there is need to increase the facilities being given to them. The hostels constructed for these people can only meet the minimum needs of the students and they lack in such facilities as are available in the hostels constructed for caste Hindu students. So, there is great scope for further improvement in this respect also.

Sir, in view of the rising prices, the amount of scholarship being given to the

Harijan and tribal students should be increased because the amount being given at present is nominal and is not adequate. Moreover, such scholarship is not given to all the students. In one school it is being given to only 20 per cent students, in another it is being given to 25 per cent and in yet another it is being given to 30 per cent students. I request that all Harijan and tribal students studying in schools should be given scholarship. For this purpose, we should formulate an integrated scheme under which these people could derive full benefits. Beside this, a Book Bank should be opened from where these students could take books on loan and could complete their studies. Government should take steps to remove this feeling from the minds of the people that only at certain places facilities are being given to these students to get proper education and at not other places.

Reservation and certain other facilities were provided to this section of the society because they were backward and Government wanted to uplift them politically and socially.

If the Government really want to bring these people at par with others, they should be given all the facilities are needed to remove their backwardness.

Sir, as regards untouchability the situation has changed a lot now. Government are giving incentives for promoting inter-caste and inter-religious marriages. In fact, a number of inter-caste and inter-religious marriages have taken place. I want that such incentives should be further increased to give further boost to inter-caste and inter-religious marriages.

In this House, certain hon. lady Members have demanded that the dowry system should be uprooted from the society. But it will be possible only when a boy will himself go to marry a girl and a girl herself will go to marry a boy and when the parents will not be allowed to interfere in matrimonial matters. So long as parents will arrange the marriages of their sons and daughters, the system of dowry will continue to exist. So, it is essential that Government should give

more incentives to promote inter-caste and inter-religious marriages.

Various welfare measures are being adopted for the welfare of the handicapped people. We want to give the best possible education and training in various trades to the handicapped people, we want to give them suitable employment so that they may stand on their own feet and they may not feel that they belong to the weaker sections of the society or that they are a burden on the society. That is why Government are providing all necessary help to them. In the Rajasthan State, 2 per cent posts have been reserved for the handicapped people in services, etc. But such reservation has not been made for them in other States of the country. Though the reservation of 2 per cent posts for them is not enough, yet this much reservation should be given to them in all the Central as well as State Government services. If possible, this percentage of reservation should be further increased.

Sir, as regards old and disabled people, the Central Government and the State Governments have formulated schemes of two or three types. Under these schemes, some old people are being given pensions. Homes or hostels have been opened for them. I think the amount of Rs 40 which is given as pension to such people is not sufficient at all. This amount should be increased at least to Rs. 100 per month so that they could live properly.

In the hostels meant for the handicapped, the old and the disabled people such facilities must be provided as they need. In such hostels tasteful food should be served so that the inmates could relish that. At present, the arrangements made in such hostels are not good and they need further improvement.

Sir, I want to make one or two points more. Government has made provision for free legal aid to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in cases of atrocities or excesses against them. But the procedure for free legal aid has been made so complicated that the needy people

[Shri Banwari Lal Bairwa]

hardly get it. So, I request that the procedure for getting free legal aid should be simplified so that these people could have the benefit of the same.

As regards housing societies, and other bodies which on behalf of Government, provide facilities to these poor people, it is often seen that they advance one or two instalments to these people and thereafter raise certain objections as a result of which they fail to complete the construction work and become a laughing stock. So, instructions should be given to Government agencies engaged in this kind of work that they must complete the houses under construction before taking up other construction work in hand. The houses should not be left uncompleted due to paucity of funds.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : In our Constitution, in the Directive principles of State Policy, it is clearly mentioned :

“The State shall regard the rising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to helth.”

But, unfortunately, after 37 years of our independence, and self-rule, I am very sorry to say that we have not reached even nearer to the stated objective. In fact, the calorie protein deficiencies will be particularly harmful for small children and pregnant and nursing women. This protein deficiency decreases the number of brain cells which are very vital for the mental growth and because of the deficiencies, they thwart the mental growth. And, in fact, in 1951, while the average per capita availability of proteir in the counrry per day was 2.15 ounces, in 1974 we are able to have only 1.4 ounces per capita per day. That means, the children of this country who are the future

citizens of this country, are denfed adequate protein nutritious food due to the failure of this Government. Malnutrition reduces the capacity of the children to fight infections.

Because of mal-nutrition that is prevailing in the country on account of the abject poverty—even during this Session, the hon. Minister has told us that nearly 53 per cent of the rural people are below the poverty-line—many diseases come and lakhs of deaths take place. Nearly 10 per cent of our pre-school children are sick all the time in our rural and tribal areas; and lakhs of pregnant women and children below the age of five years dying every year in the country for lack of sufficient nutrition. You are quite aware that milk is a very important item of food, especially for children. While in 1951 the per capita availability of milk per day was 132 grams, by 1974 it had come down to 110 grams. Only the other day the hon. Minister gave us the information in reply to a question that the per capita availability of milk per year in the country was 48.2 kgms in 1951, and the year 1981, that is, after 30 years, it had come down to 41.1 kgms. of milk per person per year. That means, the efforts in our dairy industry could not meet the situation, could not meet the demands of the country. Nearly 15,000 children are going blind every year for lack of vitamin-A in their diet.

In spite of our stating that begging should be discouraged, we come across on every inch of the land a person who is begging—it will be a wonder if we do not find a beggar. In the northern India, for lack of adequate protection from cold weather, several people die every year. The Government is well aware of the hard reality. In these circumstances, what purpose does the allocation of Rs. 129 crores to improve the health of child, serve? Of course, the Government has recognised that it should be treated as a first priority. But I am sorry to state that the funds that are provided are not sufficient. Some hon. Members have mentioned in detail the various institutions that are working under this Department. I appreciate the work done by them, but

I would like to point out that there is ample need to enhance the number of institutions and the scope of their functioning and also to make available more funds for those institutions. In this connection I would like to tell the Government about our experience in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in regard to providing nutritious food to the children who are going to schools ; the Government of Tamil Nadu is spending more than Rs. 100 crores and our Government of Andhra Pradesh is spending nearly Rs. 53 crores on providing food for the school-going children.

With the objective to give a nutritious food to these people most of whom are children of Harijans, backward classes and poor people in the society. As 50 per cent of the people are below the poverty line our government has taken up this programme. I suggest that the Central Government should come forward and make available 50 per cent of the expenditure in this item from its funds.

Sir, consider the plight of widows in the rural areas. With her husband lost and children not caring what is her fate ! Andhra Pradesh Government has taken up the scheme for giving old-age pension to widows. I request that the Government of India should appreciate the objectives of the scheme and own this scheme as the Government of India scheme and take up the programme in all the States and provide pension to the poor widows.

Sir, even after 37 years of Independence crores of rural women are suffering untold difficulties in the morning hours at the time of call of the nature. I wonder why the conception of public latrines for women has not been taken up as one of the programmes for women's welfare. The hon. Minister should try to find out in how many villages out of five lakh seventy eight thousand villages at least one public lavatory for women has been provided.

Regarding prohibition it is most unfortunate that the State governments—excepting Tamil Nadu and Gujarat—are looking to excise duty on 'Arrock' and 'toddy' as one of the most income generating sources.

The most horrifying and pitiable aspect is that even the young people who are minors are addicted to this unfortunate evil which the Father of the Nation fought all his life.

Sir, the allocation for construction of womens' hostels for working women should be increased. Please increase the allocation for construction of hostels for Bal Sevakas Training Programmes and training for women in distress. In this regard I would like to say that Rayleseema Seva Samiti in Andhra Pradesh is rendering a very good service. Government has given award to it. Government alone cannot do all these welfare measures and so several other welfare organisations have to be encouraged. You have to involve voluntary organisations in this regard. Government should strictly censor the pictures in which there is crime and sex. These pictures are having bad effect on the mental make-up of very young children in the society.

Finally I would say this. The allocation of Rs. 129 crores is very meagre and it should be increased.

In the Scandinavian countries there is social security system from womb to the grave. It may take many more years for this country to reach that level. I request the Government to impose a social tax on the haves. You have reduced income-tax rate of the income of *crorepatis*, industrialists and big houses. They are earning hundreds of crores of income. Their income-tax rates have been reduced. I suggest to the Government now to impose this Social Tax on the haves. The amount realised by collection of this social tax could be utilised for providing food to pregnant women who have to take care not only of themselves but also the children in the womb. So, this is the paramount need of the hour. At present Government may find it difficult to provide necessary funds from its budget for all these things from its existing resources. So I propose the introduction of this Social tax. It is done in other countries and the people there pay this tax very gladly. In our country this amount which is to be collected in the form of the social tax could be spent on pregnant women belonging to the poor, especially the down-

[Shri V. Sobhandreeswara]

trodden and the weaker sections of society. With these words I once again request the Government to come forward with a proposal to impose social tax immediately.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

First of all let me at the outset congratulate the Prime Minister for creating a separate Ministry to look after the problems of welfare of women and children. It has rightly been placed under the charge of a person who is known for her awareness of the problems, her deep sympathies and hard work for betterment of the conditions of women and children.

The formation of this Ministry has created new hopes among the suffering women of this country, who constitute about 365 million. It is a recognition of the role played by women, right from the days of our freedom struggle in the development of our country. More than that, it is a recognition given to the silent sufferings of our women who are more under-fed, less educated, and more susceptible to disease than men,—in a country where half the population remains below the poverty-line. A recent study has estimated that the women's contribution in the Third World countries in terms of the unpaid labour they are doing in the family, carrying firewood and water, tending to domestic chores, tending to children, cattle and the rest of it, all these things add up to over thirty million dollars if converted into money terms. We have no estimate of what it will be in India. But it would amount to several thousand crores of rupees. Converted into money terms, this unpaid labour, often 'the labour of love' would increase our national income by 25 to 30 per cent. How can we provide help to women to improve their conditions of living? Perhaps we can start with the kitchen, by lifting the burden of drudgery. Several years ago, that indomitable spirit among our women, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, realised this and she opened a Cell in the Department of Science and Technology to do research in the drudgery work which

women have to perform. This dedicated research has produced several innovations.

One is the smokeless chulha. I would suggest that there should be a programme for distribution of a million smokeless chulhas a year at a highly subsidised cost so that in five years, women in five million village homes could be freed from the daily exposure to smoke, which causes damage to eyes and makes them susceptible to diseases like TB.

If our women's welfare programme is to attack the burden of poverty, exhaustion, malnutrition, illiteracy, etc. which afflict our women, it must begin with our village homes. There must be determined action plan to free women from the burden of carrying loads of firewood and fetching water. It is time we experiment with community bio-gas plants and we should also increase the number of tubewells. In addition, by combining village sanitation with bio-gas generation at one end, and social forestry, supply of organic manure and other benefits on the other, this programme would also contribute to economic improvement and better public health of the village. Such a programme should have priority in our planning. Even girls at a tender age are drafted to this work and, in addition, they are asked to look after babies in the house which accounts for low literacy and high drop-out rate among girls.

In my opinion, there should be a concerted drive to release women from the bondage of illiteracy and ignorance as also poverty. Voluntary and non-governmental organisations can play a great role in organising education for children even at the work site. This will attract the girls also to join such teaching classes. This will step up enrolment of girls for education. Besides, an offer of uniforms and mid-day meals with a day care centre opened in villages to take care of the children of working mothers would also improve enrolment of girls.

We cannot go much further in promoting women's welfare unless two other things are also done. One, the programme of supplementary nutrition and natal care

for women should become part of the minimum needs programme and should reach most of the villages as an essential obligation. This will go a long way in protecting and restoring health of women. Secondly, the drive against child marriages and obnoxious practices like dowry should be intensified. This house must have been shocked to learn the other day that 40,000 child marriages took place in Rajasthan alone in mid April. In some cases, the unfortunate brides were just out of their cradle. And this has happened despite the fact that we have the Child Marriage Restraint Act. There is also a law against dowry. Still, these incidents are taking place almost nonchalantly, the law-enforcing agency being as it were, silent on lookers. Social conscience against these practices has to be roused. This too can be done by the voluntary organisations.

The Indian Social Renaissance which preceded and promoted the nationalist movement did much to liberate women. But unfortunately, the spark provided by it seems to have dimmed while the day to day reports of bride-burning denote a need for fresh spurt of that spirit of reformation. The Ministry could, through selective funding help the spirit of reformation to warm up and touch many millions of lives waiting to be liberated from traditional bondages.

Among the many programmes for the welfare of women is the scheme for functional literacy to be provided by Adult Education Programme and for providing hostels for working women. As for the work of the adult education, I have no great hopes on it. Only recently, a sub-divisional Magistrate of Madhubani in Bihar has called it a farce.

There are only two hostels for working women in Bihar which is inadequate. We need more.

This Ministry has a large canvas for work. There is the Integrated Child Development Services Programme, whereby supplementary nutrition, health check up and other services are provided. We have *Anganwadis* for looking after the well-being

of children below six years. I had an opportunity of visiting two such *anganwadis*. The children are supposed to be given nutritious food. But I am sorry to say that at both these places I was shown powdered *dalia* with worms germinating in them. May I know if such complaints have been received and if so, what action has been taken to improve the quality?

This Ministry is also required to ensure implementation of prohibition and also prevent marketing of sub-standard drugs.

Sir, let me point out with deep anguish that the policy of Prohibition has been almost given up, and Government have permitted opening of liquor shops even in the vicinity of educational institutions, against public interest.

Even in Delhi, many people have died and fallen victim to illicit liquor. May I know what actions have been taken to prevent the sale of such liquor? Does Government propose to enforce Prohibition strictly?

The Ministry has a large canvas of work. Besides, many other departments and Ministries are engaged in welfare activities. This Ministry, we have been assured, would act as a nodal agency for all such activities. But how does she intend to interact with other Ministries? Will there be inter-Ministerial Committees, for instance with the Ministries of Education and Health on girls' education and enrolment; with the Ministries of Health and Works and Housing on drinking water and sanitation? The modalities have to be worked out at a very high level, so that whatever schemes are there, and whatever funds are allocated, they are effectively implemented, and funds are properly utilised.

Our experience of working of the welfare scheme is not very happy. Only the other day, I saw in a Bihar paper, a report by a journalist as to how the funds intended for Paharias' welfare had been misutilized. There should, therefore, be a high-power body to oversee the implementation of welfare schemes administered by different Ministries and departments. Such

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

a body will also ensure allocations of funds and their utilization,

In the end, I would reiterate my suggestion about development policies. We should see to it that the policies, when implemented, did not go against women. The development process should have a woman's angle also, so that women are not displaced from the professions for which they are most suited. Let not the modernization schemes result in deprivation of women from their traditional jobs, without alternatives. You ensure this, and you earn the gratitude of millions of women and our countrymen.

[Translation]

****KUMARI D. K. THARA DEVI** (Chikmagalur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Government just after assuming power, has set up a new ministry for the first time to look into the welfare of women and children. The President of India while addressing both the houses of parliament declared that the Government would bring a new policy for social and women's welfare. This indicates the zeal and enthusiasm of our youthful Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the welfare of women and children.

Social and women's welfare ministry has several progressive programmes for the development of women, children and the handicapped persons. But strangely, last year, i.e. 1984-85 a meagre amount of Rs. 92 crores was sanctioned for social and women's welfare. This year (1985-86) also only Rs. 129 Crores has been earmarked for this ministry. This amount is not at all sufficient for the purpose.

The problems faced by women are two-fold. On one hand, in the villages there is poverty and illiteracy among women; on the other hand, in cities women are educated but they face a number of problems like unemployment. From times immemorial women in India is deified; she is the universal "shakti" around which the world revolves. She is the primordial mother, deserving universal worship.

****The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.**

But unfortunately flesh trade is going on in many parts of our country. Sale of girls has made us hang our heads in shame. Three important factors responsible for this trade are poverty, ignorance and lack of economic freedom. Sanction of some crores of rupees for the welfare of women will not solve the problems.

Women face various problems in the areas. The problems faced by women in city areas are different but of the same serious nature. In cities women work in industrial sector, educational institutions and in many other fields. In all these fields they face problems. Considering the magnitude of these problems the centre has come forward to declare a National level policy to study them and to evolve viable solutions. I wholeheartedly welcome this decision. I suggest that a commission should be set up to study the problems and to help the centre to arrive at a uniform national policy. The commission should suggest stringent action against those who are exploiting women. Then only women's dignity can be maintained.

The centre is investing a huge amount of money in industries. If it gives similar encouragement to women they can also come forward. Women setting up industries is very rare. Therefore they should get all help from the centre to set up small scale industries. Young women entrepreneurs at the village level and at the taluk level should get interest free loans to set up small scale industries. Women don't have an organised sector even though they work in various fields. They work in factories. They work in all jobs which are physically strenuous. But ironically, they are not getting equal wages with men. We come across so many articles and decisions by the Government about providing equal wages to women. But in reality women are paid less. I plead with the Government to come forward to take proper steps to implement the policy of equal wages.

It has appeared in press very recently that more than three lakhs of girls are brought to India from Nepal every year. Unscrupulous persons promise these girls

jobs in India and sell them. This is how they are cheated and exploited. In Karnataka and some other parts of our country "Devadasi" system is still prevailing. Women are exploited in the name of Dharma and God. We are proud of the education given to women especially in urban areas. There are many women doctors and engineers. There are women state legislators and parliamentarians. But in such a society how can one imagine flesh trade? It is shameful for the Govt. to allow such things to happen. We deliver many speeches here. We too have to keep our heads down with shame. I visited Bombay after reading several press reports about the red light area. In that area I walked across the streets and was shocked to see young and innocent girls of 13 to 16 years of age standing in ugly and obscene postures. We speak about ideals. At the same time, heinous crimes like flesh trade are going on unabated in our country. It is high time that we should take immediate measures to put an end to such inhuman activities. In this regard merely conducting surveys and giving reports is not sufficient. Severe punishment should be given to the racketeers.

It is very essential for the voluntary organizations to come forward for the welfare of children. Unfortunately much progress has not been achieved in this respect. Especially at the taluk level and at village level these voluntary organizations play a vital role. Knowledgeable and intelligent women should come forward for such activities. But many women of affluent and privileged classes are not taking keen interest in such organizations. Women leadership should be developed tremendously. I had the opportunity to serve in this field as a chairman of a family and child welfare project. I have studied the problems of children. Therefore I say that the grants provided by the State and Centre alone do not solve the problems. The proper utilisation of such grants is an important aspect. The Govt. should properly plan to utilise the funds. There are directors and other officials at district level. But I demand that centres for child development should be set up at the taluk level. Then only the workers, officials and assistants can come closer to the people to

understand problems of children. They can serve the needy children in a better manner. Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur):
Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare.

It is good that Government has renamed the Ministry as Ministry for Social and Women's Welfare, which reflects the eagerness of Government to do something concrete and good for the welfare of women in our country and other issues connected with their development. In our country, women occupied an important place for generations. Their ideas and attitude towards various issues are better than of the male members in many aspects and their number is also more than the male members. Yet for generations, the males have been dominating the society thus forcing the women to live within the four walls of the house.

But since Independence, much progress has been made in giving equal rights and bringing women on equal footing with men as our Constitution prescribes so. A new beginning has now taken place by creating the new Ministry to further the process of their development in all walks of life. I would touch only two or three points in my speech.

The condensed courses of Education for Adult Women and Vocational Training Programme are very important programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board. Under this programme, adult women in the age group of 18 to 30 years, who have had some schooling, are coached for Middle School or Matriculate Examination.

In this connection, I would suggest that those who could not qualify the examination within two years, should be given one more chance to compete in the examination and allowed to live in hostels.

Even in the third year, if any candidate fails to qualify that examination, she may

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

be allowed to appear as non-residential candidate. The examination fee should be borne by the Ministry. The age group of 18 to 30 should be reduced to 15 to 30.

After passing the examination, nobody takes care about their employment etc. Some follow-up action should be taken by the Ministry to see that they are suitably adjusted. Candidates for this condensed course are given coaching for middle or High School examination. I would suggest that the candidates should be coached for Primary standard too.

At present there are only a very few hostels for working women in the country. Mostly they are located in the State Headquarters or in big cities. The total number of hostels run by Government through voluntary organisations is only 58, which is too small a figure considering the population of working women in our country. So, I suggest that in each district there should be a working women's hostel. The Public Undertakings should also be asked to open at least one working women's hostel in their campus. This may be ensured that all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women are accommodated in these hostels, as their number in no case would be too high.

This is also a very good scheme for the destitute women and orphan children who are given shelter and vocational training. But their number is also very meagre. This scheme has also not been given good publicity and people are not aware of it. So, sufficient publicity should be given and voluntary organisations who run such homes may be given sufficient assistance and back-up service. I suggest that in every district, there should be at least one home for destitute women and orphan children, which should be run by the voluntary organisations, with assistance from the Central Government.

I would also suggest that where a working women applies for Government plot of land or flat under any scheme in her own name, the income of her husband should not be insisted upon for her becoming eligible for a particular category of plot or flat. If this is agreed to, the

women would also become owner of property, flat or land as their male counterpart.

Sufficient steps have not been taken and funds not earmarked for the welfare of blind and other physically handicapped persons. The Ministry should ensure that these persons get their quota in employment etc. and that is fulfilled. Rehabilitation programmes may also be taken up to help these people speedily.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar): The imbalance in this society has to be rectified not only in the interest of the weaker sections, but also that of the nation as a whole. It should not be forgotten that the scheduled castes and tribes and backward castes not only provide whole of the agriculture labour force, but also the labour to run the wheels of the industries. As such, they provide the wherewithal for the economic progress of the Nation. Since the time immemorial they have also been shouldering the responsibilities of all the unclean jobs of the society. The things like scavange, sweep, launder and cobble do provide comfort and cleanliness to the society. This vital segment of the society, which renders these essential services, even after the decades of independence continue to suffer economic as well as social and cultural hardships. It is a handicap of the progress of the whole nation. The society as a whole is normally bound to ensure the betterment of the lot of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward classes and bring them into the mainstream of life. The Government has not taken up seriously any interest to see that the welfare measures do percolate down to them.

With the technological advances we have not been able to provide additional occupations and vocations—scavengers carrying the night-soils on their heads which is sub-human in this world.

The Government has not formulated anything in providing alternative jobs for removing untouchability. Rehabilitation of bonded labour and proper health care is not taken up by the Ministry adequately though there are time and again several

announcements by the Government only on papers.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, in order to accelerate the pace of advancement for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes towards their welfare and progress in real terms, the Government in recent years has launched special component schemes, the so-called innovative schemes designed by the Government to help the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes to come of their own, thus helping in enrichment of the society.

But, however good the schemes or the programmes may be, without proper enlightenment of the downtrodden, they will be set to naught. This should be viewed not only as a matter of concern for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, but in its totality as of crucial importance to the whole society and the nation.

Sir, education and normal social intercourse will rid them of the age-old oppression, exploitation and poverty and enable them lead a normal human life.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are increasing manifold day by day in recent years. This is because of lack of social awareness among them. The law enforcing agencies are not effective at all. I suggest humbly to the Government to institute special courts to deal with specific cases of atrocities on weaker sections effectively and expeditiously.

The Government has failed to check the inequalities and atrocities on these classes of people. If this continues, I am afraid one day the entire nation has to pay heavily for it, therefore, implore upon the Government to constitute the Watch-dog Commission to ensure proper protection to the people belonging to these communities under the Constitution and various laws available to them. This proposed Commission should monitor the programmes being implemented by

the State Government and other authorities for the benefit of these weaker sections of the society and suggest measures to improve them, and they should also monitor the implementation of provisions of Civil Rights Protection Act.

The problems of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are complex and it is not only they who are suffering from economic inequalities, but there are also social stigmas and age-old depressions and oppressions. Hence I suggest to the hon. Minister to set up "Special Institutions" (social institutions) for research on problem relating to upliftment of the downtrodden. This apex body should include senior level professional persons, besides planners, surveyers, technical experts, and a liaison officer to keep contact with other departments and States.

Educational development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes require special attention in view of high percentage of illiteracy. The Government has not committed itself to a compulsory and free education upto Post-graduate level instead of providing scholarships for students dispersing untimely without proper education facilities such as boarding and lodging, causing discouragement to students.

In view of the Government schemes for emancipation of downtrodden, I strongly urge the Government of India to have a time-bound plan for the upliftment of these weaker sections.

Sir, the Government has failed to understand the problems of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. It has given a little weightage to remove economic inequalities, but it fails to remove social inequalities which is the root cause for oppression and depression of these communities and castes.

Even though we had a woman Prime Minister for about 15 years in our country, the problems of women were unsolved. The problems of widows and pregnant women in rural part of India are very miserable. The pregnant women are

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working in the fields, cutting stones, removing mud and metalling the roads for a mere square meal in a day and they are neglected even in this Women's Decade. Indian rural women have no privacy to answer the calls of nature.

Mothers and children have additional needs for reproductive growth and development and they are biologically more vulnerable to environmental influences. So, special programmes are required in respect of pregnancy, child-birth and childhood in addition to the general health measures. In this regard I want the Government to give maternity financial assistance at the time of child bearing for the rural women as it has been done by the Government of Karnataka.

Sir, health and education are the two essentials for the development of women folk, for the improvement of quality of life. Education strengthens aspiration for economic and social advancement. So, raising the status of woman in the family and society is very important to bring about social changes and to cultivate better planned family for attaining healthy and wealthy standard of living. But the Government has not come out with specific measures in these directions and hence I urge upon the hon. Minister to bring about a legislation to have a compulsory and free education to all rural women upto higher secondary level.

Though the value gender equality had been accepted in India more than half-a-century ago, the legal reforms, education and political rights, these three key-instruments are not implemented in letter and spirit.

In vedic age, women were given higher respect, status and position, but unfortunately during the subsequent period of Hinduism, i.e. Manu's period, the caste system as well as the position of the Hindu women was degraded to inferior position. It is mainly because for maintaining the purity of the race and caste, the women were restricted and condemned and degraded. Even today we cannot say that women are enjoying the same status especially in the Hindu society.

The Government has not taken any steps to introduce the legislative measures to give equal right to women along with men as far as sharing of the property is concerned.

When women join the process of economic production more and more in number, they will acquire the right and authority and they will be able to have their say in the system and the stand on their own legs to fight the injustice with the help of other sections of the society.

There are seventy-five per cent of women population which are non-working, i.e. they are not associated with the production process in the country. Even this 25% working force of the women are engaged in traditional industries like coir, cashew, tobacco, bidi, matches, mines, tea plantation and so on. Their wages are very meagre. The Government has not taken up any measures to enhance their wages so far. Hence I urge upon the Hon. Minister of Social and Women's Welfare to increase their wages and institute more and more village industries and agro-based industries so that the rural women folk do get more work to do thereby the status of women and the production of the country may improve side by side.

So, regarding the legal status, the women were not protected with secular laws but by religious laws. There are Muslim personal laws and certain sections of Sikhs are fighting for their own personal laws. These are standing in the way of women's emancipation. In this direction, the Government has not come out with any proposal to secularise the laws regarding women to liberate them from bondage. I also strongly recommend to the Government to establish family courts immediately so that every dispute regarding women or cases concerning women can be taken in such courts only.

With regard to the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, today we are all seeing and the country is also looking forward for the reservation policy. With regard to these policies, I

may say that I come from such a community and I also represent Kolar (Reserved) constituency. I am urging very strongly that we do not want any reservations. Let these reservations be confined to the forward community people who are agitating against the reservation policy. The reservations should be given to only those communities who are forward, i.e. the percentage of their reservation should be confined according to the population ratio of the forward community people. For the rest of the weaker sections, let there be open competition among themselves so that the stigma of reservation should not be there in the minds of the weaker sections. Open competition must be welcomed among themselves. I strongly recommend that this reservation and anti-reservation controversy should end. There will be reservations only to those communities who are opposing the present reservation policies, according to their population ratio, say about 4% or 5%. The percentage of forward community people in the entire population is only about 4% or 5%. Therefore, the other weaker sections should be given an opportunity to compete among themselves. In this case, definitely, this country will progress and this reservation and anti-reservation controversy will go away. Our country will also be more integrated and the progress can be made as quickly as possible.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare. It is not even late by a day that the hon. Prime Minister, at the outset, started this new Ministry.

The work which is going to be done by this Ministry was being done under various Ministries in the past. But I suppose in the true bureaucratic style, women's welfare is being treated as nobody's baby and it not only suffered but everybody thought that the other Ministry is looking after it and I am sure that under the dynamic leadership of our Madam Minister, this Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare will function in a manner which is benefitting to the cause of women in particular and also for the

welfare of those who are unfortunately handicapped. However, I wish to highlight only a very modern menace which is threatening society particularly, the new generation.

Our efforts to fight alcoholism have not succeeded. That has become a big menace. You will be surprised to know that in Delhi itself which has a population of nearly 70 lakhs, there are 60 to 70,000 addicts. That means every one man in 10 is an addict. I am sure that the hon. Minister will also realise the seriousness of the problem.

So far as drug addiction of the younger generation is concerned, they are going to be affected and they are going to cast a very bad gloom all over the country. Unfortunately, like alcoholism, drug addiction is increasing not in arithmetical proportion but in geometrical proportions. Every addict of drugs is not only an addict himself but is a carrier of drug habits also and increases from one person to 8 persons and even 32 persons. I personally feel that enough attention should be paid to fight this menace and not only to fight but to have a systematic approach for survey and publicity for de-addiction and all these activities go a long way in arresting this menace.

In the last about seven years, this addiction has been imported into our country and most of the centres through which it is coming into our country are the North and South whether it is from Sri Lanka or from Afghanistan. These are supposed to be the centres of drug international system of this evil habit. To begin with, these derivatives like smack and heroin were restricted to the young people but today the people who suffer with this addiction are even rickshaw-pullers, coolies, drivers, clerks, auto-rickshaw drivers, taxi drivers and all such people who cannot meet both ends and they are the people who are living below the poverty line. They are the biggest victims of this menace.

I am sorry to say that no Government survey has been done as to how many addicts are there in the capital. I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister.

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

The Ministry of Social Welfare and the Ministry of Health should do some ground work and carry out a survey and initiate pioneering work to arrest this biggest social menace.

Detection is not enough. There are certain figures which are available. Although the police figures will show that so many drug addicts have been caught, that the number of those people who have been detected has increased, the number of addicts also has increased. If the number of detections has increased, the number of addicts also has increased. So, that does not solve the problem. What will solve the problem is the pioneering work at the ground level which has to be done by the Ministry, and I am sure that, under the dynamic leadership of the hon. Minister, this work will be given priority because no other menace is spoiling the future generation as much as drug addiction. Government should also attack this problem 'frontally'. What I mean by 'frontally' is that there should not only be a realistic survey but the existing law should also be amended. For the information of the hon. Minister and for the information of all my hon. colleagues, at the moment this is being controlled under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, which provides for a maximum punishment of three years only and where no minimum punishment is laid down. You will be astonished to know that the Indian drug law is the weakest drug law in the world. Even in small countries like Singapore and many other countries, the punishment is right upto life imprisonment; in some countries, the punishment is even death sentence for drug carriers. I would suggest that this Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930 should be amended; both the supplier and the drug pedlar should be given a punishment of life imprisonment or at least seven years' imprisonment, so that the punishment becomes deterrent. Those who are caught using the drug should be given a maximum punishment of seven years' imprisonment and minimum punishment of three years' imprisonment. I will call that Act as a deterrent Act and an Act which will frontally attack this menace.

Wide publicity should be given to all the activities which are sought to be done by the hon. Minister under her Ministry.

There should be a national policy to fight this drug addiction menace. At the moment there is no national policy, and it has been mentioned in the Report that basically this is under the powers of the State Governments. My submission is that drug trafficking is not a State activity, it is an international activity, and the least we can do is to have a national policy, a national consensus, and a national movement to fight this menace. If we can have a National Malaria Eradication Programme, we can also have a National Drug Addiction Eradication Programme, so that we can arrest this menace which is being caused by drugs. Government should arrange de-addiction camps, de-addiction clinics. Government should see that the social organizations which are doing or which want to do this type of work are given encouragement. At present we do not have de-addiction camp or clinics in India. There is, perhaps, only one which is being run by Dr. Harish Bhalla in Pahar Ganj and which I have visited. A visit to that clinic and a look at the patient will go to prove how dangerous the menace can be, how the otherwise good boys of the society can be a loss to the society. There was the experience of the son of an hon. Member of this very House and it amply proves how dangerous this menace could be, how difficult de-addiction becomes. He had to be sent all the way to America for treatment. Why can't we have de-addiction camps in Delhi at least on the lines of the pioneering work done by Dr. Bhalla. There is a police officer by the name Mr. Amod Kanth. He is doing this work on his own as a social activity.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I would like to refer to some of the activities which have been mentioned in the Report. I will finish in two minutes. According to this Report, there have been a lot of tours, delegations and deputations abroad.

I do not know how social welfare activity in India has been given impetus

by tours abraod ? There are certain camps which have been run like Regional Seminar on Drug Abuse and Alcoholism. They were held at Imphal, Port Blair and Madras where drug addiction is nil. They should be run in a place like Delhi where the menace is at the maximum at the moment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down now. I have already called the next speaker.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare. I have to give some suggestions in this regard.

Women are an important part of the society. It is imperative to solve their problems, whether they are in the rural areas or in the urban areas. Women in our society are beset with numerous problems. Recently a separate ministry has been created for them, for which I thank our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. In 1985-86, 600 camps are proposed to be run for training the rural women in public cooperation, for which an expenditure of Rs. 36 lakhs is estimated to be incurred. This amount is very meagre and, therefore, it should be increased. Besides, Government should start more of such camps.

A target of constructing 80 additional hostels for the women in 1985-86 has been fixed. For this, a sum of Rs. 170 lakhs has been provided in the Budget. These hostels are quite insufficient in number. Keeping in view the requirements of women, the hon. Minister should pay due attention to the matter.

106 women are getting training in the training centres for destitute women. This number is very low. The hon. Minister should pay due attention to increasing the number of such training centres and also of the women beneficiaries of such centres.

For the setting up of creches for the children of working and sick women, a sum

of Rs. 430 lakhs for plan expenditure and a sum of Rs. 395 lakhs for non-expenditure have been provided in the 1985-86 Budget. This programme should be launched on large scale. The amount for this programme as also the facilities being provided thereunder should be increased.

The hon. Minister should pay attention to the development of children, solving the problem of orphans and providing employment to the handicapped children.

With these words, I once again support the Demands of the Ministry of Social and Womens Welfare and conclude my speech.

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare.

It is very important Ministry. Under this Ministry, we not only think about the welfare of women but also think seriously about that section of our society whom even God has sent on the earth with an inborn set-back. If you go deep into the matter you will find that about 12 million people of this country, one way or the other, come under the category of handicapped people. If you go deeper, you will find that we have 3.47 million blind people, 5.44 million physically handicapped people and 3.2 million deaf people in the country. The number of mentally retarded people is 30 million. As such, the number of these handicapped people is very high. If we did not cure these persons properly, we shall be failing in our duty towards them.

I feel we should make proper efforts in this direction. Our Government really deserve congratulations as they are fully conscious of the problems of the people towards whom God has been unkind. In Delhi itself we have as many as about 5000 handicapped people who have been issued identity cards and on the basis of these identity cards they can avail of the railway and bank facilities. If a handicapped person wants to import a car he can do so by paying only 50 per cent tax whereas other persons are required to

[Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh]

pay as high as 185 per cent tax for importing a car. Thus, by providing such facilities, an effort has been made to ensure that these backward people also progress along with the other people. These handicapped people had been feeling neglected. Now they are moving ahead gradually along with the other people.

In this context, a glance at the Budget will reveal that the Government have set up hospitals at various places for the people suffering from ophthalmic ailments. A hospital has been opened at Dehra Dun for which a sum of Rs. 96.36 lakhs has been provided. For physically handicapped persons, a national training centre has been set up in Calcutta for which a provision of Rs. 55 lakhs has been made. For the deaf persons also, a hospital has been opened and a sum of Rs. 141 lakhs has been provided therefor. Likewise, two hospitals in Hyderabad have been set up for which Rs. 8,20,000 and Rs. 5,50,000 have been provided. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided for mentally retarded persons. A sum of Rs. 110 lakhs has been provided for the hospital opened at New Delhi for the physically handicapped persons. Similarly, for manufacture of artificial limbs in Kanpur for handicapped people, a sum of Rs. 66,50,000 has been earmarked. Thus we can say that we have paid proper attention towards this problem.

Women constitute half of our population and a lot remains to be done for them, as far as their welfare is concerned. In any institution a woman worker gets about half the salary as compared to her male counterpart. My submission is that women should be paid salaries equal to those of men.

Women—power is abundant in our country given to the Adivasis and the Harijans in the matter of service conditions and age-limit should be extended to women and they should be provided with all those facilities which are provided to the Adivasis and the Harijans.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have made adequate provision for the education of adult women and our young Prime Minister

has said that the girls should be given free education. In the Budget, I find that improvements in primary education, secondary education and higher secondary education have been envisaged and a provision of about Rs. 160 lakhs has been made for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 257 lakhs has been provided for the social and economic programmes like dairy, piggery, poultry and farming etc. Women drawing less than Rs. 2000 can avail of the hostel facilities. The number of women's hostels should be increased. These hostels should be constructed at different places so that the working women could avail of them.

A sum of Rs. 590.33 lakhs has been provided for the Central Social Welfare Board. A provision of Rs. 7 crores has been made for the Integrated Child Development Scheme. A sum of Rs. 250 lakhs has been earmarked for the development of needy children and a sum of Rs. 260 lakhs has been provided for *Balbaries*. All these things are very useful for our society and need further encouragement.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for the destitute women. This amount should be increased. Similarly, although it is heartening to note that Rs. 15 lakhs have been provided for other schemes for the welfare of women, yet this amount is required to be increased further.

A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided for the rehabilitation of prisoners. This amount is very meagre and should be increased.

Similarly, our hon. Minister deserves congratulations for the several revolutionary programmes launched by us for the welfare of the women but these programmes should be expanded further.

With these words, I support the Demands.

****SHRI SRIHARI RAO** (Rajamundry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of

****The Speech was originally delivered in Telugu.**

social and women's welfare has got a special significance. The Society can be happy only when every family is happy. A happy society is dependant on a happy home. Father, mother, children and every member of the family should be happy to constitute a happy home. Unfortunately the evil of drinking is ruining the families today. Since there is no prohibition, many families are becoming the victims of its evil influence. Ours is the land of Mahatma. Prohibition was one cause for which he fought all his life. He wanted to see a happy India free from the pernicious influence of liquor. It is most unfortunate, that in the country where the Mahatma was born, prohibition has lost its significance. The enforcement of Prohibition is very much necessary, for, it is the only way to ensure that every member of the family can lead a peaceful life. If implemented strictly, it will particularly benefit the women and children. Now, as there is no prohibition, we see people spending on liquor the entire money they earn. They come home fully drunk and beat their parents, wives and children. They virtually turn the home into a hell. The villages are more affected than the towns by the evil of drinking. It is a common sight in every village that you can find everybody fully drunk, whether men or women, and quarrelling among themselves during the evenings. The moment the sun sets down, the villages will turn into fish markets. No evening is a peaceful evening in our villages because of excessive drinking. So, Sir, unless this drinking evil is completely rooted out, the country can not progress. If our States think that they will get a good revenue on account of liquor, they are completely mistaken. If you think that you will get enough money through the sale of liquor and divert it for developing the country you are under a wrong impression. If, you are really interested in the prosperity of the nation, you must enforce prohibition. You must implement it strictly. To create an India which the farther of your Nation dreamt of, it is necessary to make the country free from the drinking habit. Centre has been taking several functions of the States. Why not Prohibition also so that we may have a Central Act or Prohibition.

Sir, women were held in high esteem

in this land. They were considered as goddesses. Mother stands first in the order of reverence ; first followed by father and then God. Such is the saved place they enjoyed in our society throughout the ages. But what is their position today? They are a majority not only in terms of voters but also in population. At the time of elections you make many promises to them in order to solicit their votes. Once the elections are over no one ever cares to look at them. What is more unfortunate is that even the women do not treat them properly amongst themselves. See, we are discussing a Ministry which concerns them most. How many lady Members are present in this House now ? Only a few. They should come forward and fight for their rights. They have got to do many things in this direction. Sir, in this connection I want to tell you how our beloved leader Shri N. T. Rama Rao is striving hard to better their condition. First, he tried to provide equal share to them in the ancestral property. Where they enjoy equal rights in the property, society will automatically develop a respect for them. And now he has made the old age Pension applicable to them also. We often see that many women having children are grossly neglected by everyone. In order to save them from the misery of old age, women are also being given pension. Another important step that he announced } is that of widow pension. It is an epoch making decision. In an age when people have lost respect for their father, taking care of mother after the expiry of father is out of question. No one cares for a widow in this world. So in order to save these helpless women Shri N.T. Rama Rao has introduced the widow pension scheme. It should be implemented throughout the country. The Central Government should take up this responsibility on their shoulders and save millions of widows in the country. It will instill confidence in their hearts. They will feel secured if even though every one for whom they have struggled through their life, lets them down. It is an urgent measure and the Government should waste no more time to take this step. It is not just a populist measure meant for getting their votes ; it is a measure which saves their life (*Interruptions*).

[Shri Srihari Rao]

The sanitary conditions in our villages are quite horrible. There are no proper latrines available to them in our villages. Though latrines are found in some villages they are not properly maintained. They are not cleaned every day. They smell very badly. Sometimes snakes are also found inside those latrines. Afraid to use those latrines women squat on the road side, contaminating and dirtying the road sides. To their misfortune if anyone passes through the road, they get up in a hurry with their heads down with shame. Such is the pitiable condition of women in our villages. So, one of the immediate things that our government should do is to construct latrines in every village. The construction of latrines is not enough. They should be maintained properly. What is happening today is that no one is held responsible to clean them. Government says that panchayat bodies are responsible for the maintenance and they in turn shift the responsibility on some others. So the government should see that well maintained latrines are available in all the villages. Sir, the human excreta can be used for the preparation of cooking gas. In China, it is being done now. The human excreta can be converted into cooking gas and can be supplied to every home without much cost. It will also save our women from the dreaded diseases like T. B. and cancer which they contract by the smoke while they cook. By using the cooking gas and, smoke less chulhas, they can be free from any trouble. They will have a sound mind and a sound body. They will be mentally alert and can play their destined role in the welfare and progress of their families with their meaningful guidance etc.

Sir, there was a time when the outskirts of villages in our country used to greet us with the lush green fields coconut trees etc. Now the picture is completely different. Let us make our villages picturesque once again.

Sir, Dowry system is another evil which is eating into the vitals of our society. We find in the newspapers everyday how countless brides are being burnt and tortured everyday. Dowry system is more prevalent in our villages than in our

towans. Both rich and poor are equally hit by this evil. But somehow rich people manage to withstand, the poor people are increasingly succumbing to this practice. When a girl does not bring sufficient dowry she is being tortured by her in-laws. Unable to withstand the torture, they commit suicide by falling into rivers or by hanging themselves or setting themselves on fire. This tragedy must come to an end. Every effort will have to be made to change this situation. Women must be given more reservation in jobs and educational institutions. The present system of reservation based on caste must go. The reservation must be based on sex. Women must get larger chunk. In every walk of life they must be preferred. Every support must be extended to them. Then only, I think their lot will improve.

16.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair] : Safety for women is totally absent. We can call ourselves truly independent only when our women can step out without any fear even at 12 o'clock in the night. Until then it is meaningless to claim that we are independent. They must be treated with utmost courtesy when they go alone in our streets. For this purpose government should take steps to see that they can move about freely whether it is day or night. It is not enough merely promising them so many things you must take all steps to provide them safety.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What about males ? You are only telling about the women. Men are also facing this problem equally.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : That's why Sir, I say that providing securities to all must be the utmost consideration for the government. There are several voluntary organisations in the country serving the poor, the needy and women. Government should take their help and advice and involve them more and more to better the lot of women and the needy. Committees, should be constituted and women should be made their members.

Sir, there is an institution of Deaf and Dumb at Hyderabad. It is the only ins-

titution of its kind in South India. The number of seats available in that institution is too inadequate and so many students are denied admission. The institution has to be expanded considerably to meet the growing rush. But it is unfortunate that only Rs. 8 Lakh have been granted to that institutions this year. This amount is not sufficient. No deaf or dumb who knocks at the door of the institution should be denied admission for want to seats. For that this institutions has to be expanded considerably. It is your duty to create a confidence in them that they too are as good as others and can stand on their feet. You must make them feel that they too can live on their own without other's mercy though they are deaf or dumb. It is the duty of the Government. They should have more reservations in jobs and educational institution. This grant of 8 lakhs is too inadequate. Please increase it and do justice to them.

Sir, before I conclude, I want to request the Government to implement progressive measures such as old age pension, Widow pension etc. to save these unfortunate persons in our Society. Government have a lot of responsibility towards them. Hoping that the Government would do justice to them. I conclude.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :

Sir, where women are honoured, Gods dwell.

[*Translation*]

A woman symbolises culture. Mahadevi Verma has said that even if a woman belongs to a village and is illiterate, she has more morality. A woman is an embodiment of culture...(*interruptions*). A woman who is not educated and is totally rustic, is closer to a man. Today, women wear western dress and become heads of big institutions only to get themselves photographed and to see their name appearing in the newspapers. They do not go to the villages and work there. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the expenditure incurred on social welfare. It is said that a woman has become the head of the social welfare department, because of her being the wife

of a Minister. The women who become heads in this manner by adopting western civilisation indulge in mere show business. My first suggestion is that an ordinary or a middle class woman who leads an ideal life should be made heads. As you know, the Devdasi practice and prostitution are still in vogue in our country. If you furnish data in this respect, then please tell us the number of persons challaned by you and of those among them who have been awarded punishment. After the independence of the country, we are interested in the development of every woman. Many intoxicating drugs are available in the hostels of boys and girls.(*interruptions*). As you know, prohibition has been given top priority in the social welfare programme. In one of the Articles of our Constitution, it has been laid down that we would introduce prohibition. On the one hand, you are opening wine shops and, on the other, you talk of prohibition. As far as my information goes, there was a rule earlier that 50 per cent of the loss incurred by States going in for prohibition would be borne by the Central Government. It has been laid down even in the Directive Principles and also in an Article of the Constitution that we would gradually introduce prohibition. Even today we agree to introduce prohibition but still we say that we get a revenue of about Rs. 75 crores through the sale of wine.

In all the advertisements in newspapers, etc., women are shown half-naked. In this manner, the female body is being blatantly abused in advertisements. What steps have Government taken to check such misuse of the female body ?

We have been celebrating the Year of the Handicapped, the International Year of the Women and also the Year of the Youth, but as far as my information goes, it had been stated that in every department 3 per cent posts would be reserved for the handicapped people. This had been promised during the Year of the Handicapped. I would like to know how many jobs have been offered to the handicapped people in the Railway Department, in the Education Ministry and in other Ministries since then ? I would like to know whether you have since given employment to any handi-

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

capped people. From your actions, I fail to understand how you will carry on the social welfare work.

You had also said that you would follow the policy of equal pay for equal work and you had also enacted a legislation in this respect in 1970, but later on that legislation was found to be defective. That was why no case could be filed against anybody under that law and women are still getting less pay than men. It is attributable to the flaws in that Act. Who will decide the nature of work? It is the labour inspector who will do it. We have been constantly telling you that if you want to give equal rights to women, you would not succeed in it. In a recent judgement of Andhra Pradesh High Court, I do not remember the full name but I only remember that it is some Choudhuri—it has been stated that if a Hindu woman under Articles 14 and 21, files a suit on the question of conjugal rights then she would have the right to live separately and she should not be compelled to live with her husband. I request you to give legal shape to that judgement. If a Hindu woman has separated from her husband and has to live with her husband under the restitution of conjugal rights person it would amount to violation of Articles 14 and 21 according to this judgements. This judgment has appeared in the newspapers and in their editorial notes and it has been appreciated by one and all. Our Prime Minister had also once said :

[English]

“Women, in a sense, represent the social conscience of the country, Mr. Gandhi noted. Although a significant number of women had distinguished themselves in every walk of life, it was a matter of regret that women at the lower level were victims of discrimination in what was still a male dominated society.”

[Translation]

Besides, Mrs. Chandrasekharan had also said the same thing a few days back. She said :

[English]

“Although women have benefited from many programmes launched by the Government over the years, a lot more remains to be done. Due to age-old prejudices, poverty and ignorance, a vast majority of the Indian women were unable to derive the benefits to the extent they should have from the development efforts.”

[Translation]

Your Budget allocation is meagre. It may be even less than 1.8 per cent of the total Budget, and you are talking about the poor children. You have as many as about two and a half crores of children working in hotels. You have been playing with their lives. The Constitution says that we would have compulsory education for them. Children are the builders of India's future. In India, we are behind none in talking about good things. We say that a woman is the symbol of compassion and deserves mercy but we are not attaching due importance to women in our country. Look at the other side. We have 25 to 30 members from Andhra Pradesh but there is not even a single woman among them. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : What about your State ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : My State ! Mrs. Nirmala Kumari spoke just now. Your State—zero !

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What I want to say is that we have made significant progress. In your Budget, You have stated that you would provide facilities to the poor and the handicapped people. We call them handicapped but do not provide them with nutritious food. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : How is it relevant that ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You people get the nutritious food but do not know the plight of the poor people. The children of our country live in slums. If you want to see their plight you should go to the slums and see. In the newspapers, reports appeared about the prizes distributed by the Minister of Social Welfare. They catch hold of a few children and distribute prizes to them. I would request Mrs. Chandrashekhar not to make such women heads of institutions. These women do nothing to improve the lot of the poor people. They would not improve the condition of women, but would remain busy in their make-up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : Why is he addressing us ?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : In this report it has been stated that women would be engaged in *Anganbari*. I would request you to have an evaluation done in this respect. After an evaluation of the work of ameliorating the condition of the poor children, you let us know the number of blind and handicapped children as also the children who are compelled to beg, to whom you have provided facilities. I have the all India figures with me. I would like to tell you the number of women burnt for bringing insufficient dowry. What law has been framed to save them ? Sir, you are going to celebrate the Year of the Women and, therefore, you should take into account all these things. India would progress only when we improve the condition of women in the country. For this, you kindly make more funds available for women's welfare and construct more hostels for them and provide more facilities for their education.

17.00 hrs.

I find that the girls are better at studies than the boys and pay more attention to education as compared to the boys. Girls generally top the list in the examinations

whereas the boys are far behind them, as they waste time in roaming about.

As for your scheme to provide assistance to the extent of 50 per cent to the States going in for prohibition, I would request you to help such voluntary organisations also which help in bringing about prohibition. The amount earmarked for such organisations in the Budget is totally inadequate. This amount should be increased.

I hope and believe that we shall implement all these programmes and make rapid progress during the Seventh Five Year Plan. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare.

Sir, during the successive five year plans, the social welfare programmes were designed mainly with the objectives to give assistance to individuals or groups who on account of certain economic, social, physical and mental handicaps, could not take the advantage of the services provided for the community, in general. The welfare programmes took shape in stages in the course of the Five Year Plans. From 1st five year plan to 3rd five year plan, the major responsibility was placed in the voluntary sector when the Government of India came forward to assist the voluntary organisations with financial and technical guidance through Social Welfare Board. Of course, in the 3rd five year plan, there was a special feature namely, special financial provision for child welfare was provided at the Centre.

Though there has been expansion of social welfare programmes in the country, the effort so far was directed mainly towards the provision of basic curative and rehabilitative services. In the 5th Plan, the major thrust was on the preventive and development programmes. The child welfare then was given the highest priority. The

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

ICDS project was launched on an experimental basis. The Sixth Plan also stressed on the preventive and development programmes. A chapter on "Women Development" was added in the Plan document.

We are glad that in the 7th Plan, a separate Ministry was formed. This is a welcome step. But at the same time, I must urge here that all States should be prevailed upon to have similar independent Department to give a definite thrust to this programme.

Sir, the national policies on women are on the anvil. This means, the focus will be given on the problems of women and their developmental programmes. In this regard, the voluntary organisations are to be associated both at the formation and implementation stage. I would like to say here that voluntary groups should get recognition, cooperation and help in improving their activities. Otherwise, they may not be able to get themselves involved in these programme. So far, their involvement in the formulation stage is very meagre.

Of course, the Budget estimate for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 129.11 crores as against the provision of Rs. 92.59 crores for the year 1984-85. But we require more financial outlay because a separate Ministry for the welfare of women has been formed.

Here also I must say that the allocation earmarked exclusively for women is divided between various Departments. The Ministry, as a coordinated and single agency, should see that the allocation is made properly and adequately.

The allocation made to this Ministry should be spent in those areas which call for the utmost attention and this should be spent on a clustral approach so that some change can be marked. It is desirable that different activities which include different programmes and policies and welfare schemes should be reviewed from time to time and the Ministry should, first of all, concentrate on periodical collection of upto date statistics relating to the problems of women. Many legislations have been

passed relating to women and I must say that civil laws require amendment to strengthen women's right to property and inheritance. The Dowry Amendment Bill also has come into existence. We are glad that voluntary organisations have been recognised by the courts by giving them the right to investigate complaints and take up cases. We are glad that the hon. Minister the other day has announced that when circumstances warrant, further reform of the Dowry Amendment Bill will be considered. Dowry and bride burning are taking place. To get the benefit from the laws relating to women, the legal aid and family counselling services should be given to women. Women counsels for taking up cases of offences against women should be there. Competent women lawyers should be engaged in such cases on behalf of the State or women victims at State expense. Women and children's welfare should be viewed from various angles of health, education and employment. As regards health, the nutrition programme is, of course, going on. But the present coverage of 8 million needs to be stepped up to meet this objective in a decade. There is too much bureaucratisation in the operation of these nutritious programmes. Under the nutritional programme, one rupee is granted for each child but, out of this only 20 to 30 paise are actually spent on the child. The rest goes to administrative cost.

1136 ICDS projects are there in the Central and State sectors in the Sixth Plan and in the Seventh Plan, 2,000 projects are going to be taken up. The supervisors posts are not filled up immediately after the project start. It takes quite a long time to fill up those posts and sometimes in the tribal areas, it is very difficult to fill those posts. Even if outsiders are appointed there, it is very difficult for them to have their accommodation also. ICDS projects have created some sort of infrastructure in the field of development of women and children. Unfortunate Non-formal education was going on under this project. But from January, 1985, this objective is to be achieved by the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education may not necessarily take up this infrastructure. The Ministry of Education must be coordinated

with this ICDS project. The Ministry of Education has made the girls' education free. It should be free up to post-graduate level. Besides education, training must be there because unless there is training, women cannot be rehabilitated and employed. So, the training facilities must be there.

Our Prime Minister has emphasised that the crucial issues before the Planning Commission are poverty and unemployment. He has said that we have to pull up the Planning Commission for not having paid enough attention to these issues in the Seventh Plan.

* He has even gone into the details of mentioning under-employment and invisible unemployment as the real issues and said that this should be given priority.

I feel that, in order to provide more employment, the public sector undertakings and government agencies should employ at least 25 per cent women. Rules should be finalised to ensure this. The possibility of getting this done in respect of private sector also should be thought of.

There are some jobs which can be manned by women like the job of primary teachers. In Orissa, the primary teachers are appointed from women only. This should be done in other States also.

The majority of the labour force is working in what is called 'the unorganized sector' which is really a misnomer. It is actually the organized sector which uses this labour in an unorganized fashion just to avoid giving them the benefits of socio-economic security offered by the labour legislations.

I must say that the role of this Ministry would have to be such as to ensure that these masses of women workers are kept in employment. This Ministry has to be something like a watchdog and should provide vigilance in scrutinising not only the broad economic policies but the details in terms of location of a project or a programme, the choice of technology, the form in which the production is organised, etc. It also has to ensure that in every

economic programme, social inputs are built in such as health, child-care system, etc.

Another thing is that the Ministry of Social Welfare should, as a Promotional wing, add to women's employment through socio-economic programmes and micro income-generating projects. With these marginal economic activities for women, the flood of mainstream of economic development would wash all unless women's economic and social roles are identified and given the centrality of place they deserve in allocation of resources, in choice of technology, in setting priorities.

While reviewing the impact on women of poverty alleviation programmes in India, it has been found that most of the development services at the final village level have neither reached women nor the poor. There is a lot of leakage on the way and also lack of awareness of the programmes. I would very much like that this should also be looked into, specially in respect of poverty alleviation programmes. By decentralising the benefit will not only go to the local community, village, but even to the household. But the household contains diversities which need specific attention. Here I would say that, under anti-poverty programmes, assets should be given to women or jointly to husband and wife as otherwise the man will squander away the asset without any restriction and the women will bear the brunt of destitution.

The misery of tribal women arises mostly due to addiction to drinks of their men-folk. Unless this problem is tackled, tribal women will continue to be under hunger and destitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : I would like to say something about construction of working women's hostel...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Here 25 per cent of the funds have to be borne particular welfare organisation and the rest by the Central Government. To meet 25 per cent of the cost is difficult for any voluntary welfare organisation. Therefore, many voluntary organisations are not coming forward. This should be looked into by the Ministry, and the voluntary organisations should be encouraged in this programme.

There should be job reservation for the physically handicapped in all public sector undertakings and government agencies. A law should be enacted to provide at least three per cent reservation.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MANORMA SINGH (Banka) : Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of the Social and Women's Welfare and I want to give some suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

I would, like to point out that full benefits of the welfare schemes being implemented by the Social Welfare Department are not percolating of the villages. I have been the Chairman of the Social Welfare Board and I have seen that the Government officers of other Departments do not take the work of this Department seriously because they think this Department as an unimportant one. There is no proper control on spending of the funds earmarked by the Government particularly for rural areas. The *Sahayikas* appointed for Balbadi centres or Anganbadi centres are often absent. On several occasions I visited these centres and I found these centres locked. Neither the children were present there nor the *Sahayikas* I doubt whether the Block Officers ever go to these centres to see whether they are working properly or not.

I want to make a few points more to which the hon. Minister should pay attention. First of all I want to suggest that the social workers should be given

chance to work on the Social Welfare Board. In our country, there is no dearth of such social workers who have spent their whole life in doing social work in villages. These days this Board has been given a political colour. Social Welfare Board should not be politicized. It should be represented by the social workers.

Secondly, it is necessary that working women's hostels should be set up in all the big cities and industrial towns. Most of the working women into cities live alone and have to face a number of difficulties. The question of their safety is most important. So, I want to suggest that this Department should open such a hostel in every district so that the security of working women is ensured.

Thirdly, an assessment of the schemes being implemented by the Social Welfare Department should be made and voluntary organisations and the Government should make joint efforts to properly implement them. One of the points worth considering is that at present these voluntary organisations are found only in the cities. The people in the rural areas are ignorant of various welfare schemes and the various women's welfare programmes and this is the reason why such voluntary organisations do not come into existence in the rural areas and thus the people in villages fail to take advantage of the welfare schemes. Since the people in urban area have full knowledge about such welfare schemes, they reap the full benefits of these schemes. The funds allocated by Government for these schemes are mainly spent in the cities only. I want to suggest that the Collector of every district should be given instructions to conduct a survey in his district and implement all such programmes there. These programmes should be implemented blockwise so that the people for whom these programmes are meant may get full benefits therefrom.

As my sister Nirmalaji said, due regard is not given to old people in society these days. As in the Western countries there should be homes for the old people so that they could spend the last days of their life comfortably. Similarly, homes should be opened for destitute children,

Such a system should be evolved in the society in which the old people may get the love of the children and the children may get the love of the old people. I request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps in this regard.

It is also necessary that some schemes of the Welfare Department should be implemented in coordination with the Health Department. For example, the programme meant for the welfare of the pregnant women should be linked with the family planning programme.

The Sahayikas appointed in *Balbadis* are paid a very meagre salary and this is the reason why they pay more attention to other work than to the *Balbadis*. The system of providing mid-day meal should be introduced in these centres. Special attention should be paid to the harijan and tribal areas in this regard.

The hon. Minister should pay attention to all the suggestions which I have given. We should ensure that the money being spent by Government on these welfare programmes provides benefits to the people for whom they are meant. The Integrated Child Welfare Scheme should be implemented at the maximum number of places. It should be extended to each Block and district. I want to suggest that the money earmarked for this purpose should be increased in the Seventh Five Year Plan. At the same time, the officials of the State Governments should be instructed to see that the money earmarked for such welfare programmes is spent properly and they should exercise proper control over the spending of such funds. There should be a monitoring Cell to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds meant for the welfare of women and children. Special emphasis has been laid on these social welfare programmes under the 20-point programme also.

With these words, I thank you for the opportunity you gave me to speak.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister that a discussion on this Ministry has been allowed to take place. There was no discussion of this Ministry in the last two or three years. I also congratulate the Minister in that this Ministry is now re-named. In addition to being 'Social Welfare' it is called as 'Women's Welfare' Ministry. This shows the importance that we attach to the development of women in the country.

In the 6th Plan the total outlay was Rs. 150 crores to be spent for the Ministry but actually an amount of Rs. 258 crores have been spent as per the report given by the Ministry. This is really very commendable. In the year 1984-85, the plan expenditure was to be Rs. 77.93 crores as per budget estimates; whereas actually they have surpassed that and they have spent Rs. 92.59 crores according to the figure given to us.

The most important activity of this Department is Child Development and Nutrition. We have at present 272 million children in the age group of 0 to 14 years. Development of these children, their psychological, social, mental and physical development is of utmost importance.

There is a saying that the child is father of the man. If we ignore this we are not going to make any progress. The importance given to this Ministry should be more. According to me more funds should be given to this Ministry for the development of children in this country.

The National Children's Fund was constituted in 1979. This Fund is supposed to finance agencies which are not assisted by Government agencies, Social Welfare Board, or even by the Ministry.

Now, according to the Report, I find that an amount of Rs. 1.71 crores is being credited in this fund. But it is not clear how much amount was spent from this Fund, to which agencies such assistance has been given and which are the States.

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

I hope the Minister will clarify this point in her reply.

According to me, the most crucial and useful activity of this Department is the ICDS that is, Integrated Child Development Services Project. This is very popular in rural areas. But in spite of the scheme being popular, and its usefulness being very much commendable. I am sorry to say, we have got only at present 1019 ICDS projects by the end of the 6th Plan. In the year 1985-86 only 200 more such projects have been sanctioned. So, this does not cover the entire rural area. This project is of the greatest importance to the country's development and it is very useful for the children. I do not know why a very miserly attitude has been adopted in the matter of funds for ICDS:

Development of children should get the utmost importance. Therefore, more funds should be allotted and at least by the end of the Seventh Plan, all the Blocks should be covered by the ICDS project. This is very important and I hope the Minister will take note of it. Sir, the focal point of this package of services of the ICDS is *Anganwadi*. *Anganwadi* is run by an *Anganwadi* worker, who will be a lady selected from that particular area where the *Anganwadi* is situated. But it is very painful to hear that the salary of the *Anganwadi* worker is between Rs. 200 and Rs. 250.

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

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : What difference does it make as far as the poor girl is concerned, whether it is honorarium or whatever you may call it. They get Rs. 250 if they passed SSLC and Rs. 200 if they failed. My point is this. The *Anganwadi* worker has to deal with children of below six years.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Some of the State Governments have not paid in full even this Rs. 250/-.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : My point is, a person dealing with children of this ten-

der age, should be mentally happy. She should deal with these children with a smiling face and she should be able to take care of the children because it will have a psychological effect on them. A lady or a mother who is dejected, depressed and disappointed, getting Rs. 200 and feeling discontented cannot take care of the children.

AN HON. MEMBER : She should be suitable for the job and there should not be any political considerations in appointing the people.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : This *Anganwadi* worker should get sufficient pay at least to make both ends meet. Otherwise, she may not be able to take care of these children and the children will be seeing an unhappy face of the mother or *Ayah* which is not good for their mental and psychological development. So, I hope the Minister will take note of this aspect also.

Sir, in our country there are a lot of mentally retarded and physically handicapped children. It is true that the voluntary organisations are constructing Homes and giving them shelter and the Ministry of Social Welfare is also financing them. It is good. But, have you made a survey to find out the total number of mentally and physically handicapped children in the country? I am saying this because it is very difficult to get admission in a Home where mentally handicapped children are taken care of. I know that there are one or two such institutions in my State. There is one situated near my house, and there is always a long queue of waiting applicants to get admission for their mentally retarded children in the Home. But they are not getting admissions.

Now, out of these mentally retarded or physically handicapped children, more than 60 to 70 per cent are from poor families which are living below the poverty line. They cannot afford to take care of these mentally retarded children. So, they are neglected. And even in the rich families, some of them do not take proper care of these children. Therefore what I suggest is that the Ministry of Social Welfare should conduct a survey on the total number of mentally and physically handicapped

children in the country and they should plan for accommodating all these people. If voluntary organisations are not coming forward, the Ministry itself should construct Homes for them and provide for their shelter. I think this is very important and I hope the Minister will take note of this aspect also.

Now, coming to the aspect of women's welfare aspect, as I have already said, I am very happy that our Prime Minister attaches a lot of importance to women's welfare activities. This Ministry has been re-named as Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare. That is a very welcome change. But what about the condition of women in our country? Deplorable. In all the fields, women are lagging behind—not that they are just lagging behind. Women, in some cases, are treated like slaves.

As an example, let us take the number of dowry deaths. Here, in the city of Delhi where literacy is the highest, and most educated people live, dowry deaths in 1982. . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dowry deaths are more only in educated circles.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Among educated and rich people.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : In Delhi in 1982, there were 40 dowry deaths ; in 1983—42. In 1984 the number had come down to 30. But these deaths do not occur in Delhi alone. They are there in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and also in Haryana. In Haryana, the number was 42 in 1982 and 130 in 1983. The figure for 1984 is not given here. These deaths are there in Madhya Pradesh also. In Punjab, such deaths numbered 47 in 1982, 40 in 1983 and 35 in 1984. (*Interruptions*) There are no dowry deaths in Kerala—not only in Kerala, but also in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Goa-Daman-Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and Assam. It is not a question of enlightenment, but one of social factors. Anyhow, what does this indicate? It indicates the condition of women in our country. So, we have to do a lot.

In 1976, Parliament enacted the Anti-Dowry Bill. But what is the use? That Act is not being implemented. So, I feel that this Ministry has to do something about it. What can be done? The Ministry should examine what assistance can be given to the victims of dowry. Secondly, this Ministry should immediately start a campaign to rouse the consciousness of people against dowry. All voluntary organizations, women's organizations which are campaigning against dowry should be brought together. This Ministry should take a lead, and give them all assistance. In addition, it should take up these cases. Of course, the Law Ministry will be taking care of them, but this Ministry should provide legal or other assistance to the victims. I think this is a very important matter to be taken up.

Coming to the aspect of wages, we have enacted the law on the principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work ; but is that being implemented? There are still a number of sectors where that law is not implemented. I would request the Minister to consider and examine this aspect.

What about literacy? The rate of female literacy in 1983, according to a reply given in Parliament, shows that it is far behind that of men. . . I do not have the figure with me. Female literacy is lagging far behind.

I am happy that our Prime Minister has announced that upto higher secondary stage, education is going to be free in the country. That is a very welcome announcement and it should be implemented from next year onwards. In the State of Kerala, free education is there for the last ten years and there is not much difference in literacy ratio between males and females. All other States can follow the example of Kerala State in this respect.

The working women force is only 12.5 per cent according to the estimate made in 1983 as was mentioned in one of the parliamentary questions, but the percentage of women is 50 per cent and more. I am narrating all this to show that, even after 37 years of independence, even after all these pronouncements, our women folk are lagging behind in every respect ; and in

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

many cases, our women folk are treated as slaves. Unless we pay more attention towards the welfare of women and child development, we are not going to have a nation which we are aiming at.

About working women even in Delhi, I quote my own experience of last year. Last year, a girl got appointment in Delhi and she wanted to stay in a hostel in Delhi. She approached me for this. She was from my constituency. I had to go to two or three working women's hostels here to get accommodation for her. Nobody gave accommodation. In one hostel, I was told that I had to wait in a queue for six months to get accommodation. In the Capital also one cannot get accommodation in working women's hostels.

Therefore, the ministry should take care of this and should conduct a survey of the projected requirement of accommodation in working women's hostels by the end of 7th Plan and hostels should be constructed by the Ministry itself. If voluntary agencies are not coming forward, the Ministry should come forward for constructing hostels for working women. This is a very important aspect and our Minister being a very elderly and experienced lady, I am sure, she will take care of it and find more funds for it.

Social Welfare Boards and the Ministry are giving assistance to voluntary organisations. The money goes there from the Consolidated Fund of India. But are we looking how these organisations are functioning? This is very important. I have got complaints that some of the organisations are misusing the fund some of the organisations are not functioning democratically; they have not having democratically elected functionaries; office bearers are not democratically elected and the funds are being misused. Such complaints are there. I can quote an example from the State of Madras itself. It is a World University Service Centre in Madras connected with Madras University. This is a voluntary social organisation of teachers and student of the colleges. The President of this organisation is none other than the Vice-Chancellor of the University. This organ-

isation, for example, is collecting subscriptions from various colleges, but there is no proper accounting. Some of the shares and subscriptions are to be returned; they are not returned proper accounts are not there. Their office-bearers are not elected democratically; they are not even qualified persons.

Students' cooperative stores are run by this World University Service Centre. They are collecting shares. It is surprising to know that these shares are not returned at all; they have to be returned after a certain period. Dividends are not paid.

But the Vice-Chancellor is not taking care of it. Perhaps, he is not interested. With such a highly qualified man in the position of the Vice-Chancellor, democratic elections should have been held. So even in institutions like the universities such things are happening. It is likely that many other organisations may be there, like them. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that a probe or an inquiry should be conducted into the working of these voluntary organisations. It is not enough that we scrutinise their applications and grant them funds. How they have been functioning, and how they are allocating the funds, whether they are keeping proper accounts of the funds, all these things should be examined and then only grants-in-aid should be sanctioned to these institutions. I hope the hon. Minister will take a special note of this, and conduct an inquiry into their activities.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of the suggestions which I have made.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shrimati Indumati Bhattacharyya.

SHRIMATI INDUMATI BHATTACHARYYA (Hooghly) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak a few words on my favourite subject, namely, Social Welfare.

I also thank our hon. Prime Minister for making it an important Ministry

and also giving its responsibility to a lady Minister.

The area of Social and Women's Welfare is vast, but I shall only speak on a scheme included in it. The scheme may be small, but it has been playing a very significant role for the upliftment of the down-trodden. This scheme is Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which aims at filling up the gaps which retard the healthy growth of children both physically and mentally.

Thus, it provides a number of services consisting of supplementary nutrition, health check-up, nutrition and health education and non-formal education to children below the age of six years and pregnant and nursing mothers.

When this scheme was first started the total number of projects sanctioned in it was originally 820, out of which 620 were likely to be fully operational and the rest were at various stages of implementation.

Services under this scheme are mainly for the benefit of children and mothers of the tribal areas and backward rural areas and urban slums.

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences and through it the Medical Colleges of the country are from the beginning associated with the programme of the survey of health and nutrition and for the orientation of the medical staff in ICDS.

Under the 'Services for children in need of Care and Protection' Scheme, shelter, education and welfare services are provided to the abandoned, neglected orphans and homeless children.

About 25,500 beneficiaries have been provided with various services under this scheme and number of beneficiaries increased rapidly within a short period. The scheme of the creches for the children of working or ailing mothers was gradually expanded. Handicapped children also were provided with education in the ordinary schools. These schemes are generally implemented by the bodies called Angan-

wadi. One Anganwadi serves about 1,000 children and mothers. An Anganwadi worker is a local female adult whose work though honorary carries an honorarium.

A large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children are being looked after by the service of the Anganwadi. 600 projects were launched in the Sixth Plan by March 1985, but the target was raised to 1,000 and was included in the 20-point Programme.

During the Seventh Plan the Government proposes to assist the State Governments for creating accommodation facilities to the female workers working in the tribal areas and for producing suitable local food for supplementary nutrition to children below three years of age.

Since a very large part of the population of our country dwell in the tribal areas and the backward villages and urban slums, the demand-for-grants for the benefit of these unfortunate people is justified. At the same time it is also gratifying to note that the Government is trying to do best for the upliftment of those who are neglected and down-trodden and it is my conviction gained by reading the history of India extensively and feeling the pulse of the nation myself that they are real India.

I thank the hon. Minister for Social and Women's Welfare for taking laudable steps for the betterment of these people and I would request her to extend her sympathy and active help to the many more States which are still completely in the dark about the scheme.

Let everyone of the down-trodden be infused with the hope that they are not forgotten and will have a chance for living in the strict sense of the term.

[*Trans'ation*]

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the demands of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that prohibition is a part of

[Shri Ram Ratan Ram]

social welfare in our country. I also want to remind you that the Father of the Nation had initiated the work of the upliftment of the Harijans before independence. He had taken a pledge to follow the path of the truth and non-violence. Simultaneously, he had also taken a pledge to introduce prohibition in the country. After the attainment of independence, when the great leaders of the country took up the work of framing the Constitution, a provision was made for enforcing prohibition in the country. For this, a number of committees were constituted. The Central Government had set up a Central Prohibition Committee. The Central Prohibition Committee was to go to all parts of the country and submit its findings to the Government of India. It was necessary to do so because the backward classes in the country whether they were Harijans, Adivasis or other backward classes, were suffering because they were addicted to drinking. If this situation prevailed, they could not be uplifted socially. So, the Government of India took up the prohibition programme and prohibition was made for it in the Constitution.

Much progress has been made in our country in the field of social welfare. I thank the Government of India for taking up comprehensive programmes for social welfare. It was particularly after Shrimati Indira Gandhi's assuming the office of the Prime Minister that various programmes for emancipation of women, welfare of the children and the handicapped were taken up, which we had not even anticipated.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the need for introducing prohibiting for which Gandhiji and other great national leaders had endeavoured. For the upliftment of the poor, it is imperative to implement the policy of prohibition. In complete disregard of the constitutional provision and the avowed desire of the Father of the Nation, the State Governments are opening liquor shops for increasing their revenue. The welfare work for the Harijans, the Adivasis and backward class people being done by the Government of India is being nullified by the State Governments on the plea of increasing their revenue. The

Government of India should look into this matter.

I want to remind that last year, when the Late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, visited Bihar, we had submitted a memorandum to her. Our Chief Minister was present when it was submitted to her at the Government House at Ranchi. I had said at that time that they talked of prohibition and wanted to help the poor, whereas in Bihar, instead of closing liquor shops were being opened. This is being done on an optional basis, so that more and more big people come and drinking is encouraged. I want to point out to the hon. Minister that it is an important part of our programme of social welfare and if we want to uplift the poor Harijans, the Adivasis and the people of the backward classes, it is necessary to enforce prohibition. This would be in accordance with the campaign Mahatma Gandhi which he had launched before Independence along with pursuing the path of truth and non-violence with a view to emancipating the Harijans, and a constitutional provision was made keeping that in view. That constitutional provision should be enforced Vigorously.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the area from which I come is an Adivasi majority area. In the Adivasi areas, prohibition has been enforced but rice beer, an intoxicant, is being sold freely in courts and bazars. Nobody is checking it. On the one hand, we are working for social welfare and on the other, the poor people are being provided with liquor. In this way, we are working against the welfare schemes. Our welfare measures would not succeed in this way. It is therefore necessary that all these provisions should be enforced vigorously because social welfare occupies a pivotal place.

Now, I want to draw your attention to the education and welfare of the handicapped. For this, I want to thank Shrimati Jaya Bachan, wife of Shri Amitabh Bachan, for organising a function for the welfare of handicapped children at Mavalankar Hall. She arranged a dance recital by blind girls after giving them good training. It was very surprising to see that

blind girls could present a cultural programme like normal girls on the stage. More and more grants should be given to social organisations. Whether Government or private—which are engaged in helping such handicapped persons so that the handicapped could be provided with training and made useful for society. They should also be taken in Government service after being given training.

In Bihar, we have a school for the blind at Darbhanga and Patna run by the Government. There is a school for the deaf and the dumb. A disciple of Mahatma Gandhi had opened this school at Ranchi and this is the only institution of its type in that area. Government should take over this institution, so that the Harijan and Adivasi children could be benefited. This institution is a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi. He had inaugurated it. Government take it over or provide grants to this institution, it would be of great help to the backward, the Harijan and the Adivasi people of the area. I urge Government that they should also provide scholarships along with grants to the non-official institutions.

The Christian missionaries working there deserve our thanks. They are doing very nice work there. Government should provide more grants to the institutions working there for the blind, deaf and dumb children. This would help in the welfare of the handicapped. These institutions are the National Institute for Visually Handicapped and the National Institute for Physically Handicapped. In Bihar there was the predominance of the Harijans, Adivasis and the backward class people. If a person becomes handicapped in a poor family, he becomes a curse for the family as well as for the society. If, unfortunately, a handicapped child is born he becomes a curse. Therefore, it is necessary to help and encourage such institutions and make provision for scholarships for them.

In Chhota Nagpur, the children of the socially and economically backward people remain mentally depressed and oppressed. They are not mentally developed. It is necessary that schemes for their mental development are undertaken by the Government of India. It is necessary that more and more such institutions should be set up for these people and grants given to them.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up. Your time is over. You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, woman is the mother of our nation, she is the mother of the whole human race. Therefore, if we look down upon women, our society and our country cannot make progress. It is, therefore, necessary to accord proper importance to women in society. They should be given more and more honour in society so that the women belonging to poor classes could come up and contribute to the progress of the country.

With these words, while supporting, the Demands for Grants of the ministry of Social and Women's Welfare, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 3, 1985/ Vaisakha 13, 1907 (Saka)