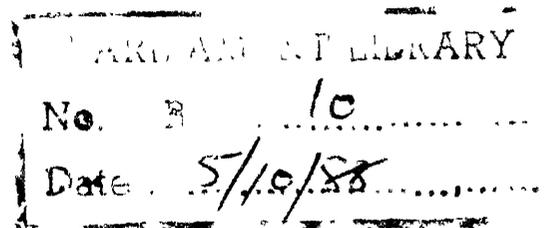


# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Tenth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



*(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 31 to 40)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 6.00*

---

**[Original English proceedings included in English Version and  
Original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi Versions will be  
treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]**

## CONTENTS

[Eighth Series, Vol. XXXVIII, Tenth Session, 1988/1910 (Saka)]

No. 37, Thursday, April 21, 1988/Vaisakha 1, 1910 (Saka)

### COLUMNS

#### Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos.	754 to 756, 762 and 766	... 1-27
-------------------------	----------------------------	----------

#### Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos.	757 to 761, 763 to 765 and 767 to 774	... 27-45
------------------------	--	-----------

Unstarred Questions Nos.	7717 to 7953	... 45-337
--------------------------	--------------	------------

Papers Laid on the Table	...	337, 341-349
--------------------------	-----	--------------

Resignation by Member (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)	...	349-350
--	-----	---------

Estimates Committee--	...	350
-----------------------	-----	-----

Sixty-first and sixty-second Reports and Minutes

#### Election to Committees--

(i) Joint Committee on Lokpal Bill	...	350-351
------------------------------------	-----	---------

Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to appoint Members.

(ii) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	...	351-352
---	-----	---------

Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to elect Member

---

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

Matters Under Rule 377--	... 352-360
(i) Demand for direction to Rajasthan Government to increase limit of land holdings for farmers in certain districts of the State--	
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	... 352
(ii) Demand for increase in the quantity of Molasses allotted to Orissa--	
Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik	... 354
(iii) Demand for running the Awadh-Assam Express daily and for providing Vaishali Express's stoppage at Khalilabad in Uttar Pradesh--	
Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi	... 355
(iv) Demand for research by Archaeology Department of Jaugada in Ganjam District of Orissa and declaring it a tourist place also--	
Shri Somnath Rath	... 355
(v) Demand for seeking Nepal's co-operation in order to check recurring floods in North Bihar--	
Shrimati Madhuree Singh	... 357
(vi) Demand for treating Cargo loaders at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, as employees of the IAA of India--	
Shri Basudeb Acharia	... 358
(vii) Demand for overbridge at Irinjalakkuda railway station in Kerala--	
Shri K. Mohandas	... 359
(viii) Demand for early finalisation of the Shivalik project in Himachal Pradesh--	
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	... 359

Statement Re: Allegations of Payment of Commission to Indian Agents in Connection with Defence Ministry's Purchase of Submarines from Messers Howandtswerke-Deuts Chewerft of Federal Republic of Germany--	... 360-392
Shri K.C. Pant	... 360
Demands for Grants, 1988-89--	... 392-505
Minstry of Steel and Mines	... 392-488
Shri B.R. Bhagat	... 396
Shri Purna Chandra Malik	... 404
Shri Gopeshwar	... 411
Shri R.L. Bhatia	... 416
Shri Narayan Choubey	... 420
Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyaya	... 426
Shri H.M. Patel	... 430
Shri Zainul Basher	... 433
Shri A. Kalanidhi	... 434
Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh	... 437
Shri Harish Rawat	... 441
Shri Bhadreswar Tanti	... 443
Shri Vishnu Modi	... 446
Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan	... 450
Shri Shanti Dhariwal	... 453
Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer	... 455
Shri T.V. Chandrashekharappa	... 458
Shri D.P. Yadava	... 462

(iv)

	COLUMNS
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	... 466
Shri M.L. Fotedar	... 466
Ministry of Defence--	... 489-505
Shri Amal Datta	... 493
Business Advisory Committee--	... 506
Fifty-third Report - presented	

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 21, 1988/ Vaisakha 1,  
1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock,

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool): So your tour has been successful.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Sir, I was on your duty.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Congratulations, your tour has been successful.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether I am here or elsewhere, I am always at your disposal.

Shri M.V. Chandrashekara Murthy.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Introduction of New Type of Three-Tier  
Sleeper Coaches

754. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA  
MURTHY:

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are planning to introduce new type of non air-conditioned three-tier sleeper coaches;

(b) if so, the main features of these coaches along with the details of the scheme prepared in this regard and the trains in which the coaches are proposed to be introduced;

(c) in which factory such coaches are proposed to be manufactured and by what time these are likely to be introduced; and

(d) to what extent the commuters will get extra comfort with the introduction of these coaches?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, because of the negative reply given by the Minister, it would be very difficult for me to put relevant supplementaries. Any way, I would like to put simple supplementaries. At present the difference between the fare of the AC Sleeper coach and the Second Class which is 4 to 5 times more than the fare of the Second class is beyond the capacity of the middle-class passengers. In view of this, I would like to know whether the Railways in the near future will take steps to introduce a new Inter Class between AC Sleeper coach and Second class which can suit the pocket of this class of passengers.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, there is no such proposal under examination.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Sir, my Second Supplementary would be whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have already taken initiative in this regard and asked the Integral Coach Factory to draw up the design to suit the three-tier system.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: No, Sir. (Interruptions)

SHRI R.P. DAS: Sir, the Minister might

be aware of the fact that an accident took place yesterday on the South-Eastern Railway. Seven persons were killed and 17 others were injured in a Jasaguda-bound Bilaspur passenger train. The train dashed against a truck parked near the railway track and the people who were travelling on the foot board were killed and injured.

The Minister may also be aware that such things happened when the people were travelling over the roof of the train. It is only because of the fact that the percentage of passenger traffic has arisen to 167%, on the other hand, the percentage of coaches rose only to 125%, leaving a gap of 41%. It is because of this, such accidents are taking place at different times. Would the Minister let us know when such gap will be covered by increasing the passenger coaches on the Railways.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, though this question is a specific question, about new type of three-tier coach, I would still like to answer the hon. Member. I have to answer from memory and I stand to be corrected. We are producing approximately 1300 to 1400 coaches per annum in the country today and our requirement is between 2100 and 2200 to about 2500 taking into account replacement. Now, due to pressure of demand, we have had to postpone a number of replacements. I would like to make it quite clear that great care is taken from the safety angle, that there is no risk involved. When I talk about replacement, I am talking about the inside of the coach. Many times, things are wanting inside the coach but one has to postpone the replacement because of the exigency of demand. It is for this very reason that a decision was taken to set up a new coach factory at Kapurthala which the hon. Members know, has been completed one day before target, in 24 months. When we go into full production at Kapurthala, we expect to produce about 1,000 coaches which would mean that our production capacity would go up from about 1300 or 1400 at the present level, to about 2600 or so by the time, it goes into full production. In ICF also there is an expansion. Originally, we were producing about 750

and odd coaches. We are expanding it to produce approximately a thousand. So, there will be another 100 or 200 coaches coming from there and which would then, at that time, be sufficient to meet the projected demand.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister that in order to reduce heavy rush of commuters in the train, whether there was a proposal before the Railway Board or the Ministry to accommodate more passengers for the present first class coaches be converted to A/C 2-tier and A/C chair cars? If so, what is the plan before the Government. And also is it a fact that by conversion of such first class coaches into A/C 2-tier and A/C chair cars, more passengers can be accommodated and also it would be an earning to the railway exchequer? If so, what is the plan before the Government and the reaction on these points?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I may again, in all humility, point out that they are again straying from the specific question. But I would again try and answer the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: You are very accommodating.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): He is straying along with the Members.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I am trying to be as accommodating as I am expected to be in the matter of coaches.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: That means the number of coaches in some trains will be increased by 50.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: But tracks are necessary for trains.

[*English*]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: As far as coach is concerned, incidentally apart from

just the actual number of coaches, we have also rationalised its use. We have brought down the ineffectiveness also in coaches, thereby increasing the utilisation of existing coaches which also has had an impact on increasing the capacity. But to answer the hon. Member, it was generally decided that the AC II tier sleeper is a more convenient mode of travel and many people prefer to travel in it rather than in the I Class and, therefore, in relation to the production of I - Class as opposed to the AC II tier, the emphasis has been placed on the production of the AC-II tier sleeper. We have more or less decided to phase out over a period of time the I-Class coaches. However, there are certain sections where demand does not warrant the AC-II tier sleepers. So, we have decided to produce a very limited quantity of I-Class coaches also.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: In Rajasthan, much dust enters into the coaches and lot of inconvenience is caused to the passengers. May I ask the hon. Minister whether the long-term plan of air-conditioned car system chalked out by the railways would be introduced in the desert areas of Rajasthan only thrice a week? Does the hon. Minister think that there is urgent need to introduce super-fast train and other Express trains in that area?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The requirements of Rajasthan are part of the general thinking regarding the requirements of the country as a whole and same decisions which pertain to the country as a whole would also pertain to Rajasthan.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Ayub Saheb, do you also want to put any question about Junjhunu or Sikar?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Rajasthan, there is an area called Shekhawati and only two districts come under that area, Jhunjhunu and Sikhar. Only one train runs from Delhi for this area which is called Shekhawati Ex-

press. This train is also famous as Jakhar Express. There is only one link train to this train which runs upto Bikaner. The capacity of this train can cope with only 50 per cent traffic of that area. Will the hon. Minister try to attach some new coaches to that train? Is there a proposal to attach A.C. two tier or three tier coaches to this train?

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I think we have really strayed very far from the main question.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: As in the game of cricket, the hon. Members also try to hit sixers here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Three tier coaches may please be attached at least to that train called Jakhar Express which is known in the name of the hon. Speaker. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The hon. Member's suggestion has been noted. In this connection, I would like to tell Shri Ram Singh Yadav that mostly metre gauge services are in use in Rajasthan and A.C. two tier coaches were introduced there in 1987-88. 30 additional A.C. two tier coaches have been introduced this year.

[English]

#### **Uniform Rules and Guidelines for Educational Institutions**

\*755. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of government that all educational institutions and teachers all over the country should be governed by the rules and guidelines framed by Union Government; and

(b) If so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal that all educational institutions and teachers all over the country should be governed by rules framed by the Union Government. But the National Policy on Education, 1986 lays down the framework for the educational system as a whole including teachers. The Policy provisions have to be implemented over a period of time with the cooperation of State Governments.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: I want to know whether Government feels it necessary to formulate uniform rules and guidelines for educational policy and better educational management and whether any study has been made in this regard or not.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: This involves certain things. First is the structure of the organisations. So far as the structure of the organisation is concerned, during the last 20 years after the first report of 1968 policy was adopted, we have attained 10+2+3.

So, that structure is now accepted throughout the country, although it has taken time. But we have been able to get it approved by all the State Governments. The fact that is to be borne in mind is that primarily education was a subject with the State Governments. It was only in 1976 that it was brought under the Concurrent List. At present, the Government of India is trying to help the State Governments and Institutions to develop qualitatively and to expand. So, a uniform rule for all the educational institutions is not envisaged at this stage because uniform rules will mean concurrence of all the State Governments, which in itself is a stupendous task and unless the Centre feels that the education is taken away from the States, probably it will take a long time to materialise.

The other thing is about improving the courses of study and bringing in the curriculum certain subjects. That is about the qualitative improvement. For that purpose, NCERT has been asked to prepare

model course books. They have already prepared some course books. We have circulated them to all the State Government. Some State Governments have adopted it; some State Governments are still under processing or some of them have not adopted and some of them have adopted. So, it will take sometime.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there was any proposal to formulate a code of conduct for the teachers in consultation with the different teachers' associations and if so what is the progress and whether the All-India Teachers Federation has submitted some suggestions in this regard.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Yes. A code of conduct and also relating to the transfer and postings of teachers is a subject which was entrusted to NIEPA. They are still working on it. Certain suggestions have been received from different sources including the Teachers' Federation.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: With regard to pay-scale, there is a disparity between the State Government Teachers and the Central Government Teachers. Already, we made representations. Even the Teachers from Tamil Nadu also came over here and made representation to the Minister of Human Resource Development and also to the Finance Minister. There is also a report called the Chattopadhyaya Committee Report, which is also in favour of the teachers...(*Interruptions*). It says that with regard to the disparity of pay-scales, nearly there is a disparity of Rs. 500 and more between the State Government Teachers and the Central Government Teachers. I would like to know whether any direction will be given by the Ministry of Human Resource Development as far as the State Governments are concerned to implement the Committee's report because now Education comes under the Concurrent List. When it comes under the Concurrent List, the Centre has got responsibility to see that the interests of the teachers are being protected. Will such a direction be given to the State Governments?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: The Chattopadhyaya

Committee Report is there. That has been submitted. That is being processed. The Chattopadhyaya Committee Report not only mentions about the teachers pay-scales but it also mentions about several other responsibilities to be borne by the teachers. So, that is still under process. We know that the pay-scales of teachers in different states differ. Not only teachers' pay-scales differ but the pay-scales of other employees also differ from State to State. So, that is a very comprehensive matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important issue. The Constitution of India provides equal opportunities to all, but it bears no meaning until and unless equal opportunities are available and the means to achieve them are also equal. Though, 40 years have passed since we achieved independence, different States still maintain different standards of education. The three-language formula has not yet been implemented in the entire country. I am not talking of secondary education here, but of primary standard. Keeping in view the fact that equal opportunities have been guaranteed by the Constitution, will the hon. Minister please arrange to provide the means to achieve it, which means implementing uniform education and adopting uniform curriculum throughout the country, whether it is the question of primary education, secondary education or higher education. Because when we glance over the past history of 40 years since we achieved independence, we come to know that the number of public schools in the country has been increasing continuously whereas on the other hand, no equal opportunities are available to the students in the Zila Parishad schools and other schools run by the Government. Now when the Government has implemented the New Education Policy, will it call a meeting of the State Education Ministers and ask them to implement this policy compulsorily which will form the basis of national education. If they do not agree, the Government may make arrangements to formulate a new law and enforce it in the country on a uniform

basis so that uniform education is made available everywhere at all the three standards. Because, now education comes under the concurrent list.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member's question is a bit long and its reply will also be a lengthy one. If you kindly permit, I will reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER: You give a lengthy reply to the long question.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: So far as the question of providing equal opportunities in education is concerned, I would like to say that there were no schools at several places earlier but now the strength of the schools is increasing gradually. We intend to open at least one school within a radius of one kilometre and a primary school in every locality having a population of 300. Similarly, schools will also be opened in waste land areas, desert areas, remote and hilly areas having a population of 200. We want to ensure that education is provided to all on a uniform basis and schools are open in close vicinity of localities. As regards curriculum, we want uniform curriculum. Under the three language formula, the children will be taught in their mother tongue upto class-III, thereafter the second language will be introduced and the third language will come later on. We have uniform policy for all types of schools, whether it is a public school or any other school. There may be some exceptions in respect of some particular area.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: You see the condition of the schools functioning under the Zila Parishads and compare them with the public schools and let us know whose standard is better. We want that there should be uniform standard of education in all the schools.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: The Government does not prescribe the curriculum of the public schools. It prescribes the curriculum of Navodaya Vidyalayas, Kendriya Vidyalayas and other Government schools including schools run by Zila Parishads and Municipal Corporations. Their curriculum

is prescribed by the N.C.E.R.T. with option open to them to adopt it or not. The curriculum prescribed by the Central Government is being circulated to all the States and the State Governments on their part make it available to all educational institutions. It is the lookout of the State Government whether or not to adopt it. Now the question arises about the standard of education. If teachers of the schools in a district are recruited locally, all the schools in that district will maintain a standard of that particular district. The hon. Member should not do it. So far as the public schools are concerned, they have formed an association in the country. The number of registered public schools is not more in our country. It will be about 175. Even then private schools have been opened everywhere and they are attracting large number of students.

Secondly, as regards providing equal opportunities, it is our first and foremost aim to provide equal opportunities in Navodaya Schools. We select the students on merit basis. We try to develop their standard by providing equal boarding and lodging facilities, no matter whether they come from poor or rich families. This is our objective and we are proceeding ahead in this direction.

[English]

DR. SUDHIR ROY: I am opposed to the principle of uniform policy and guidelines for all over India as it would adversely affect the State's autonomy. Nevertheless, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister when they are going to introduce uniform pay scales simultaneously for college and university teachers all over India because on 1st September, 1987, they gave us a promise that within two months this would be done.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, every Hon. Member seems to have his own pet area in which uniformity is allowed and in no other area uniformity has to be given. So, pet areas seem to vary from Member to Member. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is ununiform uniformity.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Wittingly or unwittingly, a very important question has been raised regarding the rules and guidelines. Although both these have been clubbed but they are not the same. If you have a rule, there must be a legal sanction for the rule and the legal sanction can come only through legislation. If I have to make a rule on behalf of the Government of India and make it applicable to the whole country, I must have central legislation. Now there are educationists who are in favour of central legislation under the clause of concurrency. We have not yet come to that conclusion. States themselves are attempting legislation at their levels. We would like to first study how those pieces of legislation are functioning. Let us give them a chance, a fair trial. Within a few years, if we find that there is need for central legislation, we will go in for it. But, at the moment, what we are doing is to persuade the States to fall into the all-India pattern which has been so well defined in the New Education Policy. I am glad to say that the States are falling in line. Today, we have not come across any insurmountable difficulty. So, this is the position and I think, we should let it remain at that.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: What about simultaneous introduction of pay scales?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I told you, that is just one of the areas in which uniformity is being attempted. Education Policy has also said that we have to aim at it. We are still aiming at it. Aiming at it is a different thing from reaching it.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I am not saying that there should be uniform rules. But, there are universities and institutions which receive assistance from the University Grants Commission and yet do not comply with even the guidelines of the University Grants Commission. I would like to know what the Central Government is going to do about that. Similarly, even in the case of teachers, University Grants Commission recommended a scale of pay

to the teachers. But there are States which have not even today implemented it. For example, the State of Kerala. I would like to know what the Central Government is going to do in this regard.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This has been going on for a long time. The States have expressed certain difficulties. We have said, in the present instance, that we will give them only 80 per cent and 80 per cent is a large percentage. Now, they have not come up with 20 per cent. Not all of them. Some have said that they are going to come up. But not all of them have said even that. It is a matter which we are dealing with, which we are discussing with the State Governments. We do hope that in the near future, they will see their way to find their 20 per cent. I understand their difficulty. I know that in the Mid-Plan, it will not be easy for them to find 20 per cent. But some of them are making brave attempts. I am sure they will succeed.

#### Loss Suffered by DTC due to Strike

+  
\*756. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has recruited new employees during the strike period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have assessed the loss suffered by the DTC due to the strike;

(d) if so, the estimated loss incurred by the DTC as a result thereof; and

(e) the estimated expenditure which the DTC had to incur in case the demands of the employees would have been accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The category-wise details are as under:

Drivers	:	305
Asstt. Fitter	:	205

(c) and (d). Estimated loss for a month following 17th March, 1988 onwards is approximately Rs. 1.24 crores.

(e) Additional amount of approximately Rs. 13 crores per annum on basic wages.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: I would like to know that when the recommendations of the pay commission have been accepted, what prevented the Union Minister from implementing them to this category of the Central Government employees. At this juncture it was the students and the families of the employees who suffered. May I know what was the cause for not implementing the pay commission's recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): When the 4th Pay Commission recommendations were to be implemented, there was a guideline that so and so category of workers will come under the 4th Pay Commission and so and so category will come under a different category. DTC being a public sector did not come in the category where the 4th Pay Commission recommendations could be implemented. That is why it remained with those 72 public sectors which were referred to Misra Commission.

Regarding the strike period, the Government tried its best to provide facilities to Delhi commuters. As I had been informing the House very often during the strike period, the Government was aware that full facilities were not available during the strike period. But whatever best could be done under those circumstances was done.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: I would like to

know what were the main demands of the employees submitted to the Government of India; why they were not considered by the Ministry; when they gave notice of strike; what was the gap between the strike notice and the actual strike.

**The Hon. Minister** has appointed some new drivers and some other staff. I would like to know whether they are going to be regularised. If so, when?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** As far as the demands are concerned, there is a big list; they have given a list of demands; but the main demand which they were insisting every time was about the 4th Pay Commission recommendations. During the discussion when they were demanding the implementation of the 4th Pay Commission recommendations, some of the Unions had gone to the court and the court had given its ruling to the Unions. The Government was bound to follow the decision given by the Supreme Court about the DTC not following the guidelines of the 4th Pay Commission.

As for the period, they gave a proper notice - about 15 or 20 days, whatever was supposed to be given - and they said that from 17th March onwards they will be on an indefinite strike.

Regarding the recruitment of the new people, as it has been said in the earlier answer, we recruited 305 drivers and 205 assistant fitters. This is a regular process in this organisation. Even before the strike we were short of drivers and the recruitment process was on. We did recruit the drivers before strike; during strike also some of the drivers were recruited. As for the conductors and other categories, there is a waiting list of the conductors. When we wanted some conductors to come on duty during the strike period, we called from that list - round about 575 joined the duty. Regarding the regularisation, there is a particular system in the DTC and we follow those guidelines.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:** The Minister in giving reply to Parts (c) and (d) of the question has said that the estimated

loss for a month following 17th March, 1988 is approximately Rs. 1.24 crores from the figures that were released during the strike by the Government, it appeared as if the strike was a failure. But judged from the loss that he has indicated, that Rs. 1.24 crores were lost as a result of the strike, it appears that the strike was a success. If the strike was a success expressed the support of the workers to the demands that they had already put forward, will the hon. Minister say - in part (b) he said the category-wise details of the persons appointed as drivers 305 and assistant fitters 205 - that these were appointed as a result of those who were already working as drivers and assistant fitters, because they participated in the strike, they were dismissed or suspended?

What exactly is the position as far as the assurance that was given to the workers, regarding the reviewing of the demands and trying to settle them amicably, is concerned?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** As far as the success of the strike is concerned, yes, financial figures are one of the factors. But they are not the total factor because when we say that the strike has failed, it was that we could give the services to the commuters. The main aim of the strikers was that the transport facility should not be available to the commuters. That was the call. When we deployed the buses from various parts - the Government had to call the buses from Kashmir - we had to pay them for the petrol expenditure and other requirements. They drove from such a far distance. So, financial figures cannot really be attributed to the success or failure of the strike.

As I have said earlier, they threatened the private operators that they shall not allow them to ply the buses. They threatened the Government that DTC buses will not be allowed to ply.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:** This loss of Rs. 1.24 crores would mean that if the commuters had travelled by the DTC buses as usual, then, the normal revenues and receipts would have been there. But because there was a strike, you have suffered

this loss. This is not supposed to be the loss that you incurred because you brought someone from outside and paid them wages. You got some other buses. That is not at all covered by this loss. This is the loss that is covered due to strike alone. Therefore, that is the proper index of the success of the strike.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As I have mentioned earlier that initially when the DTC went on strike on 17th, we could not take out the DTC buses to that number. We could take out very few buses. During the first two days, we did not take out the DTC buses because of various reasons of administrative requirements.

As far as the losses are concerned, now when they joined duty, we paid them for that day. It means, there is an expenditure that day. But income is not there. That's why this figure is going high.

In addition, whatever supplementary efforts we put, we also paid them. During those days, DTC also run the buses on Rs. 2 flat rate or somewhere even lesser than what flat rate was being charged. At that time, we did not consider finance as one of the factors that, yes, we must charge the correct fare. The idea was to provide transport facility to the commuters under these circumstances when they were trying to burn the buses, when they were trying to take out the driver from his seat, when they were trying the people not to ply their buses. That challenge was faced by the Government.

As far as the terms and conditions are concerned, Government has very clearly said that they do not come under the Fourth Pay Commission category. And discussions are on. They have met us. Some of them have already given a notice that they withdraw their strike. Unions are no more on strike. Some of them are saying that they are on strike. We really do not know who is following the guidelines, with which unions the workers are. Some of them have already come and met us. They say, "we will continue working; there is no strike."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have not referred to dismissals. The new drivers are taken. Is it that old have been dismissed and in place, they are taken? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: You have asked three supplementaries.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He does not listen to me. What is to be done? That was a part of my original question.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: May be that he is also keen to ask a supplementary. As far as the enrolment of drivers is concerned, this was done for the requirement. I have mentioned that before strike also, we were short of thousand drivers as per the normal requirement for the buses. So, this is as per the requirement of the vacancies. The people, who have been dismissed - I have already mentioned the figure - are of various categories. It is driver, it is conductor, it is fitter, etc. That category is different.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that 305 drivers and 205 assistant fitters have been recruited during the DTC strike. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this recruitment was made in addition to the existing strength of drivers and assistant fitters or it was made effective because of terminating the services of the existing drivers and assistant fitters? If so, then, what was the basic idea or criterion of dismissing only 305 drivers whereas the number of drivers working in the DTC is quite higher.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I do not know how the Member is saying that we have dismissed only 305 drivers. I don't think that it is a correct figure. But as I have mentioned, this enrolment is not only to fill those vacancies which were there. This is a routine recruitment in the DTC. To start with, during the period when there was no strike...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How many were dismissed?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I will give you the

figure. Drivers - 1325, conductors - 1020, workshop technicians - 602, traffic - 20, other categories - 158 and the total is 3125.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sometime back, the Government gave a specific assurance to one of the DTC unions that the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations will be implemented in DTC. Because the Government went back on that assurance, the workers were forced to go on strike. I would like to know as to what prompted the Government to go back on specific assurance given to the workers.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It is a wrong information with the hon. Member. If the hon. Member recollects, I had replied on the Call Attention Motion. He had asked this question on the Call Attention Motion. I replied that Government never gave...

SHRI SURESH KURUP: You did not reply to that question.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: You may not have been satisfied. That is different. You will be satisfied only when you get an answer of your taste. I have clearly said that Government never gave assurance that they will go by Fourth Pay Commission in the matter of pay scales to DTC.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I would like to submit the hon. Minister that if the strike was suppressed by force, than it can not be accepted as the failure of the strike. Secondly, when are you going to implement the assurance given to the DTC union for implementing the recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission in DTC or provide them with equal scales?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to submit clearly in the House that this information of suppressing strike by force is totally incorrect. The steps taken by the Government are according to the expectations of the people because the people expect certain things from the Government that they have

elected. This House should fully support the steps taken by the Government as these are good for the people. The information given by the hon. Member that the strike has been suppressed by force is totally incorrect.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is true.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: We worked according to the Government's policy and we also tried our best to safeguard their interest. The hon. Member has said that they have been given assurance. I have always said in the House and it is on record and I have told them in the meetings that they should give some time to the Government for consideration so that it can find a way to help them. On the one hand, they want that their demands should be met and on the other, they obtain rulings from the court. Government wants some more time. It is under consideration and we shall do our best to find some way to help them. This assurance was given to the workers in writing and this is on record in the House. The Government has never given an assurance of implementing recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: They are poor. If you give them, they will praise you.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It is upto the House. If the House accepts their demands today, we will give them tomorrow.

[*English*]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Despite the forensic capability of the hon. Minister, he has not been able to conceal one thing that during the strike, black-legged employees were recruited. By recruiting the private employees, do we call it a black-legged recruitment?

When the Government does it, it is not different culture. When the Government instead of acting as an ideal employer utilises power of leviathan and recruits buses from other states and recruits black-

legged employees and then tries to stage strike, is it consistent with the culture of our Government to encourage trade union activity?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I have said very clearly in this House that this recruitment is not in place of dismissed drivers. This is a routine recruitment. Before the strike was called...

SHRI SURESH KURUP: How can it be a routine recruitment? (*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. You cannot interrupt like this.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I have said, even before the strike notice was given, there were 1000 vacancies of drivers in the DTC and the recruitment was going on.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: You advertised in papers when the strike was going on.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The recruitment was on. A recruitment team was sent to Carhwal to recruit some ex-drivers. So, this was a routine thing which was going on.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, the Hon. Minister has said that this was a routine recruitment which means that you are going to recruit people in addition 3000 workers whom you have dismissed. May I know whether you are going to recruit the additional 3000 workers whom you have dismissed? Or in the changed climate are you going to take them back? Because if you do not take them back there will be a feeling of uncertainty and discontentment in the DTC staff.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: There is a particular scale, so much of drivers and so much of conductors per bus and we have to maintain that at all time. According to that scale we fill up our vacancies.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: His question was about the dismissed workers. You have not replied that.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I will repeat my question. If you are thinking of routine recruitment, that means you are thinking of recruiting new people in addition to the 3000 workers whom you are dismissed in that case, there are still vacancies of 3000 people. If there are still vacancies, you kindly take back these employees whom you have dismissed. After the changed climate why do you leave the feeling of uncertainty and discontentment among the DTC staff?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: These people who have been dismissed, they have been dismissed under some circumstances, and under some guidelines of the Government policy. As far as recruitment is concerned, I have mentioned that there is a particular scale. We have to maintain it. If there is a shortage as per that scale, we will recruit the people.

#### **Airlink for Tribal Areas**

\*762. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide airlink to any tribal area during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the names of places proposed to be air-linked; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). In addition to Agatti, which has already been airlinked, Vayudoot has plans, subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations, to airlink Jharsuguda (Orissa), Chandrapur (Maharashtra) and Rupsi (Assam) during the year 1988-89.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister mentioned

that there is a plan of linking Jarsuguda, Chandrapur, and Rupsi by Vayudoot service during 1988-89, but there are many tribal areas in India, which are not linked by trains and only Vayudoot service can be made available to them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any survey of such areas has been conducted and how many tribal areas have been identified where vayudoot service can be provided?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member wants to know whether vayudoot service will be made available to the tribal areas, where there is no railway service in the near future? We have said that during 1988-89, we are going to link these places by vayudoot service and after that we have a list of these places with a 50 per cent tribal population and less than 50 per cent tribal population, which we propose to link by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many places in our country, which have a tribal population of more than 50 per cent. I wanted to know about these places which have been selected and also about those religious places situated on hills which have a large number of tribal population. As they have no means of transportation, they are economically weak. Would the hon. Minister like to include such places of religious importance also and provide vayudoot service there to increase the tourist attraction? The economic condition of the people living there will also improve if means of transportation are made available.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: For hill areas. we have decided that if the State Government provides an air-field and other facilities, then we can consider it.

[*English*]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, in a tribal area, if an air-strip is available and if there is potential, will the Minister think of starting the vayudoot service to that place? The place, I am talking about is in Nanded district of Maharashtra.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the Seventh Five Year Plan, we propose to provide vayudoot service to a few places. We can not provide vayudoot service to all the places. Depending on the availability of aircrafts, we can provide Vayudoot service. Rest of the places can be air linked after the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Is there a proposal to start Vayudoot service from Hyderabad to Nagarjuna Sagar and from Nagarjuna Sagar to Srisailam? Both these places are in tribal constituencies.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have made it clear that if all the facilities are available there, then it can be considered.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Mandla in Madhya Pradesh is a tribal district and the famous Kanha National Park is located there. On the top of the hill at the National Park, there already exists an air-strip which can be used by the Vayudoot aircraft. Will the hon. Minister consider the proposal to have at least a weekly or bi-weekly Vayudoot service at the Kanha hilltop?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that in Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh there is an air-strip which has been constructed many years ago but if it is made operational, it will be a nuisance for the wild life. The State Government has recently introduced Vayudoot service to Jabalpur which is not very far from Mandla and the hon. Member can avail of the air service from Jabalpur. At present, it is not possible to provide Vayudoot service to Mandla. But we will consider the proposal

when the State Government will construct an air-strip in Mandla.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: There is a Vayudoot service from Bhuvneshvar to Jaipur and then to Andhra Pradesh. I would like to know from the hon. Minister - since Berhampur happens to be the central business place, a place of culture and heritage of southern part of Orissa and there are also a Cantonment and a University - whether he will kindly think of at least having a hopping halt of Vayudoot service, while going from Bhuvneshvar to Jaipur on the way and back?

[Translation]

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: This proposal can be considered subject to the economic viability of Bhuvneshvar - Jaipur route and on the availability of passengers. We will get it surveyed and I assure the hon. Member that after survey, if we find a good number of passengers for Bhuvneshvar-Jaipur route then we will consider it.

[English]

#### Promotion of Primary and Trained Graduate Teachers in K.V.S.

\*766. PROF PARAG CHALIHA:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD  
SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Primary and Trained Graduate teachers promoted by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the current academic session (1987-88);

(b) whether these promotions have covered the number of posts earmarked for promotees for the current session; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not filling up the remaining vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CUL-

TURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) The number of Primary Teachers and Trained Graduate Teachers promoted so far in the academic session 1987-88 is 233 and 128 respectively.

(b) and (c). Filling up of vacant posts is a continuous process in a large organisation like Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan one third of all vacancies are required to be filled up by promotion. On the basis of vacancies available at the beginning of the academic session, promotions have been made as mentioned in reply to (a). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan will assess the vacancies and additional requirements of teachers in new session during the summer vacations and further promotions as well as direct recruitment, as may be required, will be made.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Twenty five thousand teachers of the country's Kendriya Vidyalayas have not been given proper attention by the authorities. They are not getting their promotions in spite of fulfilling all the criteria for promotion. Promotions have been withheld for seventeen to eighteen years. There are well laid down procedures for recruitment and promotion of Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers. But these are observed more in their breach than in their observance. It is for these reasons that the all-India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association have been moving the Sangathan for change in the matter of recruitment and promotion but nothing has so far come out in this regard. Will the Minister be pleased to state whether the representations have been received from the all-India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association and, if so, what are the steps taken in that regard?

SHRI L.P.SHAHI: As the rules suggest today, once in a session the vacancies are notified.

One-third of it to be filled by promotion and the rest by direct recruitment. Then advertisements for direct recruitment are made in different regions; particularly in north eastern region, there was some difficulty in finding teachers. Therefore, last

time, an advertisement was made for recruitment only in the north eastern region. But even then in an organisation like Kendriya Sangathan it has been found that, when we give 30 days time to a teacher to join, after 30 days we receive either his acceptance or he prefers not to go there. Then we have again to take steps. According to an earlier decision, a panel was alive for six months. Now, we are going to change the rule and we will prepare the panel in advance recruiting 10 to 15 per cent or 20 per cent more than the required number of teachers so that they could be eventually filled up during this session. So, we are taking steps to change some of the rules that stand in the way; and we hope to overcome this difficulty in the near future.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

---

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

##### Revamping of Technical Education

\*757. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revamp technical education;

(b) if so, whether the efforts will include making the technical education relevant to present day needs and to curb the mushrooming of sub-standard institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Taking into account the national perspective and social relevance, the National Policy on Education 1986 has emphasized the re-organisation of Technical and Management Education System in the light of the anticipated scenario by the turn of the century, need for induction of

improved technologies and supply of technical and managerial manpower to infrastructure and service sectors as well as unorganised and rural sectors, promotion of continuing education and distance learning, computerisation as a career option, strengthening of community polytechnics system to increase its quality and coverage, innovation, research and development, promoting efficiency and effectiveness at all levels and vesting the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) with statutory authority for planning, formulation and maintenance of norms and standards.

The National Policy on Education also stipulates that the curricula of technical and management programmes will be targetted at the current as well as projected needs of industry or user systems. Excellence of performance of institutions and individual will be recognised and rewarded. The emergence of sub-standard institutions will be checked and in the interest of maintenance of standards and several other valid reasons, the commercialisation of technical and management education will be curbed.

The AICTE Bill, 1987 for vesting the AICTE with statutory powers has already been passed and has become an Act No. 52 of 1987. The Act seeks to provide for the establishment of an AICTE with a view to the proper planning and co-ordinated development of technical education system throughout the country, the promotion of qualitative improvement of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system and for matters connected therewith.

The Act has already come into force with effect from 28.3.1988 with the issue of necessary Notification by the Government to this effect. The other necessary formalities are being processed and the new statutory AICTE will start operating shortly. With the necessary powers and functions assigned to it under the Act, the AICTE will help in realising the objectives of National Policy on Education more relevant to needs and curbing the mushroom growth of sub-standard institutions.

**Alcoholic Drinks to Indian Airlines Passengers**

\*758. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has decided to serve alcoholic drinks to its passengers;

(b) if so whether this decision will cause inconvenience to other passengers; and

(c) whether this is a move away from official policy of encouraging prohibition and discouraging conspicuous consumption of alcohol?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Indian Airlines is serving alcoholic drinks to its passengers on a few selected international flights only. It does not serve such drinks on domestic flights.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since Indian Airlines is not intro-

ducing liquor services on its domestic flights, the question does not arise.

**Rules, Conditions and Rates of Demurrage for Steel Plants and State Electricity Boards**

\*759. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules, conditions and rates of demurrage as applicable to Steel Plants;

(b) whether the same set of rules, conditions and rates of demurrage are applicable to State Electricity Boards; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The nature and scale of Railway operations in the Steel Plants is different from those in the Power Houses.

**STATEMENT**

*Rules, Conditions and Rates of Demurrage for Steel Plants*

*A. Free Allowance and Conditions*

Type of Wagons	Unloading (Hours)	Loading (Hrs.)	
1	2	3	
(1) BOBS WAGONS	For rakes upto 30 BOBSs	8	--
	For rakes having 31 BOBSs or more	9	--
(2) KO/BOBX and similar Hopper wagons		24	--

1	2	3
(3) BOX/BOI/BOY	<i>For all Steel Plants Except IISCO</i>	
a)	For rakes comprising upto 30 BOX/BOI/BOY wagons	22      24
b)	For rakes comprising 31 or more BOX/BOI/BOY wagons	24      24
	<i>For IISCO</i>	
a)	For rakes comprising upto 30 BOX/BOI/BOY wagons	30      24
b)	For rakes comprising 31 or more BOX/BOI/BOY wagons	33      24
c)	8 hours additional allowance if BOX/BOI/BOY coking coal rakes are handed over at Bumpur.	
(4) Ordinary Wagons		
i)	KC, CV, CG, BKC, BCX, CRT and BOX/Hopper wagons received piecemeal	48      48
ii)	BFR/BRH and <i>For all Steel Plants</i> other bogie flats <i>except IISCO</i>	35      35
	<i>For IISCO</i>	35      40
(5) Tank wagons		
(a)	<i>For rakes comprising upto 60 tank wagons</i>	
i)	For LSHS wagons	48      24
ii)	For other tank	30      30 hours if loaded tank wagons are handed over in groups of 10 or more tank wagons and 34 hours if handed over in groups of 20 or more tank wagons.

1	2	3
	iii) Additional free time for cleaning of tank wagons loaded with Benzene, Toluene and Xylene only.	-- 36
	(b) For rakes comprising 61 or more tank wagons	
	i) For LSHS wagons	56 --
	ii) For other tank waongs	38 --
	iii) Additional free time for returning tank empties in block rates.	22 --

(6) *Jumbo Rakes* In addition to the usual free time, a free time of 12 hours may be allowed for unloading Jumbo Rakes consisting of 30 or more BCX or equivalent wagons. An additional free time of 12 hours may be allowed for returning the BCX/CRT wagons as empty in block racks of 30 or more BCX or equivalent wagons

(7) An additional free time of 24 hours on all wagons in respect of traffic for Alloy Steel Plant interchanged at Durgapur Steel Plant Exchange Yard.

#### B *Demurrage Rates*

A sum of Rs. 220/- per 4-wheeled wagon per day (24 hours) or part thereof is leviable on wagons detained by the Steel Plants in excess of the permissible free time.

*Note:* In addition to free time mentioned above, certain other allowances for bunching, terminal, monsoons, etc., are also given.

#### **Compensation to Dependents of the Deceased Railway Employees**

\*760. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any persons employed on Railways were killed during November, 1984 riots; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Railways have provided compensation to the dependents of such employees;

(c) if so, the number of such dependents who have been paid compensation by the Railways; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. 27 employees were killed during the riots which occurred in November, 1984.

(b) to (d). Out of the 27 cases, compensation under the Workman's Compensation Act was payable only in six cases. Payment has already been made in five cases. In the sixth case, the dependents could be located only recently and action has been initiated for making payment expeditiously.

[*Translation*]

#### **Concessional Railway Transportation Rates for Industries**

\*761. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways provide rakes to the big industries at concessional rates for transportation of raw materials but these industries despatch their finished goods by road instead of sending it by Railways; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to frame any rules in consultation with the Chambers of Commerce allowing concessional rate for transportation of raw materials to only those industries which send their finished goods also by rail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A lower classification has been provided in the Tariff for certain raw materials as well as finished goods moving in trainloads. The industries are free to send their finished goods by rail or by any other mode of transport.

(b) No, Sir.

[*English*]

#### **Duty Hours of Running Staff**

\*763. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was reached in 1973 between Government and the All India Loco Running Staff Association on the question of limiting duty period of the running staff to 10 hrs. from 'signing on to signing off';

(b) if so, the details of the understanding;

(c) whether this provision has been fully implemented;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the likely date by which this understanding will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The arrangement arrived at envisaged that members of Loco Running Staff would not be required to work for more than ten hours at a stretch from 'signing on' to 'signing off'. The details, mode and manner of implementation of ten hours work were to be finalised later.

(c) to (e). Implementation of ten hours working was started from 1.12.73 and was to be completed in a phased manner. Orders were issued in 1978 that Railway Administrations should take measures to restrict the hours of employment at a stretch of running staff from 'signing on' to 'signing off' to ten hours, save in exceptional circumstances of unavoidable operational exigencies or of accidents, floods, emergencies etc.

These instructions were modified in 1981 to clarify the exclusion of certain non-running periods.

#### **Atrocities against Women**

\*764. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring forward suitable amendments to the relevant Acts regarding prevention of prostitution, as a means of reducing atrocities against women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORT AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 was twice amended—once in 1978 and again in 1986—with a view to not only making good some inadequacies in the implementation of the Act but also to make it more stringent and effective. As such, no further amendment of the Act is contemplated by the Government at present.

### **Environmental Pollution in Bombay**

\*765. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made to find out if there has been any increase in environmental pollution in the Bombay City and its nearby suburbs due to industrial effluents and gas/smoke emission;

(b) if so, the findings of the study made for the last three years and the areas which continue to be badly affected;

(c) whether the attention of Government of Maharashtra has been drawn in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to make Bombay pollution free city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Assessment has been made on the basis of Air and Water Quality monitoring done by Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, Bombay Municipal Corporation and Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

(b) Studies during the last three years show that in three main parameters, the annual averages of the emission of Sulphur dioxide has decreased, but there has been

some increase in the Oxides of Nitrogen and Suspended Particulate Matter. On certain occasions these were marginally higher than the prescribed limits.

At Chembur, Lalbaug, Parel, Bhandup and Jogeshwari the air pollution load is comparatively high during winter months. Bombay Municipal Corporation discharges domestic waste water from Greater Bombay into the nearby creek and sea. River Ulhas has been identified as a polluted river due to discharges of effluents. Mahim Bay is also polluted due to discharge of sewage and effluents.

(c) Government of Maharashtra is aware of the position.

(d) Steps taken to reduce pollution include the following:

(1) Standards for effluents and air emissions have been prescribed for 24 industries under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(2) Motor-Vehicles Rules have been amended in the State of Maharashtra and exhaust emission standards from vehicles have been prescribed for implementation;

(3) Entire Bombay Metropolitan Region has been declared as "air pollution control area";

(4) Air Quality and Water Quality Monitoring Stations have been set up;

(5) Legal action is taken against defaulting units under appropriate law; and

(6) Industrial effluents are mostly discharged into sewerage system of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which has taken up the work of domestic and industrial effluent collection, treatment and disposal.

[*Translation*]

**Provision of Facilities for Open Heart Surgery in Madhya Pradesh Medical Colleges**

\*767. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of open heart surgery is available in any of the medical colleges in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the measures being taken for the provision thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b): Information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

**Service Benefits to Ex-Servicemen Technicians in Indian Airlines**

\*768. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of technicians in the Indian Airlines are recruited from persons retired from the armed forces;

(b) if so, whether any consideration is shown to them in pay fixation and promotion keeping in view their experience; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir. About 20% of the Technicians in Indian Airlines are from persons retired from Armed Forces.

(b) On the basis of Government instructions regarding pay fixation, Indian Airlines issues its own instructions and determines the pay of ex-servicemen accord-

ingly. There is no provision regarding concessions in promotion.

(c) It would be discriminatory if recruits from a particular service are given preferential treatment in the matter of promotions.

**Allocation for Widening of National Highway No. 43**

\*769. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation has been made for widening of National Highway No. 43 from Kotpad and Boriguma in Koraput District of Orissa during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the total amount allotted thereof;

(c) whether allotment for widening and strengthening of this road from Boriguma to Andhra Pradesh border has also been sanctioned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Demand of Grants of this Ministry for the year 1988-89 have yet to be approved by Parliament.

**Dilapidated Condition of Bhagat Singh's House**

\*770. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ancestral house of the great martyr Bhagat Singh is lying in a dilapidated condition;

(b) whether Government propose to preserve the house as a national monument; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). According to the Government of Punjab, the house of Shaheed Bhagat Singh in Khatkarkalan village in district Jalandhar (Punjab) has been formally taken over by the State Government about a year back from the relatives of Shaheed Bhagat Singh. It is reported to have been fully repaired, renovated and conserved from the archaeological point of view, by the State Government.

#### Government Expenditure on Medical Graduates and Post-Graduates

\*771. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medical graduates and Post-graduates in medicine who pass out every year State-wise; and

(b) the expenditure met by Government on the Medical education of each such student?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A statement showing the total number of medical graduates who passed out every year for the years 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984-85 and the number of post-graduates in medicine who passed out in the year 1984-85 is given below.

(b) According to a study conducted by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare in Maulana Azad Medical College and Associated LNJP Hospital, New Delhi during the period 1978 -- 1983, the average recurring cost of training an MBBS doctor was Rs. 77,498/- and the average recurring cost of training a post-graduate doctor was Rs. 25,261/- excluding capital cost of setting up of the medical college and hospital.

#### STATEMENT

*State-wise figures of the total number of medical graduates passing out of medical colleges every year during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the total number of post-graduates passing out during the year 1984-85 are as follows:*

Name of the State	Graduates			Post Graduates
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	1186	1112	606	363
2. Assam	456	313	361	102
3. Bihar	794	392	348	143
4. Gujarat	748	906	942	397
5. Haryana	104	137	137	58
6. Himachal Pradesh	54	59	58	-
7. Jammu & Kashmir	233	176	124	-
8. Karnataka	865	855	610	472
9. Kerala	384	588	659	82
10. Madhya Pradesh	687	652	750	219
11. Manipur	30	NA	64	-
12. Maharashtra	1809	1439	973	660
13. Orissa	345	207	239	57
14. Punjab	397	403	368	294
15. Rajasthan	529	529	212	260

	1	2	3	4	5
16. Tamil Nadu		935	763	1148	664
17. Uttar Pradesh		738	814	611	495
18. West Bengal		1115	624	776	53
19. Delhi		456	446	307	229
20. Goa, Daman & Diu		57	52	69	23
21. Pondicherry		70	44	43	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>10992</b>	<b>10511</b>	<b>9405</b>	<b>4596</b>

### Shifting of Eastern Railway Headquarters

\*772. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for shifting the headquarter of Eastern Railway from Calcutta to Patna; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### March of Desert towards India

\*773. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:  
DR. B.I. SHAILESH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the desert is marching towards India due to the repeated failure of monsoon and indiscriminate deforestation;

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to check it; and

(c) whether the views of experts in this regard have also been taken into consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. The studies made by the Central Arid Zone Re-

search Institute reveal that the area of the desert in India is stationary.

(b) A number of measures are being taken for desertification control such as afforestation, pasture development, shelter belts, sand-dune stabilisation and water conservation under the Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and the programmes of the National Wastelands Development Board.

(c) Yes, Sir.

### Pressure on Railways due to LTC Facility to Government Employees

\*774. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways have approached the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs to consider the question of paying a fixed amount to Government employees in lieu of Leave Travel Concession facility so as to ease pressure on the Railways;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal submitted in this regard; and

(c) the response of the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs respectively to the said proposal?

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

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

### **Industrial Pollution**

7717. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND  
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial air pollutions  
affect trees particularly mango trees;

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been  
made to check the industrial air pollutants  
and save the vegetation; and

(c) the efforts made to save the trees so  
affected and whether any research has  
been done in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-  
ISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS:  
(SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Industrial air pollu-  
tants adversely affect vegetation including  
mango trees.

(b) The steps taken to check the indus-  
trial air pollutants include the following:

- i. Emission standards have been speci-  
fied for major air polluting industries.
- ii. Consents are required to be taken  
under the Air (Prevention and Con-  
trol of Pollution) Act, 1981, amended  
in 1987, for setting up industries.
- iii. Air pollution control areas are  
notified depending on the pollution  
load due to industries and other  
activities.
- iv. Industries have been directed to in-  
stall pollution control equipment  
within the specified time schedule as  
per consent orders issued by the  
Pollution Control Boards.
- v. Guidelines for siting of industries  
have been evolved.
- vi. Legal action is taken against  
defaulting units.
- vii. A network of ambient air quality  
monitoring stations has been set up.

(c) Twelve research projects to study  
the response of plants to air pollutants are  
in progress. Studies have indicated that  
the pollutant injury to plants may be re-  
duced by the use of certain chemical  
agents which have a protective ability.

### **Air and Water Pollution in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields**

7718. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the  
Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
be pleased to state the steps taken by  
Government to study the extent of air and  
water pollution due to open cast mining in  
Jharia and Raniganj coalfields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-  
ISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
(SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Several studies have  
been made to determine the extent of air  
and water pollution in Jharia and Raniganj  
coalfield areas. The major studies are  
shown below:

- (i) Air pollution studies with respect to  
dust and gases have been carried out  
by the Central Mining Research Sta-  
tion, Dhanbad, at Jharia and Rani-  
ganj coalfields. The study covered  
dust fall, suspended particulate mat-  
ter, sulfation rate, sulphur dioxide,  
nitrogen dioxide, oxidants, carbon  
monoxide, etc.
- (ii) Meteorological studies have been  
carried out by the Central Mining  
Research Station in different areas of  
Dhanbad and Jharia coalfields with a  
view to co-relating the air pollution  
pattern with meteorological data.
- (iii) The Central Board for the Preven-  
tion and Control of Water Pollution  
has studied the problem of air pollu-  
tion in this region.
- (iv) The Central Mining Research  
Station has taken up a study on mine  
water quality in these areas and for  
suggesting suitable treatment  
measures for its improvement.

### Requirement and Import of Rails

7719. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual requirement of rails in the country; and

(b) the quantity of rails imported during 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The average annual requirement of rails is about 6.00 lakh tonnes.

(b) 1.85 and 1.65 lakh tonnes of rails were imported during 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively.

### International Sports Events Played between India and Israel

7720. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the international sports events in India, in Israel or in other countries in which Israel and India have played against each other during the last three years; and

(b) the name of the organiser of the event in each case and the name of the authorised Indian organisation in respect of each event?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Rate of Interest on Provident Fund of Delhi Teachers

7721. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest rate on General Provident Fund of the teachers of Government Schools run by Delhi Administration and that of Government aided Schools is at par;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken to bring them at par keeping in view the same pay scales and amenities etc. to both categories of the teachers?

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

(b) The subscription of teachers in Government Aided Schools towards General Provident Fund Account is deposited in the Savings Bank Account of the Post Offices and Nationalised Banks and the rate of interest thereon depends upon their Savings Bank Account Rules.

(c) Delhi Administration is consulting the concerned authorities to allow the teachers in Government Aided Schools the rate of interest of their G.P.F. accumulations equal to that admissible to the teachers in Government Schools.

### Reduction in Coaches Attached to New Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express

7722. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of coaches attached to New Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express has been reduced;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore them keeping in view the great demand for this train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It was done

temporarily due to operational needs. Normal composition has since been restored.

### **Pollution in Tungabhadra River**

7723. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Tungabhadra river in Karnataka is polluted;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to study the extent of pollution in that river;
- (c) the reasons for the pollution;
- (d) the action taken against the industries causing pollution; and
- (e) the details of action plan drawn up to clean the Tungabhadra river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Some stretches of the Tungabhadra river are polluted.

(b) A number of studies have been undertaken by several institutions to study the pollution problems of the river.

(c) The pollution is attributed to effluent discharges from industries and human settlements situated along the banks of the river.

(d) The steps taken to reduce the pollution caused by the industries include the following:

- (i) Minimal National Standards have been stipulated for the effluent discharge from the industries.
- (ii) Guidelines have been formulated for siting of industries.
- (iii) Polluting industries have been directed to instal pollution control equipment/facilities on a time bound basis.

(iv) Legal action is taken against defaulting units.

(e) No specific Action Plan has been formulated.

### **Central Assistance to States for Sports**

7724. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given by Union Government during the year 1987-88 in the country State-wise for playfields, Stadia, Gymnasia and rural sport centres and sports complexes;

(b) what are the guidelines for giving financial assistance to the States;

(c) whether any ad hoc grant has been given to the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Central financial assistance is provided, inter alia, for construction of sports stadia, gymnasia, Indoor Stadia, Swimming Pools, sports complexes, development of play-fields and establishment/maintenance of rural sports Centres in the country under the scheme of 'Grants to State Sports Councils, etc.' The scale of central financial assistance is 50% of the estimated cost (75% in case of hilly areas) subject to certain prescribed limits.

The proposals received in accordance with the scheme along with the recommendations of the State Governments and their being otherwise found in order, are admitted for central assistance. The details of grant released under the scheme during 1987-88 are given in the Statement below:

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT***Grants Released During 1987-88*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Amount Released Rs.
1	2	3
1.	Assam	28,55,300
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26,02,500
3.	Bihar	10,00,000
4.	Gujarat	11,06,250
5.	Himachal Pradesh	29,07,500
6.	Haryana	28,20,250
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6,99,000
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	19,21,890
9.	Kerala	1,17,72,000
10.	Karnataka	7,57,250
11.	Manipur	10,26,440
12.	Maharashtra	95,91,250
13.	Meghalaya	5,91,750
14.	Nagaland	6,25,000
15.	Orissa	24,60,500
16.	Punjab	25,00,000
17.	Rajasthan	77,04,537
18.	Uttar Pradesh	52,50,000
19.	Tripura	75,000
20.	West Bengal	5,63,42,620
21.	Goa	80,58,375
22.	Tamil Nadu	20,62,500
23.	Mizoram	77,19,000

1	2	3
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,64,450
25.	Chandigarh	20,00,000
26.	Daman & Diu	30,34,000
27.	Delhi	14,66,000
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	62,000
29.	NS-NIS, Patiala	1,00,00,000*
Total		14,98,75,362

\* Amount released to NS-NIS, Patiala for providing sports equipments to States/U.Ts.

**Airbus Service on Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum Route**

7725. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines proposes to introduce Airbus service on Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum flight and back (IC 467 and 468); and

(b) if so by what date the airlines proposes to introduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Revision of Income Limit for Grant of National Merit Scholarships**

7726. SHRI NANDIAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to revise the present income ceiling for the award of National Merit Scholarships to students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be done?

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

(b) and (c). The details of the revised income ceiling are as under:

- i) The maximum income limit for both salaried in Government/Public and in Private Sector employees and non-salaried persons like businessmen, self employed and Agriculturists, etc. has been revised from Rs. 6000/- to Rs. 25,000/- per annum with effect from 1-4-1988 (after allowing standard deduction at the rate of 30% subject to a maximum of rs. 10,000/- in case of salaried people only). In case of salaried people, full emoluments including all allowances, honorarium, bonus, special pay etc. (exclusive of HRA, if any), received in a year shall be taken into account for computing annual income. No further relief other than standard deduction for long term savings, contribution of

Provident Fund, life insurance etc. will be allowed.

- ii) In case of non-salaried class such as businessmen, land owners/agriculturists and self employed etc. no standard deduction will be allowed and their entire gross income will be taken into consideration for computing their annual income.
- iii) As at present the Means Test will not apply to the scholarships for post-graduate studies/research.
- iv) The National Prize of Rs. 100/- and a certificate of merit will be awarded as at present, in lieu of scholarships wherever admissible, to the eligible students whose parental income exceeds Rs. 25,000/- per annum.
- v) While computing the total income, the income from all sources of both the parents and income in the scholars' name, if any, will also be taken into consideration for applying the means test.

[English]

#### **Compensation to 14 Dn. Ajmer-Delhi Fast Passenger Accident Victims**

7727. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) the amount of compensation paid to the victims of 14 Dn. Ajmer-Delhi Fast Passenger involved in fire accident on 29 November, 1987 near Kisangarh;

(b) whether Government have received several representations from the family members of the deceased requesting for providing service to a member of the family and disbursement of compensation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The amount of compensa-

tion will depend on the award to be given by the Ad hoc Claims Commissioner.

(b) One application has been received for providing employment and 12 for compensation.

(c) There is no provision to provide employment to the family members of the passengers killed in train accident.

#### **Proposal to Ban Eye Camps Organised by Social Organisations**

7728. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many people lost their eye sight following operations at various eye camps organised by social organisations in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons affected during the year 1986-87 in each State; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban these organisations to save the eyes of innocent people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Government is aware of some cases who lost their eye sight following operation in eye camps, organised by few Voluntary Organisations.

(b) Uttar Pradesh 99

Maharashtra 12

(c) There is no such proposal as the Voluntary Organisations are actively supplementing the Governmental effort in cataract operations. However, the guidelines have been revised/modified to ensure that there is no repetition of such mishaps.

#### **Seminars Sponsored by University Grants Commission**

7729. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN

**RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has sponsored any seminars in any of the universities of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of the universities along with subjects of the seminars and the number of delegates and officials of the University Grants Commission who attended the seminars; and

(c) the total amount of money spent on each one of the seminars and whether it is ensured that the research papers including the summary of proceedings, of each seminar are published by each concerned university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) The Universities organise a large number of Seminars on various aspects of developments in academic disciplines. They also seek financial assistance from the U.G.C. for organising such Seminars. During the last three years, about 500 such Seminars were supported by the U.G.C. with financial assistance.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the names of the universities which organised Seminars during the last three years with assistance from the UGC, the themes of these Seminars, and the grants paid by the UGC for the purpose is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

The Officials of the UGC do not attend these Seminars. Nor does the Commission collect and maintain the list of participants in each of the Seminars supported by it.

The assistance provided by the UGC for holding the Seminars does not include any provision for publication of its proceedings. However, it is open to the Universities which organise these Seminars to publish the proceedings with the funds provided by the Commission for publication of learned work/Thesis.

[*Translation*]

### **Halt Station at Laxmipur Village**

7730. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for a halt station at Laxmipur village between Shivnarayanpur and Peerpenti railway Stations; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The proposal for opening of a halt station at Laxmipur Village between Shivnarayanpur and Peerpenti stations was examined but not found operationally feasible.

[*English*]

### **Diversion of Funds Earmarked for Education to Non-Core Sector**

7731. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds meant for core sector of education have been diverted to the non-core sector from the current year's budgetary provision; and

(b) if so, the amount of such diversion and the reason therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### **Schools Covered under Operation Blackboard in Maharashtra**

7732. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary schools covered under the Operation Blackboard scheme in Maharashtra during 1987-88;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the number of schools remain to be covered under the scheme; and

(d) the programme for covering them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 545.03 lakhs has been sanctioned to Government of Maharashtra for implementation of the scheme of Operation Blackboard during 1987-88 in 6723 primary schools.

(c) and (d). According to information available, the total number of primary schools in the State was 37500 as on 30.9.1985. All primary schools not covered in 1987-88 are to be covered in a phased manner during the remaining years of the scheme.

#### **Expansion of Vayudoot Service in Orissa**

7733. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in Orissa which have so far been connected with Vayudoot services;

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop more aerodromes in Orissa for introduction of air service to develop tourism in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of the cities likely to be connected with air service during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details of the Plan to expand Vayudoot service after inducting more aircrafts during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The stations airlinked by Vayudoot so far, in the State of Orissa are Bhuvaneshwar, Jaipur and Rourkela.

(b) to (d). Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to airlink 36 new stations listed in the Statement below during the current plan period. Of these, Gopalpur and Jharsuguda are in the State of Orissa.

#### **STATEMENT**

*Names of the Stations proposed to be Airlinked by Vayudoot during the current Plan Period*

Station	State
1	2
1. Abu Road	Rajasthan
2. Ajmer	Rajasthan
3. Akola	Maharashtra
4. Alwar	Rajasthan
5. Bhilai	M.P.

1	2
6. Calicut	Kerala
7. Chandrapur	Maharashtra
8. Chetnad	Tamil Nadu
9. Diu	U.T.
10. Dwarka	Gujarat
11. Faizabad	U.P.
12. Ganganagar	Rajasthan
13. Gangtok	Sikkim
14. Ghazipur	U.P.
15. Gopalpur	Orissa
16. Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
17. Hubli	Karnataka
18. Jalgaon	Maharashtra
19. Jammu	J&K
20. Jharsuguda	Orissa
21. Jullunder	Punjab
22. Kishtwar	J&K
23. Kolhapur	Maharashtra
24. Misa	Assam
25. Nazira	Assam
26. Pathankot	Punjab
27. Patiala	Punjab
28. Pondicherry	U.T.
29. Surankot	J & K
30. Purnea	Bihar
31. Raichur	Karnataka

1	2
32. Rajouri	I & K
33. Rupsi	Assam
34. Sadiya	Assam
35. Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
36. Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu

**Direct Flight from Visakhapatnam, Delhi, Bombay and Tirupathi**

7734. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a direct airlink from Visakhapatnam to New Delhi and also to Bombay;

(b) whether Government also propose to introduce air service between Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof in each case?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Vayudoot has already commenced thrice a week air service between Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi on the sector Madras-Tirupathi-Vijayawada-Rajamundry-Visakhapatnam and back with Dornier-228 aircraft.

**Halt at Munroe Thuruthu (Kerala)**

7735. SHRI P. A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to start the work for construction of a railway halt at Munroe Thuruthu in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): There is no such proposal.

Munro Thuruttu halt station is already in existence on Southern Railway.

**Amount Spent on Development of Education in Border States**

7736. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 200 crores was earmarked for the development of education in the border areas of some States in 1987-88; and

(b) the amount out of that which has been spent for the above purpose in those States in that year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Under the Border Area Development (Education) Programme, a sum of Rs. 25 crores was allocated for the development of education in the four border States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir, during the financial year 1987-88.

(b) The entire allocation of Rs. 25 crores was released for expenditure by the four border States viz. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir, during the financial year 1987-88.

**Naturopathy Promotion**

7737. SHRI H. B. PATIL: Will the Minis-

ter of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of naturopathy institutions functioning at present under Union Government alongwith their location;

(b) the reasons for which naturopathy has not been introduced in CGHS and Primary Health Centres; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to promote naturopathy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) At present no institution of Naturopathy is functioning under the Central Government. However, the Government, through the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) is rendering financial assistance to some Naturopathy institutions for conducting research and training.

(b) A few Naturopathy institutes of repute are recognised under CGHS.

(c) Besides financial assistance to the Naturopathy institutions for research and training, the Government have decided to set up the National Institute of Naturopathy at Pune. A provision of Rs. 1,00 crores has been provided for the proposed Institute during the 7th Five Year Plan.

#### **Overdependence on Forests by Industries**

7738. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an indiscriminate felling of trees to meet industrial requirements of rayons and paper industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the overdependence on forests by these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN-

ISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The Central Government are promoting use of non-conventional raw materials like bagasse, agro-wastes, waste paper etc. in the pulp and paper industry. The Government have also exempted wood pulp from import duty with a view to conserve forests.

#### **Statutory Warning on 'Pan Masala' and Tobacco Products**

7739. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pan Masala manufacturers are on increase day by day, and if so, their number in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to make it mandatory on the part of "Pan Masala" and tobacco products manufacturers to carry statutory warning as it was done on the cigarette packets; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The information is being collected from the States/Union Territories.

(b) and (c). Statutory warning on the packets of chewing tobacco is compulsory. At present there is no proposal to clamp statutory warning on Pan Masala packets. Standard for Pan Masala is being elaborated.

#### **Vayudoot Service for Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar**

7740. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar, Punjab by Vayudoot service;

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider linking either of the above cities by Vayudoot service in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Jalandhar in the State of Punjab during the current plan period.

There are no plans to airlink Hoshiarpur for the present.

#### **Decline in Cargo Handling at Calcutta and Haldia Ports**

7741. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a decline in cargo handling both at Calcutta and Haldia Ports; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There has been no decline in cargo handling at Calcutta and Haldia during 1987-88 as compared to the cargo handled during 1986-87.

(b) Does not arise in view of the position stated in above.

#### **Non-Registered Schools of Delhi**

7742. SHRI SRIBALIAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many schools functioning in Delhi have not been registered;

(b) whether Government have identified those schools;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal

to make the registration compulsory for these schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No survey to identify all such schools has been conducted by Delhi Administration.

(c) and (d). A proposal for amending Delhi School Education Act, 1973 for making it compulsory for registration of schools is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

#### **Allotments of Bookstalls to Educated Unemployed at Howrah Railway Station**

7743. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Eastern Railway have intimated the Railway Board that from 28 March, 1987 platform No. 14 at Howrah railway station hithertofore used as goods platform has now been converted into a passenger platform;

(b) if so, whether bookstalls at this platform would be awarded only to the educated unemployed as per norms; and

(c) if so, the action taken for allotment of bookstalls to unemployed graduates on this platform?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes Sir. However, subsequently Eastern Railway clarified that platform No. 14 was all along used for coaching traffic and not for goods traffic.

(b) and (c). Eastern Railway has been advised to decide the case according to extant policy instructions on the subject.

[Translation]

### Patients in Mental Hospitals

7744. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of patients in various mental hospitals at present in the country-State-wise and the number of patients who are admitted there for more than ten years;

(b) whether the provisions of the Indian Lunacy Act have become irrelevant in view of the existing social environment and concepts and whether under this Act the mental hospitals have become particular type of jails only;

(c) whether Government have conducted study of the present situation of mental hospitals; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into this matter in view of the changing social challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). There is no specific information available regarding the total number of patients in various Mental Hospitals. However, there are about 20,674 beds in Hospitals/Institutions having specialists treatment facilities for mental patients. No specific study has been carried out by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare about the situation in Mental Hospitals in the country. For the establishment, maintenance etc. of the private and other State Government Mental Hospitals, the State Governments concerned exercise their control keeping in view the relevant statutory provisions. As the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 had become outmoded and outdated, it was decided to replace it with a new enactment which would provide for the treatment and welfare of the Mental patients keeping in view the changed social environment and concepts and other relevant factors. Accordingly, the Mental Health Act was framed and the same was

passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President in May, 1987.

[English]

### Assistance to Officers of Indian Airlines for renovation of residential accommodation

7745. SHRI SRI HARI RAO:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:  
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the senior officials of Indian Airlines are given monetary assistance for the renovation of their residential accommodation;

(b) if so, the details of the officials and the amount paid to them during 1985-86 to 1987-88 year-wise;

(c) the fund from which the money was paid;

(d) whether the money has been realised from those officers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The amount was paid to officers during the years 1985 and 1986 as per details given in the statement below. No amount has been paid thereafter.

(c) The money was paid out of the Indian Airlines fund.

(d) and (e). The amount was paid to the officers as per Board's approval. A deduction of 20% was made before payment of money, as a residual value of the capital assets. No other recovery was to be made.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Amount Rs.</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Capt. K. Chadha	Managing Director	48,000.00
2.	Capt. V.K. Mehta	Dy. Managing Director	60,000.00
3.	Capt. B.K. Bhasin	Dy. Managing Director	60,000.00
4.	Shri S.K. Chhabra	Director, Finance	60,000.00
5.	Shri R. Prasad	Director, Planning	78,000.00
6.	Shri C.S. Malhotra	Director, Support Services (Now Regional Director, Eastern Region)	72,000.00
7.	Shri P.N. Kumar	Director of Engg.	72,000.00
8.	Capt. S.S. Grewal	Director of Operation	60,000.00
9.	Shri B.S. Gupta	Commercial Director	50,000.00
10.	Shri Ajit S. Gopal	Public Relations Manager	60,000.00
11.	Shri R. Pashupathy	Dy. Director (Finance(R))	55,000.00
12.	Shri S.C. Rastogi	Dy. Director of Personnel	60,000.00
13.	Shri R.K. Bhatnagar	Dy. Director (Finance (E))	55,000.00
14.	Shri V.M. Janardhan	Controller Store & Purchase	60,000.00
15.	Shri J.H. Thadani	Manager E.D.P.	45,000.00
16.	Shri K.K. Sharma	Dy. Director of Engg.	55,000.00
17.	Shri Krishan Dev	Manager, Personnel Services	60,000.00
18.	Shri L.S. Mathur	Chief Engg. Manager (Now Director of Engineering)	45,000.00
19.	Shri P.S. Tasker	Operation Manager	45,000.00
20.	Shri G.T. Rais	Regional Director	48,000.00
21.	Shri I.N. Dasgupta	Chief Engg. Manager	60,000.00
22.	Shri R.P. Barnwal	Operations Manager	60,000.00
23.	Shri C.G. Jagannath Rao	Manager, (Since Deceased) Manager, Personnel Services	60,000.00

1	2	3	4
24.	Shri Gurbaksh Lal	Chief Engg. Manager	55,000.00
25.	Capt. T. A. Kunjipalu	Operations Manager	45,000.00
26.	Capt. M. S. Ramachandran	Dir. of Training, CTE	72,000.00
27.	Shri B. P. Singh	Chief Engg. Manager	60,000.00
28.	Shri K.W. Chablani	Operations Manager, CTE	20,000.00

### Strike by Employees of Centaur Hotel, Delhi

7746. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Centaur Hotel, Delhi were on strike recently;

(b) if so, the details of their demands and Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether there have been frequent strikes by workers during the past three years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the management had assured any interim relief to workers as per the recommendations of the Government's high power committee, and if so, when was the assurance given, the amount of interim relief and the reasons for its non-payment; and

(e) the steps being taken to allay the growing discontentment among the workers and to restore the earlier good relations between management and employees?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir. Workmen of Centaur Hotel were on strike from 10th February, 1988 till 22nd March, 1988.

(b) The workers were on strike mainly on account of the action of the management to suspend an employee involved in an act of serious misconduct and there

were no specific demands when the strike commenced.

(c) There have been strikes on two occasions in the Hotel in the past three years. The details are as under:

i) From 19.5.84 to 4.6.84 on the issue of wage revision of the workmen.

ii) There was 'Go slow' in the Hotel from 20.12.1985 to 30.12.1985. From 7.00 P.M. onwards on 30.12.1985 till 3.2.1986, there was total strike. The issue of strike was Grant on Bonus to the workmen for which they were not entitled as per the statutory provisions in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(d) The interim relief has not been paid, because according to the guidelines, the interim relief recommended by the high power committee was not payable to the workers.

(e) The management has always been sympathetic and prompt in attending to the legitimate grievances of the workmen.

### Expenditure on 'Festivals of India'

7747. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE.  
PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI  
SHAKTAWAT:

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the

'Festivals of India' held in U.K., France, USA, Sweden and USSR;

(b) whether the actual expenditure exceeded the original budget estimates; and

(c) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) The expenditure incurred on each of these Festivals is as under:--

		(Rs. in Crores)
i)	Festivals of India in U.K.	Rs. 1.77
ii)	Festivals of India in USA and France (as on 31.3.1986)	Rs. 10.75
iii)	Indian Manifestation in Sweden	Rs. 0.66
iv)	Festival of India in USSR (approx.)	Rs. 9.50

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Waterways Development Projects Pending Clearance**

7748. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several projects relating to the development of waterways are pending with the Union Government for clearance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Twelve Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of various waterways have been included in the 7th Plan. Out of these, seven have already been sanctioned. However, five Centrally Sponsored Schemes i.e. improvement of Buckingham Canal, improvement of Commamur Canal, improvement of Eluru Canal, improvement of Kakinada Canal in Andhra Pradesh and hydrographic surveys of feeder routes of the river Ganga in U.P. have yet to be sanctioned, for which a comprehensive scheme

in respect of four schemes of canal system in Andhra and detailed clarifications on feeder routes on Ganga in U.P. are awaited from the respective State Governments.

[Translation]

#### **Effect of Family Planning Advertisements on Children**

7749. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an advertisement being telecast on Doordarshan after 9.00 P.M. regarding family planning has an adverse effect on children; and

(b) if so, the action being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to stop the telecast of such type of advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) As part of National Campaign on Television, a spot on various aspects of Family Welfare. Like raising the age of marriage, status of women, immunisation, spacing and family planning is being telecast every day by rotation at around 9.00 p.m.

Children in our modern society are ex-

posed to various messages that could be considered awkward for their age, including family planning information from various sources besides mass media. Audience Research Surveys in some of the rural and urban areas do not indicate any adverse effect on children. A Doordarshan, Audience Research Survey carried out in the last week of November, 1987 indicated that almost half the respondents (145 out of 300) suggested telecast of these spots just before the News to increase the reach.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

### Wasteland Development in Maharashtra

7750. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:  
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the wasteland identified by the Na-

tional Wastelands Development Board in Maharashtra State for reclamation during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the progress made in the reclamation of wasteland in Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(c) the total allocation made and expenditure incurred during that period in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The identification of wasteland for reclamation by afforestation is done by the State Government. The National Wastelands Development Board has extended Central assistance to the afforestation programmes of the State under the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). The physical and financial progress of wasteland reclamation through afforestation in Maharashtra State during the last three years is given as under:

Year	Physical Achievement (in hectares)	Financial Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	1,08,250	2,896.82
1986-87	1,19,085	4,032.69
1987-88	1,51,823 (upto Feb '88)	3,663.55 (outlay)

### Privatisation of Delhi Transport Corporation

7751. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI RAM DHAN:  
SHRIMATI GEETA  
MUKHERJEE:  
SHRIMATI USHA  
CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to privatise the Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme;

(c) by when the scheme is likely to be given shape; and

(d) whether the scheme will take care to absorb fully the Delhi Transport Corporation workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN-

ISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Private buses already ply in Delhi including those under the administrative control of DTC. To meet the growing traffic demand in Delhi, one of the measures proposed is to permit operation of private buses on selected routes under STA permits.

(c) and (d). It is not possible to indicate the exact data as the modalities are being worked out covering consideration of all relevant aspects.

### **Reclamation of Coastal Wasteland Areas**

7752. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reclaim coastal wasteland areas in the country which are partly saline through coastal plantation of Casuarina, eucalyptus, acacia, coconut and cashew trees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Reclamation of coastal wastelands by afforestation with suitable species is already being done by implementing the State Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the Twenty-Point Programme. Information of afforestation done in coastal areas is not separately maintained.

[*Translation*]

### **Wasteland Development**

7753. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make the wasteland development programme a mass-movement;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) the total amount likely to be spent on it; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to develop wasteland expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to make the wasteland development programme a mass-movement by involving people in afforestation activities. The following schemes are being undertaken for this purpose:-

- i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies.
- ii) Decentralised Nurseries Programme.
- iii) Tree Growers' Cooperatives.
- iv) Evolving suitable communication package for awareness raising in tree plantation activities.
- v) Silvi Pasture Scheme.
- vi) F earmarking of funds for social forestry under Rural Development Programmes.
- vii) Award of Tree Pattas to Tree Growers.
- viii) Institutional Finance for Afforestation.

The amount spent on the schemes at serial numbers (i) to (vi) during 1987-88 is given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT***Details of Expenditure on Scheme of Peoples participation in afforestation (1987-88)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Grant in aid to Voluntary Agencies	358.96
2.	Decentralised Nurseries programme	735.08
3.	Tree Growers Cooperatives	199.00*
4.	Communication package for awareness raising	30.00
5.	Silvipasture scheme	10.16
6.	Rural Development Programme	131.71

\* Given to NDDB for nurseries and pasture/fodder development through cooperatives.

**Fire Incident at Tatanagar Railway Station**

7754. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the departmental committee constituted to enquire into the incident of fire in tank wagons at Tatanagar Railway Station in January, 1988 has since been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the findings of the Enquiry Committee, the fire in Naphtha tank wagons at Tatanagar had broken out accidentally. The exact source of fire could not be established and no staff have been held responsible. However, suitable disciplinary action has been initiated against the supervisory staff who failed to personally ascertain the nature and magnitude of the hazard caused by the leaking tank wagon.

[English]

**Code of Ethics for Food Industry**

7755. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food industry has adopted code of ethics for ensuring quality and healthy food to consumers;

(b) if so, whether each industry has set up its own food testing laboratory; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) In a recent Seminar of Food Industry, Hon'ble Minister of State for Food & Civil Supplies impressed upon the need for adopting the code of Ethics by the Food Industry in the country. The Confederation of Indian Food Trade & Industry (a sponsored body of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry) is drafting the Code for adoption.

(b) and (c). A Food Research and Analytical Centre is proposed to be set up in Delhi by the Confederation to provide testing facilities to the industry and consumers.

### **Marketing of Perfumed Pesticides**

7756. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any perfumed pesticides, such as Malathion, used for agriculture are being marketed for removal of lice and nits in human hair/body and if so, the details thereof indicating the names of products and manufacturers in the country;

(b) whether such use has been permitted by Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite malathion and other pesticides being highly toxic and poisonous no clear warnings have been printed on the cover of the labels or the pamphlets issued;

(d) whether the defaulting firms will be proceeded against at the earliest; and

(e) whether similar products are sold by some MNCs in countries of their origin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Malathion lotion 0.5% (perfumed) under the name 'CY-BAN' is manufactured and marketed in the country by M/s. Cyanamid India Limited, ATUL P.O. Valsad for the indication to control pediculosis (Lice). Its use is particularly recommended in public health programmes for control of human Head and public lice.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Necessary precautions are given in the package insert circulated on the product by the firm.

(d) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

### **Survey regarding Women Employees**

7757. SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI RAMDHAN:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of a recent survey conducted by the research scholars of the centrally aided "Jayaprakash Institute of Social Changes" with regard to women employees in several districts of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the facts highlighted in this report regarding the present condition of women employees;

(c) whether Government have taken any special steps in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Department of Women and Child Development is not aware of any such survey having been conducted in certain districts of West Bengal.

(b) The report in question has not been received.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise.

[English]

### **Grants for Family Planning Programmes**

7758. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the grants given for family planning programmes to West Bengal during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the targets achieved till date in family planning programmes during the Seventh Plan period?

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

amount of Rs. 2,116.19 lakhs during 1985-86, Rs. 3,047.31 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs. 2,621.47 lakhs during 1987-88 was provided to the Government of West Bengal under Family Welfare Programme.

(b) The details are given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

## Targets, Achievements and Percentage Achievements of Targets in respect of West Bengal State during Seventh Pla

(1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88)

Year	Sterilisations		I.U.D. Insertions		Eq. C.C. Users		E. Oral Pill Users					
	Targets	% Achvt. of Targets	Targets	% Achvt. of Targets	Targets	% Achvt. of Targets	Targets	% Achvt. of Targets				
1985-86	450,000	288,840	64.2	108,000	61,754	57.2	260,000	139,705	53.7	82,000	17,246	21.0
1986-87	500,000	301,171	60.2	115,000	75,473	65.6	200,000	154,096	77.0	46,500	85,002	182.8
1987-88	500,000	301,621*	60.3	115,000	84,355*	73.4	250,000	155,051*	62.0	37,600	48,032*	127.7

\* Figures are provisional

### Implementation of Social Legislation on Anti Dowry Act

7759. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several women organisations and certain voluntary organisations of the country are appealing to Government through Press and individually for implementation of social legislations on the Anti-Dowry Act and ban on ostentatious marriage limiting the number of guests thereby;

(b) if so, the names of organisations which have appealed to Government as on 31 March, 1988;

(c) whether Government propose to take any action on these appeals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The undermentioned Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of women organised meetings and seminars as part of the celebrations of International Women's Week from the 1st to the 8th March:

- (i) All India Women's Conference.
- (ii) Association for Social Health in India
- (iii) War Widows Association
- (iv) Working Women's Forum (India)
- (v) Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh
- (vi) Joint Women's Programme.

(c) and (d). Even before these voluntary organisations could agitate for effective implementation of the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act as amended upto September, 1986, the Department of Women & Child Development had issued,

time and again at the Minister of State's level, instructions to the Chief Ministers of the States and Administrators of Union Territories to have the law and order machinery geared up in order to effectively carry out the amended laws.

(e) The question does not arise.

### SC/ST Employees in Vayudoot/Pawan Hans Ltd.

7760. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees/officers category-wise working in the National Airports Authority, Vayudoot and Pawan Hans Ltd.;

(b) the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in each category separately;

(c) whether quota reserved for SC/ST communities is complete in each category of posts, if not the reasons for not filling the reserved quota; and

(d) the specific measures taken or being taken to complete the backlog and fill up the reserved quota in each category of posts and when the same will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

### Electric-Crematoria at Hardwar and Varanasi

7761. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of electric-crematoria at Hardwar and Varanasi under the Ganga Action Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Construction of an electric crematorium at Hardwar has been sanctioned under the Ganga Action Plan. The electric crematorium under construction at Varanasi is not under the Ganga Action Plan but is being done by the U.P. State Government.

(b) and (c) The estimated cost sanctioned for Hardwar crematorium is Rs. 22.39 lakhs and the work is expected to be completed within the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[*English*]

#### USSR Aircraft for Vayudoot

7762. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to purchase mini aircrafts from the USSR for Vayudoot service;

(b) if so, the number of aircrafts proposed to be purchased and the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of Vayudoot Service by this purchase and also to link the historical places of tourist importance; and

(d) if so, the names of places where Vayudoot Service is proposed to be introduced during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise

[*Translation*]

#### Appointment of Industrialists in Public Undertakings

7763. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industrialists have been appointed on the top most positions in some of the public sector undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether there has been any significant improvement in the working of these undertakings as a result of these appointments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to review their policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (d). While reconstituting the Board of Indian Airlines and Air India in 1986, some industrialists were nominated to the Boards of the Corporations. In so far as improvement in performance is concerned, it depends upon several factors. The Board of Directors have functioned satisfactorily. Whereas in Indian Airlines there had been all round improvement in the performance on account of extensive utilisation of fleet and close monitoring of schedules, in Air India despite several adverse environmental factors, the Corporation was able to achieve growth in revenue in 1986-87 over 1985-86.

#### Suspension of Vayudoot Service between Delhi-Guna-Bhopal and Indore

7764. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which Delhi-Guna-Bhopal and Delhi-Guna-Indore Vayudoot Service was introduced and abandoned along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of days for which it was in operation and the number of days for

which it remained suspended or abandoned along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide stoppage of the above Vayudoot service at Shivpuri also?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) These services were introduced on 26th January, 1987 and were suspended on 25th May, 1987 due to commercial reasons. The Delhi-Guna-Bhopal flight has, however, been restored and a new service introduced between Bhopal and Indore.

(b) During the period mentioned above, the Delhi-Guna-Bhopal flight was cancelled on 12 occasions and the Delhi-Guna-Indore flight was cancelled on 17 occasions due to technical problems and bad weather.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Contracts of dieting and conservancy in Northern Railway**

7765. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations and colonies under the Office of the Medical Superintendent of Northern Railway, where contracts of dieting and conservancy are going on;

(b) the names of firms engaged in the above jobs;

(c) whether most of the contracts are being awarded to a particular firm; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As given in the Statement I below.

(b) As given in the Statement II below.

(c) Except Government or Semi-Government Organisations like Super Bazar, Mother Dairy, Delhi Milk Scheme, etc. contracts are given to the lowest tenderers.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **STATEMENT I**

*Stations & Colonies where contracts for Dieting and Conservancy are going on*

---

#### *Stations of Dieting Contracts\**

---

1. Allahabad
2. Tundla
3. Lalgarh
4. Jodhpur
5. Ambala
6. Jagadhri
7. Saharanpur
8. Lucknow
9. Moradabad
10. New Delhi
11. Delhi
12. Firozpur
13. Amritsar
14. Ludhiana
15. Jullunder City
16. Pathankot.

*Stations/Colonies of Conservancy Contracts**BIKANER DIVISION*

	<i>Stations</i>	<i>Colonies</i>
i)	Lalgarh	Lalgarh
ii)	Bikaner	Bikaner
iii)	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh
iv)	Suratgarh	Suratgarh
v)	Sriganga Nagar	Sriganga Nagar
vi)	Sirsa	Sirsa
vii)	Hissar	Hissar
viii)	Rewari	Rewari
ix)	Sadulpur	Sadulpur
x)	Churu	Churu
xi)	Ratangarh	Ratangarh
xii)	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Delhi Sarai Rohilla.

*AMBALA DIVISION*

i)	Ambala	Ambala
ii)	Saharanpur	Saharanpur
iii)	Bhatinda	Bhatinda
iv)	Kalka	Kalka Jagadhri (Work Shop)

*LUCKNOW DIVISION*

i)	Charbagh/Lucknow	Charbagh/Lucknow
ii)	Alambagh/Lucknow	Alambagh/Lucknow
iii)	Faizabad	Faizabad
iv)	Varanasi	Varanasi
v)	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh

*JODHPUR DIVISION*

i)	Jodhpur	Jodhpur
ii)	Merta Road	Merta Road
iii)	Luni Junction	Luni Junction
iv)	Samdari	Samdari
v)	Barmer	Barmer

*MORADABAD DIVISION*

i)	Moradabad	Moradabad
ii)		Harthala
iii)	Dehradoon	Dehradoon
iv)	Haridwar	Haridwar
v)	Laksar	Laksar
vi)	Hapur	Hapur
vii)	Bareilly	Bareilly
viii)	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur
ix)	Rosa	Rosa

*ALLAHABAD DIVISION*

i)	Allahabad	Allahabad
ii)	Kanpur	Kanpur
iii)	Tundla	Tundla
iv)	Aligarh Junction	Aligarh Junction
v)	Khurja Junction	Khurja Junction

*DELHI DIVISION*

i)	Delhi	Delhi
ii)	New Delhi	New Delhi
iii)	Hazrat Nizamuddin	Hazrat Nizamuddin
iv)	Tuglakabad	Tuglakabad

v)	Shakurbasti	Shakurbasti
vi)	Delhi Shahdara	Delhi Shahdara
vii)	Naya Azadpur	Naya Azadpur
viii)	-	Sardar Patel Marg
ix)	-	Panchkuian Road
x)	Chaziabad	Chaziabad
xi)	Jind	Jind

**STATEMENT II**

*Names of firms/contractors engaged in  
Dieting & Conservancy contracts*

*Names firms/contractors engaged in Dieting  
contracts*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. M/s. Rakesh Kumar<br>334, Muttiganj, Allahabad          | 12. Rly. Employees Consumer<br>Co.op. Stores, Moradabad.                                   |
| 2. Shri Ganesh Enterprises<br>Bikaner.                     | 13. Infant Milk Food Factory,<br>Dalpatpur, Moradabad.                                     |
| 3. Shri Hasmal Ali<br>Bikaner.                             | 14. Super Bazar, Connaught Place,<br>New Delhi.  |
| 4. Shri Prithviraj Jain<br>Jodhpur.                        | 15. Delhi Milk Scheme.   |
| 5. Shri Dau Lal Tak, Jodhpur                               | 16. Shramika Kutir Udyog<br>(Rly. Women Cottage Enterprises)<br>Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi. |
| 6. Rajasthan Diary, Jodhpur                                | 17. Mother Dairy.  |
| 7. Shri Chiranjilal,<br>12/123, 124, Trilokpuri,<br>Delhi. | 18. Super Bazar, Delhi-Kishan Ganj &<br>Subzi Mandi.                                       |
| 8. Shri Ravinder Kumar,,<br>7/13, Motinagar, Delhi.        | 19. Shri Harbans Singh, Firozpur.  |
| 9. Shri Shanker Kumar Sharma,<br>Lucknow.                  | 20. Shri Desraj, Firozpur.   |
| 10. Shri. Lakshmi Chandra Sharma,<br>Lucknow.              | 21. Shri Manjeet Kumar, Firozpur   |
| 11. U.P. Co. op. Milk Union,<br>Lucknow.                   | 22. Vendors Co.op. Society, Firozpur.  |
|  | 23. Shri Bishan Singh, Firozpur.   |
|  | 24. Shri Ashok Kumar, Firozpur.  |

*Names of firms/contractors engaged in Conservancy contracts**DELHI DIVISION*

	<i>Railway Stations</i>	<i>Railway Colonies</i>
i)	Shri Gurcharan Singh, 5-Jangpura Lane, Bhogal, New Delhi.	Shri Gurcharan Singh 5-Jangpura Lane, Bhogal, New Delhi.
ii)	Shri Gurdial Singh, B-1/233, Janakpuri New Delhi.	Shri Gurdial Singh, B-1/233, Janakpuri, New Delhi.
iii)	Shri Gurdial Singh, B-1/233, Janakpuri, New Delhi.	Shri Gurdial Singh, B-1/233, Janakpuri, New Delhi.
iv)	Shri Ravinder Kumar, 7/13, Motinagar, New Delhi.	Shri Ravinder Kumar 7/13, Motinagar, New Delhi.
v)	Shri Suraj Bhan, 16-D, P. Bagh, Rly. Colony Delhi.	Shri Suraj Bhan, 16-D, P. Bagh, Rly. Colony Delhi.
vi)	Shri Chiranji Lal, 12/124, Tirlokpuri, Delhi	Shri Chiranji Lal, 12/124, Trilokpuri, Delhi.
vii)	Shri Jagjit Singh 4566, Main Bazar, Paharganj NDLS.	Shri Jagjit Singh, 4566, Main Bazar, Paharganj, NDLS.
viii)	-	Shri Rajinder Singh, A-19, Kalkaji.
ix)	-	Shri Ravinder Kumar, WZ-112, Todarpur, NDLS.
x)	Shri Ravinder Kumar, 7/13, Motinagar, New Delhi.	Shri Ravinder Kumar, 7/13, Motinagar, New Delhi.
xi)	Shri Ravinder Kumar, 7/13, Motinagar, New Delhi.	Shri Ravinder Kumar, 7/13, Motinagar, New Delhi.

*BIKANER DIVISION*

1. Smt. Indu, W/o. Shri Sewa Ram, SC.
2. Shri Vishnu, S/o. Shri Babu Lal, SC.

3. Smt. Indu, W/o. Shri Sewa Ram
4. Smt. Jummi, W/o. Nazir Mohd. Muslim.
5. Smt. Rameshwari, W/o. Shri Shankar Lal, SC.
6. Smt. Indu, W/o. Shri Sewa Ram, SC.
7. Shri Vishnu, S/o. Shri Babu Lal, SC.
8. -do-
9. Shri Mumtaz Khan, S/o. Faiz Mohd. Muslim.
10. Shri Matu Ram, SC.
11. Shri Gariba, S/o. Dhonkal.
12. M/s. Gurdial Singh, Gurcharan Singh.

*AMBALA CANTT.*

1. Shri Ravinder Kumar.
2. Finalisation of contract is under process - Saharanpur.

*LUCKNOW DIVISION*

1. Shri Methu Ram, Conservancy contractor, Lucknow.
2. Shri Prem Kumar, Conservancy contractor, Lucknow
3. Shri Mohd. Gufoor Ahmed, Conservancy contractor, Faizabad.
4. M/s. Banaras Supply & Co., Varanasi Cantt.
5. Shri Begai Bahadur Singh, Conservancy Contractor, Partapgarh.

*JODHPUR DIVISION*

1. Shri Mangtu Ram, Jalorigate, Jodhpur.
2. Smt. Bhanwari, W/o. Shri Jagdish/Merta Road.
3. Smt. Shanti, W/o. Chetan Ram, LUNI.
4. Smt. Kamla, W/o. Nanu Ram, Samdari.
5. Smt. Bhanwari, W/o. Baboo Lal, Barmar.

*MORADABAD DIVISION*

There is no registered firm/party.

**ALLAHABAD DIVISION**

1. Shri Man Singh, Allahabad.
2. Suraj Bhan Singh, Kanpur.
3. Shri Ram Prakash Sharma.

**FIROZPUR DIVISION**

No firm is engaged for above work.

**Incidence of Rabies**

7766. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI  
GUPTA:  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
CAVIT:  
SHRI SRI HARI RAO:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

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

(a) the number of dog bit persons treated in various hospitals in the country during the last two years;

(b) the number of persons affected by rabies admitted in Delhi hospitals during 1987, hospital-wise;

(c) the number out of them died;

(d) whether indigenously manufactured anti-rabies vaccine are inadequate to meet the demands of hospitals in the country; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of these vaccines and the preventive measures taken to check this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The number of dog bit persons treated for Rabies during the years 1986 and 1987 is 80,868 and 26,976 respectively. The above

figures are generally in respect of patients treated in medical institutions.

(b) and (c). The number of persons affected by Rabies & treated in Delhi hospitals during 1987 is 194. Hospital-wise figures are not available. There were 21 deaths in 1987 in Delhi - 4 at All India Institute of Medical Sciences and 17 at Municipal Corporation Hospital.

(d) and (e). There is no shortage of indigenously produced anti-rabies vaccine in the country. The preventive measures to control the disease include elimination of stray dogs, immunization of pet dogs and health education to the general public through mass media and inter-personal communication.

**Categorisation of Bangalore University by UGC**

7767. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission categorises various universities for the purpose of grant of financial assistance;

(b) if so, the category in which Bangalore University has been placed at present; and

(c) whether there is any proposal received from the Government of Karnataka or the Bangalore University to upgrade the Bangalore University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) For the purpose of indicating the general development support available from the UGC during the 7th Plan period, the Commission had classified Universities into four groups, each with an allocation of Rs. 125 lakhs, Rs. 100 lakhs, Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs.

(b) The Bangalore University was placed in the group with the highest allocation of Rs. 125 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Interviews for the Posts of Principals in Navodaya Vidyalayas**

7768 DR. SUDHIR ROY:  
SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED:  
SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA:

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

(a) whether interviews were held for 150 posts of Principals for Navodaya Vidyalayas in New Delhi between 25 March and 3 April, 1988;

(b) whether candidates were called in some ratio to the each vacancy thereof;

(c) the number of candidates called for the interview;

(d) whether candidates called for interview from the out station were reimbursed the journey fare as stated in the interview letters; and

(e) if not, the number of persons not paid the return journey fares and the reasons therefor in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The interviews were held between 25th March to 2nd April, 1988.

(b) Keeping in view the number of vacancies to be filled, the need for the best possible candidates, anticipated absence of the candidates on account of being already in comparable service, it was decided to issue interview letters upto a certain cut off point as per each candidate's scoring in an evaluation made through computer.

(c) 1130.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Only in one case the fare was not re-imbursed because the candidate was not eligible for the payment as per the terms and conditions laid down in the interview letter.

#### **Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh**

7769. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medical colleges in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of such colleges that are run under the control of State/Union Government and private run colleges;

(c) the names of the colleges that have hostel facilities; and

(d) the total number of seats in each college, separately and the procedure adopted for admission in medical colleges in Andhra Pradesh for SC/ST and general candidates separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There are 10 medical colleges in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) 8 are run by the State Government and 2 are private medical colleges. The private medical colleges are not recognised by the Medical Council of India.

(c) the following medical colleges run by the State Government have hostel facilities:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. | 5. Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad.  |
| 2. Guntur Medical College, Guntur.        | 6. Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal. |
| 3. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada.   | 7. Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool.   |
| 4. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.    | 8. S.V. Medical College, Tirupati.     |

(b) The total number of seats in each college is given as under:

Name of college	No. of seats
1. Andhra Medical College, Vishakapatnam	125
2. Guntur Medical College, Guntur.	125
3. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	100
4. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	150
5. Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	100
6. Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	100
7. Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	120
8. S.V. Medical College, Tirupati	100
9. Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada	100
10. Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	100

As regards the procedure for admission in medical colleges in Andhra Pradesh, admission to MBBS course is made by common entrance examination conducted by one of the State Universities. 14% and 4% of the seats in the course, after excluding the seats reserved for the nominees of the Government of India, are reserved for the SC/ST, respectively.

**Inclusion of Spastic Persons Under Disabled Category**

7770. SHRI PANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD:

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

(a) whether spastic persons are not included under disabled category;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to include them under disabled category; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to help spastic persons who are totally immobile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Spastic persons are included under disabled category.

(d) Government is running various Departments of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Centres where totally immobile spastic persons are getting rehabilitation treatment. Efforts are also on to rehabilitate them by giving special education/vocational training depending on degree of disability and deformity.

#### **UGC Grants for Minorities Coaching Classes**

7771. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission is not releasing the grants for minorities coaching classes regularly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of the grants released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). During the last four years, 20 Universities and 15 Colleges have been approved for organising Coaching Classes for Competitive Examinations among Minority Communities. The UGC had also sanctioned to them the first instalment of grant to meet the expenditure. Of these, 12 Universities and 9 Colleges which had sent the details of the programmes organised and the expenditure incurred, were sanctioned further instalment of grants. The remaining Universities and Colleges which did not send the necessary progress reports, were not sanctioned any further instalment of grants.

#### **World Bank Loan for Modernisation of Workshops**

7772. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loan taken by Railways so far for modernisation of workshops; and

(b) the amount spent by the end of December, 1986 in implementing modernisation programme of workshops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The total amount of IBRD LOAN allocated for workshop modernisation so far is US \$ 222 million.

(b) \$ 91.5 million.

#### **Mid-way Cancellations of IA Flights**

7773. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mid-way cancellations of Indian Airlines flights from Delhi to Dibrugarh occur frequently;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid these cancellations; and

(d) the arrangements made for the stranded passengers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) In the event passengers are stranded, the following arrangements are made:

(i) Provision of hotel accommodation, normally for a period of 24 hrs.

(ii) Provision of appropriate meals and surface transportation between the airport and hotel/residence at the cost of Indian Airlines.

- (iii) Provision of breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc. depending upon time.
- (iv) Passengers are re-routed via other circuitour route, without collection of difference in fare;
- (v) Involuntary upgradation of Class without collection of difference in fare if seats are available in higher class in alternate flights;
- (vi) Full refund of fare if desired by the passenger;
- (vii) Operating of additional flights to accommodate such passengers, subject to availability of crew and aircraft.

[*Translation*]

#### Persons affected by Polio

7774. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons annually crippled due to polio in the country; and
- (b) the details of steps taken including financial assistance provided to States for treatment and diagnosis of polio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The number of persons annually inflicted with Polio as reported by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) is given below:

Year	Cases
1985	18459
1986	16550
1987	16220*

\* Figures are provisional.

(b) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis was introduced under Expanded Programme of Immunization to prevent the disease of Poliomyelitis in the country since 1979-80 for which free polio vaccine is supplied to all the States & U.Ts.

#### Over-bridge at Saharsa Junction

7775. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway line has divided the Saharsa Commissionary headquarters into two parts;

(b) whether people have to wait for several hours at the railway crossing at the time of arrival and shunting of trains etc.;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to construct an over-bridge at this junction and if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No Sir. However, some hold-up of road traffic does occur, whenever the level crossing gates remain closed for passage of trains.

(c) and (d). The Government of Bihar is at present processing jointly with the Railway, the proposal for construction of a road-over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 31 in Saharsa Yard. This will be considered for inclusion in Railways' future Works Programme after the technical details are finalised and the State Government sponsors the work duly agreeing to share the cost, as per rules.

[*English*]

#### Allotment of More Funds for Development and Maintenance of National Highways

7776. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States/Union Territories could not fully utilise the funds provided to them for development and maintenance of National Highways in the first two years of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide more funds out of the unutilised funds for the development and maintenance of National Highways to Andhra Pradesh and other States which have fully utilised the funds made available to them for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member wants to know whether more funds were provided out of funds surrendered by some of the States to Andhra Pradesh and other States during the financial year 1987-88. As the Government of Andhra Pradesh also surrendered some funds during 1987-88, the question of allocation of more funds did not arise.

#### **Railway Line in Hilly Regions of Kerala**

7777. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from the people of hilly regions of Kerala to set up a hill railway line connecting Thiruvalla, Kozhencherry, Pathanamthitta, Punaloor and Nedumangad with Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) Construction of this new rail line is not planned at present.

#### **Assistance to Unemployed Medical Graduates and Post-Graduates**

7778. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed medical graduates and post graduates in various States at present; and

(b) whether Government propose to give any financial assistance to these medical graduates to start their own medical centres/hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A statement showing the number of medical graduates and post-graduates on the live register of Employment Exchanges in various States as on 31st December, 1986 is given below.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of - Govt. to give any financial assistance to these medical graduates to start their own medical centres/hospitals. However, the unemployed doctors can avail themselves of the financial assistance under the scheme for professionals and self-employed persons from the commercial banks. Loans to professionals and self employed persons are available for the purpose of purchasing equipment, repairing or renovating existing equipment and/or acquiring and repairing business premises or for purchasing tools and/or for working capital requirements. Preference may be given by banks to financing professionals like doctors, etc. who are carrying on their profession in rural or semi-urban areas. Self-employment promotion cells have been set up in selected Employment Exchanges to create awareness among the job seekers to motivate and guide them for taking up self-employment finance apart from assisting them in procuring various inputs for taking up such ventures.

#### **STATEMENT**

*NUMBER OF MEDICAL GRADUATES INCLUDING POST GRADUATES ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1986.*

S. No. States/ Union Territories		No. as on 31-12-86
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2692

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	-
3.	Assam	142
4.	Bihar	1688
5.	Goa	145
6.	Gujarat	867
7.	Haryana	495
8.	Himachal Pradesh	114
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10
10.	Karnataka	1163
11.	Kerala	1562
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1357
13.	Maharashtra	4455
14.	Manipur	70
15.	Meghalaya	5
16.	Mizoram	5
17.	Nagaland	-
18.	Orissa	705
19.	Punjab	772
20.	Rajasthan	768
21.	Sikkim*	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	2498
23.	Tripura	17
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1965
25.	West Bengal	2265

*UNION TERRITORIES*

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Chandigarh	694

1	2	3
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	-
4.	Delhi	4265
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-
6.	Lakshadweep	7
7.	Pondichery	239
All India Total		28966

*Note:*

1. \* No Employment Exchange is functioning in these states.

2. \*\* One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory but data are not being received.

3. @ Figure included in Goa State.

**Award of Fellowships by NIHFV**

7779. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi awards any fellowships to scholars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to award suitable research fellowships at various levels to scholars for continuing Ph.D., and taking up independent research assignments under the guidance of NIHFV Faculty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal exists in the NI-

HFV to award research fellowships at various levels to scholars for continuing Ph.D. and taking up independent research assignments under the guidance of NIHFV Faculty.

(d) Not applicable.

#### **Damage to Railway Property in Karnataka**

7780. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway property was damaged during the bandh of March 15, 1988 in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss suffered by railways as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam. No railway property was damaged during the bandh of March 15, 1988 in Karnataka.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, the question does not arise.

#### **Computer Education in Higher Secondary Schools**

7781. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:  
SHRI SRI HARI RAO:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government propose to introduce computer education in the Higher Secondary Schools;

(b) if so, the names of the states where such education is likely to be introduced;

(c) by what time it will start functioning; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CUL-

TURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI):

(a) to (d). A Pilot Project for Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools was started in 1984-85. The following were the objectives of the programme:

- To provide students with a broad understanding of computers and their use;
- To provide "hand-on" experience;
- To familiarise the students with the range of computer applications in all walks of human activity and the computer's potential as a controlling and information processing tool;

To demystify computers and to develop a degree of ease and familiarity with computers which would be conducive to developing individual creativity in identifying applications relevant to their immediate environment.

248 schools were covered in 1984-85. 1581 more schools have been added after that till 1987-88. The programme covers all the States and Union Territories in the country.

Besides, in some of the CBSE affiliated schools Computer Science as an elective subject was introduced experimentally at +2 stage during 1983. The number of students offering Computer Science as an elective subject was only 4 in one school in 1985. However, in 1987, 999 candidates from 40 schools, offered Computer Science as an elective subject.

Based on the experience gained in the Pilot Project, an expanded CLASS programme is under consideration of the Government. The financial implications will be dependent on the size of the programme which may be approved.

**Permanent damage due to Tubectomy operations in Family Planning Camps**

7782. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether a number of cases of permanent damage to patients undergoing tubectomy in family planning camps have been reported in recent months;

(b) if so, the causes of these mishaps;

(c) whether there is a widespread violation of safety norms by doctors, particularly in the use of gas to lift the stomach muscles; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) 2 cases from the State of Rajasthan have been reported.

(b) These cases have been investigated. The patients developed respiratory as well as cardio-vascular arrest due to anaesthesia and developed cerebral damage for which they are still undergoing treatment.

(c) Government of India is not aware of this.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Complaints against rude behaviour of employees of A.I.**

7783. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of complaints by passengers about bad service, discourteous behaviour and inefficiency of Air India staff;

(b) if so, the number of nature of such

complaints received since January 1, 1988 and the names of the airports which received maximum complaints;

(c) whether a proper response is sent to every such complaint; and

(d) if so, the number of instances where action has been taken pertaining to staff behaviour and the steps proposed to be taken to minimise such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a marginal increase in the number of complaints received from the passengers.

(b) The number of complaints received during the period January-March 1988 was 404 as against 374 received during the corresponding period in the year 1987.

Majority of the complaints were regarding handling at Bombay and Delhi airports. There were also complaints regarding service at Booking offices, airports and in-flight.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. In each case attention of the Head of the Station/Airport has been drawn to the need to extend courteous service/attitude in the handling of passengers. Thirty six special training courses on courtesy have been arranged and 534 staff have gone through these programmes. Also the supervision in the areas has been increased to ensure courteous behaviour.

**Proposal for Training to Computer Software Professionals**

7784. SHRI SALIM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start a College/Polytechnic for training the computer software professionals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present to start any College/Polytechnic to train computer software professionals. Training in computer science/technology is already being imparted in a large number of institutions all over the country.

#### **Chandka Elephant Sanctuary**

7785. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Elephant Project in Chandka, Bhubaneswar, Orissa is not progressing on account of inadequate release of funds by Union Government to this project;

(b) the total potentiality of the project and when the project is scheduled to be completed; and

(c) the total number of elephants found in the said project?

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

(b) There is potential for development

of Chandka as a Wildlife refuge, particularly for elephants, but it does impose restrictions on the free movement of the larger mammals. It is not possible to indicate the time by which the project would be completed.

(c) As per the enumeration carried out in 1979, there were 57 elephants in the Chandka sanctuary.

#### **Court Cases Involving CRIY/CCRYN/VY**

7786. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of court cases going on in different courts in which Central Research Institute in Yoga/Central Council of Research in Yoga and Naturopathy/Viswayatan Yogashram are involved;

(b) the number of cases during the last three years in which any court has granted any relief/stay to the petitioners; and

(c) the number of cases which have been decided in the last three years and to what effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:

## STATEMENT

Court cases involving Central Research Institute for Yoga, Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, Vishwayatan Yogashram

Sr. No.	Name of the Institute	The number of court cases going on in different courts in which Central Research Institute in Yoga/Central Council of Research in Yoga and Naturopathy/ Vishwayatan Yogashram are involved	The number of cases during the last three years in which any court has granted any relief/stay to the petitioners; and	The number of cases which have been decided in the last three year and to what effect?
1.	Central Research Institute for Yoga (CRIY)	High Court .6 Labour Court .3	Stay was granted in four cases	Nil
2.	Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN)	High Court ..2	The courts granted stay to the petitioners in three cases during the last three years. Out of these cases, two cases have been dismissed by the courts.	Two cases have been decided by the courts. In one case, the case was dismissed as infructuous by the Sub-Judge, Delhi. In the other case filed in the High court of Delhi, the civil writ petition was dismissed as withdrawn.
3.	Vishwayatan Yogashram (VY)	One case has been filed by VY against NDMC which is the petitioner in the case	Stay granted by the Court in favour of VY	Two employees of the VY who had filed their cases in civil court, have withdrawn their cases.

[*Translation*]

**Widening of National Highways in Rajasthan**

7787. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have allocated funds to Government of Rajasthan for widening the National Highways during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the names of the National Highways in Rajasthan proposed to be widened with that amount; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct a survey of the National Highways in the State during the current financial year so that additional funds could be allocated as per the requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Highways 8, 11, 12, and 15.

(c) No specific survey is proposed during the current financial year. Development of National Highways is a continuous process and the allocation of funds depends upon progress of work, *inter se* priority and availability of financial resources.

[*English*]

**Recognition of Associations in K.V.S.**

7788. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED:  
SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA:  
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

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

(a) the dates when each of the de-jure recognised associations of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was formed;

(b) the dates when each of these had applied for and was accorded de-jure recognition;

(c) whether the associations applying for de-jure recognition have to submit a copy of their Constitution/memorandum of Associations and an audited statement of accounts of the preceding two years as per rules; and

(d) if so, whether these requirements were fulfilled by the associations of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan which have been granted de-jure recognition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Details regarding the dates when the de-jure recognised associations were formed, dates when they applied for recognition etc. are given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Recognition of Association) Rules, approved by the Board of Governors in their 45th meeting held on 22nd and 24th May, 1985 provide for submission of a copy of the Constitution/Memorandum of the Association. Further, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan issued a letter on 9.1.1986 asking for pre-audited statement of two years accounts. This was however not insisted upon on the grounds that this would not be a reasonable condition before the recognition.

## STATEMENT

<i>Name of Associations</i>	<i>Date of formation</i>	<i>Date of submission of applications for grant of recognition</i>	<i>Date of grant of de-jure recognition</i>
(1) All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association	5.9.1972	31.3.1986	4.5.1987
(2) Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh	14.2.1985	21.1.1986	28.2.1986
(3) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Staff Association	27.2.1980	7.2.1986	28.2.1986
(4) Kendriya Vidyalaya Non-Teaching Staff Association	3.3.1973	19.1.1986	28.2.1986

**Acute Respiratory Disease Among  
Children**

7789. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute respiratory infection is a common disease among children;

(b) if so, the details of incidence, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether this is proposed to be taken up as a National Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The respiratory diseases are not notifiable diseases. The exact number of people suffering from this disease in the country are, therefor, not available. However, a copy of the statement indicating the number of patients treated in hospitals and dispensaries in India due to the disease of respiratory system during the years 1984 to 1986 is given below. The date for the year 1987 is not yet available in respect of States/ Union Territories. This data is provisional and not comparable due to ill-defined coverage.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

## STATEMENT

Number of Patients Treated in the Hospital & Dispensaries in India due to the Diseases of Respiratory System During the Year 1984 to 1986

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ U.Ts.	1984			1985			1986		
		OPD	IPD	D	OPD	IPD	D	OPD	IPD	D
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2.	Assam	666177	7961	317	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.	Bihar	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4.	Gujarat	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5.	Haryana	679826	20169	802	422998	20531	948	638658	17419	934
6.	Himachal Pradesh	523743	13249	268	435739	8694	353	+	+	+
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8.	Karnataka	467839	15304	296	448220	29134	510	+	+	+
9.	Kerala	2180048	109173	646	2212081	136641	752	+	+	+
10.	Madhya Pradesh	400238	25062	1756	466227	23834	1821	+	+	+
11.	Maharashtra	299502	36457	2007	328321	45942	2709	+	+	+
12.	Manipur	28173	1611	17	33549	842	7	+	+	+



29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	39074	2929	83	47561	2916	78	44547	10441	56
30.	Lakshadweep	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
31.	Mizoram	39923	1770	29	44129	2165	17	47506	1637	27
32.	Pondicherry	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Total</b>		<b>11777106</b>	<b>358491</b>	<b>10269</b>	<b>7138318</b>	<b>326048</b>	<b>9584</b>	<b>1691038</b>	<b>52306</b>	<b>2145</b>

+ = Not received, OPD = Out Patients Deptt., IPD = In Patient Deptt., D = Deaths.

### Sale of Banned Drugs

7790. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banned drugs are freely sold in the market;

(b) if so, whether methaqualom tablets are sold throughout the country specially in cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta;

(c) where these tablets are being manufactured; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir. However, some of the manufacturers obtained stay order from different courts of Law for continued marketing of some of the banned categories of drugs. Government have taken steps to vacate the stay.

(b) and (c). As per information available, the drug Methaqualone which has been banned by the Government is not manufactured and sold by licensed units.

(d) In view of parts (b) and (c) above, does not arise.

### Electrification of Kazipet-Vijayawada Railway Line

7791. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of electrification work on railway line between Kazipet and Vijayawada on South Central Railway;

(b) the time by which the work is likely to be completed and electric train introduced; and

(c) the other new railway lines that are planned to be electrified in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). The work of electrification of Kazipet Vijayawada section has already been completed and energised by November, 1987. Running of passenger trains on electric traction over this section is being introduced in phases, first being of seven pairs, with effect from 1-5-1988.

(c) Electrification of the following sections have been approved and works are in progress.

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| (i)   | Kazipet-Makudi (Kazipet-Ramgundam already energised).                           |
| (ii)  | Guntur-Tenali   |
| (iii) | Kazipet-Sanatnagar.   |
| (iv)  | Mullanur-Gudupulli as part of electrification of Jolarpettai-Bangalore section. |

### Financial Assistance to Rajasthan for Medical Facilities

7792. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any financial assistance for schemes undertaken by the Rajasthan Government for improvement of medical facilities and provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, not Statewise allocation of outlays for the Seventh Five Year Plan Period against the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is made. Funds to the States under these schemes are allocated on year to year basis depending upon the availability of funds for that year as well as performance and necessity of a particular State against a particular Scheme.

(b) A Statement is given below.

## STATEMENT

Name of the Scheme	Amount released		Amount allocated
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Reorientation of Medical Education	0.58	1.16	-
Training and Employment of Multipurpose workers	3.16	0.50	4.52
Training of Specialist and para-medical workers.	1.75	—	5.00
Lab. facilities of Primary Health Centres & Rural dispensaries.	—	0.25	0.50
National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rural)	507.22	602.99	610.36
National Malaria Eradication Programme (Urban)	20.58	33.28	44.75
National Leprosy Eradication Programme	33.00	23.00	25.00
National Tuberculosis Control Programme	48.06	37.48	48.00
National Programme for Control of Blindness.	26.06	23.76	32.61
Guineaworm Eradication Programme	1.06	1.32	9.15
Upgrading of Department of Post-graduate Training & Research in Indian Systems of Medicine.	4.00	5.20	4.80

**Centrally Protected Monuments in West Bengal**

7793. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centrally protected archeological monuments in West Bengal;

(b) the steps taken by Government

during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for the preservation of these monuments; and

(c) the amount spent on the maintenance of those monuments during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) There are 110 centrally protected monuments and sites in West Bengal.

(b) These monuments and sites are being looked after and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India. Besides attending to their day-to-day maintenance and upkeep, structural repairs and chemical preservation have been under taken under special repairs wherever required. Major structural repairs, and chemical preservation has been under taken during 1985-86 and 1986-87 at Hazar Duari Palace, Murshidabad, Cooch Behar Palace, Cooch Behar, and group of temples at Vishnupur.

(c)	1985-86	—	Rs. 5,10,861
	1986-87	—	Rs. 18,35,173

[*Translation*]

#### **Railway Bridge at Allahabad Junction**

7794. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether people have to cross over two bridges to reach platform Nos. 8 and 9 at Allahabad Station;

(b) if so, whether for the convenience of the people Government propose to construct a bridge there by which people may reach all the platforms; and

(c) if so, the time by which the work thereon will be started and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). A foot-over-bridge directly connecting all the platforms and city side to the Civil line side is being taken up for construction.

The work has commenced and the bridge is likely to be completed in 1988 itself. It will provide a direct and shorter route to all the platforms.

[*English*]

#### **Import of High Speed Coaches**

7795. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned to import coaches which can run with the speed of 180 km. per hour;

(b) if so, the actual cost per coach after excluding customs and other duties;

(c) whether recently successful trials were made between Delhi and Agra by ICF manufactured coaches with the speed of 160 km. per hour; if so, the cost of such coach;

(d) the cost of ICF manufactured coach with kitchen equipped with gas oven;

(e) the FOB price and the ultimate price of such coach when imported from other countries;

(f) the technology transfer fee charged by the manufacturing firms from where such coaches are imported; and

(g) whether the special type of steel manufactured with indigenous technology needed for such coaches is not available in the country?

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

(b) Not known as tender is not yet finalised.

(c) Trials were conducted between Delhi and Agra with ICF manufactured coaches at test speed upto 160 km. per hour to ascertain the suitability of these coaches to run at a maximum speed of 140 km. per hour. The average cost of such a coach is approximately Rs. 25 lakhs.

(d) The average cost of ICF manufactured coach with kitchen equipped with gas oven is approximately Rs. 18 lakhs.

(e) No import of such coaches has been made so far.

(f) Not known in the absence of actual import.

(g) Not known in the absence of actual import.

#### **Misleading Advertisements about International Institutions**

7796. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:  
SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:

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

(a) whether the Association of Indian Universities has warned against several misleading advertisements appearing in the newspapers in the name of various international institutions as their qualifications are not recognised in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take against those persons who have been issuing such degrees of the said institutions which are not recognised in India; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The Association of Indian Universities issues press notes through its own and other publications, wherever necessary, to make the public aware of the status of institutions which give misleading advertisements in the newspapers and the authenticity of the degrees/diplomas awarded by them.

(c) and (d). As per the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 relating to unfair trade practices, the M.R.T.P. Commission has instituted inquiries against three educational institutions which promise degrees from certain universities in the U.S.A., which according to the United States Educational

Foundation in India are unaccredited. The Commission has also issued interim injunction orders in these cases.

#### **Promotion of Teachers of Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

7797. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers and headmasters appointed or promoted on ad hoc basis in the Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the last three years; and

(b) the number of teachers and headmasters who have been working on ad hoc basis for more than two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Exhibition cum Conference on 'Health Care India'**

7798. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether the first International Exhibition cum Conference on "Health Care India" was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the countries which participated in the exhibition cum conference; and

(c) the detailed report of the main topics discussed in the conference?

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

(b) Manufacturer and representatives of

private firms manufacturing Pharmaceutical, Laboratory and Surgical equipments from U.K, France, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Italy, Sweden and Singapore besides India participated in the Exhibition cum Conference.

(c) A brief note in this regard is given in the Statement below.

#### STATEMENT

The 'Health Care India' Conference organised by Delhi Group Exhibitions covered a variety of subjects and laid special emphasis on the latest advances in clinical, technology and medical care. The conference was divided into 8 Sessions. In these Sessions Family Welfare and Planning, Primary Health Care, Mother and Child Programme and Immunization were given special emphasis.

The range of subjects covered the topics like Corneal Preservation, Laser Treatment of Cataracts, New Technology for the Management of Renal and Ureteral Calculi, Recent Advances in Implantable Devices for family planning, Preventive strategy for cancer, New Technology for the Treatment of Breast Cancer among Indian Women, New Treatment for Infant Diarrhoeal Dehydration, Foetal Monitoring, Planning for regional Trauma Centres, Cost Control and Management in Hospitals, Computerisation in Hospital Information System, New Theory in Laboratory Organisation, New Techniques in Domiciliary Burn Treatment, New Techniques in Low Cost Plain Paper Radiography in Orthopaedic Practice, Above Knee Prosthesis, Immunoglobulins in Tubercular Meningitis and the expanded programme of immunisation.

#### Airlink to Buddhist Circuits

7799. DR. G. S. RAIHANS:  
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as part of Buddhist Tourist Circuit Plan air linkages are proposed to be established for places like Gaya, Rajgir, Vaishali and Kushinagar;

(b) if so, the time frame in which the air linkages will actually fructify; and

(c) whether the Tourists Office network abroad will launch a programme for ensuring maximum utilisation from such air linkages?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Gaya has already been airlinked by Vaydoot service on sector Calcutta-Dhanbad-Patna-Gaya. However, Rajgir, Vaishali, and Kushinagar are not covered under the list of stations to be airlinked by Vaydoot during the current Five Year Plan period.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Appointment of Ayurvedic/Homoeopathy Doctors in NDMC

7800. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to appoint doctors in the senior scales in Ayurved/Homoeopathy System of medicines in a prescribed ratio in New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not implementing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, on the representation from the Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Doctors, the question of grant of senior scale to these doctors on the analogy and ratio applicable to the Allopathic Doctors, was examined by the N.D.M.C. It was considered that one post of Senior Class I doctor in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 1100-1600 was justified for these doctors and accordingly, the N.D.M.C. upgraded one post in the said scale by abolishing one post of junior doctor in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 650-1200. The eligible doctor was accordingly promoted to this post w.e.f. 31.12.1987.

[Translation]

### Construction of Bypasses in Uttar Pradesh

7801. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) The names of the bypasses in Uttar Pradesh on which construction work is in progress;

(b) The amount allocated for these bypasses;

(c) The reasons for slow progress of work on Faizabad Bypass; and

(d) The action being taken to speed up the work on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The bye-passes on which the construction work is in progress are as follows:-

- (i) Sitapur bypass on N.H.24.
- (ii) Basti bypass link road on N.H.28.
- (iii) Fatehpur bypass on N.H.2.
- (iv) Khaga bypass on N.H.2.
- (v) Varanasi - Ramnagar - Mughal Sarai bypass on N.H.2.
- (vi) Faizabad bypass on N.H.28.

(b) The amount sanctioned for the works on these bypasses stands at Rs. 54.91 crores.

(c) Construction work on Faizabad bypass is proceeding as scheduled.

(d) Does not arise.

### News Item Captioned "Zang Kha Raha Hain Karodon ka Helicopter"

7802. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will

the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Jansatta' dated 30 January, 1988 with the caption "Zang Kha Raha Hain Karodon ka Helicopter";

(b) if so, the number of helicopters lying idle with Pawan Hans Limited due to lack of adequate traffic demand and the broad details of the expenses incurred per helicopter; and

(c) whether Government have taken any effective measure to overcome the present difficulties in operating these helicopters and if so, the details as well as the results thereof?

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

(b) Retaining 20% of the fleet for usual mandatory checks, maintenance and certification of airworthiness, M/s. Pawan Hans Limited needs to deploy 34 of 42 helicopters acquired by it. So far 28 helicopters have been deployed in the oil and non-oil sectors including the 2 meant for charter missions and training. One more helicopter is likely to be deployed soon.

The expenses of the helicopters yet to be deployed are restricted to routine maintenance and involve marginal cash expenditure.

(c) A study for instruction of integrated helicopter services in the North-East is in progress.

[English]

### Public Schools Affiliated to Indian School Certificate Examination

7803. SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether public schools in Delhi are

normally affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education/All India Board;

(b) whether there are only three schools like Mount St. Mary's School which are still continuing with the Indian School Certificate rather than Central Board of Secondary Education system;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to take steps for, switching over of these schools to Central Board of Secondary Education to bring about the uniformity of standard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). All the schools in Delhi except 4 are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. The remaining 4 schools of Delhi are affiliated to the Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations.

(c) to (e). Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations is recognised as a public examination body and a fairly large number of schools from different states are affiliated to it. It is quite in order for any school in Delhi to seek affiliation to this Council. Accordingly, there is no proposal to ask these 4 school to apply for affiliation with Central Board of Secondary Education.

#### **International Institute of Indology and Classical Languages**

7804. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for setting up an International Institute of Indology and Classical Languages is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the outline and broad features thereof?

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

(b) This Institute will take up studies and researches to enable scholars to find out the root of common world culture in Indian and foreign classical literature and to promote the same in this contemporary world.

#### **Non Implementation of Reservation for SC/ST in Delhi Hospitals**

7805. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4979 regarding Non-implementation of reservation for SC/ST in Delhi hospitals and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (B). No, Sir. Information is being collected.

#### **Vacancies of T.G.T. Science 'A' Group (Male) in Delhi Administration Schools**

7806. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of vacancies in the category of Trained Graduate Teacher Science 'A' Group (Male) have been lying vacant in various schools under the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of vacancies out of them reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the latest position of the candidates

interviewed in the month of February, 1987 and selected for the said posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). As per Delhi Administration, 171 vacancies of Trained Graduate Teachers of Science 'A' Group (Male) are lying vacant out of which 26 and 13 are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes respectively. The panel has not been published so far due to an interim order of the Supreme Court which directed the Administration to make appointments upto the vacancies notified to the Employment Exchange in 1982 and 1983 from out of the panel scrapped in 1985.

#### **Utilisation of Air Cargo Complexes**

7807. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 11 domestic air cargo complexes out of 12 set up by the Government, which are not fully utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure optimum utilization of these air cargo complexes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). The Government have set up 9 domestic aircargo complexes, out of which only one complex in Varanasi is not fully utilised at present. This is mainly because Hardoi, the most important cargo generating point near Varanasi, is 150 kms. west of Varanasi. Shippers prefer to bring their cargo from Hardoi directly to Delhi for clearance.

(c) With a view to ensuring optimum utilization of Varanasi cargocomplex, Indian Airlines have established 73% discounted cargo rates for export cargo from Varanasi to Delhi.

#### **Improvement in Service Conditions of Doctors**

7808. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government doctors are not satisfied with their service conditions especially promotion avenues, pay etc. and are continuing their agitation in spite of a package of benefits offered to them; and

(b) if so, what other steps are being taken to give them better promotion avenues viz-a-viz other group 'A' services, to remove stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHPARDE): (a) The Government had received intimation from Joint Action Council of Central Health Service and other Servie Doctors' Associations that they would be holding 'Lunch Hour Dharanas' on 25th March, 1988, 4th April, 1988, 8th April, 1988 and 15th April, 1988 to protest against the non-implementation of package of benefits offered to the doctors and unmet demands.

(b) The Government announced a package of benefits to the doctors in July, 1987 after considering all their demands. Most of the benefits announced by the Government to the Service doctors have already been implemented and the remaining are at an advanced stage of implementation. An Interdepartmental Committee has been set up to look into the structure of Service and Career progression of doctors belonging to Central Health Service, Railway Medical Service and medical posts under Central Police Organisations. The Committee has so far held twelve meetings and is likely to submit its report shortly.

#### **Residential Acommodation in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh**

7809. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh having residential accommodation for their teaching staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the measures the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan proposes to take to provide accommodation to its teachers in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Residential accommodation is available in the following 11 Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Andhra Pradesh:

1. No.1, Golconda.
2. No. 1, AFA, Hyderabad
3. Picket
4. Trimulgherry
5. Malkapuram
6. No. 2, Uppal
7. NTPC, Ramagundam
8. FCI, Ramagundam
9. Steel Project, Vizag.
10. CCI, Yerraguntla
11. CCI, Tandur

(c) It is the endeavour of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to provide reasonable housing facility in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas in a phased manner, depending upon the availability of funds.

#### **Facilities Extended Amongst Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya**

7810. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance has been given by Union Government to improve the organisation of Health Care Services at the Primary Health Centre level amongst the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Establishment of Primary Health Centres is done under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme of State Plans and no financial assistance is provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to States for this purpose. However, guidelines have been given to the States/UTs for according priority to tribal areas while establishing new Primary Health Centres. According to information received upto 30th September 1987, 34 PHCs have been established in Andhra Pradesh so far against the target of 137 PHCs for the tribal areas. 43 PHCs are reported to have been established upto 30th September, 1987 in Meghalaya against the target of 67 PHCs for tribal areas.

#### **Over-bridges at Moargram and Ballalpur (Murshidabad)**

7811. SHRI ZAINALABEDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction works of two road over bridges one at Moargram and another at Ballalpur in the district of Murshidabad (West Bengal) have remained postponed for years together;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the progress made so far in the execution of the schemes; and

(d) the time limit by which the construction of the bridges is expected to be completed?

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

Moargram - No, Sir.

(b) Ballalpur - the contract awarded earlier had to be terminated mid-way due to unsatisfactory progress.

(c) Ballalpur - 65%

Moargram - 6%

(d) Both the works are proposed to be completed in the current year subject to completion of the approaches by the State Government.

### **Orissa State Resource Centre for Adult Education**

7812. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has established a State Resource Centre to extend necessary technical resource support to the adult education field activities in the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the grants-in-aid given by the Centre to the Resource Centre of the State of Orissa to carry on adult education activities in 1987-88 and the aid proposed to be given in 1988-89?

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

(b) The State Resource Centre has so far not been recognised for rendering Central assistance.

### **Request from Saurashtra for Extension of Long Distance Trains**

7813. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Saurashtra for extending certain long distance trains like Navjivan Express, Howrah Express, Trivandrum Express, Sabarmati Express and other trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Suggestions have been received for extension of trains

like Sarvodaya Express, Navjivan Express, Ahmadabad-Howrah Express, Ahmadabad-Trivandrum Express and Sabarmati Express to Rajkot/Hapa.

(c) The suggestions have not been found viable due to inadequate through traffic. Besides, through reservation facilities are available for Howrah, Madras, Hyderabad, Delhi, etc.

### **Private Sector Shipyards**

7814. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names (with capacity) of shipyards in the Private Sector which can build trading-cum-seagoing Merchant Ships upto 3000 GRT and above; and

(b) the number of ships built by each of such shipyard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) None of the shipyards in the private sector can build a trading-cum-seagoing vessel having 3,000 GRT or above.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Denudation of Dudhwa National Park**

7815. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:  
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:

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

(a) whether there has been indiscriminate falling of trees and poaching in Dudhwa National Park; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check such destruction of national wealth?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Winding up of Research Project

7816. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to wind up the research project taken up to identify the precise sources of Ganga pollution when the major portion of the task has been completed by the scientists engaged on the job;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the expenditure incurred by Government so far on the project; and

(c) its likely effect on the Ganga purification project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Integrated Eco-Development Action Oriented Research Programme on river Ganga Basin comprising 49 studies is being undertaken by 14 Universities located along the river. The study projects were sanctioned on different dates with specific time schedules. A special Task Force comprising eminent scientists is monitoring and coordinating the progress of work. Out of the 49 studies, 21 have already come to a close, 23 will be coming to a close during 1988 and the remaining 5 studies are expected to conclude in 1989 and 1990. In regard to 14 studies which have been entrusted to Banaras Hindu University the date of completion has been extended at the request of the Principal Investigators by 4 months from 31st March 1988 to 31st July 1988 by the Government on the recommendation of the Special Task Force. Similarly, extension by two months from 30th June 1988 to 31st August 1988 has been granted in the case of another study being conducted by Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareilly under the Kanpur University.

Till date, an amount of Rs. 212.33 lakhs has been made available to different Universities for the studies.

(c) Does not arise.

### Helicopters with Helicopter Corporation of India

7817. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the fleet strength of helicopters with the Helicopter Corporation of India;

(b) the details of their usage;

(c) the operational cost of each of the helicopter acquired by the H.C.I. and currently being used by it; and

(d) how does this cost compare with the income from each helicopter in operation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The operational fleet of helicopters of Pawan Hans Limited comprises 21 Westland and 21 Dauphin helicopters.

(b) Based on the assumption of 80% serviceability, the Company should have deployed 34 helicopters for commercial operations M/s Pawan Hans Ltd. have so far deployed 17 helicopters in Oil Sector and 11 helicopters in Non-Oil Sector including 2 helicopters being used for Chartered missions and training.

(c) The operational cost of each type of helicopter acquired by Pawan Hans Limited and currently being used by it is as under:-

	Westland	Dauphin
	1	2
i) Fixed monthly cost	Rs.7,74,900/-	Rs. 6,96,300/-

	1	2
plus hourly operating cost	Rs. 9,700/-	Rs. 6,555/-
ii) Effective hourly cost based on 100 hours utilisation per month	Rs. 17,499/-	13,518/-

(d) The rates which the Company Charges to its customers for lease are as under:--

	Westland	Dauphin
i) Fixed monthly charges	Rs. 10,13,900	Rs. 8,73,100/-
Plus hourly operating charges	Rs. 9,700	Rs. 6,,555/-
ii) Effective hourly charges based on 100 hours utilisation per month	19,839/-	15,286/-

[*Translation*]

### Blind and Handicapped Persons

7818. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of handicapped and blind persons in the country;

(b) the number of hospitals constructed in the country for providing them medical facilities; and

(c) the details of amount spent by Government in providing medical facilities to them during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A statement indicating statewise disabled popula-

tion in India in the year 1980 is given below. As regards blind population in the country, a survey was conducted by I.C.M.R. in 1971-73 and about 9 million persons were estimated to be blind in the country. These persons could not see well at a distance of 6 meters. By another survey, conducted by the National Sample Survey organisation, the total number of blind persons who could not see well at 3 meters were estimated at 3.47 million. Statewise figures in this respect are not available.

(b) facilities for medical treatment of disabled persons are available in most of the major civil hospitals in the country including district hospitals. Under the National Programme for control of Blindness support is being provided to :-

(i) Eye Departments of 404 District Hospitals.

- (ii) Eye Department of 60 Medical Colleges.
- (iii) 9 Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology.
- (iv) Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences New Delhi.

(c) There is no special programme for providing medical facilities to the disabled persons. As regards medical facilities to blind persons an amount of Rs. 99.57 lakhs has been spent during the last financial year 1987-88 for financial assistance to the various institutions under the National Programme for control of blindness. It is too early to indicate the expenditure incurred during the current financial year.

### STATEMENT

#### *Disabled Population in India 1980\**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100052	89581	10971
2.	Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	98735	92700	6035
4.	Gujarat	68399	54110	14289
5.	Haryana	15843	13611	2232
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10714	10356	358
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13795	12285	1510
8.	Karnataka	54730	45340	9390
9.	Kerala	31053	25599	5454
10.	Madhya Pradesh	101873	92617	9256
11.	Maharashtra	82392	66809	15583
12.	Manipur	2167	1847	320
13.	Meghalaya	2676	2522	154
14.	Nagaland	2792	2724	68
15.	Orissa	61298	57151	4147
16.	Punjab	19328	16438	2890
17.	Rajasthan	80043	70847	9196
18.	Sikkim	2483	2386	97

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	87431	66090	21341
20.	Tripura	4143	3847	296
21.	Uttar Pradesh	164556	149973	14583
22.	West Bengal	100955	85900	15055
23.	A & N Islands	262	238	24
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2626	2591	35
25.	Chandigarh	345	42	303
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	225	212	13
27.	Delhi	5157	365	4792
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1631	1228	403
29.	Lakshadweep	155	61	94
30.	Mizoram	1547	1349	198
31.	Pondicherry @	1042	582	460
Total		1118948	969401	149547

Note: @ Excludes Assam

\* = Based on houselisting done for 1981 population census by RG India

N.A. = Not available

Source: Registrar General of India.

[English]

#### Air Fare for Gulf Countries

7819. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recent changes have been introduced in the air fare for passengers and/or freight by Air India on the route between Trivandrum and the Gulf;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representations have

been received for reconsidering the air fare between Trivandrum and the Gulf countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Effective 23rd November, 1987 Air India have increased airfares from all points in India to UAE, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman. The percentage of Increase is 4% except in the case of Bahrain where it is 5.9% Cargo

rates from India to many countries were also increased by 5% in December, 1987.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received on Gulf/India fares in general. A telex message from the Chief Minister of Kerala was also received in this connection. The position has been explained to the Chief Minister.

### **Character Building Programme**

7820. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake character-building programmes keeping in view the incidents of cheating in examinations, travelling without ticket and pilferage of electricity etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 lays considerable emphasis on value education. Good education should build up the character of the students and through educational process they should imbibe values of being a better man and a better citizen.

The Core Curriculum enunciated in the NPE gives centrality of place to value education. This is sought to be implemented by revising the curricula, syllabi and text-books by the NCERT and the State agencies. Value education is an important component of massive teacher training programme taken up after the NPE. Also, the Ministry has started a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing assistance to educational institutions and non-government organisations for implementing programmes for Value, Culture, Art input to education. All these measures together are expected to strengthen value education to counter the social evils mentioned in the question.

### **Increase in Charges of Private Nursing Homes**

7821. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sought any report regarding the steep increase in charges of private nursing homes in not only Metropolitan cities but in small towns also;

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a health service scheme in hospitals to cater to the needs of middle class people on moderate payments by engaging Government doctors and doctors practising privately for this purpose on a payment on sharing basis?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

### **Reasons for Growth in Population**

7822. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

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

(a) whether there has been a rise in population despite low fertility in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the growth in population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The natural growth in population is obtained as difference between birth rate and death rate. As per the latest estimates ob-

tained from Sample Registration System of Registrar General, India, the birth and death rates for 1986 are 32.4 and 11.1 per thousand population respectively, resulting in a natural growth rate of 2-13 %. The natural increase in population remains higher on account of comparatively steeper decline in Death Rate due to general improvement in health conditions.

### Identification of Wastelands

7823. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) Whether Union Government had asked various State Governments to identify the Wasteland in forest areas in their respective States;

(b) if so, the areas identified by the State Governments; and

(c) the details of steps taken for the development of wasteland in forest areas in these States so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) It was decided in

the First Meeting of National Landuse and Wastelands Development Council that all State Governments should identify wastelands in forest areas, revenue common lands and in farm lands.

(b) Seven States and one Union Territory had reported identification of wastelands by 31.3.1987. Details are given in the Statement below.

(c) National Wastelands Development Board is implementing the following schemes for development of wastelands including those in degraded forest lands.

- (i) Area-oriented Fuelwood Project.
- (ii) Operational Soilwatch.
- (iii) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies.
- (iv) Decentralised Nurseries Programme.
- (v) Tree Growers Cooperatives.
- (vi) Silvi Pasture Scheme.

### STATEMENT

#### *Wastelands Identified by State/Union Territories*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Wastelands Area Identified
1	2	3
1.	Assam	1.18 lakh hectares of wastelands in reserved forests.
2.	Gujarat	1.56 lakh hectares of wasteland.
3.	Haryana	1.22 lakh hectares of which 27,805 were to be brought under plantation in 1986-87.
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.95 lakh hectares under degraded forests.
5.	Kerala	68,610 hectares of degraded lands in forests. 3.19 lakh hectares in non-forest areas.

1	2	3
6.	Tripura	94,225 hectares of wastelands identified in the jurisdiction of the forest department.
7.	Uttar Pradesh	8.72 lakh hectares in 54 districts out of which 3.55 lakh hectares are considered fit for a afforestation.
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,000 hectares as degraded land.

#### **Upgradation of Mysore Railway Workshop**

7824. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway workshop at Mysore is one of the oldest workshops in the country;

(b) whether this railway workshop needs upgradation and proper maintenance; and

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

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

(b) and (c). There is no immediate plan for upgradation of the Mysore workshop. However, adequate inputs are provided through regular Machinery & Plant Programme, keeping in view the likely workload in the future.

#### **Hassan-Mangalore B.G. Railway Line**

7825. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay a direct broad gauge railway line on the Hassan-Mangalore route to Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details of allocation made for this purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **IA booking offices in Malabar, Kerala**

7826. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines proposes to open booking offices in other districts of Malabar area in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Treatment of Patients with Tibetan System of Medicines**

7827. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tibetan Medical Institute has been set up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this Institute will cater to the needs of the people for cure of various diseases with Tibetan System and medicine; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The Government has not set up any Tibetan Medical Institute in the country.

#### **Use of Synthetic Food Colours and Flavours**

7828. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2508 regarding use of synthetic food colours and state:

(a) whether Government propose to get a copy of the Report of the study of food articles containing high levels of natural cancer-causing agents from the University of California and have it examined by experts in view of the public importance of this matter;

(b) whether none of the common confectionery articles like sweets, chocolates, beverages, biscuits and host of others at present declare the use of colours and flavours in them on the labels tacked to them, stated to be done compulsorily; and

(c) if so, what measures administrative and legislative Government propose to take to ensure compulsory declaration on all such packets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Government has examined the report of the study on food articles containing high level of natural cancer causing agents by Bruce N. Ames and published by University of California, Berkley in "Genetic Toxicology of the Diet".

In the report the mutagenic carcinogenic and anti-carcinogenic elements present in food product have been reported.

Under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules, the use of some of the known carcinogenic substances like pesticides,

aflatoxin, unpermitted coaltar dye, are prohibited/safe limit on the basis of ADI (Acceptable Daily Intake) has been fixed.

(b) In case colours and flavours are used in any product, it is obligatory to specify on the label of a food product that it contains permitted colouring agents.

The manufacturer of food articles are required to comply with provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955. The States/UTs have been requested from time to time to enforce the provisions of PFA Act & Rules strictly. The enforcement staff of States/UTs take legal action under the provisions of PFA Act & Rules, if any violation of provisions of these rules are found.

(c) New labelling provisions have been incorporated in to PFA Rules, 1955 on 29-4-87, which will come into force after two years. According to these provisions, every package of food shall carry a label and unless otherwise provided in these rules, there shall be specified on every label -- the names of ingredient used in the product in descending order of their composition by weight, or volume as the case may be provided that in case of artificial flavouring substances, the label may not declare the chemical names of flavour, but in the case of natural flavouring substances or nature identical flavouring substances, the common name of flavours shall be mentioned on the label.

#### **Loss in Operation of Calcutta Metro**

7829. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by Government in operation of Metro Railway Calcutta during 1987-88;

(b) the reasons for such loss; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to cut down the recurring losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Rs. 243.25 lakhs.

(b) Mass rapid transit systems, like the Calcutta Metro, are undertaken on social cost-benefit concept and their revenues are not expected to cover the full cost of operation/maintenance of the system. This situation prevails in almost all Metro Railways, the world over.

(c) Constant efforts are being made to cut down the recurring losses by:-

- (i) reducing working expenses by economising in energy consumption, maintenance works and keeping the strength of operating/maintenance personnel minimum, consistent with efficiency/safety;
- (ii) boosting revenue earnings by making efforts to attract more traffic and commercial advertisements.

#### **SC/ST Class IV Employees in Airlines**

7830. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed to the various Class IV posts in Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and International Airports Authority of India, temporarily or against regular vacancies during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the mode of selection and recruitment;

(c) whether the candidates for appointment to the various posts were called for from the local Employment Exchanges or through advertisement in the local papers; and

(d) the number of posts reserved for SC and ST at present lying vacant in the above organisations and how it is proposed to fill them up?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) Total number of SC/ST appointed in various Class IV posts in Air-India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and International Airports Authority of India are as under:-

<i>Name of Organisation</i>	<i>1986-87</i>		<i>1987-88</i>	
	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
Air India	413	83	435	79
Indian Airlines	107	42	12	6
Vayudoot Limited	2	-	10	-
International Airports Authority of India	24	9	13	4

(b) and (c). Vacancies in Group D are filled up by direct requirement. The vacancies were notified to local Employment Exchanges, Employment News and other

local newspapers and also to various SC/ST agencies.

(d) The number of vacancies presently vacant are as under:-

Name of Organisation	SC	ST
Air-India	3	11
Indian Airlines	14	40
Vayudoot Limited	-	6
International Airports Authority of India	20	19

All out efforts will be made by these Organisations to fill these vacancies by SC and ST candidates.

#### **Royal Jordanian Flight to Delhi and Calcutta**

7831. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Royal Jordanian (R) air carrier has agreed to operate weekly non-stop flights to New Delhi and Calcutta by June this year;

(b) if so, whether either of the two flights will touch Bombay;

(c) whether as a part of bilateral arrangement, Air-India also proposes to extend some of its existing Gulf services - to Jordan or introduce a new direct flight to Jordan;

(d) whether any assessment has been made about the traffic potential on this route emanating from India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (e). Air Services Agreement between India and Jordan has not been finalised. Operation by Air India to Jordan and vice versa will arise only after route schedule, capacity provisions, etc. are determined.

#### **Office bearers of Sports Bodies**

7832. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of persons who are serving as office bearers of sports bodies for more than three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SRRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Information has been called for from National Sports Federations which is still awaited.

#### **Increase in Frequency of New Delhi-Bangalore Super Fast Express**

7833. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of New Delhi-Bangalore Superfast express via Bhusaval daily instead of once in a week at present;

(b) whether Government have also examined the demand of the people residing in Central and Western Maharashtra, and to some extent people of Madhya Pradesh intending to visit South for such a train; and

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

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

(b) and (c). In addition to this train, weekly trains for going to Cochin, Trivandrum and Hyderabad and 4 days a week train for going to Madras are also available from Jalgaon/Bhusaval areas.

#### **Construction of Off-Shore Yards at Hindustan Shipyard**

7834. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far by the Hindustan Shipyard on the construction of the two Off-shore Yards to deal exclusively with the orders from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether the work was taken up in 1984;

(c) if so, when the work was originally scheduled to be completed and the date by which it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether any instruction was issued by Government to the Shipyard for appointment of an internal committee to probe into the affairs of the Yard;

(e) whether Government appointed a Special Committee to look into the overall affairs of the Shipyard; and

(f) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Stacking of Imported Coking Coal at East Yard of Visakhapatnam Port Trust**

7835. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given approval for stacking imported coking coal for the steel plant at the Manganese ore dumps at East Yard of Visakhapatnam Port Trust;

(b) if so, whether about 400 port buildings worth about 8 crores are likely to be dismantled which entails further expenditure on construction of new quarters elsewhere to rehabilitate the port workers;

(c) whether the site shown behind the flyover bridge was not found acceptable for that purpose;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the alternative site which will be provided for Manganese dumps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No such approval has been sought by Visakhapatnam Port Trust.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). As the proposal of Steel Plant was to use General Cargo Berth at outer harbour for unloading operations, the site behind flyover bridge for stacking coal was not found acceptable as it requires about 6 Km. long overhead conveyor system at a prohibitive cost.

(e) Manganese ore could be handled from East cargo berths of northern arm of inner harbour.

#### **Punctuality of Trains**

7836. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the punctuality rate of superfast mail or express trains during 1987-88, quarter-wise and zone-wise;

(b) whether there is any incentive scheme to encourage punctuality; and

(c) the manner in which the punctuality is evaluated stating whether it is evaluated in absolute time intervals or in terms of or as a percentage of the total scheduled travel time of each train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) The staff found responsible for running the trains to time is suitably rewarded at appropriate levels.

(c) The punctuality performance is calculated as a percentage of the trains reaching their destinations right time to the total number of trains being run on Indian Railways.

**STATEMENT***Zonewise and Quarterwise percentage of Mail/Express/ Superfast Trains*

Rlys.	Gauge	1987-88			
		April-June	July-Sep.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.
C.R.	-	91.1	93.6	91.0	94.4
E.R.	-	83.6	95.0	88.0	87.5
S.E.	-	96.3	97.1	97.2	93.0
N.R.	B.G.	92.3	92.5	87.1	90.8
	M.G.	95.9	96.1	96.5	97.5
N.E.	B.G.	90.1	91.1	88.5	93.3
	M.G.	93.5	95.7	94.1	93.8
N.F.	B.G.	77.1	78.6	79.5	86.4
	M.G.	92.2	89.6	90.0	91.3
S.R.	B.G.	97.7	99.0	97.8	97.9
	M.G.	98.1	98.7	97.5	98.1
S.C.	B.G.	91.2	95.1	91.7	94.8
	M.G.	94.6	97.7	96.7	96.7
W.R.	B.G.	88.0	92.8	94.6	95.1
	M.G.	93.4	96.5	97.6	97.2

**Closed Circuit T.V. at Railway Stations**

7837. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway stations on which closed circuit T.V. has been introduced;

(b) the expenditure incurred on this scheme; zone-wise, during 1987-88;

(c) the main purpose for the introduction of the scheme; and

(d) whether the introduction of TV does not add to the noise level at the railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Bombay V.T., Nagpur, Bhopal, Sholapur, Gwalior, Jhansi, Agra Cantt., Howrah, New Delhi, Delhi

Main, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Guwahati,  
Calicut, Coimbatore, Madurai,  
Tiruchirapalli, Bangalore City, Madras  
Egmore, Madras Central, Secunderabad,  
Vijayawada, Waltair, Raipur,  
Bhubhaneswar, Kota, Esplanade,  
Gorakhpur and Muzaffarpur.

(b) Railways have not incurred any expenditure on this scheme. These CCTV Systems were installed and maintained by the private entrepreneurs at their own cost on payment of a licence fee to the Railways.

(c) CCTV Systems have been installed at railway stations to provide information about the arrivals/departures of trains at the station and other railway information. In addition, commercial advertisements, duly approved by the Railways, are also telecast. The revenue from the commercial advertisements are collected by the contractor.

(d) It would not be correct to say that the CCTV system creates any distraction for the public. Instructions, have, however, been issued to Railways to reduce sound level wherever it is found to be excessive.

#### **Decline of Forest Cover**

7838. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Watch Institute, Washington, USA, has reported in its 1988 report about the decline of forest cover from 16.9 percent of the land area to 14.1 percent during '70s;

(b) whether the statistics in this report are accurate;

(c) whether the programme of reforestation including social forestry has been a success; and

(d) whether it is proposed to involve Gram Panchayats and other rural institutions in social forestry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. According to the Forest Survey of India the forest cover in the country for the period 1981-83 was 19.52% of the geographical area.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Gram Panchayats and other rural institutions have already been involved in social forestry.

#### **Railway Zones**

7839. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway zones in the country at present with the location of their headquarters;

(b) whether it is proposed to create some more zones; and

(c) if so, the brief particulars of the proposals under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The following are the nine Railway Zones on Indian Railways:

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Headquarter</i>
1. Central	Bombay
2. Eastern	Calcutta
3. Northern	New Delhi
4. North Eastern	Gorakhpur
5. Northeast Frontier Maligaon - Guwahati	
6. Southern	Madras
7. South Central	Secunderabad
8. South Eastern	Calcutta
9. Western	Bombay

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Vaccine Developed by Indian Scientists**

7840. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vaccine has been developed with the assistance of Indian Scientists of the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene for the complete eradication of malaria; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Government of India is not aware of any vaccine having been developed with the assistance of Indian scientists of the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene for the complete eradication of malaria.

### **Grants to Recognised Public Schools in Delhi**

7841. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public schools recognised in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) the total grants given to these public schools during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). It is not clear what is intended by "Public Schools" in Delhi. However, four Public Schools affiliated to Indian Public Schools' Conference are situated in Delhi. These schools are recognised by Delhi Administration. These schools are not in receipt of any maintenance aid from Delhi Administration

or Government of India (Department of Education)

### **Annual Consumption of Wood**

7842. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present annual consumption of wood in the country for fuel wood, timber and for pulpwood industry; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to reduce its consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) It is estimated that the annual consumption of timber, pulpwood and fuelwood is 15 million cubic metres, 3.5 million and 133 million tonnes, respectively.

(b) the following steps have been taken to reduce consumption of wood:--

1. Development of alternative sources of energy.
2. Substitution of wood by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers and building constructions.
3. Liberalised import policy for forest products.
4. Fiscal incentives to industry which lead to wood substitution.
5. Use of preservative treatment to prolong timber life leading to the reduction in demand.

### **Reclamation of Wasteland in Himachal Pradesh**

7843. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to re-claim wasteland in Himachal Pradesh

at the initiative of Union Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes taken up for reclamation of wasteland in Himachal Pradesh during the past three years alongwith the estimated cost in each case and the present progress of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any schemes would be taken up for execution in remaining years of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has taken up several schemes for wasteland reclamation through afforestation at the initiative of the Union Government.

(b) The scheme-wise details regarding the financial allocation, funds released, physical targets and achievements for the last three years are given in the statement below.

(c) The question does not arise.

## STATEMENT

S. Schemes No.	Financial (Rs in lakhs)			Physical (ha equivalent)								
	Earmarked	Released/ Achieved	Target	Target	Achievement							
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88			
1. Rural Fuel-Wood Plantation	110.00	80.00	100.00	55.00	64.45	56.78	5664	3,340	2260	4226	3960	1880 upto (12/87)
2. Operation Soilwatch	240.00	210.00	220.00	201.16	137.54	273.70	8707	5250	5000	8197	5250	2754 upto(12/87)
3. Externally Aided Project (National Social Forestry Project)	835.00	1011.00	1168.00	416.00	1010.00 upto (9/87)	417.00	18510	21163	23650	13773	17305	12924 upto (9/87)
4. Decentralised nurseries	20.00	20.00			20.00		-	44 lakh seedlings				-
5. N.R.E.P.	55.20	69.00	38.25	31.67	38.71	N.A.	*	*	*	926	876	N.A.
6. R.L.E.G.P	47.00	57.75	55.25	32.66	43.33	N.A.	*	*	*	1003	1961	N.A.

\*Year-wise physical targets are not fixed under N.R.E.P./R.L.E.G.P.

### **Smuggling of Sandal Wood**

7844. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Sandalwood smuggled inter-State and to abroad during the last three years; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to prevent Sandalwood smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(b) Following steps have been taken to prevent sandalwood smuggling:

1. Identification of vulnerable areas, and strengthening of enforcement machinery.
2. Amendment in state forest laws to curb smuggling of sandalwood.
3. Financial incentive to the persons responsible for detection of illegal fellings and transport of sandalwood.

### **Asiatic Lions**

7845. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Asiatic lions in the country at present and the place where they are found; and

(b) the details of the arrangements being made for viewing the lions in their natural habitat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) As per the last enumeration done in 1985, there were 239 Asiatic lions in the Gir Forests of Gujarat, its only home in the wild.

(b) In the Gir National Park and sanctuary, visitors are allowed in vehicles as in other national parks and sanctuaries.

### **Sandalwood Plantation**

7846. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places in the country where sandalwood trees are grown;

(b) the details of places where these trees are planted on experimental basis; and

(c) the investments made by the States and Union Government during the last three years for growing sandalwood trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Sandalwood trees are found growing naturally in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

(b) States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengala are taking various steps to increase area under sandalwood.

(c) The investment made by the Union Government for the growing of Sandalwood during the last three years (1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88) was about Rs. 54.40 lakhs. The information from the state Governments in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

### **Control of Pollution from Cement Factories**

7847. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought the assistance of West Germany to control

the ever increasing pollution from cement factories in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to control pollution from cement factories?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to control pollution from cement factories include the following:

1. Emission standards for Cement Plants have been prescribed by the Centrl Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and are being implemented.
2. Cement Plants have been directed to install pollution control equipment within a stipulated time frame as per Consent Orders issued by the Pollution Control Boards.
3. Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

#### **Immunisation Programme under Technology Mission**

7848. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several national immunisation programmes are being operated in the country for years; and if so, the details thereof, including those under the Technology Mission; and

(b) whether evaluation of vaccines used in these programmes has been completed; and if so, the results thereof vaccine-wise and State-wise and the remedial steps taken for failures of vaccines, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Expanded Programme of Immunisation was started in the country in 1978 with the objectives of reducing morbidity and mortality due to diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus and Tuberculosis by making vaccination services progressively available to all eligible children and pregnant women. Polio vaccine was introduced in the National Programme in 1979-80 and Measles vaccine was introduced in 1985. In order to improve the vaccine coverage of eligible population and ensure high quality of service, major shift in the strategy was adopted in 1985 with the launching of the Universal Immunisation Programme. Government of India in order to give the Immunization Programme a sense of direction and urgency has also given a Mission approach by declaring it as Technology Mission on Immunization.

(b) Filed samples of Oral Polio Vaccines are tested for Potency for maintenance of Cold Chain only. The results are given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

Quality Control of the Cold Chath for Vaccines  
Testing of Field Samples by OPV

STATE	1984-87			1987			1986			1985			1984		
	T	S	%SAT	T	S	%SAT	T	S	%SAT	T	S	%SAT	T	S	%SAT
A P	10	5	50	6	1	17	3	3	100				1	1	100
Assam	5	5	100	2	2	100							3	3	100
Bihar	10	8	80				7	5	71	1	1	100	2		100
Gujarat	105	76	72	50	32	64	23	19	83	19	15	79	13	10	77
Haryana	24	9	38	3	2	67	4	2	50	11	1	9	6	4	67
H P	81	40	49	11	11	100	45	25	56	25	4	16			
J & K	4	2	50	2	2	100	2	0	0						
Karnataka	58	36	62	26	9	35	26	23	88	1	0	0	5	4	80
Kerala	8	3	38	5	2	40	2	0	0				1	1	100
M P	34	21	62	24	13	54	6	4	67				4	4	100
Maharashtra	1	798	61	1054	652	62	233	123	53	15	12	80	17	11	65
Manipur	12	2	75	2	2	100	5	4	80	4	3	75	71	0	0



**Blinding of Persons by Cataract**

7849. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in regard to blindness due to cataract;

(b) whether there is increase in the number of persons blinded by cataract, particularly in the rural areas;

(c) the number of persons operated upon for eye cataract by Government and non-Government agencies during the last three years and percentage of operations proved successful;

(d) the number of voluntary institutions engaged in this work and the amount of aid provided to them by Union Government during the last three years; and

(e) whether Government propose to formulate a scheme in cooperation with Voluntary institutions to enable the persons blinded by cataract to regain their sight within three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such indication.

(c) The details are given below.

Year	Number of Cases operated (Lakh)		
	Govt. Institutions	Non-Govt. Agencies	Total
1985-86	1.53	10.65	12.18
1986-87	1.46	10.30	11.76
1987-88	1.76*	5.84	7.60*

\* Figures Provisional

During the last three years the number of cases where operation reported to be successful are 185.

(d) The scheme of grant-in-aid to Voluntary agencies engaged in this work has been decentralised and the amount of aid is disbursed by the State Government. Union Government have provided the following assistance to State Governments for this activity during the last three years.

Years	Rs. in Lakhs
1985-86	95.00
1986-87	75.00
1987-88	75.00

(e) No such scheme is proposed to be formulated. However, it has been provided in the guidelines that the cases developing complications should be referred to the nearest District Hospital/Medical College Hospital.

**Compensation for Poor Engine Performance of Airbus 320**

7850. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRIMATI USHA  
CHOUHARY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturers of Airbus 320 ordered by Indian Airlines and due to join the fleet in 1989 have offered cash compensation to the airlines to make up for the shortfall in engine performance; and

(b) if so, whether Indian Airlines has accepted the offer?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines has placed an order for purchase of 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft powered with V-2500 engines. As V-2500 engine is yet to be certified, the manufacturers have given performance and fuel guarantees for a period of 10 years. In the event of adverse performance, Indian Airlines is to be compensated in terms of the agreement.

#### **Help of West Germany for development of Airlines**

7851. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany has offered India to participate in the design and development of a new generation regional airlines,

(b) if so, the details of the proposal received; and

(c) by what time the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION ( SHRI MOTILAL VORA ): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Directions to the Universities**

7852. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the universities were unable to adhere to their academic schedules and holding the examinations in time;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have directed the universities to clearly chalk out their academic schedules and adhere to the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) According to information available, several universities in the country are behind schedule in respect of academic sessions as well as holding examinations.

(b) and (c). The matter was considered at the meeting of the C.A.B.E. held on 11-12 March, 1988. The C.A.B.E. recommended that adherence to a pre-determined academic calendar is essential to achieve effectiveness and efficiency of the existing system and its functioning. For this purpose, within each State, an academic calendar, indicating the dates of admission, dates of the commencement of the sessions, vacations dates of examination and announcement of result should be framed which should be strictly adhered to by the Universities and Colleges. The C.A.B.E. further recommended that the possibility of developing a national calendar be explored.

#### **Channel of Promotions for the Posts of Claim Tracers, Claim/Commercial Inspectors in North Eastern Railway**

7853. SHRI RAMESHWAR NIKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern Railway Administration has not finalised, so far, the channel or promotions for the posts of claim Tracers and Claim/Commercial Inspector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). As a result of revision of classification of posts subsequent to the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission's report, proposal to revise the existing Avenue Chart of Promotion of Claim Tracers and Claim/Commercial Inspectors is currently under consideration of North Eastern Railway.

[Translation]

#### Railway Projects in Bihar

7854. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway expansion projects proposed recently by the Government of Bihar;

(b) the names of projects on which the Ministry have taken action; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) In the meeting held on 22.12.87 of the Joint study Group, Bihar Govt. advised that it would rework the financial viability of the following projects and submit the same to the Railways for consideration:--

(i) Conversion of Dehri-on-Sone to Pipradih N.G. line into B.G. and its extension to Yadunathpur and Bhawnathpur.

(ii) Conversion of Muzaffarpur-Bettiah M.G. line into B.G.

(b) and (c). The action on these

projects at present rests with the Government of Bihar. In the meantime, based on Railways own surveys and studies, important works have been approved in 1988-89 Budget for augmentation of capacity on Mokama-Patna-Buxar and Patna-Gaya sections.

#### Institutions for Civil Aviation Services

7855. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports where expansion, reconstruction and repair works are being done for the expansion of air service in Bihar;

(b) the names of institutions in Bihar to which assistance is being provided to prepare pilots, mechanics, attendants and stewards for air services and the nature of assistance being provided to them; and

(c) the number of trainees, category-wise being trained by each of these institutions every year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Patna airport. The work of expansion of domestic lounge there at is in progress.

(b) (1) Bihar Flying Institute, Patna with its branch at Muzaffarpur; and (2) Jamshedpur Cooperative Flying Club Ltd., Jamshedpur. Assistance by way of subsidised flying, loaning of the aircraft and allotment of land and buildings at nominal licence fee is provided for training of pilots.

(c) The number of licences issued to the trainees belonging to the above institution/club for the last three years, are as follows:--

Name of the Institute/ Club	Category of licence	Year		
		1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bihar Flying Institute, Patna/ Muzaffarpur	(i) Private Pilot's licence	6	3	0
	(ii) Commercial Pilot's licence	3	2	1

1	2	3	4	5
2. Jamshedpur Co-operative Flying Club Ltd., Jamshedpur	(i) Private Pilot's Licence (ii) Commercial Pilot's licence	1	1	1

### Survey regarding working of Health Sub-Centres

7856. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has recently been conducted by Government in regard to the working of Sub centres set up in rural areas;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to remove the shortcomings pointed out therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have undertaken a survey of rural health institutions with the help of Operations Research Group of Baroda. Sub centres are also covered by this survey. The work has not been completed yet and the findings are awaited.

### Dr. N.R.S. Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada

7857. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. N.R.S. Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh has been pleading for sanction for introducing post graduate courses in Rasa tantra and Dravyaguna;

(b) whether the sanction has been accorded;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the likely date by which the sanction will be accorded.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Request for introduction of post graduate courses in Dravyaguna Rasa-tantra and Bhaishajyakalpana in the Government Ayurvedic College at Vijayawada was received and duly considered.

(b) to (d). Availability of funds for the scheme for providing assistance for upgrading of departments during the VII plan period is barely adequate for maintaining the existing upgraded departments. Due to resource constraints, it is not possible to upgrade any new department at present.

### Central Assistance to Maharashtra to set up Community Health Centres

7858. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to the Government of Maharashtra during the last three years for setting up of Community Health Centres;

(b) the amount utilised and how many Community Health Centres could be set up by the State Government; and

(c) the target for the year 1988-89 and the Central allocation earmarked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Expenditure on setting up of Community Health Centres is met from the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme and is a part of the state Plan. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare do not provide any assistance to states for setting up of Community Health Centres.

(b) As against the total allocations of Rs. 9300 lakhs under Minimum Needs Programme during 1985--88, the state has utilised approximately Rs. 8853 lakhs for the purpose which includes setting up of Community Health Centres. State Government have reported setting up of 130 Community Health Centres during the last three years.

(c) Out of an outlay of Rs. 4456 lakhs recommended by Planning Commission for the state of Maharashtra during 1988-89. Under the Minimum Needs Programme Rs. 2750 lakhs is for Community Health Centres already set up. No target has been given to Maharashtra for setting up Community Health Centres during 1988-89.

#### **Central Incentive Assistance to States to Make Doctors Working in Villages**

7859. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of doctors willing to serve in rural areas on a permanent residence basis is hindering the growth of rural health scheme in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what is the present shortage of doctors for villages in Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Centre gives any incentive assistance to States for doctors to go and live in villages;

(d) if so, the details of such assistance given to Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(e) to what extent this has helped the State Government to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). As reported by the State Government, 3058 doctors were in position at Primary Health Centres as on 31-12-1987. No Primary Health Centre is functioning without a doctor in

Maharashtra, according to the latest information received from the State.

(c) On the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission funds have been provided to some States for giving incentives to doctors working in Primary Health Centres in rural areas. These funds can be utilised for the following items:-

- (i) rural allowance of Rs. 250/- p.m. to a doctor working in primary health centre in rural areas.
- (ii) house rent allowance of Rs. 150/- p.m. in case Government accommodation is not available.
- (iii) A sum of rs. 10,000/- per primary health centre for purchase of equipment which would give the doctor the professional satisfaction for working in the rural areas.
- (iv) Grant for construction of residential quarters for medical officers.

(d) and (e). No Central assistance has been provided to Government of Maharashtra on the basis of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission as Maharashtra has been identified as a resource surplus State.

#### **Central Assistance for Health Services in Rural areas**

7860. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise and year-wise Central allocations made during 1985-86 to 1987-88 to support health services in rural areas;

(b) the actual utilisation of funds provided to the Government of Maharashtra for the purpose;

(c) whether request for more funds has been received from the State Government; and

(d) if so, whether this has been acceded to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provide financial assistance to States in support of health services in rural areas under the following schemes:-

- (1) Dais Training Programme.
- (2) Auxiliary Nurse Midwife and Lady Health Visitor Training Programme.
- (3) Establishment of Sub-Centres.
- (4) Village Health Guide Scheme.

(5) Orientation Training of medical and para-medical staff.

(6) Health and Family Welfare Training Centres Scheme.

(7) Training & Employment of Multipurpose Workers Scheme.

(8) Basic Training of Multipurpose Workers (Male) Scheme.

(9) Training of Specialist & Para-medical Workers Scheme.

(10) Training of Community Health Officers Scheme.

(11) Scheme of Laboratory facilities at PHCs and rural dispensaries.

Details of financial allocations made to various States during 1985-86 are given in Annexures I to XI.

The utilisation status of assistance in Maharashtra as reported by State Government is given in Annexure XII.

#### ANNEXURE I

##### *Dais Training Programme*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Programme--1		1985-86 ALLU	1986-87 ALLU	1987-88 ALLU
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.50	15.00	20.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	9.00	9.00	5.00
4.	Bihar	13.50	15.00	10.00
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9.75	-	-
6.	Gujarat	9.75	11.00	15.00
7.	Haryana	3.45	4.00	4.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.62	4.00	2.00

---

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.45	3.00	5.00
10.	Karnataka	10.80	15.00	20.00
11.	Kerala	-	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21.50	20.00	20.00
13.	Maharashtra	19.99	15.00	20.00
14.	Manipur	1.20	1.50	1.00
15.	Meghalaya	0.85	1.40	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	16.00	15.00	15.00
19.	Punjab	5.25	4.00	1.00
20.	Rajasthan	11.90	12.00	4.00
21.	Sikkim	0.33	0.50	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	11.75	6.00	5.00
23.	Tripura	1.95	2.00	2.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34.00	24.00	25.00
25.	West Bengal	12.00	15.00	25.00
26.	A & N Island			
27.	Chandigarh			
28.	D & N Haveli			
29.	Delhi			
30.	Lakshadweep			
31.	Pondicherry			

---

**ANNEXURE II***ANM/LHV Training Programme**(Rs. in Lakhs)*

Programme--2	1985-86 ALLU	1986-87 ALLU	1987-88 ALLU
1. Andhra Pradesh	53.75	63.00	69.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3. Assam	32.20	44.00	66.00
4. Bihar	67.25	71.00	70.00
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	-
6. Gujarat	55.13	66.00	80.00
7. Haryana	26.25	31.00	29.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	21.75	42.00	34.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir	3.80	7.00	8.00
10. Karnataka	37.00	51.00	49.40
11. Kerala	37.75	46.00	48.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	63.60	74.00	77.13
13. Maharashtra	60.55	72.00	72.00
14. Manipur	3.00	8.85	8.00
15. Meghalaya	3.00	6.00	6.00
16. Mizoram		-	-
17. Nagaland	2.00	4.00	9.00
18. Orissa	40.50	50.00	54.00
19. Punjab	15.40	21.00	20.00
20. Rajasthan	63.45	72.00	86.00
21. Sikkim	3.50	8.00	9.00
22. Tamil Nadu	42.45	52.40	52.00

Programme--2	1985-86 ALLU	1986-87 ALLU	1987-88 ALLU
23. Tripura	7.90	13.00	13.00
24. Uttar Pradesh	81.50	82.00	90.00
25. West Bengal	73.50	81.50	84.00
26. A & N Islands			
27. Chandigarh			
28. D & N Haveli			
29. Delhi			
30. Lakshadweep			
31. Pondicherry			

**ANNEXURE III***Sub Centre Scheme**(Rs. in Lakhs)*

Programme--3	195-86 ALLO	1986-87 ALLO	1987-88 ALLO
1. Andhra Pradesh	425.80	447.17	589.75
2. Arunachal Pradesh		2.40	10.56
3. Assam	102.26	119.45	243.60
4. Bihar	495.52	405.90	553.60
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	-	9.95	17.28
6. Gujarat	322.50	440.70	568.35
7. Haryana	118.07	136.90	175.50
8. Himachal Pradesh	45.42	40.28	54.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir	21.18	12.28	38.75

Programme--3	195-86 ALLO	1986-87 ALLO	1987-88 ALLO
10. Karnataka	267.70	341.00	398.40
11. Kerala	212.54	220.20	356.10
12. Madhya Pradesh	286.88	0.35	289.25
13. Maharashtra	573.82	645.45	889.80
14. Manipur	15.00	36.00	25.55
15. Meghalaya	12.55	20.65	34.60
16. Mizoram	-	4.50	2.80
17. Nagaland	8.45	10.00	19.90
18. Orissa	267.83	313.15	378.10
19. Punjab	93.87	124.15	136.75
20. Rajasthan	315.86	359.15	481.55
21. Sikkim	7.50	5.95	7.95
22. Tamil Nadu	370.58	478.60	628.20
23. Tripura	7.50	11.50	19.07
24. Uttar Pradesh	976.20	1008.55	1294.50
25. West Bengal	530.18	607.95	899.00
26. A & N Islands		3.70	5.09
27. Chandigarh		0.32	1.25
28. D & N Haveli		2.00	2.50
29. Delhi		1.80	5.00
30. Lakshadweep		1.25	0.35
31. Pondicherry		3.00	11.68

**ANNEXURE IV***Village Health Guide Scheme**(Rs. in Lakhs)*

Programme--4	1985-86 ALLO	1986-87 ALLO	1987-88 ALLO
1. Andhra Pradesh	332.73	335	98.8
2. Arunachal Pradesh		-	-
3. Assam	178.96	173	30.38
4. Bihar	130.5	163	37.02
5. Coa, Daman & Diu	10.5	6	-
6. Gujarat	222.52	220	35
7. Haryana	98.51	96	33.81
8. Himachal Pradesh	47.98	52	24.33
9. Jammu & Kashmir	21.14	-	20
10. Karnataka	158.84	149	57.98
11. Kerala	10.76	-	-
12. Madhya Pradesh	400.21	365	63.62
13. Maharashtra	396.98	420	92.7
14. Manipur	18.98	18	7.94
15. Meghalaya	20.88	18	10.3
16. Mizoram	12.3	6	4.53
17. Nagaland	4.74	3	2.14
18. Orissa	228.57	217	70.86
19. Punjab	107.38	114	40.55
20. Rajasthan	127.48	174	27
21. Sikkim	4.34	38	0.05
22. Tamil Nadu	16.19	-	-

Programme--4	1985-86 ALLO	1986-87 ALLO	1987-88 ALLO
23. Tripura	18.34	18	8.07
24. Uttar Pradesh	818.55	726	154.23
25. West Bengal	419.02	355.7	123.37
26. A & N Islands	3.35	6	
27. Chandigarh	0.28	1	
28. D & N Haveli	0.91	1.25	
29. Delhi	1.77	-	
30. Lakshadweep	1.28	0.5	
31. Pondicherry	3.95	3.92	

## ANNEXURE V

*Orientation Training of Medical & Para Medical Staff  
(Continuing Education of PHC Staff)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Programme--5	1985-86 ALLO	1986-87 ALLO	1987-88 ALLO
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.75		10.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.31		
3. Assam	1.00		5.00
4. Bihar	1.75		5.00
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.31		
6. Gujarat	10.00		10.00
7. Haryana	1.00		10.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	1.00		10.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1.00		5.00

---

Programme--5	1985-86 ALLO	1986-87 ALLO	1987-88 ALLO
10. Karnataka	1.75		10.00
11. Kerala	1.75		5.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	1.75		5.00
13. Maharashtra	3.75		15.00
14. Manipur	0.25		2.00
15. Meghalaya	0.25		2.00
16. Mizoram	0.31		
17. Nagaland	0.25		2.00
18. Orissa	1.75		3.00
19. Punjab	4.00		15.00
20. Rajasthan	1.75		5.00
21. Sikkim	0.21		2.00
22. Tamil Nadu	1.75		5.00
23. Tripura	0.25		2.00
24. Uttar Pradesh	4.00		5.00
25. West Bengal	3.75		10.00
26. A & N Islands	0.26		
27. Chandigarh	0.31		
28. D & N Haveli	0.60		
29. Delhi	0.60		
30. Lakshadweep	0.60		
31. Pondicherry	0.31		

---

**ANNEXURE VI***Health & Family Welfare Training Centres Programme**(Rs. in Lakhs)*

Programme--6	1985-86 ALLO	1986-87 ALLO	1987-88 ALLO
1. Andhra Pradesh	19.24	8.08	22.68
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4.87		
3. Assam	4.87	2.04	5.85
4. Bihar	17.78	8.5	23.22
5. Goa, Daman & Diu			
6. Gujarat	9.62	4.04	16.34
7. Haryana	4.81	2.02	5.67
8. Himachal Pradesh	4.81	2.02	5.67
9. Jammu & Kashmir	4.81	2.02	5.67
10. Karnataka	9.62	4.04	11.34
11. Kerala	9.62	4.04	11.34
12. Madhya Pradesh	32.42	13.35	34.86
13. Maharashtra	16.24	6.8	22.68
14. Manipur	4.92	2.06	5.67
15. Meghalaya	4.81	2.02	5.67
16. Mizoram			
17. Nagaland			
18. Orissa	9.62	4.04	11.34
19. Punjab	4.81	2.02	5.67
20. Rajasthan	7.62	3.68	11.34
21. Sikkim			
22. Tamil Nadu	14.43	6.06	

Programme--6	1985-86 ALLO	1986-87 ALLO	1987-88 ALLO
23. Tripura			
24. Uttar Pradesh	40.44	16.82	62.61
25. West Bengal	14.97	6.27	17.37
26. A & N Island			
27. Chandigarh			
28. D & N Haveli			
29. Delhi			
30. Lakshadweep			
31. Pondicherry			

## ANNEXURE VII

*Training and Employment of Multi-Purpose Workers' Scheme**(Rs. in Lakhs)*

Programme--7	1985-86 Allocation	1986-87 Allocation	1987-88 Allocation
1. Andhra Pradesh	7.43	4.70	9.92
2. Assam	4.50	2.30	2.81
3. Bihar	8.50	21.00	30.57
4. Gujarat	3.00	4.90	4.77
5. Haryana	3.50	0.70	1.81
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.00	2.05	1.71
7. J & K	2.69	2.21	1.21
8. Karnataka	8.30	3.15	4.72
9. Kerala	8.00	2.00	3.42

Programme--7	1985-86 Allocation	1986-87 Allocation	1987-88 Allocation
10. Madhya Pradesh	10.72	3.30	1.26
11. Maharashtra	14.40	8.55	11.32
12. Manipur	1.00	2.10	0.66
13. Meghalaya	1.25	0.25	0.66
14. Nagaland	3.00	2.10	1.55
15. Orissa	7.00	2.10	4.87
16. Punjab	3.00	9.20	9.76
17. Rajasthan	8.80	2.50	4.52
18. Sikkim	1.00	0.20	0.55
19. Tamil Nadu	16.50	38.80	9.23
20. Tripura	1.50	1.20	0.55
21. Uttar Pradesh	6.05	5.30	11.15
22. West Bengal	7.05	8.40	12.98
23. Arunachal Pradesh	1.87	1.75	0.70
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	1.00	1.80	4.30
25. Mizoram	0.87	0.80	4.60
26. Pondicherry	1.12	0.65	0.40
27. A & N Islands	0.62	0.35	0.10
28. Chandigarh	0.32	0.80	1.40
29. D & N Haveli	0.37	0.65	2.25
30. Delhi	0.27	0.35	0.40
31. Lakshadweep	0.37	0.85	0.85

**ANNEXURE VIII***M.P.W. (Male) Scheme**(Rs. in Lakhs)*

Programme--8	1985-86 ALLO	1986-87 ALLO	1987-88 ALLO
1. Andhra Pradesh	25.25		22.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.20		
3. Assam	8.25		4.00
4. Bihar	8.25		4.00
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.20		
6. Gujarat	10.25		5.00
7. Haryana	6.25		3.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	10.25		6.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1.75		3.00
10. Karnataka	12.25		8.00
11. Kerala	9.25		10.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	20.25		20.00
13. Maharashtra	8.25		30.00
14. Manipur	4.65		2.00
15. Meghalaya	5.25		2.00
16. Mizoram	3.90		
17. Nagaland	1.45		0.20
18. Orissa	14.25		10.00
19. Punjab	8.25		5.00
20. Rajasthan	10.25		10.50
21. Sikkim	0.45		0.20
22. Tamil Nadu	12.25		4.50

Programme--8	1985-86 ALLO	1986-87 ALLO	1987-88 xALLO
23. Tripura	1.45		0.20
24. Uttar Pradesh	38.25		40.00
25. West Bengal	12.25		10.00
26. A & N Islands	0.60		
27. Chandigarh	0.60		
28. D & N Haveli	0.60		
29. Delhi	0.60		
30. Lakshadweep	0.60		
31. Pondicherry	0.60		

## ANNEXURE IX

*Training of Specialists and Para Medical Workers Scheme**(Rs. in Lakhs)*

States/UTs	1985-86 Allocation	1986-87 Allocation	1987-88 Allocation
1. Andhra Pradesh	7.00	1.00	0.50
2. Assam	4.00	5.00	2.50
3. Bihar	7.00	8.00	4.00
4. Gujarat	4.00	4.00	2.00
5. Haryana	4.00	4.00	2.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	4.00	4.00	2.00
7. J & K	4.00	4.00	2.00
8. Karnataka	7.00	8.00	4.00
9. Kerala	4.00	6.00	4.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	7.00	10.00	5.00

States/UTs	1985-86 Allocation	1986-87 Allocation	1987-88 Allocation
11. Maharashtra	15.00	16.00	8.00
12. Manipur	1.00	1.00	0.50
13. Meghalaya	1.00	1.00	0.50
14. Nagaland	1.00	1.00	0.50
15. Orissa	7.00	8.00	5.00
16. Punjab	16.00	17.00	8.50
17. Rajasthan	7.00	10.00	5.00
18. Sikkim	1.00	1.00	0.50
19. Tamil Nadu	7.00	8.00	4.00
20. Tripura	1.00	1.00	0.50
21. Uttar Pradesh	16.00	26.00	13.00
22. West Bengal	15.00	16.00	9.00
23. Arunachal Pradesh	1.25	2.50	1.25
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	1.25	2.50	1.25
25. Mizoram	1.25	2.50	1.25
26. Pondicherry	1.25	2.50	1.25
27. A & N Islands	0.60	1.00	0.40
28. Chandigarh	0.60	1.00	0.40
29. D & N Haveli	0.60	1.00	0.40
30. Delhi	0.60	1.00	0.40
31. Lakshadweep	0.60	1.00	0.40

**ANNEXURE X***Training of Community Health Officers Scheme*

The scheme *Training of Community Health Officers* has not been implemented in the States/U.T.s so far. No allocation

was made during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88. The said scheme is being implemented in the Central Training institutions in an experimental basis.

**ANNEXURE XI***Laboratory Facilities at PHCs Rural Dispensaries Scheme**(Rs. in lakhs)*

States/UTs	1985-86 Allocation	1986-87 Allocation	1987-88 Allocation
1. Andhra Pradesh	NIL	0.75	0.38
2. Assam	NIL	0.75	0.37
3. Bihar	NIL	1.00	0.50
4. Gujarat	NIL	0.75	0.38
5. Haryana	NIL	0.75	0.37
6. Himachal Pradesh	NIL	0.75	0.38
7. J & K	NIL	0.50	0.25
8. Karnataka	NIL	0.75	0.37
9. Kerala	NIL	0.75	0.38
10. Madhya Pradesh	NIL	1.00	0.50
11. Maharashtra	NIL	0.75	0.37
12. Manipur	NIL	0.50	0.25
13. Meghalaya	NIL	0.50	0.25
14. Nagaland	NIL	0.50	0.25
15. Orissa	NIL	0.75	0.38
16. Punjab	NIL	0.75	0.37
17. Rajasthan	NIL	1.00	0.50

States/UTs	1985-86 Allocation	1986-87 Allocation	1987-88 Allocation
18. Sikkim	NIL	0.50	0.25
19. Tamil Nadu	NIL	0.75	0.38
20. Tripura	NIL	0.50	0.25
21. Uttar Pradesh	NIL	1.00	0.50
22. West Bengal	NIL	0.75	0.37
23. Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	0.50	0.25
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	NIL	0.50	0.25
25. Mizoram	NIL	0.50	0.25
26. Pondicherry	NIL	0.50	0.25
27. A & N Islands	NIL	0.40	0.20
28. Chandigarh	NIL	0.40	0.20
29. D & N Haveli	NIL	0.40	0.20
30. Delhi	NIL	0.40	0.20
31. Lakshadweep	NIL	0.40	0.20

## ANNEXURE XIII

*Status of Utilisation of Central Assistance provided to the Government of Maharashtra under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes in respect -of Rural Health Schemes*

*(Rs. in Lakhs)*

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 Upto Sept. 1987
1.	Dais Training Programme	161.45	12.25	4.00
2.	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife and Lady Health Visitors Training Programme	4.69	144.00	134.09
3.	Establishment of Sub-Centres	1.60	893.06	351.02
4.	Village Health Guide	466.55	279.66	175.24

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 Upto Sept. 1987
5.	Orientation Training of Medical and Para Medical Staff			
6.	Health & Family Welfare Training Centres Scheme	27.65	25.81	15.08
7.	Training & Employment of Multipurpose Workers	12.18	1.29	1.45
8.	Training of Multi-purpose Workers (Male)	2.17	26.24	11.46
9.	Training of Specialists and Para Medical Workers			
10.	Training of Community Health Officers			
11.	Laboratory Facilities at PHCs, Rural Dispensaries			

**Note:** Blank space indicates expenditure either not incurred or not reported

#### **Withdrawal of Link and Chhatisgarh Expresses**

7861. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 61 and 62 link Express which was linking Northern Andhra Pradesh with Western Orissa and Chhatisgarh Express linking Chhatisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh with Delhi have been withdrawn from 1 April, 1988; and

(b) if so, the alternative arrangements made now to serve the people of these areas with direct Express Train connection with Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. 61/62 Link Express (bi-weekly) will be replaced by the four days a week 49/50 Link Express between Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam in conjunction with 927/928 Karnataka Express from 1.5.88. 17/18 Link Express

will also continue to run in conjunction with 137/138 Chhatisgarh Express.

#### **Doubling of Railway Lines in Kerala**

7862. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) the railway lines presently being doubled in Kerala;

(b) the funds allotted for each of these lines during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(c) out of the allotted funds, how much has since been spent on each line; and

(d) the progress of the work of each line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d). During the Seventh Five Year Plan the following works of doubling have been progressed and completed:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Work	Seventh Plan		
		Cost	Allotment	Expenditure
1.	Palghat-shoranur	1100.42	33.62	38.84
2.	Shoranur-Alwaye Ph.II	1600.68	104.24	100.89
(i)	Shoranur-Mullaerai			
(ii)	Wadakacheri-Mulagunnathu-Kavu			
(iii)	Trichur-Pudukad			
(iv)	Chalakudi-Angamali			
3.	Shoranur-Alwaye Ph.III	900.65	382.00	357.67
(i)	Mulagunnathukavu-Trichur			
(ii)	Irinjakuda-Chalakudi			
(iii)	Angamali-Alwaye			

All the above doubling works have since been completed. Construction of new line from Ernakulam to Kayankulam via Alleppey, which will serve the purpose of doubling of

the existing single line between Ernakulam and Kayankulam, is in progress. Its particulars are as under:--

(In Rs. Lakhs)

New Line	Cost	Anticipated expenditure in 7th Plan upto March, 1988	Outlay for 1988-89	Progress
Ernakulam-Alleppey	5514	1925	787	48%
Alleppey-Kayankulam	3492	500	400	12%

### Women Teachers in Central Educational Institutions

7863. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total number of women teachers in the

Central educational institutions, cadre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): A statement giving the number of women teachers in Central Universities is given below:--

## STATEMENT

Name of the University	Professors	Readers	Lecturers
Aligarh Muslim*			
Banaras Hindu	16	83	95
Delhi	21	52	48
Hyderabad	2	7	12
Indira Gandhi National Open.	1	2	16
Jawaharlal Nehru	17	34 (Associate Professors)	27 Assistant Professors)
North Eastern Hill	2	7	16
Pondicherry	-	3	7
Visva-Bharati	4	17	22

\* The requisite information is awaited.

The information will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of the same from the Aligarh Muslim University.

**Counting of past Service in Government/  
Semi Government Offices for Terminal  
Benefits by KVS**

7864. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether past service rendered in Government/Semi Government organisations by employees presently serving in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is taken into account for commuting terminal benefits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Counting of service for pension in respect of past service rendered in Government and autonomous bodies is regulated by relevant orders of the Central Government.

**Benefits to Staff side Members of JCM in  
K.V.S.**

7865. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan proposes to extend facilities/benefits admissible to staff-side

members of the central JCM to their KVS counterparts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The facilities/benefits as indicated in the statement below have already been extended to the recognised service associations of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Extension of other facilities, as applicable to the service association of the Central Government employees, is being processed.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Facilities/Benefits to the Recognized Service Associations of Sangathan Employees*

#### I. SPECIAL CASUAL LEAVE:

- (a) Special Casual leave to office bearers of the recognised service associations upto maximum period of 20 days in a calendar year for participation in the activities of the associations.
- (b) Special Casual leave upto 10 days in a calendar year will be admissible to out station members of executive committee to attend its meetings.
- (c) Special Casual leave upto 5 days in a calendar year would be admissible to local delegates and local members of the executive committees for all recognised associations for attending meeting of the association.

It is, however, clarified that those who would be availing of casual leave in their capacity as office-bearers, Under (a) will not be entitled to avail of casual leave separately in their capacity as executive members of (b) & (c).

The term "Associations/Union/Federa-

tions" cover only the main associations, unions and federations and not any of their branches. The facility of special casual leave would, therefore, be available to the office bearers of the main associations and not office bearers of the branch unions/associations.

#### II. SUPPLY OF CIRCULARS, OFFICE MEMORANDUM ETC. RELATING TO SERVICE MATTERS:

In order to help the service associations in their legitimate activities, Copies of orders containing decisions of general interest relating to service matters, circulars, office memorandum etc. relating to conditions of service of employees, which are not marked Top Secret, Secret, Confidential or for Office use only may be supplied to recognised associations of Sangathan employees.

The Sangathan orders convey the current decisions of KVS which are liable to be cancelled or amended from time to time. The fact that copies of such orders are supplied to associations does not constitute an assurance that the conditions of service prescribed therein cannot be changed by Sangathan at any time without notice.

The orders or contents thereof should not be published in bulletins, journals etc. or otherwise supplied to persons other than members of the association. Associations should make appropriate arrangements to ensure that copies of orders supplied to them do not fall into unauthorised hands.

#### III. HOLDING OF MEETING IN OFFICE/VIDYALAYA PREMISES:

The recognised associations may be normally permitted by Head of the Department to hold meetings on the land outside the security zone of office/vidyalaya premises without detriment to the security of office/vidyalaya and without obstructions of the office/vidyalaya work.

**IV. DISPLAY OF NOTICES BY THE  
RECOGNISED ASSOCIATIONS IN  
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA PREMISES:**

The recognised associations may be permitted to display of notice of non-controversial nature in office/vidyalaya premises subject to the prior approval of notices.

The following are the matters that are normally allowed to display on notices/Boards of office/vidyalaya premises:

- i. The date, time, place and purpose of a meeting.
- ii. Statements of accounts of income and expenditure of the unions/associations.
- iii. Announcements regarding holding of elections excluding canvassing therefor and results thereof.
- iv. Reminders to the membership of the Association/Unions in a general way about the dues outstanding against them.
- v. Announcement relating to matters of general interest to the members of Associations/Unions provided;
  - a) They are not in the nature of criticism;
  - b) they are not subversive of discipline;
  - c) they do not contain objectionable or offensive language; and
  - d) they do not contain attacks on individuals directly or indirectly;

The Associations who display the notices in contravention of the aforesaid provisions will be liable to be debarred from availing of this privilege without prejudice to any other action that may be taken under the rules.

**Transfer of Teachers of K.V.S. During  
Mid-session**

7866. SHRI S.M. CURADDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any bar on transfer of teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the middle of the session even when they are recruited to a higher cadre and despite their spouses being KVS teachers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons as to why the transfer-orders of some such teachers have not been agreed to during this session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). There is no bar on such transfers as such, but they are generally avoided in the interest of students' education.

**Proposal to Ban Strikes in Schools and  
Colleges**

7867. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
SHRI H.B. PATIL:  
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban strikes by teachers, students and workers in schools and colleges as well as in other educational institutions; and

(b) if not, what are the difficulties being experienced by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Total ban on strikes in schools, colleges and other educational institutions

is not at present considered expedient. Problems arising from time to time are being sorted out through negotiations.

[*Translation*]

**Unauthorised Occupation of Railway Land at Saharanpur, Roorkee, Laksar and Hardwar**

7868. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway land at Saharanpur, Roorkee, Laksar and Hardwar Railway Stations is under unauthorised occupation;

(b) if so, the reasons for not getting the same vacated from the unauthorised occupants;

(c) whether Government propose to lease out the aforesaid land after getting it vacated;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following action has been taken to vacate encroachments:

(i) At Saharanpur and Laksar, proceedings have initiated under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971; and

(ii) at Haridwar and Roorkee, the cases are going on in the court of Law.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Leasing out of railway land for other than railway purposes, has been stopped.

**Air Linking of Remote Border Areas**

7869. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the

Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link remote border areas of the country by air services;

(b) if so, the names of such areas which are proposed to be linked by air services during 1988-89;

(c) whether Government are also planning to link Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh by air services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Vayudoot has plans to airlink Rupsi, Rajouri, Surankot, Kishtwar, Ganganagar and Pathankot.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Buses Plied During DTC Strike**

7870. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buses plied every day during the period of strike by the DTC employees and the number of private buses and the buses taken from other States;

(b) the revenue earned by the DTC everyday during the period of strike and the amount paid everyday to the private buses and the buses taken from other States;

(c) whether disciplinary action has been taken against some employees due to their participation in the strike;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to bring about

normalcy and provide efficient road transport service in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Statement-I indicating the total number of DTC, P.O. and buses from other States that plied every day is given below.

(b) Requisite information is given in Statement-II below.

(c) and (d). A total of 3125 employees have been dismissed as per details given below:

Drivers	1325
Conductors	1020

Workshop 602

Tr. Sup. Staff 20

Others 158

---

Total 3125

---

(e) Steps were taken to provide maximum possible bus services to the commuters from the very first day of the strike. The service so provided improved day by day and normalcy in operations was restored with effect from 1-4-1988.

President, D.T.C. Sangarsh Samiti has through his notice dated 18-4-1988 called off the strike.

#### STATEMENT : I

Date	D.T.C. Buses	Private Buses	Buses of other States
1	2	3	4
17-3-88	-	1310	223
18-3-88	-	1351	452
19-3-88	-	1458	619
20-3-88	196	1493	715
21-3-88	196	1428	819
22-3-88	137	1469	842
23-3-88	192	1471	859
24-3-88	236	1631	903
25-3-88	268	1633	922
26-3-88	453	1644	944
27-3-88	662	1644	953
28-3-88	1069	1695	963

---

1	2	3	4
29-3-88	2418	1744	966
30-3-88	3283	1741	969
31-3-88	2708	1573	961
1-4-88	2554	1322	952
2-4-88	2779	1317	936
3-4-88	2738	1312	930
4-4-88	3786	1214	777
5-4-88	3879	1214	570
6-4-88	3850	1214	499
7-4-88	3861	1214	476
8-4-88	3845	1214	467
9-4-88	3390	1214	420
10-4-88	2956	1214	420
11-4-88	3783	1214	405
12-4-88	3803	1214	349
13-4-88	3832	1003	-
14-4-88	3829	1003	-
15-4-88	3812	1003	-
16-4-88	3457	1003	-
17-4-88	2976	1003	-

---

**STATEMENT - II***(Referred to in part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 7870 for 21-4-88)**(Figures Provisional)**(Rs. in lakhs)*

Date	Sale of Tickets	Revenue Earned Sale of Passes	Amount paid* to private buses
1	2	3	4
17-3-88	-	-	0.54
18-3-88	0.14	-	2.10
19-3-88	0.09	-	3.49
20-3-88	0.08	-	2.33
21-3-88	0.12	-	4.85
22-3-88	0.04	-	4.98
23-3-88	0.06	-	8.96
24-3-88	0.19	-	9.35
25-3-88	0.43	-	5.02
26-3-88	0.81	-	3.90
27-3-88	1.10	-	2.12
28-3-88	2.57	-	6.14
29-3-88	5.62	-	5.48
30-3-88	10.32	-	9.02
31-3-88	10.12	-	6.36
1-4-88	9.67	6.96	5.03
2-4-88	12.51	9.88	7.24
3-4-88	11.77	5.21	8.06
4-4-88	18.73	12.20	5.32
5-4-88	20.24	10.81	4.47
6-4-88	20.31	-	6.97

1	2	3	4
7-4-88	20.09	10.52	3.22
8-4-88	20.44	-	3.02
9-4-88	21.31	10.27	1.02
10-4-88	21.08	9.24	0.17
11-4-88	22.01	5.45	4.44
12-4-88	22.26	10.69	3.94
13-4-88	22.82	8.70	2.70
14-4-88	21.90	8.38	2.42
15-4-88	21.58	7.84	2.46
16-4-88	22.71	7.67	-
17-4-88	21.28	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>362.40</b>	<b>123.82</b>	<b>135.12</b>

\* Amount includes payment of Rs. 200 per day per bus in lieu of the cost of honouring passes and Rs. 50 per day per bus driver.

### **Development of Sports in Uttar Pradesh**

7871. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of expenditure incurred on the development of sports in Uttar Pradesh to the total national expenditure in that regard during the last three years;

(b) the amount of money proposed to be spent on the development of sports in this State during 1988-89; and

(c) the percentage of the proposed amount to the total amount allocated for the year to be spent on sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Under the Central scheme of 'Grants to State sports councils, etc.', the financial assistance is provided for development of sports & games in the country. The percentage of expenditure incurred on the above scheme in Uttar Pradesh to the total expenditure for the last three years is given below:

Year	Percentage
1985-86	9.576%
1986-87	11.413%
1987-88	3.502%

(b) and (c). There is no prior allocation of funds under the scheme. The quantum of grant to be released to any State depends upon the number of proposals sent to Government of India according to the scheme.

**Allocation of Funds for Development of Railways in Bihar and U.P.**

7872. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of amount incurred on expansion and conversion of railway lines falling in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the current Five Year Plan period to the total amount incurred on these works;

(b) whether keeping in view the population, area and backwardness of these States, the amount incurred by Government on these works is comparatively less; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to allocate more funds for works in connection with development of railways in these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The percentage of the amount incurred on new lines and conversion of lines into B.G. in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the first 3 years of the Seventh Plan to the total expenditure on such works is 12.7%.

(b) and (c). Allocation of funds to different Projects is not made on the basis of their location in a particular State, but keeping in view the transport requirement of the area and overall availability of resources.

**Contracts of Dieting and Conservancy in Northern Railway**

7873. SHRI R. P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instructions contained in the circulars of Director General (Works), Central Public Works Department

are being complied with while giving contracts of dieting and conservancy by the Medical Office of Northern Railway, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether concessions are being given as per rules by all such offices on Railways to the contractors belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No circulars of Director General (Works) Central Public Works Department regarding award of contracts of dieting and conservancy have been endorsed to the Railways.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Electronic Display System at Bangalore Railway Station**

7874. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major railway stations in the country where electronic display system has been installed to know the timings of trains;

(b) whether Bangalore is one such station where this system has been installed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and when such a system would be installed at Bangalore City Railway Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) 19.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A Display System is already planned to be provided at Bangalore City Railway Station. The same is expected to be completed during this year.

### **Railway Bridge in Bangalore City**

7875. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the existing railway over-bridge near Rajajinagar entrance road in Bangalore City is in a dilapidated condition; and

(b) whether in view of heavy traffic on this railway bridge, Government propose to construct a new railway over-bridge at this place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The road-under-bridge at this location is in sound condition.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Introduction of a Direct Train Between Bangalore and Ahmedabad**

7876. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any direct train running between Bangalore and Ahmedabad; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to introduce a direct train in view of great demand between Bangalore and Ahmedabad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). 903/904 Ahmedabad-Trivandrum (weekly) and 937/938 Ahmedabad-Cochin (weekly) Expresses provide direct travel facility between Ahmedabad and Bangalore.

### **First-Aid Dispensary at Bangalore City Railway Station**

7877. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any first-aid

dispensary in the premises of the Bangalore City Railway Station; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to open a small first-aid dispensary in the premises of Bangalore City Railway Station to provide first-aid medical services to the passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal.

### **Airports with Landing Facility of Boeing 737**

7878. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports which have the facility for the landing of 737 Boeing aircraft;

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop more aerodromes to facilitate operation of 737 Boeing aircraft; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of such places?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) A statement given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Dimapur and Coimbatore aerodromes are being developed for Boeing 737 operations.

### **STATEMENT**

*List of aerodromes which have the facility for landing of Boeing 737 aircraft*

- 
1. Ahmedabad
  2. Amritsar
  3. Agartala

- |     |  |     |                          |
|-----|--|-----|--------------------------|
| 4.  | Aurangabad   | 29. | Udaipur                  |
| 5.  | Bhubaneshwar   | 30. | Vadodara                 |
| 6.  | Bhuj   | 31. | Varanasi                 |
| 7.  | Bhopal   |     |                          |
| 8.  | Bhavnagar  |     |                          |
| 9.  | Calicut  |     | <i>DEFENCE AIRFIELDS</i> |
| 10. | Dimapur (B-737 limited load service started in March, 1988. Work is in progress for strengthening the runway. Construction of a new Terminal Complex is to be taken up shortly). | 32. | Agra                     |
|     |  | 33. | Bagdogra                 |
|     |  | 34. | Bangalore                |
|     |  | 35. | Chandigarh               |
| 11. | Gawahati   | 36. | Sulur (for Coimbatore)   |
| 12. | Hyderabad  | 37. | Cochin                   |
| 13. | Indore   | 38. | Car-Nicobar              |
| 14. | Imphal   | 39. | Goa                      |
| 15. | Jaipur   | 40. | Gwalior                  |
| 16. | Khajuraho  | 41. | Jammu                    |
| 17. | Lucknow  | 42. | Jamnagar                 |
| 18. | Mohanbari (Dibrugarh)  | 43. | Jodhpur                  |
| 19. | Mangalore  | 44. | Jorhat                   |
| 20. | Madurai  | 45. | Kanpur (Chakeri)         |
| 21. | Nagpur   | 46. | Leh                      |
| 22. | Patna  | 47. | Corakhpur                |
| 23. | Ranchi   | 48. | Port Blair               |
| 24. | Raipur   | 49. | Pune                     |
| 25. | Rajkot   | 50. | Srinagar                 |
| 26. | Silchar  | 51. | Vishakapatnam            |
| 27. | Trivandrum   | 52. | Bhojpur                  |
| 28. | Trichy   | 53. | Allahabad                |

### **Bomb Threat Calls at Airports**

7879. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bomb threat calls received at different airports in the country during the year 1987;

(b) the steps taken on receipt of the calls; and

(c) the number of persons interrogated and arrested?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) 59 bomb threat calls were received at airports in India during 1987.

(b) In each case, the aircraft/terminal building was thoroughly checked. Pre-embarkation security check was done once again after search of the aircraft was completed.

(c) No arrest was made.

### **Rules Regarding Conduct of Business by Joint Consultative Machinery in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

7880. DR. SUDHIR ROY:  
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

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

(a) whether a scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Constitution of the Council under the Joint Consultative Machinery and the rules governing the conduct of business of the Council were approved by the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in 1985 and have not been amended there-after as yet;

(b) if so, the details of the rules governing the conduct of business by the Joint Consultative Machinery; and

(c) the authority which can frame rules in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Rules have not been amended since they were approved in 1985.

(b) and (c). A copy of the rules for conduct of business of the Joint Consultative Machinery as approved by the Board of Governors is given in the statement below. However, the Joint Consultative Machinery would frame rules (Procedure) for the conduct of business within the frame-work of the rules of conduct of business. The rules of procedure have not been evolved by the Joint Consultative Machinery yet.

### **STATEMENT**

#### *Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan*

---

The following rules shall govern the conduct of business of the Council under the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan:

#### **1. Short Title**

These rules may be called the rules for the conduct of Business of the Council.

#### **2. Meetings**

1) The ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held as often as necessary, and not less than once in six months. A notice for a meeting shall be sent by the Member-Secretary of the Council to all members not less than 15 days before the date of meeting. If the Chairman is not present at the meeting of the Council, any member of the Council appointed for the purpose by the Chairman in writing shall be the Chairman of the meeting.

2) A special meeting may be called by the Chairman at any time.

- 3) For attending the meeting, the members will be entitled to TA/DA, as per instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time. Their absence from duty for attending such meetings will also be treated likewise.

### 3. Quorum

One third of the members represented on the respective Council shall form a quorum for a meeting.

### 4. Agenda

- 1) A member desiring inclusion of a subject in the agenda of a meeting will communicate the subject together with the explanatory memorandum, where necessary, to the Secretary Official or Staff side, as the case may be, at least 8 weeks in advance of the meeting. The Secretary concerned shall make sure that the subject suggested fall within the purview of the Council and thereafter place the draft agenda before the Chairman not less than seven weeks before the due date of the meeting, for his approval to their inclusion in the agenda. If any item suggested by a member is not included in the Agenda, the member concerned shall be informed of the fact and the reasons therefore.
- 2) The agenda for an ordinary meeting shall be circulated to all the members not less than thirty days before the meeting.
- 3) The agenda for a special meeting shall be circulated simultaneously with the notice of the meeting.
- 4) Business not on the agenda may only be taken up with the permission of the Chairman.
- 5) A matter disposed of by the Council in any manner will not be placed on the agenda during the following 12

months, unless for any special reason, the Chairman of the Council directs otherwise.

### 5. Minutes

The minutes of a meeting will be drafted under the directions of the Chairman at the meeting and approved by the Council. They will thereafter be circulated to the members of the Council.

### 6. Decisions

- 1) The official side will conclude matters at the meeting of the Council. Subject to the final authority of the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan agreements reached between the two sides of the Council will become operative.
- 2) If for any reasons it is not possible to reach an agreement, the matter will be referred to a committee which will be appointed by the Council. The Committee shall submit its report to the Council. But if a final disagreement is recorded in the Council and the matter is one for which compulsory arbitration is provided, it shall be referred to the Ministry of Education & Culture who will appoint a Board of Arbitration as soon as possible. In other cases the Board of Governors will take action according to its own judgement.

### 7. Publication of Statement

Only statements issued under the authority of the Council shall be published; such statement shall be as full and informative as possible.

#### **Development of Railway Stations on South Central Railway in A.P.**

7881. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the railway stations both on broad gauge and metre gauge lines

on South Central Railway in Andhra Pradesh proposed to be developed during 1988 and 1989;

(b) the details of the works to be carried out on these stations; and

(c) the extent to which the efficiency of the working of railways is likely to be improved by such developments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Adult Education Centres in Andhra Pradesh**

7882. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of adult education centres in Mahboob Nagar and Ranga Reddy districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of total annual expenditure incurred thereon during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others imparted education at these centres; and

(d) the district-wise information for the whole State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Allotment of Imported Coaches to South Central Railway**

7883. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and types of the imported coaches that were given to the

Railways zone-wise during the last three years;

(b) the number and type of coaches for operation on Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge lines that were given to the South Central Railway;

(c) whether the coaches so given to South Central Railway are far less than the requirement; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to provide the coaches to meet the requirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No coach was imported during the last 3 years for Indian Railways.

(b) The following type and number of coaches have been allotted to South Central Railway during 1987-88:--

Type of coaches	Nos
<i>BG COACHES</i>	
AC 2-tier sleeper	2
WGSCNY	25
G.S.	10
SLR	10
VPU	10
Pantry Car	4
<i>MG COACHES</i>	
AC 2-tier Sleeper	3
G.S.	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>

(c) and (d). There is a general shortage of coaches on the Indian Railways. To

overcome the present position, the coach manufacturing capacity which was 1422 in the first year of 7th Plan (1985-86) shall be raised to 2622 Units per annum when the new coach factory at Kapurthala is in full Production.

### **Ships Constructed and Delivered by Hindustan Shipyard Limited**

7884. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships constructed and delivered by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited during 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) the percentage of off-load work given by the Shipyard during 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Construction of six ships have been completed during 1986-87/1987-88, out of which five ships have been delivered by Hindustan Shipyard Limited.

(b) The percentage of work off-loaded is as follows:

Year	Work off-loaded
1986-87	12.7%
1987-88	1.34%

### **Expansion of Transport Facilities in West Bengal**

7885. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal to expand transport facilities in respect of his Ministry in the remaining years of Seventh Plan for West Bengal has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The following projects pertaining to the transport sector in the Ministry of Surface Transport have been provided in the outlay of 1988-89:

1. <i>Inland Water Transport:</i>		(Rs. in crores)
i)	Acquisition of 63 vessels for C.I.W.T.C. sanctioned in March, 1987.	15.00
ii)	Construction of 4 terminals for ferry services across the river Hooghly in West Bengal sanctioned in April, 1988 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.	0.10
2. <i>Ports:</i>		
	Amount sanctioned for development of Calcutta/Haldia Ports.	50.20
3. <i>Roads and Bridges:</i>		
	Amount sanctioned for Road Works	16.40
	Amount provided for bridge Works	4.45

The Annual Plan for 1989-90 will be finalised at the appropriate time.

### Upgradation and Export of Rolling Stock

7886. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken or proposed by the Railways to improve the quality, reliability and efficiency of locomotives and wagons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any coaches, locomotives and wagons have been exported to any country in 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(d) if so, the names of those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the steps taken:

### Locomotives

- i) Use of improved and more reliable equipment and subsystems in locomotives.
- ii) Reliability engineering studies to identify modifications and improved maintenance procedures.
- iii) Induction of technically qualified artisans at the initial recruitment stage in diesel and electric loco sheds.

### Wagons

- i) Use of Casnub bogies and cartridge bearings requiring minimum field attention on current design of wagons.
- ii) Use of air brakes for more reliable braking.
- iii) Use of corrosion resistance steel.
- iv) Use of high-tensile Centre Buffer Couplers which permit running of heavier trains.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Year	No. exported	Country to which exported
1986-87	Locos - 3	2 Nos. supplied to M/s. NTPC, Ramagundam and 1 No. to NTPC/Singrauli under IDA Credit which is considered as "deemed Export".
	Coaches - 47	Bangladesh Railways.
	Wagons - Nil	--
1987-88	Locos - Nil	--
	Coaches - 14	Bangladesh Railways.
	Wagons - Nil	

**Central Road Transport Development Finance Corporation**

7887. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Road Transport Development Finance Corporation in the Seventh Plan has since been set up;

(b) if so whether any financial assistance has been provided by this Corporation to the concerned State Governments to meet the transport requirements of rural areas; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

**Indian Tanker Hit with Rockets in Southern Gulf**

7888. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL:  
SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMAMURTY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian tanker of the Shipping Corporation of India was hit with rockets in the Southern Gulf recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including damage caused to the tanker and the crew and loss suffered;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether any compensation for the loss suffered has been claimed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Motor tanker Jainarayan Vyas belonging to the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. was attacked by two unidentified gunboats

about 45 miles North of Dubai on 27.3.88. The vessel was proceeding to Jubail in Saudi Arabia to load furnace oil on account of Indian Oil Corporation. As a result of attack, the Hydraulic room, Aft stores caught fire besides damaging Pantry/officers saloon and cargo tanks. There was no loss of life. The loss on account of repairs is estimated around Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) No formal protest could be lodged by the Government in this regard as the identity of the attackers has not been established. However, the matter has been taken up with Iranian Embassy in New Delhi conveying Indian Govt's concern and seeking assurance from Iran for safe navigation of Indian Vessel in the Gulf.

(d) As the identity of the attackers could not be established, no claim could be preferred.

**Purchase of Iron Preparations**

7889. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is purchasing iron preparations under the National Health Programme; and

(b) if so, the names of such preparations and the purpose for which the same are being used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Iron and Folic Acid tablets and syrup are being used in the scheme of Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia among women and children.

**Posting of Chief Engineers Incharge of Projects in Orissa**

7890. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa had requested his Ministry to post the Chief Engineers-Incharge of specific projects in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry in that regard;

(c) the places where the officers of the three Chief-Engineers incharge of the projects under implementation in Orissa are located at present; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A field unit headed by Chief Engineer (Construction) under Chief Administrative Officer (Construction) Visakhapatnam has recently been established at Lakshmipur in Orissa for effective and expeditious progress of Koraput-Rayagada railway project.

(c) and (d) The three Construction Organisations on South Eastern Railway are located at Calcutta, Bilaspur and Visakhapatnam, the last being under a Chief Administrative Officer (Construction). Each Organisation has under its charge works in Orissa as well as in other States.

#### Navodaya Vidyalayas in Orissa

7891. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas proposed to be set up in Orissa in 1988-89; and

(b) the location of those vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). One Navodaya Vidyalaya has been sanctioned for establishment in District Mauhanj

(Orissa) during 1988-89. The Navodaya Vidyalaya will function at Betnoti E.T. School till such time Vidyalaya's own building is ready at Salbani which has been selected as the permanent site.

[Translation]

#### News Item captioned "Punjab Primary Education Woeful"

7892, SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI RAM DHAN:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 21 March, 1988 under the caption "Punjab Primary Education Woeful";

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that in January, 88 a study in regard to the present condition of primary education in Punjab has been got conducted by Government;

(c) if so, the details of the aforesaid study report; and

(d) whether some new steps have been initiated by Government during the current year to remove deficiencies of the present system of primary education?

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

(b) to (d). Under the scheme of Operation Blackboard, all States/UTs were asked to conduct a special survey in 20 % of the blocks/municipal areas for implementation of the scheme in 1987-88 to gather data regarding existing facilities and deficiencies in primary schools. Under this scheme, all primary schools are to be provided essential teaching learning equipment, an all-weather building of at least 2 rooms with a verandah and at least two teachers. 100 % Central assistance is

being given to the State Governments for equipment and teachers. The requirement of Central assistance has been arrived at on the basis of the survey conducted.

An amount of Rs. 334.11 lakhs has been sanctioned in 1987-88; Rs. 307.71 lakhs for provision of teaching learning equipment in 4737 primary schools in 37 selected blocks and Rs. 27.40 lakhs for 4 months' salary of 527 second teachers to be appointed in single teacher schools.

[English]

### Requirement of Medical Doctors during Seventh Plan

7893. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment requirement of medical doctors in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the basis of demand of various sectors and specialised field of medical profession; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take during the Seventh Five Year Plan for comprehensive man power policy for career planning of doctors and a sound appraisal system?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have accepted in principle the recommendation of the Medical Education Review Committee to establish a Medical and Health Education Commission. One of the objectives of the Commission will be to provide for realistic projection of health man power requirements including recommendations on career planning of doctors and a sound appraisal system.

### Teaching Aids for Primary Schools

7894. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared a comprehensive list of essential teaching aids for all primary schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the various items and the rationale behind their selection;

(c) how far the new comprehensive list of teaching aids as proposed by the NCERT would be an improvement towards primary education; and

(d) the time by which the teaching aids is proposed to be introduced in States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (d) At the time of preparation of Programme of Action to implement National Policy on Education - 1986 a group was constituted, in which NCERT was prominently associated, to suggest provision of minimum essential facilities in primary schools. The list given in the statement below comprises items under the following sub heads namely teachers materials, classroom teaching materials, play materials, games equipment, primary science kit, mini tool kit, mathematics kit, books for library, musical instruments, classroom equipment and miscellaneous equipment. Central assistance for provision of teaching learning equipment under the scheme of Operation Blackboard is being released in accordance with the details given in the statement below. It is proposed to provide these items in a phased manner covering all primary schools in 20% of the blocks/municipal areas during 1987-88, 30% during 1988-89 and the remaining 50% during 1989-90. The provision of these facilities is a part of the programme to attempt to build the

academic programme and school activities around the child, improve the unattractive school environment by the provision of sufficient instructional material and equalise educational activities and standards of primary schools.

### STATEMENT

*Operation Blackboard: Essential Facilities at Primary Stage*

#### 1. *Teacher's Materials*

- 1.1 Syllabi
- 1.2 Text books
- 1.3 Teacher's Manuals

#### 2. *Classroom Teaching Materials*

- 2.1 Wall Maps
- 2.2 Globe
- 2.3 Educational Charts

#### 3. *Play Materials*

- 3.1 Wisdom Blocks
- 3.2 Birds and Animal Puzzle
- 3.3 Toys

#### 4. *Games Equipment*

- 4.1 Skipping Rope
- 4.2 Balls - Rubber Balls, Foot ball, Volley Ball
- 4.3 Swing Rope with Tyre
- 4.4 Air Pump
- 4.5 Ring

#### 5. *Primary Science Kit*

#### 6. *Mini Tool Kit*

#### 7. *Mathematics Kit*

#### 8. *Books for Library*

- 8.1 Reference Books - Dictionaries, Encyclopaedias
- 8.2 Children's Books
- 8.3 Magazines, Journals and Newspapers for Teachers and Children

#### 9. *Musical Instruments*

- 9.1 Harmonium
- 9.2 Tabla/Dholak
- 9.3 Manjira

#### 10. *Classroom Equipment*

- 10.1 Chair and Table, Mats, Boxes
- 10.2 Blackboard
- 10.3 Rollerboard
- 10.4 Chalk
- 10.5 Duster
- 10.6 Trash Can

#### 11. *Miscellaneous Equipment*

- 11.1 School Bell
- 11.2 Water Facility

---

### Relevance of Vocational Training to Present Day Needs

7895. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government have examined the necessity of changes in vocational training in view of rapidly changing technology;

(b) if so, how Government propose to keep a right balance between training and modern industrial requirement of rapidly changing technology;

(c) whether Government have plans to involve chambers of Commerce and other employers organisation for vocational training programmes to adapt to the new environment; and

(d) if so, the details of such involvement of employers Organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Under the programme for imparting vocational education in schools worked out in the light of the National Policy on Education, it is intended that vocational training for the industry related vocations will be imparted generally by ITIs and other specialised institutions whereas vocational education in schools will be imparted mostly in service sector related trades/vocations. Under the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, vocational courses will be formulated keeping in view the manpower requirement in various professions including emerging vocations in the new technology areas. Skills required for a vocational area are taken into consideration by the NCERT while preparing the curricula for vocational courses in schools. These curricula will be reviewed from time to time with reference to changing requirements.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to set up a Joint Council of Vocational Education as an apex body at the National level for policy, planning and coordination. It is proposed to give representation to various employers' organisations in this Council. Similarly, at the State and the district level, it is proposed to set up State Council of Vocational Education and District Vocational Education Committee respectively which will also have adequate representation from various employers' organisations. It is also proposed to involve them in carrying out vocational surveys, preparation of curricula and instructional material, practical training

of students, etc. In addition, the NCERT has prepared detailed guidelines on establishing the desired school-industry links which will be circulated to all States and the Union Territories.

[*Translation*]

#### **Canadian Assistance for Railways**

7896. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Canada has offered technological assistance in the field of railways;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have accepted the offers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d). For the Railway sector, Canadians indicated interest in the field of High Horse Power Diesel Locos and Freight Operations Information System. The Government have taken note of their interest.

#### **Computer for Homoeopathic Doctors**

7897. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a firm of Vijayawada had manufactured low-priced computer for Homoeopathic doctors;

(b) if so, whether it is possible to treat complicated ailments through this computer;

(c) if so, whether Government are taking any steps to supply these computers to the Homoeopathic dispensaries working under CGHS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A pamphlet showing manufacture of computer based on Synthetic Repertary having 1600 medicines and covering all the Three Volumes by a firm called 'Computers for Physicians' Door No. 27-1-13, Eluru Road, Near Challapalli Bungalow, Vijayawada-520 002 has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) It is not known whether complicated ailments can be treated through this computer.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

[English]

#### **Agreement with USSR on Joint Syllabus**

7898. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and USSR have concluded any agreement for Joint syllabus;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to import books from USSR under this agreement;

(c) if so, the cost of the imported books and whether Government are taking any steps to make these books available at cheap rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

[Translation]

#### **Development of Nurseries for Medicinal Herbs**

7899. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a garden/nursery is being developed in Delhi for providing information regarding medicinal herbs;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to develop such gardens nurseries in other cities of the country also; and

(c) if so, by what time and the place where these will be developed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration and the Union Government have no proposal/programme for setting up gardens/nurseries in Delhi or in other cities of the country for providing information regarding medicinal herbs. This Ministry has, however, held a number of regional seminars and Workshops in different parts of the country with a view to motivate the State Governments to develop a well coordinated approach for cultivation, procurement and storage etc. of medicinal plants.

[English]

#### **Teaching of Sanskrit in Regional Languages in Various States**

7900. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sanskrit is one of the oldest language of the world and all Indian languages originated from it;

(b) whether Sanskrit is being taught in various states in their regional languages only;

(c) whether Orissa is one of those States where Sanskrit literature is taught in its regional language i.e. Oriya;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Sanskrit language (Vedic language included) is one of the oldest languages of the world, but several Indian languages have not originated from it. However all Indian languages have been influenced by Sanskrit.

(b) In several states Sanskrit, as general educational setup is taught in their regional languages while in traditional educational setup it is taught in Sanskrit itself.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Questions do not arise in view of the reply to part (c).

[Translation]

#### **Prohibition on Smoking in Flights**

7901. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT:  
SHRI CHANTI DHARIWAL

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to start air service in which smoking will be prohibited; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to impose ban on smoking on the passengers of the Indian Airlines and Vayudoot services?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). While smoking on Dornier aircraft of Vayudoot is not allowed, there 'smoking'

and 'No-Smoking' zones in the Airbus, Boeing and turbo-prop aircraft operated by Indian Airlines/Vayudoot. Passengers on request are provided seats in "No-Smoking" zones. It would not be feasible to impose a total ban on smoking on passengers of Indian Airlines/Vayudoot in the commercial interest, as a sizeable number of passengers prefer a seat in 'smoking zones'.

#### **Vayudoot Service in Rajasthan**

7902. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the airport in Kota (Rajasthan) is in the midst of the inhabited areas and there is always a danger to the Vayudoot aircraft while landing;

(b) whether Government propose to extend Vayudoot service upto Chittorgarh-Bhilwara from Kota as it would not incur any significant additional expenditure;

(c) whether the air-strip constructed by the State Government in Chittorgarh-Bhilwara is fully capable for operating Vayudoot service; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not starting Vayudoot service there?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Repair of Indian Ships Abroad**

7903. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian ships are sent abroad for repairs;

(b) if so, the number of ships sent for repairs abroad during the last three years and the amount spent thereon, year-wise;

(c) whether ships can be repaired in India; and

(d) if so, the reasons for sending the ships abroad for repairs by issuing a large number of no objection certificates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of ships sent for repairs abroad and the amount spent thereon during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	No.	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1984-85	135	41.70
1985-86	171	49.47
1986-87	225	42.69
1-4-87 to 31-12-87 (9 months)	194	36.13

(c) and (d). Even though ship repair facilities exist in India, reasons for sending ships abroad for repairs are as follows:-

(i) Indian shipyards can undertake repairs of ships upto the size of 250 meter in length and 40 meter in width only. Ships above this size have to be sent abroad for repairs.

(ii) Ship repair facilities in the country

are not adequate to cater to the entire ship repair requirements of the country. Ships which cannot find a vacant slot in Indian drydocks due to occupancy of the same are also permitted to go abroad for repairs.

(iii) Indian ships which are continuously outside the country on cross-trade have to be repaired abroad.

[English]

#### **Medicines Required for Maternal and Child Health Programme**

7904. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maternal and Child Health Programme is included under the National Health Programme;

(b) if so, the names of the medicines required for this programme;

(c) whether his Ministry is purchasing medicine for implementation of this programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). For implementation of Maternal and Child Health Programme Iron and Folic Acid tablets/liquid and Vit.'A' are purchased against DCS&D rate contract. The details of these items procured during 1987-88 and planned for 1988-89 are given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

1987-88

<i>Name of the item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Cost in Rs. (Crores)</i>	
IFA (Large)	217.60	Crore Tablets	2.28
IFA (Small)	210.00	Crore Tablets	0.94
IFA Syrup	23.00	Lakh Bottles	0.66
Vit. 'A' Solution	9.70	Lakh Bottles	2.03
1988-89			
IFA Tabs. (L)	156.23	Crore Tablets	1.80
IFA (Small)	225.00	Crore Tablets	1.15
IFA Syrup	50.00	Lakh Bottles	1.51
Vit. 'A'	8.00	Lakh Bottles	2.00

**C.T. Scanner for Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum**

7905. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had sanctioned a C.T. Scanner to be installed at the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum;

(b) if so, whether this has since been installed there;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether C.T. Scanner has since been allotted to some other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The Government of India explored the

possibility of getting 12 C.T. Scanners from the Government of Japan under their Grant Aid for Cancer Research & Treatment Programme. For this purpose, 12 institutions in the country including the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum were selected and their names were communicated to the Government of Japan. A study team from Japan after visiting the institutions and assessing the facilities available have classified them in three groups, Group A (ready for installation) Group B (under construction or some modification required) and Group C (some constraints existing). The Regional Cancer at Trivandrum has been included in Group C.

(d) Does not arise.

— Mahatma Gandhi University

7906. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission is yet to give recognition to the Mahatma Gandhi University in Kottayam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when it is expected to be cleared for recognition;

(d) whether the University Grants Commission has agreed to give financial assistance to the University; and

(e) if so, the details of financial assistance to be given to each of the departments of the University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) There is no provision for recognition by the University Grants Commission of a University established under an Act of a State Legislature. However, according to the UGC Act, a University established after June, 1972 needs to be declared fit by the UGC for any financial assistance from Central source. This declaration of fitness is made by the Commission after it is satisfied that requirements prescribed for the purpose are fulfilled. The Mahatma Gandhi University has been declared fit for assistance from Central sources by the UGC.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The University was declared fit in November, 1987 subject to the condition that institutional development grant will be sanctioned by the UGC only after the Act of the University is amended, as per the suggestions made by the Commission and that the required number of faculty positions are filled up.

(e) Financial assistance to the Departments of University for development will be considered as and when these conditions are fulfilled.

### Summer Specials

7907 SHRI VAKKOM

PURSHOTHAMAN:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of summer specials proposed to be introduced by the Railways in the coming summer months;

(b) the frequency of these services; and

(c) the trains proposed to be introduced between Kerala and other cities during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) Weekly special trains on Cochin-Bangalore, Madras-Cochin/Calicut and Madras-Trivandrum routes are proposed to be run for serving the passengers of Kerala.

### STATEMENT

	ROUTES	FREQUENCY
	1	2
1.	Bangalore-Howrah	Bi-weekly
2.	Bangalore-Cochin	Weekly
3.	Madras-Cochin/Calicut	Weekly

1	2
4. Madras-Trivandrum	Weekly
5. Madras-Tirunelveli	Weekly
6. Howrah-Delhi	Bi-weekly
7. Howrah-Dehradun	Weekly
8. Howrah-Gorakhpur	Weekly
9. Bombay-Jammu Tawi	Bi-weekly
10. Ahmedabad-Varanasi	Fortnightly
11. Bombay Central-Ahmedabad	Tri-weekly
12. Bombay Central-Gandhidham	Weekly
13. Bombay Central-Hapa	Weekly
14. Bombay VT-Gorakhpur	Bi-weekly
15. Bombay VT-Varanasi week (in April'88)	4 Times a
16. Bombay VT-Pune	Daily
17. Pune-Varanasi (in May'88)	2 Specials

#### **Blank Degree Forms Missing From Delhi University**

7908. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3000 blank degree forms are missing from the Examination Branch of Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, certain discrepancies in the maintenance

of the record of original blank degree certificates came to their notice. The University instituted an Enquiry into the matter. The Enquiry Officer could not hold any employee of the University responsible for discrepancies. He, however, attributed shortages to the laxity in procedures of issue and receipt of blank degree certificates for use by the office and stock verification. The Enquiry officer also suggested certain measures for improving the system. The University has not yet taken a final decision on the Enquiry Report.

[Translation]

#### **Polluted Rivers**

7909. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers in the country which are excessively polluted; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to check pollution in these rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Most rivers are polluted in stretches. Such rivers include the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Damodar, the Subarnarekha, the Sabarmati, the Krishna, the Chambal, the Sone, the Mula-Mutha, the Kshipra and the Tungbhadra.

(b) The steps being taken by Government to check pollution in rivers include the following

- i) River basin studies to determine the water quality status have been undertaken. On the basis of the Ganga basin study, an Action Plan to clean the Ganga is in progress.
- ii) On the basis of water quality studies classification and zoning of river stretches for specified use has been done.
- iii) Monitoring of water quality through a network of monitoring stations is being done.
- iv) Standards for effluents and Minimal National Standards have been prescribed for major water polluting industries.
- v) Industries have been asked to install pollution control equipment on a time-bound basis.
- vi) Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

#### **Control of Malaria in Delhi and U.P.**

7910. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great menace of mosquitoes in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh at

present due to which there is a danger of spreading of malaria; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Increase in the density of mosquitoes in the month of April is natural, but there is no danger of spreading of malaria.

(b) The following steps are being taken to control the spread of Malaria:

#### *Rural Areas*

In the rural areas, control measures taken are directed against adult mosquitoes which transmit the disease. The steps are:

1. Timely and adequate spraying with appropriate insecticide to kill the malaria vectors.
2. Early detection and treatment of malaria cases.
3. Health Education for personal protection.

#### *Urban Areas*

In the urban areas, measure taken are mainly directed against the aquatic forms of the vectors:

1. Recurrent anti-larval operations at weekly intervals with mosquito larvicidal oil and organo-phosphorus larvicides.
2. Source reduction to reduce the mosquito breeding places.
3. Space spraying with pyrethrum extract in and around the houses where malaria cases are detected.
4. Early detection and treatment of malaria cases.

**Demand of Uttar Pradesh for More Assistance for Family Planning Programmes**

7911. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Uttar Pradesh for family planning programme during the current plan period till date;

(b) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has been continuously demanding more assistance from the Union Government; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government have taken any decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) An amount of Rs. 6253.75 lakhs during 1985-86, Rs. 6699.55 crores during 1986-87 and Rs. 7077.29 lakhs during 1987-88 was provided to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh under Family Welfare Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Family Planning is a cent per cent Centrally Sponsored Programme. Government of India gives as grant-in-aid the entire expenditure incurred by States on the schemes approved under the Family Planning Programme.

**Opening of More CGHS Dispensaries in U.P.**

7912. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to open more dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) 27.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) One Allopathic dispensary in Lucknow.

[English]

**Review of National Forest Policy, 1952**

7913. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts have felt that the National Forest Policy, 1952 was overdue for review urgently; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are considering to take in this regard?

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

(b) A revised National Forest Policy is being worked out.

**Integrated Programme of Health Care and General Education**

7914. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a small group of experts to prepare an integrated programme of health care and general education for the masses; and

(b) if so, the terms and reference of the proposed group alongwith aims and objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

**Introduction of More Coaches on Trains  
Between Amritsar and Lahore**

7915. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between India and Pakistan for introducing more coaches on trains running between Amritsar and Lahore;

(b) if so, the total number of coaches that are proposed to be increased;

(c) the total traffic during the last year;

(d) whether there is any justification for introducing more coaches; and

(e) if so, by what time these are likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a), (b), (d) and (e). As the percentage occupation of the train is sizeable, a meeting was held with Pakistan Railways and they had initially agreed to increase the number of coaches by four on mutual basis. But finally, Pakistan Railway have not agreed to do so due to operational problems at Lahore.

(c) The number of passengers to Pakistan booked during 1987 was on an average 437 per day.

**Proposal for a Survey of Waterways Between Calicut and Manjeshwaram**

7916. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted under the National Waterways Scheme from Calicut to Manjeshwaram in the Malabar area of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to conduct a survey in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The Cochin-Quilon Section of the West Coast Canal in Kerala has been identified for declaration as a National Waterway. Hydrographic surveys and techno-economic studies which are pre-requisites before any waterway is considered for declaration as National Waterway, have been therefore taken up on this strength.

Calicut to Manjeshwaram is to the North of this. No survey has been done on this but with a view to find out the justification for undertaking a feasibility study for navigation on Hosdurg-Cochin section of the West Coast Canal, a Dutch Mission visited this waterway stretch in February, 1988. In the initial appraisal, Dutch experts have not made any recommendation but have opined that navigation is impossible in this stretch in the present condition.

**Expansion of Profitable Routes of  
Air India**

7917. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the sectors on which Air India made profits during 1987-88;

(b) the main factors which contributed to the profitability of these sectors;

(c) whether there is any proposal to expand the services on the profitable sectors and to withdraw flights from those causing heavy loss; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) During the period April, 1987 to January, 1988, the period for which the figures are available, routes on which Air India has made operating profits are:

India/Gulf

India/USSR

India/Japan

India/Japan Freighter

India/Zurich Freighter

India/UK Freighter

On routes other than the above, Air India have achieved surplus over cash cost, except on the India/Dhaka route. Services to Dhaka have since been discontinued.

(b) The main factors which contributed to profitability of these sectors are:

1. Improvement in the product and schedules, for example, omission of Hong Kong on India/Japan route thus providing faster service. More point to point services between India and Gulf to meet competition as well as to provide non-stop services between key India/Gulf markets.
2. Intensive training imparted to traffic staff at booking offices and airports so as to improve the quality of service.
3. Increased computerisation in booking offices and at airports leading to quicker response to customer need and customer handling.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. With the proposed acquisition of two additional B 747 Combi aircraft effective winter 1988, Air India will be mounting more non-stop and direct flights on India/Europe/UK and India/Japan routes. Furthermore, additional services with improved flight timings will be mounted on the India/USA and India/Gulf routes. Air India has already withdrawn services on routes such as Dhahran, Harare and Dhaka where the operations were uneconomical.

#### **Unearthing of Racket Supplying Fake Driving Licences**

7918. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:

SHRI SRI HARI RAO:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket supplying fake driving licences was unearthed in Delhi in March, 1988;

(b) if so, the approximate number of fake licences put into circulation by the forgers;

(c) the action taken by the authorities to discover and collect such fake driving licences; and

(d) the modus operandi of the forgers and the measures adopted by Government to ensure that such incidents do not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Crime Branch of Delhi Police arrested in March, 1988 three persons for preparing fake driving licences. Eight forged licences and twelve fake stamps of different Licencing Authorities were seized from them. The Police are conducting necessary investigation in the matter.

#### **Setting Up of Eye Banks**

7919. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are eye banks in all major city hospitals in the country;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to set up eye banks in major hospitals; and

(c) whether there is any system of keeping a register of those whose eyes are damaged but who can get back their vision through corneal grafting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. This system is followed by hospitals having facilities for corneal grafting.

#### **Proposal to Set Up Joint Sector Hospital in Capital**

7920. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI H.A. DORA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Rs. 30 crore Joint Sector Hospital in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the site has since been selected for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the time by which this hospital will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The Delhi Administration has accepted the proposal submitted by Dr. Prathap C. Reddy of the Indian Hospitals Corporation for the establishment of multi-speciality hospital as a Joint Sector Company in the incomplete building adjacent to the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium acquired at a cost of Rs. 11.30 crores with the equity participation of the Delhi Administration (26%), Apollo Group of Hospitals and its nominees (25%) and the balance equity (49%) being offered to the general public. The land and building would be leased to the Joint Sector Company. The Project is proposed to be implemented on a turn key basis by the Indian Hospitals Corporation. On commissioning, the hospital will provide free medical, diagnostic and curative

care of 33.3% of indoor patients and 40% of out-door patients.

#### **Committee on Performance of Delhi Transport Corporation**

7921. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee was appointed in the recent past to study and suggest measures to improve the performance of the Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and suggestions made, if any, by the committee; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

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

#### **Ticket Checking Staff**

7922. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the ticket checking staff at Northern Railway Headquarters Office, the total expenditure incurred on it and its performance during the last three years;

(b) the criteria for selection of ticket checking staff and whether any persons were recruited for the Headquarters squad in violation of the rules, alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the period of tenure of such staff and the number of persons who have over stayed after the normal period of tenure and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Sale of Homoeopathic Drugs

7923. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme under implementation to establish and regulate production and sale of homoeopathic drugs;

(b) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited propose to consider production of homoeopathic drugs to ensure quality and standardisation; and

(c) the details of other schemes to protect the large number of people using homoeopathic drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is no separate scheme to establish manufacturing units for production of homoeopathic drugs. However, licence for the manufacture and sale of homoeopathic drugs are granted by the State Drugs Controllers who are licensing authorities appointed under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Standards for 605 Homoeopathic drugs have been published through the five Volumes of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India. A Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory has also been set up to work out the standards of the Homoeopathic drugs with a view to ensuring that Homoeopathic drugs of standard quality are made available to the public.

### Regulation of Visitors to Game Sanctuaries

7924. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether environment in game sanctuaries has been threatened by too many visitors; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to regulate the number of tourists to any game sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) An excessive number of visitors is detrimental to the environment of wildlife sanctuaries.

(b) Core areas are demarcated where no tourist would be allowed. The number and type of vehicles permitted into even other areas are regulated. Tourist complexes are allowed to be set up only outside the sanctuary.

### Protection of Animals at Zoos

7925. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to provide better enclosures for animals at all zoos in the country;

(b) whether restricted space and unruly behaviour of visitors affect the health and longevity of animals; and

(c) the reasons for not closing zoos for two days a week to give respite to the animals, especially Delhi zoo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Closure of the zoo for one day every week is considered sufficient respite to zoo animals.

[Translation]

### Allotment of Stalls to SCs/STs on Delhi and Ghaziabad Stations

7926. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to allot tea, juice and fruit stalls at

railway stations to the persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes only;

(b) if so, the total number of stalls functioning at present at Delhi, New Delhi, Nizamuddin and Ghaziabad Railway Stations respectively and the number of those out of them being run by the persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and

(c) the total number of stalls allotted at the said stations during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) As per extant policy, contracts upto 1/2 units are exclusively reserved for allotment to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In larger units preference is given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes other than Pantry Cars and Refreshment Rooms.

(b) There are 33 stalls at Delhi, New Delhi, Nizamuddin and Ghaziabad railway stations out of which 5 stalls are being run by the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) No stall has been allotted at the said stations during the last one year.

**Installation of Solar Power Operated Alarm System at Dabok Airport (Udaipur)**

7927. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Solar power operated alarm system has been provided at Dabok Airport in Udaipur to facilitate night landing of aircrafts;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on it and the names of the countries from where the equipment have been procured;

(c) whether this arrangement is proposed to be made at other airports also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Solar powered obstruction lights system has been installed on the hills in the vicinity of Udaipur airport to facilitate night operations.

(b) Expenditure incurred on obstruction light system is Rs. 12,17,900/- The system was supplied and installed by an Indian firm viz. M/s. Ana Navoids Limited, New Delhi.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. There are plans to provide such obstructions light system on the hills falling in the vicinity/approach area of Calicut and Khajuraho airports by the end of the current year.

[English]

**Proposal to Absorb Hakims Appointed on Daily Wages in C.G.H.S.**

7928. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:

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

(a) whether some Hakims have been appointed on daily wage basis in Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries under the Unani system of medicine;

(b) if so, the criteria followed for appointing doctors practising in Unani system of medicine in the Central Government Health Scheme;

(c) whether Government propose to absorb these Hakims on regular basis; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

### Checking of Boeings

7929. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has introduced any test of method to check fissures in IA Boeings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for introducing such a test?

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

(b) There are various crack detection methods which are used depending on type application and location e.g. magnetic particle method, Radiography method, Ultra sonic method and boroscope visual check method, Zyglo test, etc.

(c) These tests are carried out as preventive method under routine aircraft inspection checks as per the recommendation of manufacturer and approved by Director, General Civil Aviation to ensure structural integrity and continued airworthiness of the aircraft.

### Replacement of Wagons

7930. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL;  
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a growing pressure on Railways for movement of goods;

(b) whether the present wagon capacity is sufficient to meet the pressure;

(c) whether Railways have any plan for large scale replacement of wagons; and

(d) if so, the total estimated cost of the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir, due to high rate of growth of freight traffic.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, shortage is experienced due to seasonal fluctuations/peaking patterns when demand exceeds availability.

(c) Provision has been made for replacement of wagons.

(d) The cost of wagons on replacement account is approximately Rs. 190 crores for the year 1988-89.

### Underground Railways

7931. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new techniques to tackle the problems being faced in the construction of the underground railways, have been adopted by the Indian Engineers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any help has been sought from the collaborators from other countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Following are the major areas where new techniques have been adopted for the construction of underground railway in India:

(i) 'Cut and cover' method of tunnel construction, using diaphragm walls on a large scale.

(ii) Extensive use of longitudinal 'decking' over the 'cuts' to enable the road traffic to keep flowing, while construction of tunnel is in progress underneath.

- (iii) 'Shield-tunnelling' in water-bearing soft soils, using compressed air.
- (iv) Ballastless track.
- (v) Underground electric sub-stations, using 'dry type' transformers and vacuum circuit breakers.
- (vi) Elimination of 'rectifier output breakers' in 750 Volts D.C. traction sub-stations.
- (vii) Tunnel-train radio communication system.
- (viii) Micro-processor based supervisory remote control system for sub-stations.
- (ix) Air-conditioning of the metro-tunnels, instead of the usual practice of air-conditioning of the Metro coaches.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Following foreign help has been obtained for Metro Railway, Calcutta:

- (i) Consultancy services from U.S.S.R. in the preparation of project report for Calcutta Metro and also for shield-tunneling work.
- (ii) Consultancy services from M/s. London Transport International of U.K. and M/s. SOFRETU of France in the field of operation/maintenance of the Metro Railway.
- (iii) M/s. NIKEX of Hungary have collaborated with Metro Railway contractors in shield-tunnelling work.
- (iv) M/s. Phillip Holzmann AG of West Germany have collaborated with Metro Railway contractors for 'cut and cover' construction, using diaphragm walls.
- (v) M/s. Taisei Corporation of Japan have assisted Metro Railway contractors in 'cut and cover' method of

construction, using longitudinal decking.

- (vi) M/s. Rodio of Italy and M/s. Tebebau of West Germany have assisted Metro Railway contractors in the construction of 'underpass'.

#### **New Method for Diagnosing Heart Diseases**

7932. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news item published in the Indian Express dated 14 March, 1983 under the caption "New method to diagnose heart disease";

(b) if so, whether Government propose to acquire the necessary information for Indian heart specialists to enable them to adopt the new diagnostic techniques; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian heart specialists are aware of the new developments.

The Nuclear Magnetic Resonance techniques have also been used for measurement of blood flows in experimental situations. Similarly, electrical signals from the heart muscle picked up either from the body surface or from within the cardiac chambers have been used to identify patients at high risk of sudden cardiac death. Sufficient experience has not been accumulated so far to recommend their routine clinical use.

**National Highways Damaged Due to Natural Calamities in Andhra Pradesh**

7933. SHRI SRI HARI RAO:  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received detailed estimates of damages caused to the National highways in Andhra Pradesh due to Natural calamities during the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have sanctioned the full rectification estimates thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Position of estimates relating to damages caused due to natural calamities during 1987-88 is indicated in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

*Details of Estimates Relating to Damages Caused Due to Natural Calamities During 1987-88 in Andhra Pradesh*

S.No. marks	Name of Work	Estimated cost	Date of receipt	Re
1	2	3	4	5
				(in Lakhs)
1.	1987 FDR to Km.212/0 to 353/0 of Madras-Vijayawada Section on NH.5.	84.74	10.01.88 sanctioned on	Estimate 23.2.88 for Rs. 68.18 lakhs
2.	1987 FDR to Km.175/6 to 233/0 of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section on NH. 7	29.35	3.2.88 Sanctioned on	Estimate 16.3.88 for Rs. 31.21 lakhs
3.	1987 FDR to Km.80.00 to 185.40 of Hyderabad-Vijayavada Section of NH. 9	103.47	3.2.88	Under Examination
4.	1987 FDR to Km.260/0 to 380/0 Vijayawada Visakhapatnam Section on NH. 5	134.52	3.2.88	Ministry's Regional Officers comments are awaited.
5.	1987 FDR to Km.218/0 to 237/8 of Madras-Vijayawada section on NH. 5	7.19	23.2.88	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
6.	1987-FDR to R.V.Section on NH 43 from Km. 473.287 to 563.62	52.95	16.3.88	Ministry's Regional Officers comments are awaited.
7.	1987 FDR to Km. 350 to 396 of V.V.Section and Km. 2/8 to 233/0 of V-B Section in Srikakulam Divn.	59.95	16.3.88	-do-
8.	1987 FDR to Km.0/0 to 5.914 of Akrapalli bypass in V.V. Section on NH. 5	30.445	16.3.88	-do-
9.	1987 FDR to Km.170 to 260 of V.V. Section of NH No 5	131.00	16.3.88	-do-

**Proposal to Declare Certain State Roads as National Highways in Sikkim**

7934. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of National Highways in Sikkim; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the length of National Highways by declaring certain State Roads as National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 62 Kms.

(b) No, Sir.

**International Conference on Research in Plant Sciences**

7935. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centre of Advanced Studies in Botany under the University Grants Commission had Organised an International Conference on Research in Plant Sciences;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the conference; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAI): (a) The centre of Advanced Studies in Botany, University of Delhi, had organised an International Conference on "Research in Plant Sciences and its Relevance to Future" from March 7-11, 1988.

(b) The recommendations of the conference have not been received by the University Grants Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Coordination Council for Open Universities**

7936. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up Open Universities for expansion of education;

(b) if so, whether Government have constituted a Coordination Council to study the policies relating to courses and their utility with the purpose of maintaining

uniform standard of education through these universities; and

(c) whether in Australia and other developed countries, the experiment of Open Universities, has proved a failure and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) The first Open University was established in 1982 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The IGNOU was established under an Act of Parliament in 1985. Since then two more Open Universities have been set up, one by the Government of Bihar and the other by the Government of Rajasthan.

(b) According to the provisions of its Act, the IGNOU is also responsible for the promotion of the Open University and Distance Education system and for the determination of their standards. Accordingly the IGNOU has decided to set up a Coordination Council of Open Universities for the purpose of maintaining standards and the development of a network of Open University programmes in the country.

(c) No, Sir. In fact the meeting of Heads of Commonwealth Governments in October, 1987 decided that the Commonwealth Secretariat should take the initiative in establishing a Network of Distance Education Institutions in Commonwealth countries.

#### **Mathura-Alwar Railway Line**

7937. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many difficulties are being faced in the construction of Mathura-Alwar rail line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to

over-come the difficulties of acquiring land for this rail link; and

(d) the progress made in regard to the construction of this line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received to revise the alignment to fully avoid Goverdhan hills. Survey for the revised alignment has been taken up.

Land owners whose land has been acquired at Mathura end are not permitting the work on the new line demanding higher compensation and employment. District Authorities have been requested to sort out the issue.

(d) 9%.

#### **Financial Assistance for Technical Education in Rajasthan**

7938. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide financial assistance for the expansion of technical education in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the provision made for this purpose in the current financial year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the pace of expansion of technical education in Rajasthan is very slow; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). Under the revised pattern of assistance applicable with effect from the Fourth Five Year Plan, the

\* (IGNOU -- Indira Gandhi National Open University)

provision for normal development of technical education including further expansion of facilities falls under the purview of State Sector.

All proposals received from the different State Government including the State Government of Rajasthan for further expansion of technical education are duly entertained and processed for the approval of the All India Council for Technical Education and the Government.

[English]

### **Festival of India in Japan**

7939. SHRI H. A. DORA:  
SHRI P.M. SAYFED:

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

(a) whether the Festival of India will be held in Japan from 15 April, 1988;

(b) whether this Festival will be different from those that were held in the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., the U.K., and France;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the approximate amount earmarked for this purpose;

(e) the benefits which India would precisely derive; and

(f) the duration of the Festival and the main cities in Japan likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Festival of India in Japan is by and large patterned on the previous Festivals held in U.K., U.S.A., France and U.S.S.R. However, it is being held on a much smaller scale. The emphasis in Japan is on five to six major exhibitions. A small, compact programme of the performing arts, a Festival of Indian Films and a few seminars form the basic calendar of events. For the first time an exhibition highlighting

the Art of the Adivasi will be on display in some of the major museums of Contemporary Art in Japan.

(d) The budget provision for the Festival of India in Japan is Rs. 360 lakhs.

(e) Increase in trade opportunities leading in particular, to exports to Japan of Indian handloom and handicraft products, increased prospects for tourism and opening up of new areas of mutual exchanges in the fields of economic, scientific, industrial and cultural cooperation are expected to result.

(f) The Festival will continue for a period of six months from April 1988, covering about 34 cities in Japan. These include Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Nara, Sapporo, Fukuoka, Yokohama, Kyoto, Hakodate, Yamaguchi and Kumamoto.

### **Introduction of new class in Railways**

7940. SHRI H. A. DORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are planning to introduce a new class between first class and second class; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Amount allocated for ICDS Programme for 1988-89**

7941. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount allocated for the ICDS programme for each State for the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): A lumpsum

budget provision of Rs. 168.40 crores has been made for the year 1988-89 for expenditure under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in different States and Union Territories. Central grants for the ICDS Scheme are released to the States, in instalments, based on estimates of the States' requirements and keeping in view the provision available in the Central Budget. No specific State-wise allocations are made.

During the financial year 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 27.14 crores has already been released to different State Governments and Union Territories Administrations between 1.4.88 and 20.4.88. A statement, showing the State-wise releases, is given below.

#### STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs) released between 1.4.88 & 20.4.1988 under the I.C.D.S. Programme
1	2	3

#### States

1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.54
3.	Assam	92.00
4.	Bihar	213.85
5.	Goa	18.34
6.	Gujarat	258.52
7.	Haryana	65.72
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33.20
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.23
10.	Karnataka	192.45
11.	Kerala	89.15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	195.91

13.	Maharashtra	301.12
14.	Manipur	18.04
15.	Meghalaya	15.33
16.	Mizoram	27.86
17.	Nagaland	27.41
18.	Orissa	100.05
19.	Punjab	62.91
20.	Rajasthan	177.88
21.	Sikkim	6.41
22.	Tamil Nadu	101.85
23.	Tripura	20.62
24.	Uttar Pradesh	216.99
25.	West Bengal	218.01
Total for States		2644.00

#### Union Territories

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	4.40
2.	Chandigarh	4.00
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.00
4.	Daman & Diu	1.16
5.	Delhi	45.49
6.	Lakshadweep	1.28
7.	Pondicherry	11.66
Total for U.Ts		69.99
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2713.99</b>

Rounded to Rs. 27.14 crores.

### Out-Break of Kala-azar

7942. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an outbreak of Kala-azar is feared;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Kala-azar has been re-appearing in the country at intervals; and

(d) if so, the details of the outbreak of Kala-azar so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Considering the epidemiology of Kala-azar, it is difficult to forecast an outbreak of the disease. However, Kala-azar is endemic in parts of Bihar and West Bengal. As per the information received from the affected States, the number of cases of Kala-azar during 1987 is as under:

Name of States	No. of cases 1987(Prov.)
1. Bihar	17,471
2. West Bengal	4,447
3. Uttar Pradesh	51
4. Tamil Nadu	1*
5. Delhi	1*

(c) and (d). There has been resurgence of Kala-azar during early seventies and thereafter. At present Kala-azar is endemic in 25 districts of Bihar, 8 districts of West Bengal and 2 districts of Uttar Pradesh.

### Conversion of Miraj Section in Goa

7943. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Goa has sent a proposal to the Union Government for getting World Bank assistance for the conversion of metre gauge railway link passing via Miraj in Goa.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Ministry of Railways has not received such a proposal from State Government of Goa.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

### Over Exposure to Noise in Industry as Cause of Deafness

7944. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ENT specialists are of the opinion that deafness caused by over exposure to noise in industry is not curable;

(b) whether Government are taking any steps to protect the workers in this regard;

(c) whether Public Sector Undertakings and Private Sector industries are also taking some measures to protect the workers from this malady; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The deafness caused by over exposure to noise in Industry may be temporary or permanent. Whereas the temporary threshold loss can be recovered, permanent is not curable so far.

(b) to (d). The Central Government has enacted Factories Act 1948 which includes, intra alia, provision for protecting workers employed in the Private and Public Sectors from noise induced hearing loss. This Act is required to be implemented by the

States Governments through their Inspectorates of Factories. "Noise induced hearing loss (exposure to high noise levels)" is included in the list of notifiable diseases in the third Schedule of the Factories Act, Section 89 of the Act provides that if any worker in a factory contracts any disease specified in the said Schedule, the manager of the factory shall send notice to the Chief Inspector of Factories. It also provides that if a medical practitioner attends on a person who is or has been employed in a factory and who is or is believed by the medical practitioner to be suffering from any diseases specified in the said Schedule, the medical practitioner shall without delay send a report in writing to the office of Chief Inspector of Factories.

#### Universities Not Having Courts/Senates

7945. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Central Universities as on date which do not have any democratic bodies like the courts/senates giving adequate representation to the academic community and other interests for participation in the decision making process;

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

(c) the date by which such bodies are likely to be set up in these universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. All the Central Universities have democratic bodies like the courts/senates except Indira Gandhi National Open University as there is no provision for such a body in the Act of the University.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### Malaria Research

7946. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over the years, the Malaria Parasite has been resistant to pesticide and last year out of the estimated 1.8 million new cases of malaria in the country, 30 per cent of falciparum malaria which is often fatal and does not readily respond to treatment with chloroquin;

(b) whether Government have extended any help to the Malaria Research Institute in this regard so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Over the years, the mosquitoes which are vectors for Malaria have been reported to have developed resistance to several insecticides including DDT, HCH and even Malathion, Gujarat and Maharashtra are the major States that have reported widespread resistance of a *culicifacies* to DDT and HCH.

It has been reported that Malaria parasite *P. falciparum* has developed resistance to chloroquine in some parts of the country. The resistance, however, is of low level (RI) in most parts of the country. RIII or high level of resistance of *P. falciparum* has been reported from North Eastern region of the country. *P. Vivax* which is the parasite responsible for 70% of Malaria cases in the country continues to be sensitive to chloroquine.

Out of 1.5 million cases (Provisional) detected in 1987, 35.8% were due to *P. falciparum*.

(b) and (c). The Malaria Research Centre of the I.C.M.R. is a permanent institute for undertaking research on vector borne diseases like Malaria. All assistance including financial support is being given to the centre.

### Schemes to Preserve Tribal Culture

7947. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to preserve the Culture of the tribals living in different parts of the country;

(b) whether any scheme has been introduced or proposed to be introduced through which tribal culture can be preserved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Though "Culture" including preservation and promotion is primarily a State Subject, the Government of India through the Department of Culture's Schemes and programmes and those of the organisations under its aegis have taken steps for the preservation and promotion of tribal culture in the country.

(b) and (c). i) The Government of India has recently introduced a Scheme for the promotion and dissemination of Tribal and Folk Art and Culture. This Scheme envisages providing grants/subsidies to registered voluntary organisations, institutions and individuals who are engaged in the area of promotion and preservation of tribal art and culture. This scheme could not be implemented in 1987-88 because of the economy instructions of Government of India. This Scheme is proposed to be implemented this year for which an allocation of Rs. 45 lakhs is available.

ii) The Zonal Cultural Centres set up in the recent past have also held many tribal festivals and workshops in many parts of the country.

iii) The Lalit Kala Akademi and Sangeet Natak Akademi have schemes for survey and documentation of folk

tribal and traditional art. Financial assistance is also given to cultural institutions for promotion and preservation of tribal art. The Sangeet Natak Akademi acquires tribal musical instruments and arranges performance of tribal art forms.

### Bio-Medical Research by National Institute of Nutrition Hyderabad

7948. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Nutrition set up at Hyderabad has undertaken some new programme on bio-medical research;

(b) if so, the bio-medical research programmes undertaken by the above Institute in recent time; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following studies have been carried out by the National Institute of Nutrition on Bio-medical Research:--

#### 1. Studies on Goitre

studies on iodine content of Foods

Antithyroid compounds in Foods

A method of improving the stability of iodine in iodised Salt.

Studies on iodised oil.

Operational Research on Goitre Control Programme.

#### 2. Studies on Vitamin A.

Vitamin A Deficiency, Morbidity and Mortality in preschool children.

Vitamin and immune response in children.

Impression cytology in the early detection of Vitamin A deficiency.

Studies on Vitamin A Status in pregnancy.

3. Studies on anaemia

Field supplementation of iron folic acid tablets to pregnant women.

Distribution of iron fortified salt and its impact on anaemia and iron stores.

4 Studies on Nutrition, Ket and Disease.

Studies on cataract.

Studies on Urolithiasis.

Lipid Metabolism in health and disease.

Effect of N-3 fatty acids on blood lipids and platelet function.

5. Studies on health and Nutrition of mother and child.

Maternal nutrition and low birth weight (Accommunity Study)

6. Basic Studies.

i) Nutritive value of Tribal and unconventional foods

ii) Protein under nutrition and vitamin D function

7. Studies carried at the Food and Drug Technology Research Centre of the National Institute of Nutrition.

i) Food Toxicity.

Studies on unconventional sources of oil.

Disease outbreak due to consumption of rain damaged wheat.

Studies on Mycotoxins.

ii) Studies on mycotoxins.

Betablockers and serum lipids.

Studies on cancer.

**Workshop Regarding Crimes Against Women**

7949. SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether two-day workshop was held in New Delhi to discuss enforcement machinery and proper implementation of the rights of women and prevention of crimes against them recently;

(b) if so, the main decisions arrived at in the workshop;

(c) whether the suggestions made therein have been considered by Government; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to implement these suggestions?

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

(b) The recommendations made in the workshop relate to the role of the voluntary women's organisations in enforcing various laws, setting up of family counselling centres in rural areas, setting up of Family Courts in all States and Union Territories, joint ownership by husband and wife of the matrimonial home, prior intimation to police before cremation in dowry-death cases, setting up of women's wings in every law enforcement departments, catalytic role for mass media in building of social awareness strategies to concretise and mobilise women-specific action programmes etc. etc.

(c) and (d). The report of the workshop

has not yet been received by the Government.

### **Code of Ethics for Food Industry**

7950. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have called upon the food industry to adopt a code of the ethics for providing quality and healthy food to consumers;

(b) whether there is any machinery to check the bottlenecks of the food industry in the country;

(c) whether the States have also been given directions to put a check on food industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) In a recent Seminar of Food Industry, Hon'ble Minister of State for Food & Civil Supplies impressed upon the need for adopting a code of Ethics by the food industry in the country.

(b) to (d). Industries manufacturing food articles are required to comply with provisions of prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 to ensure quality food to the consumers. Food(Health) Authorities of States/UTs keep a strict vigil on quality of food manufactured/sold to the consumers. They are asked time and again to intensify the Programme of enforcement of provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Translation]

### **Supply of Spurious Lux and Pears Soap**

7951. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is sup-

ply of spurious Lux and Pears soap in large quantities in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to check it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Government has not received any information about the supply of duplicate Lux and Pears Soap in large quantities in various parts of the country parts of the country.

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

### **Manufacture of Spurious Soap in Delhi**

7952. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a factory making spurious soap has been unearthed in Delhi;

(b) if so the quantity of soap indicating the brand names seized there; and

(c) the details of the action taken so far against the owner of the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No factory making spurious soap was unearthed by the Drug Control Department of Delhi Administration.

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

[English]

### **Crisis in Barge Industry in Goa**

7953. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the causes of collapse of Goa barge industry;

(b) if so, the reasons of crisis faced by Goa barge industry; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to interne and issue guidelines to Government of Goa to save the barge industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No such report has been received by Government.

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

12.00 hrs

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

**Detailed Demands for grants of the Ministry of Communications (Deptt. of Tele Communications), 1988-89 and Department of Posts for 1988-89**

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the table-

(1) A copy of Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) for 1988-89.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 5930/88]

(2) A copy of Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of posts for 1988-89

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 5931/88]

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): I am coming to the point. My name is Nanje Gowda. The other day somebody telephoned to me and asked me when did you become naked. I asked him, why are you talking like that. After Mr. Bhagat became Minister of Information and Broadcasting, my name has been mentioned in the TV Relay Station as "Nanga Gowda". (Interruptions)... Now that is not the point today. I do not know the meaning of Hindi. That is the problem.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I will give personal attention to the matter.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: I am making a submission regarding a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem?

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: The framers of the Constitution have given us a Constitution which is both federal and unitary in character. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): What is the subject?

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Wait Mr. Jaipal Reddy. As per the Constitution, some functions are entrusted to the State Government and some other functions to the Union Government. There is a confrontation...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You all please sit down. He has not yet referred to anything.

[English]

This is my duty.

[Translation]

This my duty, why are you assuming my duty?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you assuming my duties?

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you assuming my duties?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you assuming my duties, Mr. Jaipal Reddy?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I asked you, why are you assuming my duties ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. I have to see that

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why dont you let me take a decision?

[English]

What is right and what is wrong, how can you presume it? What is the problem?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting?

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: In Karnataka...

MR. SPEAKER: What is in Karnataka?

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: There is a

fast developing confrontation between the CBI team and the Karnataka State Police.

MR. SPEAKER: That has nothing to do here.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaipal Reddy, I will overrule. If there is something wrong, I will overrule. I am not going to allow. What is the problem?

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): The Karnataka Home Minister has made a defamatory statement against the Home Minister of India and the CBI.  
*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): No privilege against a member of any other House can be brought in this House.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, you must understand that I cannot transgress the limits.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaipal, can't you sit down? There is no problem. The question is simple and straight. If it falls within the purview of the State Legislature and the States, I cannot allow.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: No, No question.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have overruled.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib, I am not allowing anything. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I have not allowed anything.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is allowed.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. I cannot discuss a State matter. It is impossible. I cannot do it.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE--*Contd.*

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Urban Development for 1988-89**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Urban Development for 1988-89.

[Placed in Library See No L.T. 5932/88]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1988-89**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1988-89. [Placed in Library See No L.T. 5933/88]

**Statement Showing Reasons for not Laying the Annual Report etc. of Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling for 1986-86**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 5934/88]

**Review on and Annual Report of North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong for 1982-83, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi for 1986-87, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi for 1986-87 etc. and Statement re: Delay in Laying the Papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): I beg to lay on the Table --

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of

- the North Eastern-Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1982-83.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5935/88]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (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 5936/88]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5937/88]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Book Trust, India, for the year 1986-87.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5938/88]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5939/88]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Allahabad Museum Society for the year 1986-87 along with the Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Allahabad Museum Society for the year 1986-87.
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5940/88]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visva-Bharati Santiniketan, for the year 1986-87.

(14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5941/88]

(15) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report therein.

(16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5942/88]

**Annual Report of and Review on National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development, New Delhi for 1986-87 and Statement Showing Reasons for Delay**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): I beg to lay on the Table --

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5943/88]

**Annual Report of and Review on Pharmacy Council of India for 1986-87, Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for 1986-87 etc. and Statement re: Delay in Laying these Papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pharmacy Council of India for the year 1986-87.

(2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5944/88]

(3)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

(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 5945/88]

(5)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, for the year 1986-87.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5946/88]

(7)(i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Regional Centre, for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack, for the year 1986-87.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5947/88]

**Statements Showing Action taken by Government on Various Assurances, Promises etc. given by Ministers During Various Sessions**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to lay on the table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Eighth Lok Sabha:-

(1) Statement No. XXI Second Session, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5948/88]

(2) Statement No. XVII Fourth Session, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5949/88]

(3) Statement No. XIV Fifth Session, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5950/88]

(4) Statement No. XI Sixth Session, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5951/88]

(5) Statement No. IX Seventh Session, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5952/88]

(6) Statement No. VIII Eighth Session, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5953/88]

(7) Statement No. IV Second part of Eighth Session, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5954/88]

(8) Statement No. III Ninth Session, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5955/88]

(9) Statement No. I Tenth Session, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5956/88]

**Annual Report of and Review on Nhava-Sheva Port Trust, Bombay for 1986-87, Kandla Port Trust for 1986-87, etc. and Statements re. delay in laying the papers**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to lay on the table--

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nhava-Sheva Port Trust Bombay for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Nhava-Sheva Port Trust, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.

(2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay.

in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5957/88]

Lok Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from the 18th April, 1988.

(3)(i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

12.12 1/2 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

**Sixty-First and Sixty-second Reports and Minutes**

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee.

(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 5958/88]

(i) Sixty-first Report on the Ministry of Environment & Forests - Air and Water Pollution - Prevention and control and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited for the year 1986-87 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5959/88]

(ii) Sixty-Second Report on the Ministry of Environment & Forests - (Ganga Project Directorate) - Ganga Action Plan and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Mogul Line Limited for the year 1986-87 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5960/88]

12.13 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

[English]

(i) JOINT COMMITTEE ON LOKPAL BILL

**Recommendations to Rajya Sabha to  
Appoint Members**

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): I beg to move:

12.12 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a letter dated the 18th April, 1988 from Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, an elected member from Bhagalpur constituency of Bihar resigning his seat in

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies

caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Lal K. Advani and Hansraj Bhardwaj from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Lal K. Advani and Hansraj Bhardwaj from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

(ii) JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

**Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to elect Member**

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI (Palamau): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the Principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. H.P. Sharma from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

That this House do recommend to

Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. H.P. Sharma from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Matters under rule 377- Shri Virdhi Chandra Jain.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Except the Member whom I have called nobody else is allowed.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

SHRI K. H. RANGANATH (Chitradurga): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no matter under discussion. So there is no point of order.

12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Demand for direction to Rajasthan Government to increase limit of landholdings for farmers in certain districts of the State.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to present the following information under rule 377.

A very small number of farmers get the benefit of important development projects of the country due to the definition assigned to the small and marginal farmers in the desert areas.

\*\* Not recorded.

In the Barmer district the limits of land-holdings of small and marginal farmers have been determined as follows -

*Marginal farmer:*

unirrigated  
land - 0.01 hectare to 5 hectare

irrigated  
land - 0.01 hectare to 0.75 hectare

*Small Farmers:*

unirrigated  
land - 0.71 hectare to 10.00 hectare

irrigated  
land - 0.76 hectare to 1.50 hectare

According to these limits only a few farmers of this district are covered in the category of small and marginal farmers. In this district out of the total cultivable land of 23.0 lakhs hectare only 32.0 thousand hectare land is irrigated and out of total 1.62 lakhs farmers only 44 thousand farmers are covered by this definition. Therefore, only 27 per cent farmers come under the category of small and marginal farmers who are benefitted by the Integrated Rural Development Programme, although in this district, 80% farmers are living below the poverty line. The continuous drought for the last five years - has worsened the economic condition of these farmers. Although the farmers of Jaisalmer hold more land and than the farmers of Barmer district but no crop could be grown on this land due to continuous drought. This is true also of Shergarh, Phalodi, Bikaner, Kolait and Sachor tehsils of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jalore districts.

In these districts landless farmers are defined as farmers having land less than 50 bigha and they are allotted 75 bigha of land.

All the schemes relating to development and sanctioning grants apply to the small and marginal farmers. Most of the farmers of these districts are deprived of the loans

and grants granted by the Land Development Bank for wells, tanks, etc.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to issue directions to the Government of Rajasthan to the effect that in the districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer, Shergarh, Phalodi and Osea tehsils of Jodhpur district, Sachor tehsil of Jalore district and Bikaner and Kolait tehsils of Bikaner district the present ceilings in respect of land-holdings of small and marginal farmers be doubled and increased to 20 hectares or 122 bighas in unirrigated areas and 3 hectare of 20 bighas in irrigated areas.

[English]

**(ii) Demand for increase in the quality of molasses allotted to Orissa**

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): The State of Orissa is faced with acute deficit in molasses. The internal production of molasses is limited to 16,000 MTS. It is estimated that during the molasses year 1987-88 our requirement was 36,000 MTS. It has, therefore, not been possible to cater to the needs of distilleries, cattle feed manufacturing plants and other industrial units. The Central allocation of molasses from neighbouring States is not being honoured by the allottee States. This is the reason why acute shortage of molasses persists in Orissa.

According to the guidelines of Government of India 10% of internal production shall be earmarked for cattle feed. In other words, out of total internal production of 16,000 MTS 1,600 MTS shall be reserved for cattle feed. But in view of over all deficit position, it will not be possible to cater to the needs of cattle feed farm even with 10% reservation of internal production for cattle feed units. In view of the present drought situation which is likely to continue till next harvest the need for supplying molasses to the cattle feed farms will be greater. It will therefore, not be possible to provide required quantity of molasses to the cattle feed units, other industrial units, and distilleries unless central allocation is stepped up.

As such I demand that adequate quantity of molasses should be allotted to the state of Orissa to meet the full requirement.

[Translation]

**(iii) Demand for running the Avadh-Assam Express daily and for providing Vaishali Express's stoppage at Khalilabad in Uttar Pradesh**

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are only two trains available for the journey from New Delhi to Gorakhpur onward in 24 hours. Out of these two trains one train runs daily and the other only for four days in a week. The situation is that many passengers are unable to undertake their journey despite having purchased their tickets. Keeping in view the heavy rush of passengers there, the need to run the Avadh-Assam Express daily seems expedient. My constituency Khalilabad is an important industrial centre of district Basti where handloom and powerloom cloth come from the entire country for sale and purchase. For long distance journey only one train, i.e. Vaishali Express is available in which seats for reservation are available from Khalilabad, but as this train does not stop at Khalilabad the passengers of Khalilabad have to undertake their journey from Gorakhpur, which is very inconvenient, expensive and time consuming.

Keeping in view the difficulties being experienced by the passengers and Traders there, I request the hon. Minister of Railways to provide a stoppage of the Vaishali Express at Khalilabad so that this problem is solved for ever.

[English]

**(iv) Demand for research by Archaeology Department on Jaugada in Ganjam district of Orissa and declaring it a tourist place also**

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Sir,

Jaugada in Ganjam district of Orissa is a place of great historical importance. The rock edicts of Ashoka bear eloquent testimony to this. Extensive and intensive research on Jaugada can unfold the multifaceted aspects of the glory of those times. No historical study worth the name has been made of the place. The Prime Minister was kind enough to visit the place during his visit to Orissa, and was immensely impressed by the place. The incisive exploration of Jaugada can speak volumes about Buddhism for which Ashoka indefatigably worked. The Department of Archaeology of the Government of India should come in a big way to take up research on Jaugada. It should be declared as a place of tourist importance. It should have proper communication facilities to enable the tourists to visit the place. The Department of Culture and the Department of Archaeology of the Government of India should coordinate with the Government of Orissa and take up the exploration of Jaugada in the national interest.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no discussion. There is nothing to raise a point of other...

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, I cannot allow State subjects. So simple it is...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question. Not allowed...

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you shouting unnecessarily? I am not allowing you...

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I know my job, Sir.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I know my job. Nothing doing...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You do not agree. He also does not agree. What should I do?

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, the Home Minister is ready to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: He might be. I have not allowed him...

(Interruptions)\*\*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes you also do not listen. Sometimes he also does not listen.

[English]

I have not allowed any person...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Only statement under Rule 377 is allowed, nothing else...

(Interruptions)\*\*

[Translation]

**(v) Demand for seeking Nepal's cooperation in order to check recurring floods in North Bihar**

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH (Purnea): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no

need to describe in the House the devastation caused by unprecedented floods last year in North Bihar. Short term measures will not be of much help in checking floods so we should think of long term measures.

Everybody knows that rivers originating at Himalayan ranges in Nepal and flowing in North Bihar bring with them mainly mud and raise the river bed through excessive silting. The level of water in rivers in a big area rises several feet above the level of adjoining land. Construction of dams on rivers further aggravates the problem, because they cannot bear the pressure of surging water and with heavy downpour condition in rural areas becomes worst. The only remedy for this is to seek Nepal's cooperation to control the flow of water in these rivers before they enter North Bihar. This will not only help in controlling floods but also generate hydro-electricity on a large scale in Nepal and India on the one hand and on the other, this will create potential for economic development in Northern India, Nepal and other neighbouring countries.

I would like to request the Government of India to take up this matter with Nepal under the auspices of the SAARC so that a permanent and practical solution of the problem is found.

[English]

**(vi) Demand for treating Cargo loaders at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi as employees of the I.A.A. of India**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, over 700 men are engaged for handling cargo at the Indira Gandhi International Airport as cargo loaders. Earlier they were working at the Delhi Airport on the same job and in the same capacity for over five years. But till now they are daily wage workers. They are working under a private contractor based in Bombay namely Seahawk Cargo Carriers, who has three sub-contractors at Indira Gandhi

International Airport for getting the job done. These workers have no job security, no benefits, no protection under any law. They are at the mercy of the contractor and sub-contractors. They handle valuable cargo, for which the public sector carrier is responsible to pay compensation, if needed, but the entire cargo remains at the disposal of private contractors who enjoy complete facilities provided by Government. It appears that the International Airport Authority of India, who should have been their employer has washed off its hands by giving the job to Bombay based contractor. Muscle power is being freely used to intimidate these workers if they show any discontentment. This type of working conditions, right at the Capital's main airport need immediate remedial measures.

I, therefore, request the Minister to abolish the contract system in cargo handling and ensure that these 700 workers are absorbed as the employees of International Airport Authority of India.

**(vii) Demand for overbridge at Irinjalakkuda railway station in Kerala**

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram): An overbridge at Irinjalakkuda railway station in Kerala is a long-standing demand. In the absence of this overbridge, there are many traffic problems which lead to accidents. In fact, many serious accidents have taken place in this place.

I would request the Minister of Railways to sanction an overbridge at Irinjalakkuda station in next year's budget.

**(viii) Demand for early finalisation of the Shivalik Project in Himachal Pradesh**

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The Shivalik project including the Swan channelisation project in Una at the neighbouring districts of Himachal Pradesh has been under finalisation for many years. The construction of the project would help in reclaiming thousands of hectares of land by checking soil erosion

and by channelising a number of streams for the benefit of irrigation and also help in preservation and promotion of ecology and environment through afforestation.

I, therefore, request the Government of India and the Central Water Commission to finalise the project in consultation with the State Government, accord its sanction and ensure its early construction with the help of international agencies like World Bank within Seventh Plan.

12.29 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ALLEGATIONS OF  
PAYMENT OF COMMISSION TO  
INDIAN AGENTS IN CONNECTION  
WITH DEFENCE MINISTRY'S  
PURCHASE OF SUBMARINES FROM  
MESSRS. HOWANDTSWERKE-  
DEUTSCHE-WERFT OF FEDERAL  
REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): Mr. Speaker. Sir, as hon'ble Members are aware, the then Raksha Rajya Mantri had, in a statement made by him in this House on April 15, 1987 given full details of the inquiries and studies ordered by the former Raksha Mantri in regard to allegations connected with the purchase of submarines from Howandtswerke-Deutsche-Werft (HDW) of the Federal Republic of Germany.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, I have point of order. Please hear me.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki): What is the point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. At this time, there is nothing...

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, he is already through. He is not yielding. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am on a substantive point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any infringement of any rules here?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is the infringement?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The Government of India promised the Parliament that the Inquiry Report will be placed on the Table. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is overruled.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, overruled. Sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This gentleman is not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER: Please, you are not to decide.

*[Translation]*

SHRI K.C. PANT: They could not hear. If they do not want to listen then what should be done?

*[English]*

Why don't you control your Members, Professor? I have come to make a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur): He has the right to raise a point of order. You may rule it out...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? I have not allowed you. You are using unparliamentary language. It is not good for you to use unparliamentary language in

anger. Such a temperament does not behave you.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: No, I don't like it.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You will get time again to raise it when we will take up the Demands of the Ministry of Defence.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: We want to listen to the Minister. Kindly read it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. PANT: So, in deference to what Mr. Madhu Dandavate said, I shall read it again. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as hon'ble Members are aware, the then Raksha Rajya Mantri had, in a statement made by him in this House on April 15, 1987, given full details of the inquiries and studies ordered by the former Raksha Mantri in regard to allegations connected with the purchase of submarines from Howandtswerke-Deutsche-Werft (HDW) of the Federal Republic of Germany.

To place the entire matter in the correct perspective and in chronological sequence, it is necessary to re-state some basic facts.

The Ministry of Defence had signed contracts with HDW on December 11, 1981 for the acquisition of 2 ready-built submarines and 2 material packages for the construction of similar submarines in the Mazagon Dock Limited. From late 1985, the Ministry of Defence were holding direct negotiations with the senior executives of HDW to acquire two more submarines. To

[Shri K.C. Pant]

ensure against the involvement of agents as well as to secure a reduction in prices, the Ministry of Defence had sought the assistance of our Embassy in Bonn which was persuading the Ministry of Defence, Federal Republic of Germany, to exercise its influence on HDW to reduce the prices earlier quoted by them for the supply of additional submarines.

As regards the negotiations for the acquisition of 2 additional submarines from HDW, it may be recalled that Defence Secretary had invited the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to India to his office on November 15, 1985 and clearly informed him of the Government of India's policy of dealing directly with the foreign suppliers, without any involvement of agents.

The Naval Attache in the Indian Embassy, Bonn, had been in contact with Dr. Molitor, an official of the Ministry of Defence, Federal Republic of Germany, responsible for the sale of military equipment, and had sought a meeting with the latter in connection with the on-going negotiations for the purchase of 2 additional submarines. On February 24, 1987, Dr. Molitor met our Naval Attache and our Ambassador, in the Indian Embassy, Bonn. The Naval Attache reiterated the Government of India's policy to directly negotiate contracts with foreign suppliers, without involving agents. A formal note confirming this position was also given to Dr. Molitor. In his discussions with the Ambassador regarding the supply of additional submarines, Dr. Molitor was reported to have said that HDW was being persuaded to further bring down their earlier quoted price. However, problems might arise on account of 7% commission payable to Indian agents of HDW, under an open-ended agreement. The Ambassador reiterated Government of India's policy of negotiating directly with the foreign suppliers. Without the involvement of agents, and suggested to Dr. Molitor to take up the matter afresh with HDW. Subsequent to the aforesaid discussions, our Ambassador sent a

communication, on February 24, 1987, to keep the Government informed.

On February 28, 1987, the message received from our Ambassador was put up on file to the then Raksha Mantri and was received in his office on March 3, 1987. Over a week later, on March 11, 1987, the then Raksha Mantri ordered that the matter should be referred to the Directorate of Enforcement, Ministry of Finance, for investigation of FERA violations; to CBDT, Ministry of Finance, for Income-Tax violations; and to the Economic Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Finance, for carrying out a systematic study of the modus operandi of Indian and foreign agents.

He further directed that a copy of the agreement should be obtained from HDW and efforts made to beat down the prices. As Hon'ble Members are aware, efforts to obtain a sizeable reduction in prices were being made by Government for well over a year. In this context, information received from our Ambassador was very useful and had to be purposefully employed to achieve the aforesaid objective. As confidential inquiries had to be made into the allegation and negotiations pursued directly with HDW without involvement of agents, to lower the prices and as the communication received from our Ambassador was secret, the information contained therein was rightly not made public.

The papers were put up to the then Raksha Mantri a second time on March 24, 1987 along with a draft letter from the Defence Ministry to the Finance Secretary. However, it was not till April 9, 1987, five weeks after the then Raksha Mantri first got the file, that he recorded another minute, in which, in addition to reiterating his previous instructions, he also directed the setting up of a committee under Defence Secretary to study the modus operandi of Indian and foreign agents, review existing procedures, suggest necessary steps for their elimination from Defence transactions, etc. He also noted that Defence Secretary had mentioned that the Indian agent is most probably the

Hindujas. He directed that, after due confirmation, fullest action should be taken against them.

On the same day, i.e. April 9, 1987, he personally arranged to issue a Press Note mentioning the fact on an inquiry into the matter and purporting to relate to the substance of information received from the Indian Embassy. During the five weeks since he had first seen the file, no fresh facts had come to the notice of the then Raksha Mantri but, for reasons best known to him, he chose to prematurely give publicity to this sensitive information.

It is not easy to see what prompted him to do this. Nevertheless, all inquiries directed by the then Raksha Mantri have been carried out by Government.

The then Raksha Mantri had ordered the following action:

- i. The Directorate of Enforcement, Ministry of Finance, should be asked to investigate possible FERA violations;
- ii. The CBDT, Ministry of Finance, should inquire into possible Income-Tax violations; and
- iii. The Economic Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Finance, should undertake a systematic study of the modus operandi of Indian and foreign agents.

Subsequently, he had also directed that a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Defence Secretary should report on the modus operandi of foreign and Indian agents in Defence purchases.

The details of the action actually taken by the Government are as follows:

- i. Specific inquiries into possible FERA and Income Tax violations were made by the Directorate of enforcement and the Central Board of Direct Taxes, respectively.
- ii. The Economic Intelligence Bureau

have carried out a study of the modus operandi of agents, Indian and foreign.

- iii. The Committee under the chairmanship of the Defence Secretary has submitted its report on the modus operandi of foreign and Indian agents in Defence purchases, making recommendations on its various terms of reference.

In the circumstances in which they were placed, by the premature publicity given to the matter by the then Raksha Mantri and for want of valid leads the investigative agencies of the Ministry of Finance were not able to make headway. Consequently, an Inter-Ministerial team, led by the Central Bureau of Investigation and comprising Director Enforcement (Ministry of Finance), Director of Inspection (Investigation), Income Tax (Ministry of Finance) and Joint Secretary (Navy) (Ministry of Defence), visited the Federal Republic of Germany and United Kingdom from October 25 to November 4, 1987. The CBI has made detailed confidential inquiries into the matter with the assistance of the investigative agencies of the Ministry of Finance. In addition, Government have directly correspond with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the management of HDW to ascertain the facts.

The inquiries made in this case sought to answer the following questions:

- (i) were there any FERA violations?
- (ii) were there any violations of Income-Tax laws?
- (iii) Was there any agreement between HDW and its agents regarding payment of commission? If so, what was its nature?
- (iv) Was any commission paid to any agent? If so, the amount paid by HDW, the mode of payment and full details of recipients?
- (v) Specifically, did the Hindujas act as

the agent of the HDW and did they, in that capacity, receive any payments from HDW?

In the Ministry of Defence the entire record pertaining to the acquisition of two SSK submarines and two material packages of such submarines from HDW was thoroughly scrutinised. We found that at no stage had there been any agents in the negotiations with HDW which had been conducted directly with the senior executives of the company. Nonetheless, the matter was taken up with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on June 12, 1987. The Foreign Office of Federal Republic of Germany in Bonn replied on July, 27, 1987 that the matter could be clarified only through direct contact with HDW and, further, that the Federal Government did not have any information in the matter. As regards the reported conversation between Dr. Molitor and the Indian Ambassador, the Foreign Office said that Dr. Molitor had "received without comment a letter from the Indian Ambassador confirming the Indian position on commission payment and passed the letter on to the HDW". The Ministry of Defence of the Federal Republic of Germany, who were also addressed, sent a similar reply.

HDW, who were addressed on June 27, 1987, replied on July 9, 1987 that the information regarding payment of 7% commission to Indian agents had surprised them. The information, they added, was not correct and could only have been caused by a misunderstanding. HDW stated that the negotiations in regard to the submarine contract of December 11, 1981 had been held directly with the Indian Government and no Indian agents were engaged. They further informed that they had engaged only the Globtech Company, with effect from June 1, 1982, on a monthly retainer of DM 6000, and that this had been notified to the Chief of the Naval Staff on September 22, 1982. HDW also forwarded a copy of the contract signed by them with Globtech. In a further communication dated November 27, 1987, HDW declared categorically that no commission

was paid to any Indian or non-Indian agent in India or abroad.

I am placing on the Table of the House a complete set of the Government's correspondence with HDW and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany as well as a copy of the message received from our Ambassador. A copy of the Press Note issued on April 9, 1987, released by the then Raksha Mantri, is also laid on the Table of the House.

After thorough and detailed inquiries made by the investigative agencies of the Government, which included searches of 16 Indian companies, firms and individuals known to be agents of foreign suppliers of Defence equipment, and discussions with the Indian Ambassador in Bonn, our Naval Attache in Bonn, the Chairman HDW and Dr. Molitor in the Ministry of Defence, Federal Republic of Germany, the Directorate of Enforcement, the Central Board of Direct Taxes and the CBI have come to the following conclusions:

- i. There is no evidence of any FERA violations.
- ii. There is no evidence of any violation of Income Tax laws.
- iii. There is no evidence to indicate that HDW had an Indian agent for the December 1981 contract for the supply of submarines.
- iv. In respect of offer received from HDW as well as the negotiations with HDW, no Indian agent/representative was at any time working on behalf of the firm.
- v. There is no evidence to link Hindujas with the HDW contract.

Government have received the reports tendered by the Director General, Economic Intelligence Bureau, on the modus operandi of Indian and foreign agents and that of the committee under chairmanship of the Defence Secretary on Indian agents

in Defence purchases and its various other terms of reference. These reports are under consideration of the Government.

Government have made all efforts to inquire into the allegations. All possible leads were followed up. The allegations have been found to have no basis. Accordingly, Government have decided to treat the matter as closed.

### Documents

1. Message dated 24 February 1987 from Indian Embassy, Bonn, received on 25 February 1987
2. Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs Aide Memoire to the FRG Government dated 27 June 1987.
3. Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter to HDW dated 27 June 1987.
4. HDW reply dated 9 July 1987 received on 21 July 1987.
5. FRG Government Aide Memoire dated 27 July 1987 received on 28 July 1987.
6. Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter to MOD-FRG Government dated 28 September 1987.
7. Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter to HDW dated 19 October 1987.
8. MOD-FRG Government reply dated 13 November 1987 received on 3 December 1987.
9. HDW reply dated 27 November 1987 received on 3 December 1987.
10. Press Note released by former kaksha Mantri on 9 April 1987.

**Message from Indian Embassy,  
Bonn, of 24 February 1987**

Dr. MOLITOR, official responsible in

Ministry of Defence for sale of military equipment called on me and N.A. today in connection with the 5th and 6th S.S.K. Submarines. Dr. Molitor said that the shipyard was being persuaded to bring down the price further from DM 240 million. I said that while this was welcome the increase over the original contract price for the earlier submarines was disproportionate to cost escalation on account of inflation, wage rise etc. Further, due to revaluation of DM the cost in rupee terms was still greater. The need for maintaining mutual trust as well as the credibility of West German suppliers in future was also impressed upon him.

2. DR. MOLITOR expressed hope that the final price could be negotiated satisfactorily by regretted that 7 per cent commission payable to the Indian agents of HDW under the terms of an open ended agreement posed a great financial liability. It was suggested to Dr. Molitor that one way for the German shipyard to disembaras itself of this liability was to plead force majeure on ground that the Government of India no longer accepted mediation of agents in dealing with foreign Suppliers of defence equipment. He said that he would immediately consult their legal adviser and if he thought this plea legitimate a price reduction of 7 per cent would definitely be made. All in all he left us with impression that a further price reduction might be made to conclude the deal.

### AIDE MEMOIRE

The Ministry of Defence, Government of India, signed a contract in December 1981 with HDW and AEG - Telefunken, both of FRG, relating to the supply of two ready-built SSK submarines and two material packages for the manufacture of such submarines at the Mazagaon Docks Lt. (MDL) Bombay. HDW have already supplied the two ready-built submarines and the remaining two are under manufacture at MDL.

Negotiations were initiated by the Ministry of Defence with HDW in early 1986 for the acquisition of two more submarines (fifth and sixth), one to be imported and

[Shri K.C.Pant]

one to be constructed at MDL. These negotiations are still pending as the prices quoted by HDW are considered unacceptably high by the Ministry of Defence.

In the context of these negotiations Dr. Molitor, the concerned official in the Ministry of Defence of FRG had called on the Ambassador of India in Bonn on February 24, 1987 and informed him that efforts were continuing to persuade the Shipyard to further bring down the prices last quoted to the Indian Ministry of Defence. While expressing the hope that the final price could be satisfactorily negotiated with HDW, Dr. Molitor mentioned that a matter which was bound to pose a problem related to the seven per cent commission payable to the Indian agents of HDW under the terms of an open-ended agreement. This disclosure by Dr. Molitor to the Ambassador of India would indicate that the said commission had already been paid in respect of the 1981 contract and that there was a continuing liability to pay a seven per cent commission to the Indian agents on the additional submarines under negotiation.

According to the records available with the Government of India, the Indian Price Negotiating Committee did not deal with

any Indian agent while negotiating the contract signed in December 1981. In so far as the proposed acquisition of two more submarines was concerned, the Ambassador of FRG in India was invited to his office by the Defence Secretary of India on November 15, 1985, and clearly informed of the Government of India's policy not to involve Indian agents at all in such acquisitions that Government of India would be dealing directly with foreign suppliers and the Prime Minister of India had directed that all such firms be informed that under no circumstances should Indian agents be encouraged to do any kind of liaison work.

It will be seen that Dr. Molitor had made a very definite statement to the Ambassador of India in Bonn on February 24, 1987, that a seven per cent commission was payable to Indian agents at HDW under the terms of an open-ended agreement. It will also be appreciated that India has extensive commercial and economic dealings with the FRG, which it greatly values, and it is India's hope that these relations will continue to expand. However, it has to be recognised that a shadow has been cast over these transactions by the alleged payment of commissions. The Government of India, therefore would impress upon the Government of FRG to make known to the Indian Government the fullest details of any commissions paid, to whom, when and for what services, and whether such agreement still subsists.

No.6228-S/Def. Secy/87  
Government of India  
Ministry of Defence  
New Delhi - 110 011.

Dated, the 27th June, 1987

To

Mr. Klaus Neitzke,  
Chairman,  
Howaldtswerke Deutsche Werft (HDW)  
Aktiengesells CHFT, Post Box 1463 09  
2300 KIEL 14  
(Federal Republic of Germany)

Sir,

A Senior official of the Ministry of Defence, Government of the FRG, has informed our Ambassador in Bonn that while M/s HDW are willing to negotiate acceptable prices for the supply of 2 more SSK Submarines to India they face financial difficulties on account of their liability to pay 7% commission to their Indian agents.

2. The Basic agreement and the two contracts, Nos. IN/SSK/1 and 3, both dated December 11, 1981, for the purchase of SSK Submarines and Material Packages, between the President of India and M/s H.D.W., was arrived at after detailed negotiations held by us directly with representatives of M/s H.D.W. and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. At no stage was the Government of India informed of the need or the objectives to be gained by your Company having to engage any agent in connection with the said contracts.

3. In the aforesaid context, we call on your company to furnish us complete information regarding the agreement which has been entered by you with Indian agents and specifically in regard to the following aspects:-

- (i) The precise amounts which have been paid and the amounts which are due to be paid by you by way of commission, secret payments, etc. alongwith dates, places and modes of payment.
- (ii) Full details of the recipients of such payments, whether they be persons or Companies, and in the case of latter, their Proprietors/Presidents/Directors and place of incorporation.
- (iii) The services rendered by such persons/Companies with reference to which such amounts have been paid/ are due to be paid.
- (iv) Copies of the contracts, agreements and correspondence between you Company and such recipients.
- (v) All other facts, circumstances and details relating to these transactions, in your possession.

4. It will be appreciated if the information in para 3 is furnished to us within 10 days of the receipt of this letter

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-  
(S.K. Bhatnagar)  
Defence Secretary

375 St. re: Defence  
Ministry's

APRIL 21, 1988

Purchase of sub- 376  
Marines

HOWALDTSWERKE-DEUTSCHE WERFT  
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT  
EIN UNTERNEHMEN DER SALZGITTER-  
GRUPPE  
VORSTAND

2300 KIEL 14  
POSTFACH 14 6309  
TELEFON(0431)700-0  
GTELEX 299 883 Hdwk d  
09, July, 1987  
M Ra/cp/02

Shri S.K. Bhatnagar  
Defence Secretary  
Government of India  
Ministry of Defence  
New Delhi  
India

Dear Sir,

We herewith confirm the receipt of your letter which we got through the diplomatic bag on July 7th.

1. Your statement that a senior official of the Ministry of Defence of the Federal Republic of Germany has informed your Ambassador in Bonn that we had to pay a commission of 7% to "our Indian agents" for the delivery of two more submarines to India has surprised us very much. This information is not correct and can only have been caused by a misunderstanding. As you correctly say in your letter, the negotiations on the contracts dated 11 December 1981 for the delivery of submarines and material packages were held directly between the Indian Government and HDW and the German Government respectively without any Indian agents being engaged. The same holds true for the recent negotiations on the delivery of two more submarines.

We do not have the intention to engage agents in these negotiations.

As known to the Indian Government, we only use the Globtech Company as our retainer which we notified in writing to the Chief of Naval Staff on 22 September 1982.

Though we normally do not disclose company confidential information, we are submitting enclosed the complete contract signed between Globtech and HDW giving all answers to your detailed questions under paragraph 3 of your letter.

2. In connection with your questions we would like to take the opportunity to summarise the last status of our offers given to you including our last price reduction by telex M/1217 dated 26.3.87:

Price basis: March 86, two units (boat and or package)	
like-to-like boat	234.8 Mio.DM/unit
like-to-like package	151.5 Mio.DM/unit
modified boat	274,1 Mio. DM
modified package	212,7 Mio. DM

Furthermore we have offered for an order of 4 modified units a reduction of 14 Mio. DM/unit.

For an order of two modified boats we have offered 273 Mio DM/unit.

3. After discussion with our shareholders we are glad to quote the following prices as our last and best possible offer:

like-to-like boat	232 Mio.DM
like-to-like package	146 Mio.DM

These prices refer to the specifications as offered in November 1985 and are valid to September 30, 1987. Our price includes no Commission.

If you cannot accept the a.m. prices please let us have your definite information so that further project costs can be avoided on our side.

We hope to have been of service to you and that negotiations on boat no. 5 and 6 can be resumed in the near future.

Yours faithfully

HOWALDTSWERKE-DEUTSCHE WERFT  
Aktiengesellschaft

Sd/-

Enclosure

---

#### **Agreement for Consultancy, Liaison and Support Services**

Whereas HOWALDTSWERKE - DEUTSCHE WERFT AG (hereinafter referred to as HDW) has concluded two contracts with the Indian Navy dated 11 December 1981, one for the delivery of two submarines and one for the delivery of material for the building of two submarines in Bombay; and whereas GLOBTECH INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (hereinafter referred to as Globtech) has an office in Delhi, India; These two aforementioned parties hereby conclude the following Agreement for assistance in the proper fulfillment of the contracts with the Indian Navy for the HDW submarines Building Nos. 186-189:

1. Globtech agrees to advise HDW and to support and further HDW's interests in all matters pertaining to fulfillment of the contracts with the Indian Navy, to acquire information necessary in the course of fulfillment of said contracts, and to provide capable personnel for these tasks. Furthermore, Globtech agrees to assist HDW as required, especially with respect to the contract for Material Package delivery (HDW Building Nos. 188 and 189) and to establish support services for HDW activities and for HDW personnel based in India for the purpose of the contract. This especially involves setting up and maintaining an office in Bombay, suitably equipped with international telex and telephone connections and English-speaking secretarial personnel.
2. Globtech has no authority to act or negotiate for or on behalf of HDW independently. Globtech's responsibilities are restricted to consultancy and support services, unless otherwise agreed. To ensure correct fulfillment of these responsibilities, Globtech will provide periodical reports at 2 monthly intervals with respect to the situation regarding HDW's contractual partners, giving Globtech's recommendation for short term and future activities.

3. HDW agrees to pay the sum of DM 6,000 (six thousand) each month for the services rendered by Globtech. This sum will be increased to DM 9,000 (nine thousand) after the establishment of the office in Bombay by Globtech. On such a date both parties will mutually agree.

This sum covers all office costs incurred by Globtech transport of HDW personnel in Delhi and Bombay, local (inside India) telephone and telex costs, and travel expenses incurred by Globtech personnel in India. Any other expenses outside the normal scope of the activities under this Agreement will be remunerated if they have previously been agreed to in writing.

4. This Agreement is considered to be in force from the first day of June 1982. The contract is concluded for 2 (two) years and is automatically extended by 6 (six) months at the end of each period of validity, unless it has been terminated in writing at least 3 (three) months prior to the end of such a period.
5. This Agreement may be terminated without notice by either party if payments have not been made for over 3 (three) months or if a party has acted in a manner opposed to the interests of the other party, or if warranted by any other important circumstance.
6. In the case of termination of this Agreement a final settlement of accounts is to be undertaken within 30 days of the termination date.
7. Globtech shall not work together with any competitor or HDW in respect of submarines during the period of validity of this Agreement or for a period after termination of this Agreement equal to the period for which the Agreement was valid, but not exceeding 5 (five) years. The interests of HDW shall have priority over those of any subcontractors of HDW who may also be represented by Globtech.
8. All materials and documents provided by HDW for the information of Globtech or to be handed over to the contract parties or to HDW are considered to be the property of HDW and Globtech shall have no rights to such property. All information exchanged under the terms of this Agreement shall be considered confidential and shall not be transferred to any third party without mutual agreement of the parties to this Agreement.
9. Any additional clauses or changes to this Agreement shall be mutually agreed on in writing.
10. This Agreement is not transferrable to any third party or to any successor of Globtech.
11. In case of any dispute arising from the terms of this Agreement, the parties to said Agreement shall attempt to agree to a mutually acceptable and amicable solution. The Agreement is concluded subject to the law of the Federal Republic of Germany and any legal proceedings arising in connection herewith shall be settled in the courts of law of the City Hamburg.
12. This Agreement is signed in two copies in English language this first day of June 1982.

For and on behalf of  
HOWALDTSWERKE - DEUTSCHE WERFT  
Aktiengesellschaft Hamburg und Kiel

For and on behalf of  
GLOBTECH INTERNATIONAL  
CORPORATION

Sd/-  
1st June, 1982

**Aide Memoire**

In reply to the Aide Memoire of the Ministry of External Affairs of June 12, 1987 the following message has been received from the Foreign Office in Bonn:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany fully understands the interest of the Indian Government in the elucidation of the matter outlined in the memorandum. The Federal Government regrets, however, that it does not possess the information required to answer the questions contained in the memorandum. The sale in question is a commercial transaction between a German company and the Indian Government.

As regards the participation of the Federal Government, the project receives only a certain amount of technical and administrative support from the Federal Ministry of Defence as part of the overall submarine contract.

With regard to the remarks by a member of the Federal Defence Ministry Staff which were referred to in the memorandum of June 12, 1987, Dr. Molitor stated that, on February 24, 1987, he had received without comment a letter from the Indian Ambassador concerning the Indian position on commission payments and had passed the letter on the HDW.

The Federal Government is convinced that the matter can be clarified only through direct contacts with HDW. It has therefore requested the HDW company to co-operate closely with the Indian Government in this matter on the basis of the traditionally friendly relations between Germany and India. The Federal Government has been informed by HDW that the company has replied to the questions raised in the memorandum in a letter to Secretary of State Bhatnagar at the Ministry of Defence.

New Delhi, July 27, 1987

---

**D.O. No. 610/1020-TS/Def Secy/87**

September 28, 1987

As you are perhaps aware we had contracted with HDW of Kiel in December, 1981 to supply us with two SSK submarines and two material packages. Subsequently, there have been negotiations for the purchase of one more submarine and a material package, of the same class of submarines.

2. In connection with the acquisition of the aforesaid two additional submarines, Dr. Otto Molitor, Director in your Ministry, had met Mr. J.C. Ajmani, our Ambassador in Bonn, on February 24, 1987 at the Indian Embassy, when our Naval Attache was also present. During this meeting, Dr. Molitor had, while expressing the hope that the final price of the two additional submarines could be negotiated satisfactorily, regretted that the 7% commission payable to the Indian agents of HDW under the terms of an open-ended agreement posed a great financial liability. Our Ambassador suggested to Dr. Molitor that HDW could disencumber itself of such a liability on the ground that Government of India did not accept mediation of agents in dealing with foreign suppliers of defence equipments. Dr. Molitor stated that he would immediately consult the Legal Adviser and if the latter considered such a plea legitimate a price reduction of 7% would definitely be made.

3. The disclosure made by Dr. Molitor to our Ambassador has, as you would be aware, since become a serious public issue in our country. To ascertain full particulars of HDW's Indian agents we had written to the company. We had also addressed to FRG Government, through your Ambassador in New Delhi. While HDW has termed the entire matter as a

"misunderstanding", the FRG Government has taken the position that HDW has already answered the questions raised in my letter addressed to them. In brief, the FRG Government have disowned the statement that Dr. Molitor made to our Ambassador.

4. As you know, India has extensive commercial and economic dealings with the FRG. We greatly value our relations and it is our sincere belief that these will continue to grow and expand. However, the public controversy in our country, arising from Dr. Molitor's disclosure, has created a situation which cannot be resolved by the position so far taken by your Government.

5. I request your personal intervention to ensure that complete information is supplied to us in respect of the Indian/foreign agents involved, the services rendered by them, details of the payments made/due to be made by HDW and whether such arrangements still subsist. We shall greatly appreciate your most urgent assistance in the matter.

Your's sincerely,

Sd/- S.K. Bhatnagar

Dr. Holger Pfahls,  
State Secretary,  
Ministry of Defence,  
Federal Republic of Germany,  
BONN

No. 9098-S/Def. Secy/87  
October 19, 1987

To

Mr. Klaus Neitzke,  
Chairman,  
Howaldtswerke Deutsche Werft (HDW),  
Aktiengesells CHFT,  
Post Box 146809,  
2300 Kiel 14,  
Federal Republic of Germany

Sir,

We have carefully examined your letter of July 9, 1987 and regret to observe that the questions asked in my letter of June 27, 1987 have not been answered by your company.

2. The basis of my aforesaid letter was the statement made by Dr. Otto Molitor, Director in the Ministry of Defence, FRG Government, to our Ambassador in Bonn (in the presence of our Naval Attache) when he called on the Indian Ambassador on February 24, 1987 to discuss the purchase of two additional SSK submarines by the Indian Navy. Quite clearly, Dr. Molitor sought this interview to press your business interests. Dr. Molitor, while hope that the price of two additional submarines could be negotiated satisfactorily, had regretted that 7% commission payable to the Indian agents of HDW under the terms of an open-ended agreement was posing a great financial liability. It would, therefore, be seen that the "misunderstanding", if any, requires to be explained by your Company.

3. Specific questions in regard to the payments of commission by your company in the Indian SSK contract were raised in the Bundestag. In response thereto, the FRG Government stated that the responsibility for paying commissions lies entirely with the management of the concerned company.

4. Questions regarding the alleged payment of commission to an Indian agent by your company have been raised in our Parliament and the issue has developed into an important public debate. It is the responsibility of our Government to establish the truth and initiate appropriate action against those who have infringed the laws of the country. We expect that HDW adequately appreciating the situation, will cooperate fully and furnish complete facts in respect of the questions asked in para 3(i) to (v) of my letter of June 27, 1987.

5. We trust that your company will do nothing which may jeopardise our future business relations and supply the requisite information on the most immediate basis.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-  
(S.K. Bhatnagar)

---

**Courtesy Translation**

Bonn 13.11.1987

Federal Minister of Defence  
State Secretary

Honourable Secretary,

I would like to thank you for your letter of 28 September 1987 to my colleague Dr. Pfahls. As the subject matter of the letter fell within my jurisdiction he asked me to respond to it.

The Federal Ministry of Defence fully understands your efforts at attempting to clarify the matter in its entirety.

However, I regret that I must repeat what has already been stated by the Foreign Office that the German Government has no information whatever regarding the circumstances surrounding the negotiations conducted by the Howaldswerke-Deutsche Werft AG and its development.

Please appreciate that for this reason I must refrain from any kind of speculations and presumptions about this affair as well as of any real or alleged misunderstandings that may have accrued from it.

I would therefore suggest once again that you settle the matter directly with the shipyard concerned, and I hope once the matter is resolved there will be no hurdles left to hinder further business relations.

With highest regards,

Yours  
S/Prof. Dr. Timmermann

Mr. S.K. Bhatnagar  
Defence Secretary  
Government of India  
Ministry of Defence  
New Delhi - 110 011

387 St. re: Defence  
Ministry's

APRIL 21, 1988

Purchase of sub- 388  
Marines

HOWALDTSWERKE-DEUTSCHE WERFT  
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT  
EIN UNTERNEHMEN DER SALZGITTER-  
GRUPEE  
VORSTAND

2300 KJEL 14  
POSTFACH 14 6309  
TELEFON(0431)700-0  
TELEX 299 883 Hdwk d  
27.11.1987

Shri S.K. Bhatnagar  
Defence Secretary  
Government of India  
Ministry of Defence  
New Delhi  
India

Sir,

Reference is made to your letter No. 9098-S/Def Secy/87 dated 19 October 1987.

We are sure that any misunderstanding which may have had its origin outside our company was fully clarified during the talks which the Indian Government's delegation had at Bonn and subsequently at our company in Kiel in late October 1987.

We wish to reiterate, as we already did in previous correspondence and towards the above mentioned Indian Government's delegation, that no commission was paid to any Indian or non-Indian agent in India or abroad.

Yours faithfully.

HOWALDTSWERKE DEUTSCHE WERFT  
Aktiengesellschaft

Sd/- illegible

---

**Press Information Bureau (Defence Wing)  
Government of India**

**DEFENCE MINISTER ORDERS ENQUIRY INTO A DEFENCE DEAL**

New Delhi, Chaitra 19, 1909  
April 09, 1987

The Defence Ministry has received formal intimation through a telex from an Indian Embassy that an Indian agent is involved in a defence deal in which the agent has an arrangement for receiving payment of 7% commission from the supplier. Total commission on the whole deal would come to Rs. 30 crores.

The Defence Minister has ordered an enquiry into the matter and has appointed a Committee headed by the Defence Secretary to report on the modus operandi of foreign and Indian agents, to evaluate their security threat and suggest measures including punitive ones so that all agents are kept at bay.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I would like to know whether the reports will be laid on the Table of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): There was a commitment that the reports would be placed on the Table of the House... (Interruptions). The Minister says that even the reports are still under consideration. He comes and makes a statement now. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want an assurance on the floor of the House whether the detailed reports will be placed on the table of the House. The findings have already been communicated. We would like to know whether these detailed reports will be made available to the Members and whether they will be laid on the Table of the House (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have a chance to discuss it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, there was a commitment that the reports would be laid on the Table of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am making a simply query. My simple query is whether he is prepared to lay the reports on the Table of the House. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot force.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Will he lay the reports on the Table of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMANATH CHATTARJEE: The most important thing is that the reports are still under consideration and he comes and makes a statement. why? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain rules. There is going to be a Defence debate on the demands for grants.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You do not listen the matter completely.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Because of the importance of the matter, he chooses to make a separate statement, why can't he lay the copies on the Table of the House? (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please listen to our submission. We are simply finding out from you one thing. During the course of the statement that was made, the concerned Minister had assured: "We are enquiring into the matter and the reports will be placed before Parliament". He has given us the findings.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We would like to know whether the detailed reports - four reports i.e. about FERA, Income-tax violations, Agents... (Interruptions) will be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When he says that the reports are still under consideration and before the budget discussion on Defence is taken up, why he comes and makes a statement without producing documents and the records? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Ther is a definite Motion. You can discuss under Rule 193 any statement made by any Minister. What is the problem?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, you know this is an important matter which concerns the country. This is a request to you. A commitment made to the House should be complied with.

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You, as the Custodian, should see that the commitment is fulfilled.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You should assure us that the commitment will be honoured.

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to me.

PROF. MADHU DHANDEVATE: He can tell us whether the reports will be laid on the Table of the House so that we will find it easy to discuss...

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why doesn't he get up and say that he will? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The commitment made should be complied with.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it too much on our part to demand this information?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: On a point of order. I raised this point of order earlier also. My point of order is this. Originally, the Government of India promised to the House that the inquiry reports of various Committees constituted by the then Raksha Mantri would be placed on the Table of the House...

MR. SPEAKER: You give in writing. I do not know whether there was any such thing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Now Mr. Pant says that they are under the consideration of the Government...

MR. SPEAKER: No; not allowed.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. You can discuss his statement. That is all.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Fifteen minutes earlier you were so much at their threats. Now you do not listen to me ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it too much on our part to demand this? If discussion under Rule 193 is to take place, before that, the reports should be available to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot bind him. If it is an assurance, you can write. But if it is not, then I cannot do anything...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is there a better place than the House to enquire about it? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Let him respond, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What I could do, I have done. I can only allow a discussion. That, I have never barred and I will never bar.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Defence Minister considers the matter as important. That is why he has come forward with the statement.

---

12.52 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1988-89 - *Contd.*

*[English]*

*Ministry of Steel and Mines-Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Mr. B.R. Bhagat to continue.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Arrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Kindly protect, Sir, the dignity of the House is involved.

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to me.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): The House is insulted, Sir. They are taking the House for a ride...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): A commitment was made.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Can anybody make a commitment and ignore it?

MR. SPEAKER: We have got Motions for that. We have got a full Committee on that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I would like that the reports be placed on the Table of House.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Even for a discussion under Rule 193 we would like to be in the possession of various reports. We are simply asking whether they will be laid on the Table of the House so that the discussion under Rule 193 will be fruitful...

MR. SPEAKER: It is left to the Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A commitment was made... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Show that commitment to me. I will see whether there was any commitment.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We want to know whether the reports will be placed on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: If you give in writing, I will get it ascertained.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Can the Defence Minister not tell us...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not remember whether there was anything. I will find out if there was anything.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have never refused you. You can raise anything within the rules.

*[English]*

You are welcome to do that.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am on a point of order. Will you please listen to my point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The discussion is coming up. He has placed a document which is incomplete...

MR. SPEAKER: No question of its being incomplete.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: How can you expect us to participate in the discussion fruitfully?

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss that also.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now you are doing the same thing against which you have spoken earlier. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Please find out, Sir, whether a commitment was given that the reports will be placed on the Table of House.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You give in writing.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We want the Defence Minister to assure us that the inquiry reports will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Jaipalji, in the case of others, you make a mountain out of a mole hill, but in your own case, it is the opposite. You blame others but you yourself do not listen. Now sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How can we participate in the discussion without seeing the reports?

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will you please give your ruling?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you. You can raise it. You have made the rules. You can write to me.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: When the House rose yesterday, I was dealing with ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Jaipalji, Choubeyji, now please take your seats. The Demands of the Defence Ministry are going to be taken up. Then you raise it.

[English]

12.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record... (Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the House rose yesterday, I was pleading with the construction schedule of the Vizag Steel Plant. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me personally because the foundation stone of this plant was laid, when I was the Steel Minister, by no less a person than our illustrious and brave Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It was the policy of the Government of India at that time..

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not interrupt. I am not allowing.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There was a demand from our countrymen from the South for setting up of a steel plant in the Southern State. Then, Government in view of the need for dispersal of this vital industry from the usual place where techno-economic considerations were made, decided to set up a Steel Plant in Vizag. Some 18 years have passed, it was said that if a steel plant was started with a cost of Rs. 2,500 crores for two million tonnes, it would not be viable today because there has been cost escalation. At one time, it was thought that the cost of this plant will be Rs. 8,300 crores. I give credit to this Government particularly in the last two years that they have gone into this aspect. Today, the cost has scaled down to Rs. 7,500 crores, and as per the latest Report of the Ministry, the cost of this plant will be further reduced to Rs. 6,300 crores for 3.4 million tonnes of steel. The way the construction schedule has been upgraded and accelerated, the first phase is going to be over by the end of this year, that is, December 1988. It is a great progress. I must compliment the Minister, the Department and the Steel Authority for bringing about this transformation. They have done it by making this plant a most productive plant by modern technologies, new innovations, and new product-mix. We require lighter products, carbon industries for our country which are of a higher value products. All this will be gone into. The consumption of

energy per tonne of high metal of steel and all these beneficiation of the coking coal and all these new methods are being introduced so that this plant - we are happy to note - is going to be not only economical but it is going to be the most productive and the most modern plant and I am happy to note that the new schedule or the new phasing that is determined will be adhered to. There would not be any more delay in it. This is a very important matter. Actually it goes into functioning.

### 13.00 hrs.

If you see the functioning of the SAIL, there is all round improvement. Take the construction side itself. In the construction side the strategy at that time when the steel plants in the South were determined was that the existing plants in the North will be concentrated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal and there will be further expansion.

When the 2nd Plan started, when the concept of steel started, the idea was that by 2000 AD we will be needing 70 million tonnes -- the demand projection was 70 million tonnes. The idea was that in the North, all the existing plants will be expanded to the maximum capacity so as to bring the cost down.

Today the capacity of Bokaro is 4.3 million tonnes and that of Bhilai is 4 million tonnes and the construction schedule is going on. In the case of Bhilai it is nearly complete and in Bokaro also the progress is in a very advanced stage. Similarly in Rourkela the construction in principle has been decided and Durgapur has been agreed to. We have now steel plants in Pohang in South Korea of 10 million tonnes and another steel plant in Japan is around 8 to 10 million tonnes. Now the total production of SAIL is just 7 million tonnes. At that time the concept was that Bokaro itself can be -- there are all the technoeconomic feasibility, material availability and using various methods -- developed into a steel

plant of 10 million tonnes. But we are still struggling around 4 million tonnes.

Now we have gone into the concept of the new. Our demand projection has been scaled down. If you see the allocations and the capacity you can compare. It is coming down. It is for the Minister and the Department of Steel to reconcile what is going to be the basic projection of our capacity.

The allocation fixed in the 2nd Plan was 4.5% of the total plan outlay in the public sector. Then it went up in the 3rd Plan to 5.9% of the total. Then it came down, but marginally to the level of the 2nd Plan, and in the 4th Plan it was 4.5% of the public sector outlay. In the 5th Plan it further came down to 3.3%. In the 6th Plan it has come down to 2.3%. In the 7th Plan the investment plan for steel is Rs. 6420.13 crores. The demand projection is also coming down. If you see the demand and the availability now, at one time it was thought that the demand by the end of 2000 AD would be of the order of 30 million tonnes. It has been brought down now. An expert Committee has gone into the matter. They have thought that the demand for steel at that period of time will be 26.36 million tonnes. The demand will be little over 22 million tonnes. Therefore, the gap between the demand and the availability has been reduced from 5.3 million tonnes to 3.9 million tonnes. We have to see that this gap is as narrow as .9 million tonnes. In the next five years, the gap will be 3.5 million tonnes according to the revised demand. But this is on the basis of the overall national growth of the economy of 4.5 per cent. The Seventh Plan considers the overall growth of 5 per cent. The Eighth Plan is in formulation.

In the last meeting of the Planning Commission, the Prime Minister has said that by following the new methods, we can go for 5 to 6 per cent growth. So, what is going to happen to the demand of steel? Steel is the basic material. It is the basic input into the growth factor. We have taken the growth factor at 4.5 per cent.

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

What is going to happen to new directions of the Prime Minister to the Planning Commission that in the Eighth Plan, the growth factor is to be taken up to more than 5 per cent? The demand is going to increase. Therefore, the investment pattern also has to increase. This point has to be considered. We have to maximise the production.

If you see the performance of the SAIL, the performance has been to the extent of 75 per cent of all the steel projects. Rourkela has registered 89 per cent which is the highest. There is no reason why we cannot achieve a higher level of performance. I know about the basic deficiencies. There are various factors. Apart from the inputs, it is the quality of inputs, raw materials, coking coal and the energy factor. There has been a fall in the Durgapur and other areas of steel production. In the first half of this year, the production average was nearly 90 per cent. In the second half, because of the breakdown in the supply of energy, the figure came down. Bhilai, at one time, was producing at the rate of over 100 per cent. I know the obsolescence factor is there. The plants have to be modernised. Financial management is there. There is drawback of capital. They are putting back the capital into the industry year after year. As the modernisation process goes on, it has not been taken care of that way. There is an element of obsolescence. That has to be looked into. If there is going to be a bigger gap in demand and availability of steel, than a study should be conducted. The performance is better. In the next two years, it must reach a level of optimisation of production. It can be nearly 100 per cent. Some plants are producing 100 per cent but certainly the production ratio should be in the 90's for all the plants. When HEC heavy machinery project was set up, the idea was that it should produce every year utmost 2 million tonnes of machinery for producing two million tonnes of steel every year. That was the concept in the Second Plan and the Third Plan. Now HEC is doing something else. Of course, this is not the concern of this Ministry but as it is regard-

ing the basic machinery-making, HEC is doing something else but not steel-making. At that time, the idea was that when the Vizag plant was to be set up, it should be 100 per cent indigenous plant. We have lagged behind in that and we have to see that if we have to go on a self-sustained rate of growth, not only the inputs, but the plants must generate their own funds, the capital must come out of the plant themselves. This is the concept. In this also there should be indigenous machinery and it should be self-reliant in future. This is because when you see the concept of the world as a whole, the world is producing 850 million tonnes of steel for the last several years. Of course, we cannot make a comparative study. But what happens is that if there is a spurt, the world economy grows. If there is a spurt, we will be lagging behind. We are importing 2 million tonnes of steel. If we see the export-import, in 1986-87, we imported 2.06 millions of the value of Rs. 898 crores, in 1985-86, it is 2.10 million tonnes of the value of Rs. 984 crores. So, nearly it is rising. Earlier, it was Rs. 677 crores. At this rate, we will be importing more and more and our export is very minimum. Export is Rs. 3 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 8 crores or Rs. 9 crores last year. This is the situation. At one time, the idea was that the concept has to change. The point is that we should be competitive. The most important point today is that steel is the basic element for the entire public sector and the production is determined on how we run the steel plants. This is in the management because this is the most complex matter. We have to introduce the latest technique. In the beginning, when we started our steel plants in the Second Plan, India was supposed to be recognisedly the cheapest steel producer in the world and now we are the costliest in the world. You can see the difference. If you see the energy consumption per tonne of steel, it is 50 per cent higher than of the developed countries. So, energy is a must and all efficient energy technology is a must. They are doing it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVTE: Why are you gloating over the increase of cost?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am not gloating. I think you are absent-minded. You have forgotten the whole thrust of my argument. I am saying that we should be competitive.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about our own food technology? I think it is imported from Japan. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): We are always importing the latest technology from Japan and Germany. Why can't we develop our own technology?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Everybody is importing technology these days. If you compare the import of technology by a country like China and that of Japan, they are importing several hundred times. They have imported around 2000 items of technology during the last year and we have imported only 60-80 items.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Should we imitate China only in imports?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: These hard substances do not get in your mind. Today the technologies have now national frontiers and no ideologies.

Each country has to decide its own national interest. Have we not followed a policy that we cannot be submerged by any invasion of technology? Our import of technology is selective. Is that not our policy not from today but 20 years hence? Is India not a country standing on its own legs? But the point I was making is that everybody imports technology. And I say that everybody must import. The idea is how appropriate the technology is. What it is going to do? If you want to have a competitive business in steel or for that matter in any industry, you have to bring down the cost. In that sphere, I am happy to note that the SAIL has done very well. The most important thing is the energy efficient technology. If you see the figures, in one year there has been an 8 per cent saving of the energy in Steel plant. Similarly, in the coking coal, we are using 800 Kg. for 1 million tonne of hot metal. The countries like Korea and Japan are using 450 to 500 Kg. So, in one year we have

saved 50 to 100 Kg. of coking coal. From 800 Kg. we have brought it down to 700 Kg. The progress has been made but the point I am saying is that we have also to look into the investment so that we need not import any more. We should develop our own steel industry by 2000 A.D.

Now, I would like to say a word about the price. It is true that in the last December the prices were raised but they were raised after February 1985. In between the cost of inputs had gone up; the freight had gone up; the electricity charges had gone up and the cost of the raw materials had gone up. Every State Government has to pay cess on the minerals and that had also gone up. Still the plants were able to absorb. This is the indication of the higher proficiency and higher capability.

You have to see that the administered prices are not the cause of inflation. If we achieve the higher rate of production then these prices can be absorbed. But the point is that they must generate funds for its own future production.

One last point is about the mineral development. India is heading towards a stage of economic growth where mass consumption of minerals in basic industries is predicted. There will be enormous rise in the use of minerals in other metallurgical and mineral industries. Therefore, the management of the mineral reserves requires some policy guidelines. In the beginning of the century we started with the 14 minerals. Now, we have developed 44 minerals. The other day, there was an announcement of a mineral policy which was drafted. It has been given to the Members of the Consultative Committee. The Minister has promised that they will soon come out with a decision on the Mineral policy. The basic objective of such a policy should be first to promote the prospects of exploration, conservation and beneficiation of the mineral reserves. New techniques have come in for exploration and the Geological Survey of India should not continue with the old methods any more. The exploration technology should be modernised. May be, some of the new technologies may have to be imported. But if

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

we do not import the new technologies, mineral development will simply be halted. Therefore, new methods with new technologies for exploration, conservation and beneficiation of our mineral resources should be the first element of the policy.

Secondly we should ensure adequate supply of minerals to our industries such as the aluminium, copper, Zinc and other such industries, which are importing minerals. These industries should be supplied with the required minerals in sufficient quantity so that these can be developed. Luckily, we have unlimited reserves, in coal and iron ore. But we do not have unlimited reserves for many other minerals, which are to be developed. The policy should continuously provide for their development.

To promote the infrastructural facilities for mineral development should be the third important objective of the policy.

Fourthly, we should try to save foreign exchange by appropriate export promotion. We are exporting bulk of our iron ore, employing it only in steel making. It has always been our policy that instead of exporting iron ore or exporting the basic raw materials, we should try to export either processed minerals or finished products. Instead of exporting pure iron ore, we should be able to export more of finished steel, more of pig-iron, more of sponge iron, more of pellets and so on. For other minerals also, we should adopt a similar policy.

Fifthly, we should also make provision for the training and education of our manpower to match the requirements of the modernised industries. Manpower requirement should be related to the overall development, so that it does not become a negative factor leading to a negative curve and bringing down the productivity thereby.

With these words, I support the demands. I am happy to note that our min-

eral industry and our steel industry are at a turning point taking an upward curve. The performance shows that they are not only geared to new ideas, but they are also very quick in implementing the new ideas and new technologies and there is going to be an upward trend. I hope the Minister who is very keen to adopt new ideas and who is very dynamic will have a full opportunity of utilising this upward trend in steel industry, in the metallurgical industries and in mines and mineral industries to the greatest national advantage.

[Translation]

\*SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK (Durgapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister for Steel and Mines has placed before this House the demands for grants pertaining to his Ministry for the financial year 1988-89. While speaking on that, I will like to place my views regarding the steel industry of our country.

Sir, the steel industry is a vital and basic industry, because for setting up any industry steel is essential. But the Government of India has not given it the due importance and has treated it lightly which has resulted in a scant allocation of only Rs. 4,000 crores for the steel industry in the 7th Five Year Plan. The yardstick for judging a country's economic development is the amount of steel it produces.

At the time of our independence, in 1947, we were producing 1.5 million tons of steel. Today after 40 years of independence, the production has gone up to only 12 million tons. That comes to about 16 Kg. per head of our population.

China with a population of 100 crores produced 56 million tons of steel last year. That gives a per capita production of 70 Kg.

Soviet Union has produced 154.5 million tons. That comes to 573 Kg. per head. Even small countries like South Korea and Brazil have produced much more steel than us. In our country the demand for steel in 1987-88 was 12.59

\* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

million tons whereas the availability of steel including imports was 12.53 million tons. Now what is the root cause of our falling back in production of steel? The root cause is the import oriented industrial policy of our Government. Every year we are importing steel worth 1200 crores from foreign countries. It has been stated in the performance budget that this year also we shall have to import 1.5 million tons of steel.

As a justification for this, it is being stated that the price of steel in the international market is 30% lower than our domestic price, we are importing steel as the imported steel comes cheaper. But Sir, it is a matter of regret that we are not producing enough steel in spite of our country having all the raw material needed for producing steel and we are dependent on other countries for our requirements.

Sir, about 40 million tons of iron ore is produced in our country. But two-thirds of that iron ore is exported to other countries. Had we utilised this iron-ore for producing steel in our own country, then we would not have been dependent on others for steel. Sir, the irony is that we have abundant store of iron ore, we have abundant coking coal and millions and millions of strong and sturdy hands, but even then we have to depend on other countries for steel. The policy of the Government is that we will export iron ore and other raw materials to foreign countries and we will import finished steel from them. This is the industrial policy of our Central Government? This way we will never become self-sufficient in that steel production. It has been stated by this Ministry that by the end of 2000 A.D. India will have to import 5 million tons of steel. Our young Prime Minister says that we are proceeding fast towards the 21st century and when we reach there, we will be self-sufficient in everything. But actually we shall have to import 5 million tons of a vital thing like steel at that time.

Sir, now I will say a few things about some steel plants of our country like Durgapur, Bokaro etc. Modernisation of these two steel plants have been

approved. But in every financial year a meagre and symbolic amount is being allocated for the same. Work is progressing at snail's pace and cost of modernisation is continuously escalating. We do not know when this work of modernisation will be completed, if ever at all. The Government has adopted a dilatory policy which has resulted in a stagnant situation in the steel industry today.

Sir, the work of expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur has progressed a little but the steel rolling work has not yet started there. As a result, of this today the Salem Plant is completed to import stainless steel coils from foreign countries like Finland, France etc. If the steel rolling work starts speedily at Durgapur then Salem will not have to import them and be dependent on other countries for their supply. Therefore, I demand that steel rolling work may be started at the ASP Durgapur immediately. I want to say one thing about the Salem Steel Plant. If the relation with the workers is not kept cordial there the production can never improve. The CITU Union at Salem is not being given recognition by the management there, in spite of its being the biggest union and in spite of the recommendation of the Tamil Nadu Government for its recognition. The CITU union is not consulted by the management, in various important matters. I will urge upon the Minister to please look into it.

Now Sir, one word about IISCO (Burnpur). This unit was taken over in 1972 as a sick industry. Since then there is repeated talk about its modernisation. For the last few years Soviet expert team, Japanese expert team, visited the same, crores of rupees were spent in this process. The Soviet expert team has submitted the project report. But in spite of that it is heard that they are not being given the work of its expansion and modernisation. The work is being entrusted to a Japanese multinational company. I want to draw your attention to the fact that the Socialist countries were the first to come forward to help India in building up its steel industry. No capitalist

[Shri Purnachandra Malik]

country came forward at that time. The Soviet Union set up our Bhilai Plant and you can all see its achievements. Compare it with the Plants set up by West Germany. What is their condition? But today we are not giving this responsibility to the Socialist world. The responsibility of modernisation of the Burnpur Plant is being given to a Japanese multinational company. This is indeed unfortunate. Japan has said that will invest money only on one condition. That is, they will have the right to decide the manpower and work culture of the plant. A news report says that this will result in 40% of the present workers being declared surplus and hence they will be retrenched. Thousands of workers will lose their jobs. This is a dangerous path. Sir, the World Bank has directed the Indian Government that if the Steel Industry is to be made self reliant and if it is to be saved, then it will have to be built up as private enterprise instead of State enterprise. It is regrettable that ISSCO is being made to follow this path for its expansion and modernisation. In today's conditions in the country when our national unity and integrity is being disturbed, it is a matter of apprehension that an imperialist country like Japan is being invited here. I will urge upon the hon. Minister once again to ensure that the above task is entrusted to the Soviet Union. Moreover, this issue must be thoroughly discussed in the Parliament or some important forums and with major trade unions before taking a final decision.

About the Vizag Steel Plant I have to say that as a result of meagre allocations the work is progressing very slowly and the inevitable result is cost escalation. This project is going on for a long time and must be completed quickly by allocating adequate funds for the same.

Sir, our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had laid the foundation stone of two steel plants at Vijayanagar in Karnataka and at Daitari near Paradip in Orissa, 15 years ago. But a nominal amount is being allocated for them each year. The work is practically at a standstill. I doubt whether

even at the end of this century the work on these plants will be completed.

Now I want to say a few things about contractors' labour. You know Sir, that in the Steel industry thousands of contractors labour is employed. They do the same work as permanent workers. There are laws for their regularisation and for being made permanent. But all that is on paper. They are not being regularised, even after long periods of service. This should also be looked into.

About wage agreement, Sir, you know that the wage agreement has expired on 31st August, 1986. Fresh wage agreements are not being made. Even after repeated meetings no decision has been taken. The Govt. should come forward to chalk out a proper wage policy.

About the recruitment policy I have to say that no new recruitment is being made to fill the vacancies caused by death or retirement. As a result of this policy thousands of unemployed youth of our country are not getting any employment avenues. Therefore, I demand that immediate steps should be taken to fill up these vacancies. Recruitment must be made for these vacant posts in the steel industry. At least one person in the family of those employees who have died in harness must be provided jobs. This is my appeal to the hon. Minister.

Sir, the causes that are being cited for the loss in our steel industry is, supply of low grade raw material, power shortage etc. etc. The management tries to bluff away showing such reasons for loss. But Sir, I tell you, the main reason of the loss is, theft, pilferage, corruption and wastage in the steel industry. This is the root cause. When hon. Shri K.C. Pant was the Minister in charge of this Ministry, I had brought to his notice some specific cases of theft and corruption in Durgapur Steel Plant. But what happened in those specific cases. Who are punished? I know that no one has been punished in those cases.

Now, Sir, I am mentioning about another specific case of corruption in

Durgapur. You know that for the furnace at Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant, graphite electrode is needed. For the supply of this a tender was called in 1987. Every year 30 to 50 tons of graphite electrode is needed in this plant. In response to that tender 3 applications were received. The applicants were - 1. Durgapur Graphite India Ltd., 2. Hindustan Electro Graphite, Bhopal and 3. Carbon Corporation, Nasik. It was suddenly found that the Hindustan Electro Graphite Ltd. of Bhopal was quickly awarded the contract. The person who worked behind the scenes and was responsible for this award was a Commission agent of Hindustan Electro Graphite. He did not belong to the Department. As a result of this corrupt practice, the Durgapur Graphite India Ltd., which is situated by the side of Durgapur ASP did not get this contract but a party from Bhopal was awarded this contract. This is a matter for serious concern. The Durgapur concern was deprived of this contract in this way. The West Bengal Govt. was also deprived of Sales Tax and other taxes. Therefore, I demand a CBI enquiry in the whole incident. A deep conspiracy is involved in this. This must be thoroughly investigated. For want of this order, the Durgapur Graphite Ltd. will wither away. In this way many concerns in West Bengal have withered away for want of orders. Sir, I will mention about one or two things more and conclude my speech. About mining industry you know that our country has abundant stocks of various minerals like, zinc, mica, bauxite, dolomite, aluminium, etc. But our Govt. do not have any projects or plans for the development of the mining industry. I will mention about BALCO, Bidhan Bag unit, Jajaynagar. In 1973 lock out was declared in this unit. In 1978 this was taken over. In 1984 this was taken over. In 1984 this factory was rationalised. It was assured that it will be modernised. The assurances given at the time of nationalisation has not been fulfilled. Even now the major unit of this plant is closed. Out of 2500 workers only 1100 workers are at present working. In this connection our leader Shri Basudev Acharya alongwith Haradhan Nayak and many labour leaders have repeatedly met Shri Vasant Sathe, Shri K.C. Pant, Smt.

Ramdulari Sinha etc. They had given repeated assurances, but nothing has been done. Not a single penny has been paid. I congratulate the hon. Minister, he has assured that he will visit the factory and see what can be done. I thank him for this. Sir, even today the major unit of the plant viz. Metal aluminium is lying closed. Immediate action should be taken to revive it. In the interest of the workers I am drawing your attention to this. Lastly, I will draw your attention to one incident. The management of Hindustan Copper is adopting a vindictive attitude towards the workers. An incident took place at Malachkand Copper Project in Madhya Pradesh. In March last when a strike was going on there, the police shot dead two workers under directions from the management. No enquiry has been made till this date in that incident and the guilty have not been punished. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this incident and request him to find out what was the real cause of the incident, who were the people guilty? This must be thoroughly investigated and the culprits be punished.

In the end I will say that the hon. Minister for Steel is personally very active and enthusiastic. But I have seen that during the last three years 3 Ministers have come and gone in this Ministry. There have been frequent changes of portfolio. First there was Shri Vasant Sathe, then Shri K. C. Pant took over. After that Shri Sathe again came back in this Ministry. This was like a musical chair. At present Shri Fotedar is in charge. I do not know when he again will leave this Ministry. Now Steel is a vital and basic industry of the country. If there is not a permanent Minister to control its working, what will happen? What can a Minister do in this vital sector unless he stays there for a sufficient length of time. Therefore, I urge upon the Govt. to give due importance to this basic industry and to see that our country becomes self sufficient and self-reliant in the matter of steel. Our policies must be oriented to that direction. The import oriented industrial policy must be abandoned. We have no hope of survival

[Shri Purnachandra Malik]

unless this is done. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI GOPESHWAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to support what my respected colleague Bhagat Ji said. It is a new thing that the steel policy has taken some positive shape. The planning and the implementation are nearer to each other. But it has also to be seen that we require a lot of improvement, we require a lot of expansion and there is a vast scope. It is correct that we have not that much of money to invest and, therefore, we should not hesitate to have collaborations, wherever those collaborations possible are in the interest of our industry and our country.

The most important development is the memorandum of understanding. Steel industry was the first to have this experiment of the memorandum of understanding with the Government in the management of a public sector unit, and now it has been followed by some others. This memorandum of understanding only with the Government or between the Government and the management is incomplete. There should be a memorandum of understanding with the State Government where the unit is placed. There should be a memorandum of understanding with the unions of the respective units and, similarly, with the political parties also because where there is a question of thousands of crores of rupees as investment and where there is the question of projected planning, on time, on cost, these are very very important features, and this cannot be done unless there is a proper understanding with everyone of them. This is a must in the steel industry where we have a very high potential. It should be mentioned here that unless we have got this type of understanding, it will be very difficult to make progress. But I would like to say one thing more. When there is a memorandum of understanding between the management and the Government, what is

the management? All these Boards are consisting only of representatives of the Government or the representatives of the management. This is not according to the Articles of Association of the respective units. There is a provision of social workers and of other sections of society, but probably, only the managing directors of the steel plant, or any other plant, or any other public sector units, and the representatives of the Ministry concerned, constitute the Board.

So, what is the understanding? This understanding is between the same person who is sitting here and there. It should not be a sort of Memorandum of misunderstanding ultimately. There should be a proper functioning of the Board with representation of all concerned. I would further suggest to the Steel Industry which is the largest industry in the country that one Board should be at each plant level, whether it is Durgapur Steel Plant or Bhilai Steel Plant or any other plant. Thousands of crores of rupees are involved and making one person in charge or responsible is not rationale and that is not proper in economic planning. There should be plant boards which will ultimately be taken care of by the Central Board. We have to have a perspective planning upto 2000 AD and in that context, we should know that it is a question of import every year of more than a million tonnes. Now, for this, there should be a target fixed as to how we can remove and how much we can improve. Steel is a barometer of economic situation in the country and the consumption of steel shows that we have not progressed to the extent we can. Therefore, it is necessary that we have to fix targets.

Even in the TISCO, there should be a plan of development. It has done well. It should be given all encouragement. We should develop ancillary industries, everywhere steel is produced.

Sir, I am surprised that my friend has said that we are going to multi-nationals. We are not going to multi-nationals. We are going in for a practical proposition. I was associated when these things were

considered and the Soviet Union was also considered. It is not that it was not considered and I think we have wasted time for 5 or 6 years merely in finding out who will help us. Everyone said that IISCO is a lost case. We persisted in our attempt for expansion of IISCO in the Seventh Plan. But there was not much progress for the IISCO. Now, there is a project and that project should be through on time, that project must not have any problem of manpower, planning or so. There is no question of retrenchment and there is no question of losing job by any employee. Then, at the same time, the cost factor is also there. Prices, if they are helpful to the nation, will be helpful to everyone. Therefore, I strongly support that the Japanese collaboration with IISCO should be gone through as early as possible.

Now, in regard to the question of cost of steel, I would like to mention that this point has been raised by many hon. Members. I would suggest to have an enquiry into the working of the steel industry. The Government's cost is the biggest in the steel industry. The cost of administration, the cost of excise, this and that are all there. But the labour cost is the lowest and the labour cost as percentage of total unit has not increased. It has been stabilised or rather it has gone down. Why should they speak on price alone? Why they do not concede on one good feature that construction of Vizag Steel is on time and the whole construction is going on time. If the water supply system comes up, it would be very helpful. I would request the hon. Minister to take over the VISL steel Plan. This is the first plant started in the country in the name of late Sir Visveswaraya, who was the father of industrial movement in the country and, therefore, it should not die. It must be given all help. The question is supply of power. I should say that the power which was supplied to this unit by the Karnataka State should continue and there will be no problem. But in any case the VISL should not be left out.

The other aspect is the industrial relation. I am sorry to say that in the report there is a mention of industrial

relation in each and every unit. But it has not been properly mentioned. Sir, regarding Steel Authority, I may mention that steel industry has the honour of having the first bipartite national level negotiation through collective bargaining. Now, whether it is in BHEL or in Coal industry, or anywhere else, I would like to point out that the collective bargaining system was first founded by the Steel industry and it has worked well.

In the steel industry the man hours lost are the lowest in last 20 years. We have our agreement, the management has agreed that the effect of this agreement will be from 1st September 1986, which is the date for our agreement. There is no problem on that. The question of interim relief has come in between and it has created a problem here like other public sector units, but I am confident that the wage negotiations will come up.

I would suggest that since there is such a huge investment and the public sector being the major sector, the appropriate authority for steel industry should be the Government of India, not the States, because the Government of India is the sole owner of the steel plants.

The manpower policy has to be looked into. The manpower planning and the employment prospects have to be properly gone into and that matter should receive the attention of the Minister.

The social obligations of the steel industry, the community development, the programmes of taking care of community areas require a lot of thinking. I am very sorry to say that the steel industry has not done as much as they could have done possibly.

About the question of contract labour, it is necessary that there should be a Committee to inquire into the working of the contract labour in the steel industry, in mines and all the other industries because the contract labour has become a sort of a regular feature and therefore, it is a serious matter.

[Shri Gopeshwar]

Now, I would like to say something about mini steel plants. If you see the figures, the total production is 12.5 million tonnes, out of which the production of major steel plants is 7.24 million tonnes. And after that, the production is 3 million tonnes from the mini steel plants where the investment per tonne is the lowest and it has a very high potential. At least ten mini steel plants are going ahead with modernisation. A lot of encouragement has to be given to them. From the Soviet Union there is a vast scope for import of scrap. There should be some consideration of that. The other aspect is that some interested persons are taking advantage of scrap rate concessions. There should be one uniform excise duty and all types of melting scrap should have uniform custom duty. The total sale of local scrap to mini steel plants is Rs. 385 crores and the total turnover is about Rs. 2100 crores. Therefore, if there is some excise duty concession and if all types of melting scrap are subjected to 25 per cent customs duty, it will help the development of mini steel plants. A task plan should be set up for the mini steel plants.

In the mines and in other areas I am very happy to see the Report, and find that there is a survey of major industries like aluminium, copper and zinc, and there is a sort of indication of planning particularly in aluminium industry. BALCO is very good, it has come up to proper expectations and we should encourage, although we know that power is a big factor. But still we require to give proper attention to aluminium.

About copper I would say that there is a fashion in the public sector that we ignore what it is and take care of what it should be. Somewhere new plants are set up because there is scope for more considerations, but the old plants never get proper attention. This is my grievance. The Hindustan Copper units of Moubhandar and mines at Mosavani in my constituency can do much better than what they are expected. But they are not taken care of and are not given proper attention.

In the case of zinc and other mines, we have the same position. For example, in Birmitrapur dolomite mines there are 8000 workers and they are starving because orders from the steel plants are not adequate. It is very necessary that since those units are profitable ones, they should be given all types of encouragement. The other element is refractories. Refractory should not be taken as an equipment but as an input. MODVAT on refractory is technically wrong. That is an important element in the steel industry.

We have to have a proper planning of the steel industry so that by 2000 A.D., we should have not 20 millions but at least 80 millions. We have had so many practices and so many experiments and I think, we can do that. We have got a Minister who understands things. I do not say, others were not understanding. But there is some higher level of understanding with him. I should feel that he should take an initiative of going for all aspects of planning, in the case of steel, in the case of mines and in iron ore. We have got one trillion tonnes of iron ore deposits. We have got the best iron ore in the world. It should not be in the context of only exporting because exporting your own raw materials means exporting your own future. It should be developed so that it can help us in our own case.

I thank you for giving me the time, I support the Demands for Grants and I support the Minister.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the father of this nation envisaged industrialisation of India and steel was uppermost in his mind because of the fact that we have sufficient quantities of iron ore and other materials and India has a prominent place where we developed this industry. Steel availability is the key factor in the industrialisation of the country. That is why, emphasis was made on steel production in the country. As you know, India is endowed with rich iron ore, which is more than 17 1/2 billion tonnes of

reserve. Similarly, we have 113 million tonnes of manganese ore as well as chromite. When these ores available to us, it is but natural that in India we could have produced more steel and set up many factories.

It is gratifying to note that last year, in spite of many impediments, the Ministry of Steel and Mines have been able to produce more steel. There have been difficulties of finances, difficulties of infrastructure and other difficulties also, sometime strike and all that. But in spite of that, there has been an improvement in the production which is very gratifying. There are 5 integrated steel plants which have produced 4.63 million tonnes of steel from April to December, 1987 as compared to 4.31 million tonnes during the last corresponding year. That is, there is approximately about 8% increase, which is very gratifying. Apart from our steel plants, the mini steel plants have played a very important role. Out of 196 mini steel plants for which licences have been granted, about 163 are working and they are producing something like 13% of our total production, which is very encouraging. These mini plants have been able to produce steel at a cheaper rate as well as they require a low investment only. It is more employment-oriented. Therefore, I will request the Minister that for the future production, which he is envisaging, as the demand is increasing, we are bound to produce more steel and he must have encouraged the mini steel plants because this is a small investment and it can produce more steel.

14.00 hrs.

We are surprised to see that India's cost of production of steel is the highest in the world. A small country like Luxembourg or South Korea is producing cheapest steel. Japan also is producing cheapest steel. We are also surprised to see that, Japan is importing iron-ore from India and they are producing steel and competing with us in the world market at a cheaper price at which they are selling and we have to go into these factors as to way and how Japan can produce cheaper steel while we are importing all these things from abroad. I

understand that Japan has a very big plant because big production always reduces the cost and secondly they are having a very advanced research and with their science and technology, they have improved the quality also. Once an exporter was telling me that he could not sell our steel outside because our steel was heavy and Japan produces lighter and stronger steel and, therefore, we must look into this matter.

Secondly, we have also seen that India is consuming about 10-15 KG of manganese ore and Japan is only consuming 3 KG. We shall have to go into this as to why there is so much difference between the cost of production and how they are producing better quality of steel.

If we want to improve our quality of steel, if we want to increase our capacity, there are three factors which we have to go into. First is our increase in capacity. If we want to increase our capacity, we will have to see that we raise the capacity of our steel plants. At present the capacity of our Plants is between 70-80% while in other countries, it goes around 90 to 100%. So, first of all, we must look into the cases why we have a lower capacity. I understand that a Committee was appointed by the Minister of Steel under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kapoor of Guest Keen Williams Company to go into the matter and I think their recommendations are available to the Government. I do not know whether those recommendations have been accepted and implemented. I request the hon. Minister kindly to guide us as to what happened to that report of the Experts Committee.

Our Prime Minister has recently visited Japan and I understand that Japanese firms have shown keen interest to invest in India and to collaborate with us. It is a very good opportunity. Our Minister of Steel must go into the matter and since the Japanese are one of the leaders in the world so far as steel industry is concerned, if we get collaboration as well as investment in India, we can get returns.

Secondly, our problem is that of quality. The quality of steel that we are producing

[Shri R.L. Bhatia]

is not very good quality or at least competitive in the world market. The quality of steel of Sweden, West Germany, Japan and other countries is far better. We have a technology pattern which we are developing and if we seek foreign technology also, it will be helpful to us. We can collaborate with them so that we produce better quality of steel because our country is endowed with iron-ore, coal, chromate and ferro-calcite and there is no reason why we should not become leaders in the production of steel as well as competing in the world market.

14.05 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The third point I would like to say is about reduction in cost of production. With all these ores available to us, we must reduce our cost of production. If we want to trade in the world market, if we want to compete in the world market, if we want to encourage our exports and earn foreign exchange, it is imperative that we reduce our cost of production. We find that the present state of demand of steel is increasing while our production is not up to the mark. There is a gap. That is why you are importing steel from outside. I would like to say that the distribution system should be streamlined so that all the industries get adequate supply of their requirement of steel, especially the small-scale sector which suffers in such a situation. I would, therefore, request that the distribution system should be streamlined to enable all the industries and especially the priority industries and the small-scale industries to be catered by this.

Many a time, a question has been raised as to whether we need the office of the Steel Controller. This office was set up quite sometime back when we used to import steel and during the British days, this system was started. But now, as we see that our cost is very high because we are having so many offices, kindly, see to it if it is possible to stop these offices and

have a direct supply system from the Plants to the consumers. It will reduce your cost and also save the time of the industry to get their raw-materials. For this, it is necessary that you should have more steel to meet the demand of the people to fill the gap between the demand and supply. It is imperative that you must have a comprehensive steel policy. Taking into consideration our resources, taking into consideration the infrastructure, taking into consideration the finances available and also the cost factor. If we have a comprehensive policy, I think we will be in a position to have more steel to cater to the needs of the people.

Sir, the Minister of Steel and Mines has taken the responsibility recently. We are very happy that within a short period of time, he has been able to increase the production. It is because of his ability and because of his commitment and I am sure that he will take into consideration all the suggestions made by me so that we can have increased production and we can have a low-cost production and we can cater to the needs of the section of our society.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, before I go to make a few concrete points, I would like to make a few general observations. It is a matter of concern that many advanced countries are producing steel at a price much less than that of ours although they are importing ore from our country. I would like to cite the example of Japan in this connection. It is a matter of concern that our productivity is not as much the productivity as of other advanced countries. All these things should be very thoroughly probed. At the same time, the panacea and the medicine for all the evils should not be found only in privatisation. I think, a balanced outlook should be taken by the Government in this regard.

Sir, ours is a vast ore-producing country. Unemployment problem in this country is colossal. So, whatever steps we take, we have to come out of this vicious circle. If you do not produce more, you can never fight unemployment problem. At the same

time, in the name of production, if the Government bring down the number of labourers, it will create unemployment problem. So, this is a vicious problem. The Government must come out with some solution so that we can compete with other countries; we can produce more and at the same time we can gradually bring down our unemployment problem. Otherwise, by only tilting to one side of the problem, we shall be doing no service to the problem.

Actually, our production, as Comrade Purna Chandra Malik has pointed out, as compared to Japan or Korea or U.K. or USA or USSR or China is very much less. Of course, we have to import technology. I do not question this because we cannot go on spending more and more and producing less and less, costing more and more and competing less and less, and distributing still less. Naturally we cannot just go on with this. It is impossible to go on like this. We import technology at the present time from advanced countries. But the advanced countries generally part only with their obsolete technology. It is very good for our country but not at all good for their country. So, for the present time, I also agree, we have to import this, but what I wish to stress is this. The scientists and engineers of this country of ours, that is, India, are running the huge industries of the USA even; they are doing a lot of service in the R & D in foreign countries. What have we been able to do to make use of our scientists and engineers to develop our indigenous technology? You may say that technology knows no barriers. Sometimes we import; sometimes they import. But actually we are only importing, we never export. And whatever we are importing, in our opinion, is not at all a first rate technology of any advanced country. How do the Government of India, in the matter of steel, want to solve the problem, that is my question.

The production is less. The per capita consumption of steel is less, the labour productivity also, as compared to Japan or Korea, is not at all good; it is sliding...

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: There you can help to improve it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Provided you accept the trade union which can come by vote, by ballot. You will never accept that.

Even in such a situation, some advancement, you have made, but not as you are tom-toming -- that everything has been done. Nothing of that sort. Even today you are importing steel; you are importing special quality of steel and gradually that is going up. And you have been very much affirmative in stating that it will go on upto the year 2,000. I would like him to answer why they are importing more and more steel. Special steel is being imported. I hope, the hon. Minister will look into it. Is the panacea for all ills only privatisation? I see Anandbabu laughing. He is my friend...

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): I am also your friend; I am not your enemy.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: But he is more friendly. Both of us were in the West Bengal Assembly.

You have increased the administered price of steel. You have been making losses; you are not making sufficient gains. But the Jamshedpur Tata Company was not making losses; they were making gains. So, by increasing the administered price of steel, you have been, knowingly or unknowingly, wittingly or unwittingly, helping the Jamshedpur Tata Company to earn more. You are not allowing Jamshedpur to earn more, with the result Bhillai loses, Rourkela loses, Durgapur loses, Bokaro loses. But Tata Company will be allowed to make more gains and Tata company is a monopoly house in this country. Knowingly or unknowingly, you are helping the monopoly houses.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: What is the percentage of Tata's production?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Their production capacity is much more than

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

ours. I think, our Rourkela is the best with 87 per cent. Then follows Bhilai. Durgapur has also made up to some extent. But Tata is 95 per cent or so. Their productivity is double than that of ours. They are increasing the production. Anyhow, they are not making any losses. Now by administering prices, you are allowing it to make more profit. What I beg to submit is that a tilt towards privatisation is being adopted not only in this area but also in other sectors.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 has been given a good bye. We Indians, particularly the Brahmins are very good people. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: All of us are Indians.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

*Buddham sharanam gachhami  
Dharmam sharanam gachhami  
Sangham sharanam gachhami*

Buddist religion was an Indian religion. It flourished. Then came Brahmins. They fought Buddhism. They drove out Buddhism from India. But *Buddha Deva* was made *navam awtara*. By driving out Buddhism from India, we kept the ideals of Buddha. Similarly... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): But which religion produced more steel?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I think the capitalist religion. Even today, you say that public sectors will be reaching the commanding heights, that will be making more and more controls. You go on repeating these *Mantras* and *Tantras*. But you go more towards privatisation.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: So far, you have been talking about ideology. Now you come to suggestions. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Just now Burnpur was built. Burnpur had gone

obsolete. Attempts have been made by the Government of India to see that Burnpur is modernised. I beg to submit that a balance should be made because this is India and not Soviet Union. We have enormous problems. We want to increase production. At the same time, we want to see that our unemployment problem doesn't grow. Japan has given a plan by which Japan wants to say that a large number of people have to be retrained. All these ten years, they have opposed it including the INTUC. I don't say that the Soviet Union doesn't suit us. But we have to see which technology suits our Indian cause, be it from Soviet Union, be it from Japan or be it from USA. It must serve the Indian cause and the Indian cause means the working class also.

I think, Burnpur is running at a loss. Although Burnpur is running at a loss, I am told the CMG of Burnpur has got a plane costing Rs. 3 crores. Do you know it? Will you please look at it?

[Translation]

The plant has been incurring losses after losses. Then, how far it is justified to fly in plane?

[English]

Will you please look at it?

Then HSCL is a big problem. This company was formed in the early 60s when you were thinking of producing one steel plant every three years or five years or ten years. They are getting their payment sitting idle and not having any job. Why don't you make use of them in some other activity?

One conveyor belt is going to be made from Mahamaya Manual Mines to Rajhora Mechanical Mines. This conveyor belt work has been handed over to some private contractor. Why not these HSCL workers who are sitting idle at Bokaro be made use of for this purpose? Why should you give it to private contractors?

At Amarkantak in MP, the Hindalco

Bauxite Mine has been closed down. One problem is there. No doubt, we want to keep our forest and environment safe. But at some times the Environment Department also creates problems. Will you kindly look into this matter? I would like to know whether there 300 workers have been retrenched and the 20 year old mine is being closed down. It is in MP. The authorities have agreed to compensate the losses of deforestation. They want even to plant forest; then what is the harm?

The Baradua Dolomite Mine of Rourkela in MP has been closed down for four years. It was in the public sector and the workers were mostly tribals. Although it was a public sector mine, it was run by contractors. The workers wanted departmentalisation as per the Government of India rules. No sooner they wanted departmentalisation, the management said that the women tribal workers must go. Naturally there was hallabaloo and it has been closed down. Five thousand workers are involved. Will you kindly look into this matter?

In Bhilai I am told that at present the authorities are bringing down the privileges in the matter of medical assistance. Some 176 items on order medicines which were supplied by the Department to hospitals have been stopped. Doctors don't make prescriptions. Is it the only way to save money by depriving the workers of the life saving drugs? This is happening in SAIL.

The Aridogri mines in Bhilai Steel Plant at Bastar in MP is closed down for ten years. Now it is handed over to one private contractor Pokraj Jain. In Kotmisonar Dolomite Project of NMDC in MP, thousands of rupees have been invested; but it is not being used.

I beg to submit to the Hon. Minister to kindly make a study. We are neither in an advance socialist state nor are we in an advanced capitalist state; we are a developing country. We have our own problems. We just cannot afford not to import the technology; nor can we afford to bring all the new technology. In such a

situation please try to have a balanced outlook and try to see that our production increases. At the same time please try to see that privatisation does not become the only watch word.

With these words I would say that he should look into all these problems.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Mr. Chairman, at the very outset, I must thank you for giving me the opportunity to address the empty benches. I rise to support the Budget placed by hon. Minister. As I observe, the performance of the steel plants, in general, in 1987-88, is fairly good. If we look at all the production figures compared to its rated capacity, it is like this: Bhilai Steel Plant 77 per cent; Durgapur Steel Plant 65 per cent; Rourkela Steel Plant 89 per cent; Bokaro Steel Plant 75 per cent; and IISCO 65 per cent.

If it is compared with the targets fixed up, Bhilai Steel Plant achievement is 83 per cent. DSP 100 per cent, Rourkela Steel Plant 76 per cent, Bokaro Steel Plant 87 per cent; IISCO 73 per cent. If you examine the balance-sheet, the profit for 1986-87 is Rs. 52.81 crores compared to Rs. 159 crores in 1985-86.

All my friends have agreed on one point that steel is very vital in the economy of the nation. We have tried to project the production of different countries in the world vis-a-vis our country. We find that our per capita consumption of steel is much lower. It is an admitted fact that it is lower. The economy of our country has not reached that position so that the consumption of steel can be increased.

This is a matter of vital policy of the country. If you go through the planning process of country - I may be wrong in my observation - you will see that there was a balance in development of agriculture vis-a-vis the development of industry. Had it been possible for India not to go for giving production of agriculture the highest priority or to construct the river valley projects for irrigation, India also could go for that. After Independence, not only for

[Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay]

one or two years, but for years together, we were short of food. We had famine in cyclical order. So, if the priority is laid to provide food to the people, there is nothing wrong in this manner.

Our friends probably do not take care of these points. It reminds me of the situation of the country after Independence. When our great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was planning for development of the country, and adopted the planning structure from the Socialist countries, throughout the country, there was a criticism. What was the observation of the Press and my political friends outside? It was that in Indian democratic condition, the socialist way of planning will not be successful. That has been proved wrong in our country. Our great leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Kairon have adopted the planning, they adopted the Soviet system and it has been established in our country that planning has been possible in a democratic set up. Why do I place this point at this moment? India has to go through the process of development, out of the wretched economic condition of the country. Our friends forgot about that. Our friends think that why can't we just do as Soviet Russia or China has done. May I ask my friends that which is the country in the world which has been ruled by foreign powers for 2000 years? Can they give an account of it? They are comparing it. We had to face a serious trouble, i.e., the whole country. We can just say like this.

It has been emptied by the foreign rulers. Now the process of planning has started. And regarding the process of planning particularly in the public sector and especially in steel, we must appreciate that it is an achievement. A stage came when in our country, we wanted to produce steel to meet the requirements of our country, we could not choose the technology. Whoever came forward whether the German people in Rourkela or Russian people in Bhilai or the British in Durgapur we had to adopt it. No country in the world will give you the latest

technology. If I can say, at that time, the beggar cannot be the chooser. It is probably right thing that we have to adopt such technologies as at the Durgapur plant, it was absolutely obsolete at that time. We had to accept it. There was no alternative. Who shall give us the latest technology in the world? With the growth of these plants, we had the opportunity to gradually go for revamping these plants. It has been done in some cases but not in all plants. As a result, a period has come when these plants had to be modernised and the cost of modernisation sometimes is much more than the cost of establishment of new plant. We are trying to do the best. We are trying to get the best technology from different parts of the world. My friend, Mr. Malik was passing a sarcastic remark as to why should you go to Japan for technology. Which is the country we should go in for? May I ask my friend? Who has come forward to help India with the latest technology? Do my friends know that for modernisation of the plants, we were talking with different countries in the world. And ultimately it has been found suitable from technological point of view, from their approach point of view. For their friendly relations with us, yes, the modernisation of Bumpur so far one could learn from the Press the consortium of steel plants in Japan has agreed to accept it. If they do it, it will be a good job. There is no doubt about it that Japan has got the last word of technology in steel, the small country with bits, the United States, Soviet Russia and others also have the same position in technology. What is wrong in accepting latest technology, if we get it from them; if they come forward for cooperation?

Sir, I must thank the Hon. Minister for taking up the cause of revamping of the plants and modernisation of the plants very seriously. Why I say more seriously because the talk of modernisation is going on in our country since 1972. Yes, we have been able to update the technology and at the same time the capacity of the plants in Bhilai, in Bokaro, in Rourkela and other plants as also the alloy steel ones. But questions of other steel plants have been taken up very seriously.

Sir, sometimes words go on between the Planning Commission and the Department and again the files come back. Again it goes and thus the colossal delay is made.

Our own Minister, Shri Fatedar, can realise it. I am not pleasing him. I may have reasons to accuse him for other matters but this matter which he has taken up very seriously. As a result it is progressing very fast in matters of modernisation of the plants. Sir, the country needs more steel. Modernisation is essential. Efficiency of the plants must increase. The cost of production must be reduced and at the same time the man-power planning has also started.

I have got difference in point of view when we are going to project the production of steel upto 2000 A.D. We should be very careful about the man-power planning. But, Sir, my caution is we may take technology from Japan or any other country which suit our conditions but you cannot adopt the same principle of man-power planning as they do. I know the Steel Authority of India is cautious about it. Our Government is also cautious about it because any Government in the Country has got its political commitment or social objectives. The political commitment is to provide employment to the unemployed persons. In its planning it cannot adopt the principle of getting production higher, productivity highest by reducing the man-power or by utilising the automation. This is a question very fundamental to the vitals of the nation. This aspect is very carefully examined by our Government and I know how to meet that situation the training facilities have already been started. More efficient working is necessary and more trained man-power is necessary. The process has already started. Had I got some more opportunity to discuss all this in detail, I would have been happy. I am one who has got the greatest privilege of being associated with this steel industry right from its beginning after Independence. I support this Budget very happily and with high hopes. I just want to give one piece of information to my friends on the other

side, Shri Narayan Choubey my old friend and Shri Purna Chandra Malik that West Bengal is having the highest investment in steel compared to other States in the country.

With these words, I support the grants.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha): I listened with great interest to the hon. Member who has just concluded his speech. Upto a certain point, he spoke very eloquently and very correctly. He wanted the latest technology and he made an eloquent excuse to explain away why we had previously accepted outdated technology. Now, he congratulated the Ministry for going in for the latest technology, but having said that, he falters! He has also emphasised productivity as being of the greatest importance. But then he proceeded to say that employment factor is of vital importance to this country and there should be no reduction. And these are two contradictory things. It is no use talking about productivity and maximising productivity and then saying that employment must not be affected. There must be no retrenchment, no sacking of people, and yet, you want efficiency - efficiency in production. This is a difficult problem that faces us all the time. In planning you must take account of that, but only upto to a point. If you are not able to find a solution, you cannot possibly achieve the degree of efficiency in production that is essential.

Having invested thousands of crores in steel industry, in mine industry and so on, this Ministry suffers heavy losses. The Ministry is concerned only with the public sector enterprises. Both in regard to steel industry and mines and mineral industries such as aluminium, etc. everywhere you lose. In the case of aluminium, for instance, the private sector enterprise - there happens to be one - can make money, but you cannot. In the case of steel, TISCO can make money, but public sector units cannot. Why is it so? You just see how many persons are employed in the public enterprises. Lakhs of people! Two lakhs and more in the steel units and

[Shri H.M. Patel]

over a lakh and odd in the mines and mineral units.

Therefore, I think the first thing which is of the utmost importance is to apply our minds to this problem. How do you propose to achieve production efficiency, as much efficiency at least as the private sector units in the country are able to achieve, whether we have got the latest technology or not? I do not think it wise on our part to run away from this problem. We must face it and we must face it squarely. You cannot have over-employment and efficiency. If you have more people than you need for doing a job, it must result in inefficiency.

Therefore, this is a problem that must be faced fairly and squarely. If you are really worried about employment, why did you forget Mahatma Gandhi? He told you, what was the right thing to do. I think my hon friends on the other side conveniently forgot that the same Jawaharlal Nehru, who wanted the heavy industries - and from a certain point of view that may have been the best decision - but who said towards the end of his life that he had gone wrong, that he had made a mistake in not adhering as closely to the thinking of Gandhiji as he should have done. It is because, he realised from experience that we have not faced the problem of employment in this country, with the result that, today there is - tremendous amount of unemployment in this country. I do not think any other country has to face to that extent, the problem of unemployment. What is more, we are not bothering about this at all. We are not concerned. It is a very important matter. Here is a Ministry which has over Rs. 20,000 crores as capital employed, which yield nothing. No return whatsoever. Can this country afford such luxury. But of course, it has to, now. These units are there. Therefore, I can only ask the Minister to see that he achieves a degree of efficiency, at least a degree of efficiency that the private sector units are able to achieve. They are making money. So, why don't you make money, also? At

least achieve that degree of efficiency. I emphasise only this point because to my mind our country is rapidly running into what people call the debt trap.

My hon. friends on the other side don't like the expression walking into a debt trap - but we are. There is no use closing our eyes to these facts. You must face facts. We are rapidly reaching a situation where this danger is a reality. The danger being there, if you face it, then may be, you will find a way of avoiding it. You pay 25 per cent of what you earn as foreign exchange or borrow as foreign exchange as interest charges on foreign debts. The internal debt has risen to the extent of 75 per cent of what you are borrowing. It means that you are virtually going to make it impossible to undertake any development schemes. Where is the money to come from? You are forced to utilise all the money that you have or can raise in servicing your debts. That is the debt trap. Quite simple. That danger has to be avoided. That danger can be avoided only if we see to it that our productivity is maximised. Whatever steps are necessary in order to achieve the maximum productivity, we should try to take them. We have to face the several problems - the most important and difficult of which is that of the large number of unemployed people. There is nothing impossible in that. It only means that we have to apply our minds to the question of finding a solution soon. The Ministry of Steel and Mines occupies a very vital and important position in the whole Government.

A large sum of money has been invested in the units that it has to look after, that it makes all those units productive and earning profits and thus help the country in avoiding the debt trap. Certain hard decisions will be necessary; they will have to be taken.

I hope the new Minister of Steel who has been congratulated for various things which he is said to have done or various things which he intends doing, will really apply his mind to this matter earnestly and seriously. I hope all those various things which he is said to be wanting to do that

he will really do those things. Unless those things are done, the sought efficiency cannot be achieved. The Memorandum of Understanding which I saw the other day, the steel industry is seeking to implement it. Some one said that the Memorandum of Understanding has no particular meaning. I agree that it has none in one sense, but it does at least emphasise what needs to be done. I am glad that something is being done in the steel units to carry it out and in some steel units have borne results, I think. For instance, the saving of energy, etc. has been quite appreciable. I would say that you are in the right direction. I hope you will persist in it and see to it that something solid is achieved.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not take much time of the House. I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister through you, a problem of my constituency with the hope that the Minister would definitely find a solution thereto. I, however, support these Demands for Grants.

I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister an announcement made by Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, the erstwhile Minister of Steel, five years ago to set up a Steel Fabricating Plant in Dildar Nagar in district Ghazipur of Uttar Pradesh. For that plants apart from selection of site and acquisition of land an amount of Rs. one crore had also been sanctioned for starting the work at meeting of the hon. Finance Minister the hon. Minister of Industry and the hon. Minister of Steel held in 1984, but in the meantime due to some unknown reasons the work was not started. Later on, an enquiry I was told that the Ministry of Steel after some time came to the conclusion that there was no market for the products to be manufactured in that Plant. That's why the work was abandoned.

After that I met the then hon. Minister of Steel Shri K. C. Pant, who assured me of manufacturing such a product there for

which those would be a ready demand in the market, but till date nothing has been done. I fear some officials of the Ministry of Steel are against setting up Plants in Uttar Pradesh especially in district Ghazipur. For the last several years I have been observing that a powerful lobby is working in the Finance Ministry which always tries to prevent setting up of Public Sector Units in backward areas especially Uttar Pradesh. Besides there are certain areas which I do not want to name that want to have all Public Sector Units there. Such a powerful lobby is active in the Ministry with the result that the Steel Fabricating Unit did not come up in Uttar Pradesh. So what are the reasons for setting up that Plant at a different site despite prior approval? I would like to request the hon. Minister through you to look into the matter as to why injustice has been done to Uttar Pradesh especially to my constituency. The hon. Minister of Steel has also been elected from Uttar Pradesh to this august House. I request him to pay special attention to this matter so that the work on setting up the Dildar Nagar Steel Fabricating Unit could be started soon. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one more thing that an amount of Rs. one crore has already been sanctioned for that Plant. The work should, therefore, be started soon there.

I want to say only this much.

[English]

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Mr. Chairman, I would like to express my thanks to you for having permitted me to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

I would say a few words about the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur, which was taken over in the year 1972 by the Union Government because of sickness. But the story remains the same and the sickness continues and no proper action has been taken to improvise the unit even after the experts have given their opinion to modernise it so that it may become an economically viable unit. Till

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

now no action has been taken. Only a paltry amount has been allowed in the Seventh Five Year Plan, for improving the coke oven.

So also for the Vijayanagaram steel plant in Karnataka, though the foundation was laid by the late lamented leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the year 1973, you have not taken the initiative to improve the Vijayanagaram steel plant also.

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Minerals like iron, copper, manganese, bauxite, aluminium are available in plenty in our country. But you do not have clear plans and proposals to explore them so that you can have more of these and you can avoid imports and you can save more of foreign exchange and also at the same time you can give more opportunities for many people who are not having jobs in this country.

Our country produces nearly 40 million tonnes of iron ore out of which 22 million tonnes is exported. The iron ore produced in our country is of super grade quality. If you try to utilise the maximum amount of the ore that is available in the country, I think then we will become self-sufficient in steel industry and we will be able to save the foreign exchange and our steel industry also can flourish and can provide more jobs.

India's per capita production is only 15 Kg and that of USSR is 200. China is able to produce 90 million tonnes of steel, whereas India is able to produce only 22 million tonnes. This is mainly due to the bungling in our economic and industrial policies. Before any mining work is undertaken in a particular area development activity should be taken up so that people in the local area do not suffer and opportunities open to them to get jobs on a priority basis.

About the granite stone, they are

available in plenty in Tamil Nadu which has got great value - more than gold perhaps - and there is a great demand and abnormal demand for the granite stone from Japan.

15.00 hrs.

Unfortunately, the then Tamil Nadu Government banned the private people to excavate the granite stones, with the result, they were forced to go from Tamil Nadu to other States. If you lift the ban and give subsidy for this granite industry, I think this industry will flourish and we can earn a sizeable amount of foreign exchange and provide jobs to thousands of people.

When Dr. M. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he was able to get the Salem Steel Project cleared after a battle with the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. At one stage, he refused to accept the Five Year Plan proposal unless and until the Salem Steel Plant was included. That made Smt. Indira Gandhi to accept and finally to include the Salem Steel Plant in the Five Year Plan, and she came to Salem and laid the foundation stone. but, the sad story remains the same. The Salem Steel Plant has been converted into Steel Rolling Plant. A lot of people from other States are working there and the local people have been denied the opportunity. Then, you have not taken any steps to expand the Salem Steel Project.

Shri Vasant Sathe, while he was in the Ministry of Steel and Mines, during the year 1986, during his reply to the debate on the floor of the House, he said that Rs. 45 crores would be invested for Salem Steel Plant Expansion Project. But, only Rs. 16.06 crores have been provided in the Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 10 crores for on-going project; Rs. 5 crores for the replacement and renewal programmes; and Rs. 1 crore for the Township project. This means that really you are not interested in expanding the Salem Steel Project. I request the Government of India to allot Rs. 45 crores, as promised by Shri Vasant Sathe, so that the Salem Steel Plant can go on in full swing and can be expanded well. I understand that Salem Steel Plant is producing stainless steel of

high quality, which can be well utilised for producing coins, instead of importing coins, worth about, Rs. 75 crores, and thereby you can save the foreign exchange.

I also understand that the Centre is going to set up a Mint at the cost of Rs. 150 crores. If so, I request you to set up the above said Mint in and around the city of Madras, as there is no industry in the Central Madras Parliamentary Constituency, from where I represent. The Salem Steel Plant's stainless steel can be utilised for this Mint for production of coins.

I understand that gold deposits are available in plenty in the areas of Dharmapuri District. If so, the Government should constitute a Committee to find out whether it is economically viable for setting up gold fields as early as possible.

I understand that adequate amount of copper and mica are available in the North Arcot District of Tamil Nadu. If so, kindly explore the possibility and set up mines for excavating copper and mica, with the help of UNDP, so that they can be utilised for our purpose as well as for exporting. This can be taken up immediately with the help of UNDP project.

Finally a word about Neyveli Lignite Corporation. It is doing wonderfully well. I congratulate the Chairman, Staff and Employees of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

While Dr. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu was occupying third position in the Industrial Map of India. Now during this President's Rule, it has gone to Nineteenth position. By setting up the copper and mica mines at least during this period, we will be able to come though not to third place, at least 13th or 14th place in the Industrial Map of India.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to

support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines which have been presented by the hon. Minister.

While envisaging various plans for the achievement of economic freedom in the country after achieving political freedom, the economic architect of modern India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had in mind that like other countries which were able to establish an economic set up on the completion of Five Year Plans our country would achieve economic progress through the process of planning. But even after implementing many five year plans, we have not been able to establish our economic set up so far. It is because our country is not in a position to follow those practices which have been adopted by some socialist countries to achieve progress by rejecting the fundamental rights and by taking away the rights of the trade-unions. We cannot give up our democratic system. Those in opposition who allege that the country has not achieved any progress should remember that as soon as the Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants came up, we started hearing that "it would not do", "it would not do" (*Interruptions*)

Just now Shri Patil was saying something in a very matured and meticulous manner that there are contradictions, when we talk of load of employment and labour on industries on the one hand and of the productivity on the other. We do not want to go into contradictions to that extent because we will have to work in accordance with the democratic traditions keeping in view the importance of employment. Our state is a welfare State and we cannot think of profit at the cost of labourers and their employment. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we will also have our economic set up. We are marching ahead overcoming several difficulties while safeguarding the democratic traditions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever we talk of development, we are reminded of the steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai, Bokaro, and Durgapur. Because these plants have become symbols of our progress. Although

[Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

there are other big factories and institutions in our country, why do we talk about these plants? It is because steel production is considered a yardstick of development in a country. The per capita production of steel in the countries like Germany, Japan, Korea and other countries speaks of the progress they have achieved. But the per capita income in our country is a sign of poverty. It indicates that we have to go a long way on the path of progress.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Fotedar who has taken up the problems very seriously and is taking steps to solve these problems. It is often said that our steel is very costly as compared to the steel produced in other countries of the world. We are, therefore, not able to compete with them. When the raw material scrap and sponge iron is imported, it is quite but natural that the cost of steel production goes up and its prices are higher. The hon. Minister has taken several good steps with a view to striking a balance between the two situations and solve various problems. The Government of India has done away with the licencing procedure so far as production of sponge iron is concerned. Sponge iron is a sort of alternative. There is need to produce sponge iron in our country. The cost of steel produced in India is more, because it consumes more coaking coal at the time of production but in the production of sponge iron only non-coaking coal is used. This will help us produce more and more sponge iron in our country with the result its import and prices will automatically go down. If we go by the number of persons registered for this purpose, we could be able to produce 20 million tonne sponge iron this time. I would like to thank the hon. Minister and his Department for taking very effective steps in this direction.

There are 5 steel plants under the Steel Authority of India Ltd. Its production went up in 1985-86, but came down in 1986-87. The SAIL is sincerely engaged in making improvements in its procedure and in

implementing its scheme of modernisation. Its objective is quite clear. The capacity of present plants has not increased to the expected extent. Even then the steel plant at Vizag has raised its production. As a result the production target of hot metal and saleable iron is likely to go up by the end of this plan. It is a matter of happiness.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants can produce more steel. In Bokaro there was an increase of 17 % in saleable steel during 1987. Even then our production was less than our target during 1987 and we were far behind the target. Shortage of power is said to be one of the reasons for less production. Steel production is very sensitive issue and as such supply of power to steel plants must be ensured. It is not good that this important industry would suffer for want of power. The production target for the year 1988-89 has been fixed at 130.5 lakh metric tonnes whereas our production has come down to 120.06 lakh tonnes. Even then the shortage will work out to be 1 lakh tonne. We will have to make efforts to make good this shortage. It is not a big target. The Government should take it seriously and take prompt action to raise production. In this connection I would like to point out to the Government that there has been a long standing demand to raise the capacity of the Bokaro Steel Plant to 10 million tonnes. But no progress has so far been made in this regard. It has so far been able to achieve a capacity of 4.5 million tonnes only. Bokaro is the most important plant of the country. It is, therefore, necessary to pay special attention towards it.

Mr. Chairman Sir, now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the refractories. The refractories have got their own importance. But no remarkable progress is seen in the refractories working at present. These refractories are not working as expected. In this connection, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the Bharat Refractories is in itself a full fledged institute. As such its chairman should be allowed to continue here. There is no need to make him

Chairman of any other concern. Besides, the Bharat refractories working under the Department has its own importance. It is being neglected. Its financial position is very weak. About three thousand workers are working here. These workers are very honest and are honestly engaged in production. But the required resources are not being generated. We want the hon. Minister to know that the Government is a shareholder in this unit. Therefore, it is essential to take a special step to strengthen its financial position. Otherwise, this factory will go on running at a huge loss.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a minor submission to make. This Ministry is an important Ministry and its Budget is also substantial. Along with it, in view of the administrative capability and experience of the hon. Minister I think it will not take much time to implement such a small suggestion.

The foundation stone of the Bharat Refractories was laid in 1982 in my constituency. The then Chief Minister of the State has laid the foundation stone in the presence of the Chief Secretary and Senior officers of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. It was stated that this project would be completed by 1984. It was also stated by the then Chief Minister, Shri N.D. Tiwari very generously that a hospital and a ITI will be set up in that area. These sort of assurances were given at that time. It was also assured that the persons displaced thereby would be rehabilitated in the Terai region. But, this project got the clearance from P.I.B. in 1984, when it was supposed to be complete. By then the estimated cost had escalated. A new project had to be prepared after making necessary addition and subtractions. For this purpose an evaluation committee was set up in 1985. It was stated in the report of this Committee that magnesite available there was not of suitable quality. In 1982, the foundation stone of this project is got laid by the then Chief Minister in the presence of Ministeres and concerned officers and

subsequently, the project is got re-evaluated in 1985, then it is found that the magnesite available there is not of the required quality and it is further stated that it would perhaps enhance the cost of production and that is why that project is not going to be set up there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the area where this project was to be installed is a border area mostly inhabited by ex-servicemen. Three persons belonging to this area are recipients of the Vir Chakra and three have been awarded the Mahavir Chakra. The land of such people acquired for this project has been lying waste since long. Mining work was undertaken in that area after demolishing the houses of all the people causing losses of lakhs of rupees to them. The Bharat Refractories had also to spend Rs. 2 crores there.

I want to request the hon. Minister to consider this matter sympathetically because with it not only the question of those whose land has been acquired but also of all the border areas where not a single big industry exists is connected. It is connected with the feelings and aspirations of the people of those areas. Of course, it can be set up at a reduced scale but if it is said abruptly that the project cannot be implemented, it will have adverse effect. Some people have started taking advantage of this issue. In our hill areas a demand for a separate state is going on and this issue is being presented as an example to illustrate that assurances given by the Central Government and its Ministers are not being fulfilled. I was thinking as to how much loss will be suffered in implementing the scheme in this form or the other. And even if some loss has to be borned, I think the Ministry should take up this project after getting it evaluated in other form taking into consideration the lime stone, and magnesite available there.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Cuntur): Have they written to the Minister earlier?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Yes, it is a very very important matter for me. It is a question of life for me. How can I fail in my duty?

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are importing magnesite and lime stone in large quantities from abroad. About Rs. 42 crores were spent on it last year. If some amount is taken out of it and invested in the Refractories, the Ministry will rather gain and not lose by it. Hence it is necessary to pay special attention towards this matter.

With these words I support the demands of the Ministry.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, while participating in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, I must say that the velocity of circulation of money is much bigger now than what it was in the First Five Year Plan. We are now on the verge of the Eighth Five Year Plan. No doubt the country has achieved in its development, but still, Sir, our country is lagging behind, much more lagging behind than the other developing countries of the globe.

Sir, steel and mines are the two factors for the industrialisation and economic development of the country. Many steel plants have been set up in the country and many places have been left untouched even after 40 years of Independence. Look at the North-Eastern States -- Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Sikkim and all these States. Not a single public sector industry has been set up as yet on the other hand, the Government has mastered in saying 'unity and integrity'. How can you maintain unity and integrity without the development of these States? I am very surprised. Look at the tea industries also. I would like to point out that there are about 800 tea industries in Assam. But there is a gap between the labour and industry. The people are suffering for want of food and shelter, for

want of medicine, for want of education, and 35 per cent of the people in the country are living below the poverty line, you must not ignore it, and your false promises will not do. You are a master in making false promises. I am citing some provisions of the Constitution which is a Bible to the people of the country. Look at articles 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 39A, 41, 42, 43 and 43A. The day I asked one specific question pertaining to the Ministry of Industry, I found that the Minister does not know workers' participation in management. That is the present position. The Minister rose and said, 'I doubt whether there is any such provision in the Constitution.'

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): This is the policy of the Government.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Yes, not to know things - that is the policy of the Government. You are very right. Protection of life and liberty - where is the protection of life and liberty of the people, those who have been engaged in the steel and public sector industries and mines? The workers have been ignored. They have not been given proper wages and other facilities in the public sector, leave alone private sector. Their future is bleak for all time to come.

After 40 years of independence, we have not given even a single public sector steel industry for Assam. I am coming from a State, particularly from Colaghat district, but not a single industry has been set up there, what to speak of public sector industry. You will definitely say that we have our own Government. Yes, there is the ACP Government. But during the last 36 years, there was the Congress Government. But nothing has been done. The provision for just and human conditions and provision for maternity relief for the workers in the public sector, private sector have been totally ignored. They have not been given the benefit to live like human beings. Last year, Parliament passed an Act, although we opposed it, the Provision of Employment of Children. You have given licence to private industrialists to engage children below 14

years of age. But the Constitution says that children should be debarred from putting them into employment. The Government is committed to give free education to the children.

We have, no doubt, achieved many things but so far as production is concerned, we have reached 12.53 million tonnes. But small countries like South Korea, Brazil and big countries like China and USSR and U.K. have produced much more than us. Why don't you take adequate steps to increase production and look to the problem with sincerity? You look to the human miseries of the workers who are engaged in the industry and fulfil your commitment made in the Constitution to the people of this country. You should provide relief to those who have been shedding their blood for building up the country, the working class.

In Assam, no doubt, oil is there. You are extracting oil and taking it to some big and powerful States where big refineries are set up. There are only two small refineries in Assam, whose total production capacity is 1.25 million tonnes. Subsequently you have taken oil to other States and set up big refineries there. Why is this discrimination made to the people of Assam. Even for Class I officers' posts in Assam, people from the State of Assam do not find any place there. So, how can you maintain the unity and integrity? The people have lost all confidence in the Central Government because of your step-motherly attitude. That is why, the people have got their own AGP Government in Assam and Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh. In Haryana also, there is Lok Dal Government. There is an erosion of your hold in the various States. People have lost confidence in you.

I humbly submit that the Government should take some positive steps, take the people into confidence in the interests of building the country. Then only you can do something. Otherwise you cannot. So far as the mines are concerned, there is lot of potential in Assam. But till today you have not done anything to acquire these mines and set up the industries because you do

not like the people of Assam. That is why, they have been deprived of the benefits and the country as a whole is losing in its economy. Assam is one of the States which is earning 60 % foreign exchange out of tea and the working class in Assam are not getting any benefit. Their children do not get any benefit of higher education. There are not employment opportunities at all to the people of Assam. Your promise has got no meaning to the unemployed in Assam. Their future is bleak. So they try to do something positive so that the people as a whole of the country will have faith and confidence in you and the country will progress.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the proposed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, I want to first thank the hon. Minister and the officers and employees of his Ministry due to whose dedication, devotion and determination a new dynamism has been lent to the Ministry and we expect that the targets which have been fixed for the coming year will be successfully reached.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the point to which almost all the speakers who have spoken before me have drawn our attention to and about which they are unanimous that it is essential to boost the production of Steel to accelerate the development of the country, to improve the quality of steel and to reduce the cost of production. For this purpose, the Ministry of Steel and Mines has drawn up a project with a certain target which is to be achieved by the year 2000 A.D. About this project, a specialist informed me that in regard to the new Steel unit being set up at Vizag, we will have to bear Rs. 5000 per tonne as interest and depreciation cost. When on one hand we talk of modernisation and adoption of latest technologies, on the other, we have

[Shri Vishnu Modi]

to pay such huge amount in the form of interest and depreciation. If this is the price which have to be paid, then I think there must be some lacuna somewhere towards which we must pay our attention as otherwise we will go on entangling ourselves in it.

So far as the high cost of production of Steel is concerned, I have stated a number of times in this august House but perhaps it is either my misfortune or what I have stated is not true but when once hon. Shri Gadvi called a meeting of the officers and specialists of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, I and hon. Shri Vyas had an opportunity to participate in it. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Super Zinc smelter about which I had mentioned several times in an effort to draw your attention in the Consultative Committee meetings, in this House and through letters. I had tried to draw the attention of the former Minister also from time to time to the fact that the proposed zinc smelter plant is going to prove to be a white elephant for us. It would then be said both inside and outside the House that we are spending too much and it would be our misfortune. The fact is that the technology being adopted for this zinc smelter plant is outdated. The mother technology developed in Britain is outdated. For the last 8 years no plant has been set up in the world on the basis of this technology. Yet our Government is acquiring this technology just to have British aid although apart from the British Technology, other technologies like the 'Kipsat' Russian technology, the French technology have been developed in the world. Why we are not considering them.

Regarding the plants which we are going to establish, I want to submit that it is our greatest misfortune that we are ready to compromise so far as selection of the technology, and the site are concerned. It is very simple that the mineral should be utilised wherever it is available, and its plant should also be set up there. It is not known as to why this plant now being set up at another place. The main reason

given for it is the non-availability of water in that area. In this connection, I want to draw your attention to the fact that in Udaipur where a zinc-smelter plant has been established, there is an acute shortage of water. This year, the proposed dam to be constructed in Rajasthan will not serve any purpose because in view of the scanty rainfall in the State for the last ten years, the rivers do not have adequate water and when rivers are dry, the dam will be of little use. Therefore, I want to submit that if water from the River Banas which is a perennial source, is brought it will not be very expensive. This river is not very far off from Agucha Rampur. This matter was discussed with Shri Gadhviji, in his chamber and it was decided that a committee would be constituted in this regard to have a report on it, but one full year has passed since then, but so far nothing has happened. In order to bring it on record, I want to apprise you once again and ask the hon. Minister having administrative capability to convince me if what we are saying is wrong and if what we are saying is correct then let the country and the coming generation know that the suggestion given at that time had not been accepted with the result that the plant is running at a loss and the cost being incurred on it is too much.

Since there has been a long discussion on steel, I would, therefore, like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards minerals which are used in industries. If attention is not given at this stage, then, our industrial growth which is going in a planned manner, would be affected very much. We shall also have to foresee what would be the position of the deposits of minerals in the next century. The I.V.M. and G.S.I. are doing remarkable work today, but I think it will be better if we collect data and prepare a comprehensive project. Otherwise, in the next century we may have to import this mineral from other countries which we think today is available in India in abundance.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the limestone of Jaisalmer. I raised this question through the Consultative Committee and other

mediums and in response to that Shri Krishnamurthy the Chairman of the SAIL and others assured that it would not be imported from outside. The hon. Minister is aware that the quality of lime-stone found in Jaisalmer area is second to none in the world. So, we are unable to understand why the Ministry of Steel is going to import limestone from Japan or Dubai in spite of the fact that our States of our country are facing deficit. I am also at a loss to understand why the Ministry of Steel and Mines or the SAIL have failed to reach an agreement about the price of limestone with the State of Rajasthan. The Engineers India Ltd. have prepared a report in which they have worked out its mining cost. Keeping in view the fact that Rajasthan has been continuously facing drought for the last four years and the regions of Jaisalmer and Barmer where limestone is found, are the most drought affected areas. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to personally intervene in the matter and see that the SAIL purchases limestone from Jaisalmer region. If the Steel authority of India and the Ministry of Steel and Mines purchase limestone from Jaisalmer, then it would help us not only in saving a large amount of foreign exchange but also in the development of these backward areas.

I want to make one more submission that in the given scenario, the environment as well as the afforestation both are necessary for our country but the backbone of any country is its mineral wealth. With the implementation of the Pollution Control Act and the Forest Conservation Act, the activities in the Mining Industry have come to standstill. Therefore, such a policy should be adopted in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forest as is helpful in removing any hurdle in the exploitation of our mineral wealth and is finding out a solution.

I am also to submit that India is a vast country and if we take some decision in haste, we will not be able to imagine the price we will have to pay for that decision.

You should consider all aspects while making amendments in the rules under the

M.R.T.P. Act on the basis of the amendment made in the Act. A committee should be formed which may find out the opinion of all the States and the people engaged in the industry with a view to removing the difficulties being faced by them.

While increasing the royalties you have also increased the ceiling of bad debts and written to the State Government about it and arrived at an understanding that the land tax and other taxes levied by the State Governments will either be reduced or done away with. But no such step has yet been taken in this regard and now the situation is that the people are forced to suffer on both sides, i.e., the royalty as well as the bad debt which have been increased. Along with this, various State Governments are going on increasing land and other taxes from which, I think the industry will have to be protected.

I not only hope but believe that as an efficient administrator, you would take personal interest in helping this industry keeping in mind all these things.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Since the present hon. Minister has taken charge, the Department has become more active and efficient in its working and I heartily congratulate the hon. Minister for the same.

First of all, I would like to talk about the copper project in Khetri area in my constituency. This project requires 9 million Gallon water every day which is drawn from a distant place. Due to scanty rainfall all the wells of this area have become dry and a lot of pollution has taken place because of mixing of dirty water. The water of all the wells in this area has lost its natural taste.

At a distance of 13 kilometres from here, the Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal Project is situated at Haryana Border. This is a Central Government project. Why the water should not be taken from this project instead of drawing from that distant place?

[Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan]

My suggestion is that very deep wells should be dug there so that these projects may be run properly and this area may also be benefitted. The farmers of that area are very much distressed because of acute shortage of drinking water in wells due to scanty rainfall.

Secondly, an amount of Rs. One Crore has to be spend every year to run this project. It is because of the fact that we have to import the raw material required for this project from abroad. Therefore, if this material is manufactured in the Jhunjhunu District itself by installing small scale industries there, then a lot of expenditure will be saved.

In my area there is a railway line between Dabra and Singhana on which a goods train is run for this project. Not even a single passenger compartment has been attached with this train. If a passenger compartment is attached with this train then 8,000 workers working in the Khetri Project would be benefitted. I hope that you will take up this matter with the Ministry of Railways to get the needful done.

A huge amount of money is wasted by the management in the name of welfare. Through a proper supervision a lot of money can be saved. You are aware that as per the orders of our Government all welfare works are done under the programmes like N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. etc. The funds made available under these projects are generally misused by the management people. I, therefore, request you to keep an eye upon such misuses.

Along with this, I am to submit even though you are satisfied with the work of Mr. Khan who is working as a Director in this project and yet he has been superseded by another person who has been promoted as a Chairman. I am at a loss to understand as to under what grounds this has been done. I would like to know why another person is appointed as Chairman? Why are deserving people superseded by their less deserving

colleagues? It is beyond me why a person who shows a good performance is not appointed Chairman. I feel that he has been subjected to injustice. I am sure that you would see that justice is done to him. Besides there are some people in Jaipur who have been working in the same post for a long time. One Mr. Chakravarty has been in the same post for the last 15-20 years. He is misusing his authority and is not working properly. The Government must keep an eye on him.

Another problem is in regard to according recognition to the Union there. In this connection, I had visited the Khetri Project along with the hon. Minister. The Members of the Union had conveyed their feelings to the hon. Minister. Without going into details, I only want to say that a decision be taken within 1-2 days keeping in mind the wishes of the members of the Union. Under the hon. Minister's supervision those people will be able to work better and cover the deficit which Khetri is suffering from.

Makrana in Rajasthan is a marble producing area. There are 35 mines in that area which have received orders to close up operations. These mines are being closed due to the existing railway line there. The closure of 35 mines has created unrest among the people of that region. 75 trucks loaded with marble leave the area everyday and 25,000 labourers are engaged in the entire operation. The income generated through this work is Rs. 10 lakhs. I suggest that the railway line of this area be shifted to some other place. I once again appeal to the Government that to run the Khetri project it should keep a close watch over the management's working. An efficient Khetri means development of a backward area like Jhunjhunu. There is no other project in Jhunjhunu except the Khetri Project. The Government must smoothen the rapport between the management and the labour of Khetri project and solicit greater co-operation of workers in the production activities. This will ensure an increase in production.

Moreover, a majority of the labour employed in the Khetri Project suffers from

T.B. All possible assistance be extended to those affected. Children of workers who have succumbed to this disease be given jobs in the Khetri Project itself. The ban on enrolment be withdrawn forthwith and while making a new recruitment the cases of the people of that area alone should be considered. Unemployment has made things worse for them. They should have a means of earning their daily bread. Lastly, I hope the decision regarding the Union will be taken soon. I am sure that under the kind patronage of the hon. Minister this decision will be taken at the earliest.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

Along with this, I want to submit that several small places in Rajasthan have abundant reserves of glass, zinc and copper. Till now the Government has no plans for their mining. Previously, mining in this area was reserved for the public sector but later the Government of India's mining Department decided that this work could be entrusted to the private sector also. This will not solve the problem because the private sector does not have the necessary technical know-how. This work can be done best by the Government of India's agencies. Through your good offices I request the hon. Minister to formulate a scheme to tap these reserves.

I would like to say something about the Act. The amendment made in the M.C.R. 1960, in February, 1987 has actually proved to be an obstacle in the development of mineral resources. Section 24 (a) of the Act says that there is no restriction on the leasing of mining belts on the private land. Yet Rule 9(2)(ii)(g) and 22(3)(ii)(h) provide for seeking permission from the lessor. When there is a provision for compensation, I feel that a provision for seeking the lessors permission will only be a hurdle in mining development. Those people who want to obtain licences, face difficulties in this matter. This matter needs a second look.

An amendment has been made in the M.M.R.D. Act wherein it has been made compulsory to have a mining plan before a mining Lease. This plan has to be submitted to the Indian Bureau of Mines. In the last one year perhaps not a single mining lease has been approved. Authority in this matter should be delegated to the State Government so that there is no delay in approving the mining leases.

Similarly I also request for an amendment in Schedule A. In Schedule A the State Government is responsible only for limestone which is made into limestone powder. The remaining types of limestone are the responsibility of the Central Government. The annual production of limestone in my constituency is more than 10 lakh tonnes. This limestone is used for flooring and construction purposes rather than for industrial needs. Leaseholders of that area will be most inconvenienced if they are to travel all the way to Delhi to get the paperwork done. Limestone, used as building material for construction and flooring, should be brought under the control of the State Government. There should be no interference from the Central Government. This will make it easier for mining leaseholders.

Through your good offices I request the hon. Minister to keep limestone outside the purview of schedule A. The Bundi District is part of my Lok Sabha Constituency. In the last two years not a single new sandstone mine has been approved in the Bundi district. This is because since the past two years 15 revision cases are lying with the Government of India's Department of Mines for want of clearance. Some mining leaseholders have come under Revision against the designation given by the Rajasthan Government. I request the Government to decide these cases quickly so that the remaining leaseholders can at least start giving out leases. Large amounts of sandstone are lying around over there. For this reason the distraught leaseholders are unable to send in applications for approval.

My last point relates to forest land. Cases pertaining to forest land are still

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

dragging on, 10 years after they have opened. When it comes to renewal of forest land with no trees, the Forest Act stands as an obstacle. The State Government says that the Central Government's approval is not required for the renewal of those tree less pits which were commissioned prior to 1980, when the Forest Act came into force. The State Government could have renewed such pits but for a Central Government Notification issued on 1-4-1987 saying that renewal of any kind on forest land would be taken up by the Central Government. A decision should be taken in this matter. This matter was referred to the Supreme Court also. In its verdict the Supreme Court said that the pits commissioned prior to 1980 may be renewed by the State Government. Some sort of a decision should be arrived at. Otherwise who will take up the renewal of pits existing in forest land before the Act came into force? Will the Central Government be responsible for everything? Some things should be dealt with at the level of States also so that lease-holders are not put to trouble.

I hope that under the able leadership of the hon. Minister all problems coming under this Department will be solved.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the fourth time that I am participating in the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Steel and Mines but every time there is disappointment in store not for me individually but for the 4 crores of Kanadigas. I am sure the hon. Minister, Shri Fotedar, must be knowing the feelings of Kanadigas by now. He knows better than me the fate of Vijayanagar steel plant. It was 17 years ago that the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi laid the foundation stone for this steel plant. Thousands of acres of land have been acquired for the purpose but this plant is yet to see the light of the day. We are being told every time that it is being processed. We have to change the

technology, etc. May I say that let the Government have the guts and say that they do not want to set up this plant? They should not dupe the people of Karnataka. You should see the feelings of Kanadigas. People there are laughing at us. They ask what you representatives are doing. You simply go and take your TA and DA. Therefore, I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister about this Vijainagar Steel Plant. I want to remind that the three steel plants, namely, Vizag steel plant, Vijainagar steel plant and Salem steel plants were conceived and announced by Shrimati Indira Gandhi simultaneously. Whereas the other two have started functioning, the fate of Vijainagar steel plant is not clear. In Vijainagar you get beautiful ore required for the steel plant whereas it is not so with the other two plants. In Vijainagar there is all the infra-structure required for the steel plant. So I would like the hon. Minister, who is powerful Minister, to convince the Planning Commission and get this steel plant started. At the moment you have provided only a token amount. I have gone through your performance report and I find you have spent Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 crores for modernisation of Bhilai, Bokaro and Durgapur steel plants but you do not get money for this steel plant. People are saying because elections were in the offing so Shrimati Indira Gandhi laid the foundation of these steel plants and now on the eve of the next elections they may do something. Only there is a ray of hope on the eve of elections whereas immediately after the elections you forget about it. So I want a categorical answer from the Government about Vijainagar Steel Plant.

Now a word about taking over of the famous, prestigious and oldest steel plant in our country named after late lamented engineer statesman, Sir Visveshwarayya. The hon. Minister had discussion with our Chief Minister. My colleague Shri Chandrashekarappa has taken keen interest in the matter. In the papers last week I saw that the hon. Minister assured that the taking over was only a formality.

16.00 hrs

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

So far as I know, the Government of Karnataka has agreed to your condition for supply of power to the Plant and lower the power tariff. Please see that it is taken over. Every month Rs. 2 crores of loss is incurred. If you only spend Rs. 100 to 150 crores, you could revive that plant. You have already got 40 per cent shares. You are concerned and the State Government is concerned. So, it is absolutely necessary for the hon. Minister, when you reply, to see that a positive date is announced. Newspapers have reported two month's time. Please tell us the floor of the House when you are taking over.

With regard to Bharat Gold Mines, that is the only Gold Mine in the whole of our country. You get gold there. Here, your predecessors were assuring that the Bharat Gold Mines will be modernised soon. I want the hon. Minister to inform us what steps have been taken. *(Interruptions)* So, you see that it is modernised.

By now, you must have investigated how long will you be able to explore gold from the Bharat Gold Mines. It is necessary to explore the other possibilities because we are told that in the areas between Chittoor and K.G.F. there are a number of places where gold is available. It has been reported in the newspapers also. It has also been informed here on the floor of this House. You please take up this matter. Except in Karnataka, I don't think there is any gold available in India. So, this also is very important.

Now, one word about the Kudremukh Mines. Of course, it started very well because the Iran Government promised everything. But they gave a slip. I am glad that the Government of India has been consulting Japan and other countries. But actually what is alarming is that you are losing crores of rupees. If I am correct, Rs. 20-25 crores was the loss last year. Of course, it is subject to correction. But you

must see that this works efficiently. It is not only taking over by public sector that is important. We are of the view that efficiency is important. Just as you want all the undertakings in this country to work efficiently, you must also see particularly the Kudremukh Mines because it is the only melted ore producing mine available in Karnataka and particularly in that Kudremukh area. Of course, we had hoped that Iran would take away all the ore whichever was available. But due to political situation, it is not so. So, please see that necessary steps are taken so that losses are avoided. That is very important.

The last point I would like to say about the mines - particularly in Bharat Mines - is regarding the safety of the labourers. You have a number of laws. It is a centuries old gold mine. But you find the same type of safety measures which were there 100 years ago. I have seen some of the mines, though not a gold mine. They have all the modern safety measures. But so far as Bharat Gold Mine is concerned, you have not got the requisite safety measures for the labourers, thousands of miners work there. I am sure the hon. Minister will take a note of these things and will give a very positive reply.

With these words, of course, I cannot support this budget. When there is a raw deal to my State, it is very difficult for me to support it. If you set it right and if the hon. Minister assures me, then I will give my support. Otherwise, I cannot support it.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHÉKARAPPA (Shimoga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines for the year 1988-89. While welcoming the demands presented by the hon. Minister I would like to deal with various matters in a more comprehensive manner. Sir, I have the good fortune of representing this august House since 1971. For the first time I am taking part in the discussion on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. I

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri T.V. Chandrashekarappa]

congratulate the hon. Minister for Steel and Mines Shri Fotedar who for the first time has come out with commendable objectives and a well planned demands for grant.

The demands of the Ministry of Steel have not been criticised by the Opposition also. For the first time, Sir, I am observing that this Ministry has not faced any criticism. The Ministry has faced so many difficulties, particularly, power shortage, drought and financial constraint and inspite of all this, it has come out with good success. I have gone through the performance of the Ministry. Its production has gone to a maximum extent. For that I compliment the labourers and the Ministry of Steel and all those who are concerned. While appreciating the things, I want to make three or four suggestions to the Ministry. I am observing this for the last many years. All these plants are for modernisation but this modernisation should be completed in time. Otherwise, the cost over run will be high, the production rate will be intolerable and they cannot give these materials at a cheaper rate. Sometimes, the labour cost will be upto 200 to 300 times also with the overheads. I was expecting a lot of criticism from our friends. Now they are convinced with the enhancement rate of steel and is reasonable after many years due to the coal and all other things, it was unavoidable for the Ministry of Steel to raise the prices. I was mentioning about USSR and USA. You cannot compare our own things with USSR and Korea and all that. Ours is such a system. Our labour position and mechanisation cannot be compared with other countries. It is very easy to compare with other nations but if you go for implementation, whichever political party it may be which is in the different States, it becomes impossible for them. They have failed. Whichever political party you may belong to, we must go on to try to get work from the labourers as far as possible. Even in so many occasions, in the Consultative Committee also, I have asked the labourers to work efficiently and at the same time, our

technology has to improve. In that direction, Ministry of Steel has been doing its best for the last one year. It has done its best to their ability. While saying this, I have gone through the Report of 1987-88 and I wanted to say about Karnataka. The foundation stone of Vijayanagar plant was laid in 1971. Mr. Kumaramangalam and I were also a Member of the Committee. Salem, Vizag and Vijayanagar plants have been cleared. Always, Karnataka is a victim of the political situation.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): In Tamil Nadu also.

SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKARAPPA: In Tamil Nadu, either ADMK or AIADMK you will move with the Government.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: ...it has been converted into a steel rolling plant only unfortunately.

SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKARAPPA: At least you have got a plant. We have nothing in Karnataka.

In 1976, regarding the commission of the plant, all the other things were ready. In 1977 Janata Government came into power. At that time my friend Shri Biju Patnaik changed the entire design of Vijayanagar in collusion with the George Fernandes. They wanted it to be shifted to Mangalore. So that has come in the way of our Vijayanagar Plant. Till today we have not achieved our goal in Vijayanagar. The land has been acquired. For the last so many years I am observing it and I know that there is no political hindrance but due to the financial constraints they hesitate. So, I appeal to the Ministry of Steel and I urge on behalf of the people of Karnataka that this industry should be set up. It produces one of the best steel available in the whole of India. They have got the ore of rich content. That is why today or tomorrow it is bound to come. So, I request Shri Fotedar that at least he must try his level best to set up the Vijayanagar plant. As I am a Member of this House since 1971, I am observing how the things are happening. Unfortunately Karnataka has been selected as a political field by all

the parties. If you have aimed for one thing at some point of time the next day other party will destroy it. I request Shri Fotedar to give his best attention towards the Vijayanagar Steel Plant without any further delay.

Now, I would like to say a word about Visweswarayya Iron Plant. It is in my constituency. It is one of the prestigious plants of Karnataka. SAIL has a partnership of 40 per cent with it. That is one of our best plants in the whole of India. Though the SAIL is the partner of VASL, their contribution is nil. I am saying this with heavy heart because SAIL is a big organisation and they should not have neglected it. Due to the negligency of SAIL, we have incurred a loss of Rs. 140 crores. It is only a State public undertaking. They are not in a position to compete with the Indian market. You are bound to take this industry without any further delay. This is the fifth Ministry. I am requesting the Government of India from 1981-82 even earlier to that also. So four Ministers have gone. They were pleading that due to the power constraint we could not take it up. Anyhow, I tried my level best to convince Shri Fotedar to take over this VASL without any further delay. There is no use of postponing the issue. Day-by-day it is becoming a huge burden on the part of the State Budget. The whole Karnataka people are awaiting that the decision will be taken about it immediately without any further delay. Without any political hitch we have represented the matter to the Government of India. Shri Fotedar is very kind to us and I think he will call a meeting of the State representatives by the end of this month. I request him to announce in principle VASL will be taken over by the Government. If it is announced, I will be the happiest person. I do not want to put the Minister in an embarrassing position. There is nothing to delay it. The State Government has agreed to all the conditions which have been put forth by the Ministry of Steel. An early decision should be taken in this regard.

Now, regarding the Kudremukh. Though the financial constraint is there,

Iran has backed out from its commitment. With all that the Ministry of Steel has started like anything and the Kudremukh is doing a very good job.

As a substitute to iron, sponge iron plants should be encouraged by all means. I do not really know what is wrong with the Financial Institutions. Even when the projects are cleared by the Steel Ministry, the IDBI and other institutions are not doing anything. They are not in favour of these plants even though there is sanction. Anyway, when you are having some privatisation plan, you can think of setting up a sponge iron plant at Mangalore. This is the right time to consider that issue also and I leave it to the good sense of the Minister because either today or tomorrow it has to come. But I do not know the financial position. While considering the whole thing, you have to look into this aspect also.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the Bharat Gold Mines. Shri Sathe and I visited the BGML when he was the Steel Minister and he gave certain suggestions for the improvement of the BGML. Most of the suggestions have been accepted but there is some delay in their implementation. Please try to do something in favour of the labourers who are in a precarious condition today. Keeping the interests of the workers in view, you have to see that the affairs of the BGML are set right immediately. With these words and once again requesting Shri Fotedarji to take an early decision about the Visweswarayya Iron & Steel, I support the demands for grants.

[English]

SHRI D. P. YADAVA (Monghyr): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity, and I am not going to embarrass Shri Fotedarji by asking for some steel plant for my constituency. I am just going to beg of him for something which has not at all been discussed in this House and it is about one of the premier institutions of this country, the Geological Survey of India. This unfortunate institution has been neglected all along and

[Shri D. P. Yadava]

if it is not discussed here, I am worried, it may be neglected still further. That is why, I thought I should select this very subject.

Sir, the Geological Survey of India was established in 1851 and in these glorious 137 years, it has done the best possible work. Our geological scientists and geophysicists have earned great name not only in India but in foreign countries also. This is the parent body from where many other organisations have developed. I feel that this organisation needs a scientific orientation, a new outlook and a new approach in its whole system and purpose. This great institute which carries about 1,000 geo-scientific investigations per year is having a manpower of about 2,500 scientists and about 14,000 technical and house-keeping staff. But unfortunately, this institute has not yet been declared as an institute of national importance. I appeal to Shri Fotedarji to declare this institute as an institute of national importance and it should have the power to award diplomas, degrees and doctorates to its own persons. This is a purely scientific institute which is interested and engaged in scientific pursuit. Geological Survey of India was the first to start the air-borne survey. Now we have set up an institute for air-borne surveys at Hyderabad. In addition to air-borne surveys, marine geological survey, mineral search and evaluation, geophysical investigation, geotechnical investigation, glaciological studies, geothermal studies, geoenvironmental studies, geochronology and isotope geology, marine physics, photo-geology and remote sensing, map compilation and printing, resource survey and data coding are some of the fields which are under the compass of the Geological Survey of India. I had been to Calcutta - the Headquarter of the GSI - and discussed with some of the junior and senior officers also. They made a complaint to me. The printing of the reports takes years. I asked them how? They said because of the low rates, nobody is willing to do the job. If such a premier institution has to go from pillar to post to get its reports printed, I feel something has to be done in this regard. They should be

given full autonomy regarding printing of reports and other such small matters.

As regards some of my suggestions, I have already said that, the Institute should gain a national importance. The pay scales of the scientists of the GSI should be on a better footing because they are working in difficult zones and at very dangerous places, such as Antarctica.

Then, Sir, I find that this premier institution which is a parent of many organisations also acts as an umbrella institution for the coordination of ocean development, water resources, Department of Science and Technology, etc. In this connection I would like to touch upon the aspect of coordination. In the Resource Survey and Data coding, it is mentioned and I quote: "The Resources Survey (Geodate) Division continued to attend to the work which is broadly classified as (i) development of computer oriented information system for various types of field investigations of GSI, (ii) creation of data bases for resource evaluation, (iii) development of soft-wares and application programme packages for specific geoscientific problems, (iv) development of Management Information System (MIS), (v) Interlinkage/interface data transcription for MIS of the Ministry and (vi) education and training programmes."

This very work is being done by the Department of Science and Technology also. So they are also working and GSI is also working on the same subject and may be some other institutions are also working on the project. I would appeal to you that this very GSI having been an umbrella Department should act as a coordinating agency for the rural development. These dates are very-very important for compilation of the data base for rural development, geological and geomorphological and the resource inventory and its survey, etc. So the GSI has to play a very big role in the rural development and also for the scientific temper which is to be injected into the rural masses. The GSI should play and will play a big role in the coming years.

Then comes the problem regarding its inter-linking with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the Department of Space and the IIT. I find that in certain IITs, there are Departments which are concerned with this are very sophisticated, but their linking is not good. Their coordination is not good. I have seen an example at IIT, Kharagpur. The subjects of geo-physics and geology are there. But the IIT, Kharagpur's Geology Department does not have a coordinated action programme with the GSI which is hardly 100 kms. from IIT, Kharagpur. So what I have in mind is that, the inter-linking of the institutional facilities for the development of the rural programmes, etc. have to be undertaken immediately.

In the CSIR laboratories, retired scientists are being used for some specific purposes. Here also, I have found that there are so many good scientists, who have retired and who have got ability and capacity to do some good job, they should be taken in one of the organisations and should be assigned some work.

Lastly, I would say geological mapping of the whole country is being done. But I find that there is a major mineral and minor mineral...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is available.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA: No, Sir. Every year, it has to be updated. In the case of mining of the construction material like silica stone, etc., random development of crushers and unscientific management of crushers has caused a great hazard to the public health and causing silicosis to the workers.

This is a very big problem now coming up in the way. I will request you that the problem of silicosis has to be taken into account while considering the development of any of the major mineral areas like building material, etc. Then a recent section of the GSI has to be oriented and strengthened so that this temper of geology and geography, etc. should be injected among the school teachers, among the students so that while

planning the process of resource survey is injected into their mind from the very beginning. So, the training of mind from the very beginning should ensure data; and the wealth data of the earth is more important for planning. Planning by BDO and planning by District Collector should not take place in a haphazard way. They should be also given some orientation. So, one of the suggestions of mine is that you orient the BDO, the DM and other agents who are concerned with the development. They should have the knowledge of it and a Master Plan should be prepared according to the suggestions of the scientists.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): In Orissa we have a steel plant which has some problems. There is no expansion and modernisation of that plant. The foundation stone of the second steel plant was laid in 1980, but it is not coming up.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): I will make a note of it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is with a sense of privilege that I rise to move for acceptance of the grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. I feel it a privilege because what I am engrossed in is no less than a great vision of industrialisation and modernisation of India as conceived by Panditji and taken forward by him, a goal to which Indiraji dedicated her life and to which Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is committed with all his might.

As all of us know, steel is the backbone of agriculture as well as modern industry. Without steel all of us feel that modernisation of India is unthinkable. It is a matter of special significance for the entire country that in the industrial development of India steel is predominantly in the public sector. It is a matter of conviction with me and the Congress Party that only public sector can spearhead the development of steel industry. To me the litmus test for a true friend of the public sector is whether he supports the measures for improving

[Shri M. L. Fotedar]

efficiency and productivity in the public sector or not because now public sector can prosper only if it is efficient. In all humility I do not agree with the theory propounded by one of the senior and experienced members of this House. Shri H.M. Patel, that if efficiency is to be imparted to the Public Sector, the retrenchment becomes necessary inevitable. I will take up this point when I separately discuss the salient feature of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant as also the steel plants which are under the control of the Steel Authority of India. I can, however, say with all the force at my command that steel shall continue to occupy the pride of place in the structure of public sector in India. It is our duty and it is our privilege to ensure that the public sector and the steel industry remain a dynamic and vibrant component of our self-reliant economy for steel is the bed-rock of our self-reliance.

We have had very thought-provoking discussions on the performance of the steel sector and the steel industry, since yesterday. I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to the hon. Members who participated in this discussion for their keen and constructive interest as also for their valuable suggestions. I would deal with some of the suggestions and advise that the hon. Members have given me during the course of the discussion.

I may say that our basic objective, that is of the Congress, is to achieve a socio-economic transformation of the country. This goal is laudable, the ideal lofty. This is a task of historic significance. I am sure, I am speaking to all sections of the House when I say that rapid and sustained development of steel industry is an indispensable pre-requisite for India's advance as a great industrial power. This is the mission of our party and the Government is going to build an India that is strong, an India that is self-reliant and an India that is progressive. Our mission is to build an India that occupies her rightful place and position in the comity of nations, an India that is the symbol of the hopes

and dreams of the heroes of our freedom struggle.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Men of steel!

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: Some of the hon. Members have rightly spoken, that what we should have achieved, we have not. I do agree, that although we embarked on the journey of making iron and steel as far back as 1907 our speed of progress has not been fast enough. We are, as some members did say, hardly producing 12 million of tonnes of steel, per year at this time. I confess that we are not fully geared to meet our requirements as of now. But I would come to the main point how we are expanding, how we propose to modernise and how we propose to become not only self-reliant, but even surplus in the production of steel.

I do admit as some of the hon. Members have said that the growing use of steel represents a rising trend in the quality of life. I am very grateful to Mr. B. B. Ramaiah who initiated the discussion, some of the points which I will discuss will be based on the suggestions given by him. To some of the points he made about one of our steel plants, in his home State; in all humility I should say are misleading. Without steel as he has said - the uses of steel in every day life are many - and without steel we cannot think of any modern defence force. So, modernisation and progress are accelerated by the production and consumption of steel. The production of steel both qualitatively as well as quantitatively is a national necessity and it is in the national interest. Some Members have referred to the vast iron ore resources and the highly skilled manpower that we have in our country. I know that if these things are exploited, India's steel sector can capture international leadership in productivity, in innovation, as also in technology. In 1970s, our steel was one of the lowest price in the world. Of course, the picture did change in 1980s. I think, there are several reasons for this. The most important reason perhaps, is that we have been somewhat slower in responding to the energy shocks than other countries

such as, Japan or Germany. As some Members have mentioned, Japan has drastically reduced per tonne energy consumption in the production of steel when energy prices sharply increased due to the two oil price shocks of 1973 as also of 1979. But we were somewhat slower. Now with all the emphasis, I say that this is being rectified. I have no doubt that our steel demand is going to grow substantially. I expect it to double before the end of this century. It is the task of my Ministry to ensure that these needs of our country are met at minimum cost and with highest possible quality. To do this, we have to make, as suggested by some Members, our steel internationally competitive. We are convinced that towards this end, we will be successful. That is why, I have asked BICB to do an intensive study of the steel sector and to make their recommendations well before the Eighth Five Year Plan is launched, so that the consumers in our country can get the benefits of declining costs and improved quality.

As most of the Members have said, steel is the basic industry, which provides infrastructure for industrial development of the country. We have vast natural resources; we have good quality iron ore; we have coking coal and we have large reserves of lime stone and dolomite. As I have said earlier, we have skilled manpower in abundance. We must make fullest use of these to develop steel production.

I would like to refer to the demand and consumption position as of now, and up to the end of this century, and then I will refer to the measures that we are taking to meet this demand. The demand in 1987-88 has been of 12.6 million tonnes and by the end of the century it will be 26.20 million tonnes. I agree with the hon. Members that the per capita steel consumption is 18 kgs per head at present. If we presume that by the end of the century the population will go up to one billion then the per capita consumption of steel, as per these figures, will be 26 kgs. per head. I agree with some of my friends who said that the growth of steel industry is based on the

growth of economy. If the economy grows faster, the steel consumption will rise further.

Some of the Hon'ble Members referred to the Memorandum of Understanding. I did take note of what one of my colleagues here said that this understanding should not be construed as misunderstanding. I may mention that the Steel Ministry took the pioneering step last year after I took over in entering into Memorandum of Understanding with the SAIL. Before I go into the details of the Memoranda of Understanding that has been entered into with SAIL, I would like to give the background of this understanding. And I would say that this instrument of MOU represents a deep commitment and determination of the Government as also the determination and commitment of the workers, managers and the planners for striving to attain excellence. It sets the parameters of operation. It provides at once operational freedom and accountability. It has been mentioned in the past that the Memorandum of Understanding means substantial autonomy which also entails accountability or it precludes interference from day to day life of the undertaking but specifically locates responsibility for performance. It ensures that operational decisions are taken by those who are operationally responsible. It implies that the corporate office cannot take decisions which are to be taken at the plant level. The plant has to produce the results. The Ministry has not to produce the results in the plant. I am hopeful that this system outlined by Memorandum of Understanding would not only be effective but beneficial also. We are closely monitoring the experience in this respect. We shall certainly give it a fair trial. I may submit that we have to learn from the past mistakes. We should avoid avoidable mistakes. We have to build on our own experience as we go along. The Memoranda of Understanding, I would like to put on record, which has been entered into with SAIL, defines our long term objective for production, for improving efficiency, for increasing productivity and for taking this country towards self-reliance in the steel production.

[Shri M. L. Fotedar]

These points which I have listed are about six. These are:

- (i) To attain the level of 95 per cent of ingot steel capacity.
- (ii) To improve the level of techno-economic performance;
- (iii) To improve the quality of steel;
- (iv) To achieve economic viability and financial self-sufficiency;
- (v) To complete the modernisation of plants according to schedule; and
- (vi) To aim at greater consumer satisfaction.

Our strategy to increase production of steel, as I said, is to have self-sufficiency through modernisation of the existing steel plants; expansion, where modernisation is not necessary; and creation of new capacities wherever it is possible.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Also cooperation of labour.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: Yes, I regret and I will come to that later. The strategy we follow in the steel sector will be in time with the provisions of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. I was really surprised to hear one of the hon. Members saying that what we are doing is against the basic tenets of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. I was also surprised to hear from him that we are going towards privatisation. He mentioned - I do not know whether casually or he was serious about it - that we are not following the policies of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I may mention that it was at the Avadi session of AICC about thirty-three years ago - Ranga Ji will bear me out - which provided the framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. I should say, the Avadi Congress Resolution of January 1955 provided the necessary political input for the evolution and formulation of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. It was on that sacred soil of Tamil Nadu, where we are having another Congress session

from tomorrow, that the socialistic pattern of society was adopted as the official line of the Congress. I am surprised to hear from my friend, who said that at the fag end of his life, Pandit Ji had said that there had been some bad policies. As a student of history, I have never come across such a statement from Pandit Ji so far - I emphatically deny this. Pandit Ji did say only about one country which did betray us at that time. Pandit Ji always felt that the policies pursued by the Congress and by him were correct, and those policies were not only correct then, but are correct even now, and those policies will continue to be correct for the years, decades and centuries to come. It was Pandit Ji, who said at that time that this Avadi Resolution was an expression of nation's will. How do some of our friends presume that we will ever go against the concept or the philosophy of such a Resolution? I would like to put the relevant portion of this Industrial Policy Resolution on record which pertains to the steel sector, because in the months and the years to come, we are giving a new thrust to the steel sector in our country. We should not be misunderstood what we are doing. Some people have said that we have deviated from it. Let me emphasise, reaffirm and reiterate that the Government's commitment to this policy Resolution and Government's commitment to the public sector is firm. Let me say that we have not deviated, we are not deviating and we shall not deviate from this Industrial Policy Resolution which is the *magna carta* for India's progress.

I would like to put on record the relevant portion. I quote. Para 8 of the Resolution states:

"All new units in these industries somewhere establishment in the private sector has already been approved, will be set up only by the State. This does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately-owned units, or the possibility of the State securing the cooperation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interest so requires. Railways, air transport, arms and ammunition and

atomic energy will, however, be developed as Central Government monopolies. Whenever the cooperation with private enterprise is necessary, the State will ensure either through majority participation in the capital or otherwise, that it has the requisite powers to guide the policy and control operations of the undertaking."

So, what I was saying is our firm commitment to this Resolution and to the concept of the public sector stands. We are making massive investments in the steel sector. This is an indication of Government's deep commitment to the development of steel industry with public sector. Our total investment in steel sector upto the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan has been Rs. 8693 crores.

16.53 hrs]

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Our investment in the next 8 years will be Rs. 10,030 crores. Sir, I am reminded of Panditji's memorable words when he said and I quote:

"We are building three major steel plants and doubling the fourth one. And when people say, 'You have been over-ambitious in regard to the Second Five Year Plan', I will reply that we propose to be over-ambitious every time".

Sir, I am quoting this only to prove that what the opposition is saying that we are not giving sufficient attention to the public sector is not only unfounded but with all respect I should say it is mischievous. So, I will give the break-up of various modernisation programmes that we have undertaken and that we propose to undertake now.

About Durgapur Steel Plant, modernisation scheme was already been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1350 crores. I was really shocked to hear the local M.P. from Durgapur when he said that our collaboration with Japan is going to jeopardise our national unity and integrity.

May I remind the hon. Member that in Durgapur...

AN HON. MEMBER: IISCO.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: He mentioned about IISCO, but he belongs to Durgapur. May I mention to him and remind him that we had the collaboration with the British for Durgapur Steel Plant and that did not in any way jeopardise our national unity or integrity? No power on earth can break this country unless the people here themselves want to devise the means to become the agents of hostile foreign countries.

Rourkela steel plant which is to be taken up would cost Rs. 1680 crores. Then IISCO modernisation - I will come to it later.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Why there has been delay in the case of Rourkela Steel Plant? It is a very good steel plant, but there has been delay.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: I will explain, but you just have a bit of patience. IISCO modernisation which we propose to take up would cost Rs. 3000 crores. An hon. Member pleaded for a certain country stating why a certain country has not been given the contract or why we have not entered into collaboration with a particular country. I need not mention the name of the country because I neither plead for the East nor for the West. I plead for India and we are for India and India is for us. But I may mention that one country which he mentioned, I need not mention the name; some time ago, it was in 1984, that country had given the feasibility report for modernising the Burnpur plant where the capacity utilisation would be one million tonnes and the cost at that time was, if I remember correctly, about Rs 940 crores. The Japanese also presented, in 1987, a feasibility Report about IISCO plant. They propose the capacity up to 2.15 million tonnes. It means about 115 per cent more than what the other country had proposed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): What about other conditions?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: What?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Japanese proposal regarding retrenchment of workers, reduction in work force.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: In my opening remarks I did say that we do not believe in the theory of retrenchment. Japanese have said certain things. In reply to one of the questions I mentioned that certain people will become surplus, but I did say at that time that even if they become surplus, we will not retrench them. That was my commitment at that time - surplus was only 2000 or 1000 or so. In Bokaro Steel Plant we will spend Rs. 1000 crores for expansion. In Vishakapatnam Steel Plant we will spend from now on Rs. 3000 crores. It comes to a total of Rs. 10,030 crores for the next 8 years. In addition to this, we will be spending about Rs. 1000 crores on debottle-necking, replacements, modifications and other additions. Some time ago some people raised the doubts as to wherefrom this money will come from. I may briefly mention about though the Members did not raise but a section of the Press did raise because some of the people do not want us to become stronger than steel or self-reliant in steel. This money will come from the internal resources of SAIL, loans from the Steel Development Fund and market borrowings. There appears to be no difficulty in so far as the funds are concerned. This massive investment for the growth of steel sector fully demonstrates our Prime Minister's commitment to the public sector.

17.00 hrs.

I will come to the technoeconomic parameters that will be achieved result after the modernisation. We have also fixed the dates for completing the modernisation programmes because we do not want time and cost over-runs.

In Durgapur work has already started and it would be completed in 1993. In Rourkela, work will be started this year, and it will be completed by 1995. Government have, in principle, approved the proposed modernisation of IISCO. We have sanctioned Rs. 30 crores for

preliminary expenses. I need not give the details. However, if you want, I can give them. The Secretary Steel and Chairman SAIL had gone to Japan. The Prime Minister also had an occasion to mention this to the Japanese Prime Minister recently. I may mention that Japan's interest in assisting in the modernisation of IISCO plant at Burnpur has been communicated to us. Talks will continue as and when necessary. This was about IISCO plant.

The other plant is Durgapur. Perhaps the hon. Members know that the tenders have been invited and the process of evaluation is on. This project will be completed in 1992 and the commercial production will start in 1993. About Rourkela also, I may mention.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What about Bhilai?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: I will come to that also. There is no modernisation of Bhilai steel plant. It is only debottlenecking of the plant. I will elucidate the capacity utilisation in the later part.

About Durgapur capacity utilisation, it is now 58%. It will increase to 95% after modernisation. In all the steel plants which are being modernised, the capacity utilisation will then be between 90% and 100%. Energy consumption in DOP will get reduced from 11.4 to 9.4 mega calories. Similarly blast furnace productivity which is now 0.7, will be 0.96 after modernisation.

About Rourkela Steel Plant, capacity utilisation will increase from 61% to 95% after modernisation. Energy consumption will get reduced from 11.0 to 8.9% and blast furnace productivity of the plant will also improve from 0.76 to 1.13.

In regard to IISCO, the present day capacity utilisation of 53% will go up to 95%. The energy consumption will get reduced from 13.7% to 7.7% and the productivity of the blast furnace with plant will improve from 0.7 to 1.4. I think, you are not happy on this.

SHIR BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why not?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: I may now mention about the Bokaro Steel Plant. We have received from the Soviet Union, a technoeconomic offer for its expansion from 4 million tonnes to a capacity of 4.5 million tonnes. The offer of the Soviets is under the active consideration of the Government. Once the proposal is accepted, work is likely to be completed by the end of 1993.

I need not go into the details of the steel production. Most of the hon. Members have mentioned about it. But I can say that in SAIL the growth last year has been 9% in ingot steel.

We are planning in a very big way to increase steel production next year.

I would like to specially mention the performance of the two plants because I would be failing in my duty in case I do not pay my compliments to the managers and to the workers of these two steel plants. The performance of these two plants has been praiseworthy. One is Durgapur Steel Plant and the other is Bokaro Steel Plant. Durgapur Steel Plant has achieved 100% of its MOU target in ingot steel. Bokaro Steel Plant has registered a growth of 18% last year and though we had to face lot of trouble. I am happy to note that there is no trouble now. I compliment the workers, whatever ideological affiliations they may have but now they have come to realise that the workers of the plant should work for the plant and not get exploited by those who want to politically utilise them.

Similarly, in Bokaro Steel Plant, the achievement of MOU target has been 94%.

Some hon. Members have said about the SAIL performance. The capacity utilisation of ingot steel which was 63% in 1986-87 has risen to 69% in 1987-88.

I would like to say that qualitatively there has been marked improvement. Quantitatively, we may not have fulfilled the targets as envisaged in the MOU but we have made substantial growth over last

year and qualitatively also, in special items of steel, there has been improvement.

I may mention that in hot rolled coils, there has been an increase of 32% over last year.

In cold rolled coils, there has been an increase of 22% over last year.

In GPGC sheets, there has been an increase of 43% than last year.

We have made certain improvements in the performance of SAIL. Partly in reducing energy consumption. Partly we have achieved economy in cost of production. The impact of these improvements has brought down the input cost of steel by Rs. 220/- per tonne.

Some of the hon. Members mentioned about Research and Development Programme. We are giving it a new thrust, rather a major thrust. The steps we have taken in Research and Development may not be of immediate commercial benefit to SAIL now but this will be beneficial to the country in the long run and we are making the necessary investment in this area also.

I will not be able to mention in detail what we are doing but a new impetus has been given to Research and Development Programme.

VISL has been mentioned by some hon'ble members. This Unit is not economically viable. It is in the name of late Visveswaraya. We are emotionally involved with his name and the Congress Party as such because he was the personal friend of Panditji, he was the first Engineer-Statesman of the country. I wish the way we are interested in saving this Plant, the Karnataka Government would also have dealt with it likewise. There are certain difficulties. One is about the assured supply of power. Another is about certain financial reliefs. We have called the State Government officials, I think next month, to discuss the details with the Steel Ministry and I will be able to come with specific proposals later. But I have not finished speaking about steel as yet. About

[Shri M. L. Fotedar]

VSP, I will come to it later. I should not miss the Department of Mines.

SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA (Shimoga): Sir, what about the Vijayanagaram Steel Plant?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: I will come to it later. About, VSP also, I will come to it later.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Geographical location is very good.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: I am glad to inform the House that the year, 1987-88, has been a year of profit so far as public undertakings in the Department of Mines are concerned. There are six undertakings under the charge of this Department... (*Interruptions*). Yes, it is a year of profit. In HCL, we have made a profit of Rs. 10.75 crores. In Hindustan Zinc Limited, despite the paucity of power in Andhra Pradesh and scarcity of water in Rajasthan, we have been able to make a profit of Rs. 3 crores. Similarly in BALCO for the first time, we have made a profit of Rs. 3 crores. In MECL, we have made a profit of Rs. 1.02 crores. Another project that is of national importance is going to be dedicated to the nation next month, by the Prime Minister is NALCO - National Aluminium Company. I may inform the House that 1988-89 is going to be the first year of self-sufficiency in Aluminium. I may also mention that the cost of production of Aluminium is lower here than the international prices. As you are aware, the Prime Minister made an announcement on 25th February 1988 in this August House about the successful, first ever test-firing of completely indigenous Surface - to -Surface missile named Prithvi, which is the country's first such tactical missile. I would be failing in my duty in case I do not share the joy and complement the workers and the managers who have contributed their mite by providing special Alloy Billets sheets and sections used in this missile and which were produced in one of our Public Sector Undertakings, that is Bharat Aluminium Company. I would like to thank them for this contribution.

So far as NALCO's Alumina is concerned, we have exported, last year, about 77000 tonnes. Next year, 2.80 lakh tonnes will be surplus for export for which orders have already been tied up.

There are many other aspects about NALCO's project. It may be bauxite operations in Damanjodi, it may be the smelter plant at Angul. I may like to mention that out of the 480 pots of smelter, 194 have already been energised. I need not mention about the rehabilitation programme which has already been implemented.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, for the last 16 years, I have been enquiring the position about the Public Sector Bharat Aluminium Project in the backward West-Coast Konkan region of Maharashtra. Every year, I have been enquiring and a very consistent reply is given: "the matter is under consideration". The new Minister, let him have a drift from the past and give some definite answer.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: I will certainly take note of what Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said, and I will look into it. But I would request Prof. Madhu Dandavate to send something in writing to me immediately after this.

About BALCO, some people from West Bengal met me today regarding the Bidhanbagh unit. We are considering to give the necessary help to revitalise this aluminium unit. Similarly, one of the Hon'ble Members raised the point regarding smelter and refinery plants of HCL at Ghatsila. We are going to modernise these units.

The third point is about promotion of aluminium. I think I need not go into details. You have heard the hon. Finance Minister's speech here that, for promoting conservation of wood, certain concessions would be given for the projects of aluminium. We are happy to inform you that we will become self-sufficient in aluminium this year. The future projections for 1988-89 are that we will be surplus by 15,000 tonnes; our total demand will be

3.85 lakh tonnes and our domestic production will be four lakh tonnes. In 1989-90 our demand will be 4.30 lakh tonnes and the domestic production will be 4.7 lakh tonnes.

I need not mention about copper. As I told you, we are modernising some of its units also.

Shri D.P. Yadav has referred to the Geological Survey of India which is a major scientific organisation of the Department of Mines. This organisation has branched off to marine geology with three research vessels, air-borne survey with an integrated aircraft system and Satellite imagery studies by opening the first of a chain of Regional Remote Sensing Centres at Bangalore. Similarly, we are having a Rock Mechanics and Ground Control Institute; it is being set up at Kolar Goldfields at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores. The main objective is to further develop the existing infrastructure in the field of rock mechanics and ground control at Kolar Goldfields. Similarly we are going to have at Nagpur, the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre, and this will develop the technical know-how and basic engineering in alumina/aluminium technology so as to attain self-reliance in this field. Hindustan Copper has initiated a development programme in Oxygen-Free Copper (OFC) in association with the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratories. There also we are making progress.

Coming back to the steel sector again, I may clarify that the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant is not a part of the SAIL. The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is a separate entity, and we want to keep it like that. This will be quite distinct from other steel plants which are under SAIL...

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Is it the biggest?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: It is one of the biggest. It is the latest. Technologically, I may say that the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is being so designed that its various techno-economic parameters will be distinctly superior to those of the existing

Steel Plants under the Steel Authority of India. The worker in this Plant, the VSP, would be trained in multi-disciplinary skills to achieve higher productivity. So far, the Steel Plants have provided employment in the Plants. This plant will provide employment around the plant. This is the difference.

Regarding multi-disciplinary skilled labour, let me illustrate. Suppose, one man knows one job and while he has to work for seven or eight hours, he actually works for two hours. And now in VSP we will provide a variety of jobs for the worker for most of the working hours so that the productivity increases. And we hope to run this plant at 95 to 100 per cent of rated capacity. So, we would like to compare its performance with other steel plants of the SAIL.

In the integrated steel plants, the productivity has been between 34 and 77 tonnes per man per year. In VSP, it will be about 231 tonnes per man per year. This is in regard to the productivity. I am told, that the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant at 90 or 95 per cent capacity utilisation will produce steel at a lower cost than at Bhilai, Bokaro or Durgapur. And the actual work production cost will be about 20 per cent lower than those plants.

One of the Members mentioned about compensation to the displaced persons. I may like to inform the Hon. Member that though he belongs to Andhra Pradesh, I attended the first Lok Adalat at Vishakhapatnam myself which was presided over by the Chief Justice of India. Earlier the compensation had been raised from Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 20 crores under the orders of the Prime Minister because of his concern for the people of Andhra Pradesh. The orders of the Prime Minister were implemented within the shortest possible time and the revised rate of compensation instituted among the displaced persons.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Which month was it?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: It was on 31st March, 1988 that I visited Vishakhapatnam and I had the privilege of distributing some of the cheques myself to some of the displaced persons. That process of distribution of cheques to displaced persons is on. That is why, I said, the Hon'ble Member must have been, perhaps, mis-informed. The process is on. Money has been given. Perhaps, some of the persons felt that why we have been so generous to the displaced persons there.

Some Hon'ble Members have mentioned about the productivity in the Steel Plants here, in Japan, in Germany and Russia and in other countries. If you want, I can give figures and other details. I would like to tell you that we are not lagging behind. We are going ahead. We are on the ascendancy.

One of the Hon. Members said about the Vijaynagar Steel Plant. It is a fact that for such plants, Rs. 10 crores have been kept in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is a token provision. I am told, originally it was proposed to have this as an integrated steel plant. But later when MECON prepared the DPR -- the Detailed Project Report -- which was given to us sometime in October 1984, it was said that 1.5 lakh tonnes of sponge iron and 2.1 lakh tonnes of steel can be produced. It would cost about Rs. 422 crores. Due to financial constraints it cannot be taken up. We have not given up hope. It is still on our books. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: For 15 years, the same reply is given on the Floor of the House. Please tell us what are you going to do for that?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: The difficulty is that money is not being spent for creating assets like power and hydro-electric in the State. The State is deficient in hydro-electric power. That is one of the deficiencies that it cannot be taken up by us. Secondly, there is a constraint of funds.

One Hon'ble Member wanted to know about Bhilai and other places.

SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA: Is there any proposal to have a gas pipeline from Bombay to Madras touching Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh? Because HBJ pipeline is already coming up and last time you have suggested this. Just to complete all these projects, we have requested the Government of India to have a line from Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka upto Madras.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: I will not be able to answer this question here in the Lok Sabha as I do not have relevant material with me now. Outside I could have said something. I have not consulted the Ministry.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Outside also don't say anything.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: I have not consulted the Ministry of Petroleum. You can meet me outside the House, we will discuss it with the Ministry of Petroleum.

Achariaji wanted to know about Bhilai Steel Plant. We will be making an additional production of steel during the year 1988-89 by about 1.8 million tonnes. There will be extra production. Out of this, Bhilai will contribute 9 M.T. Moreover 9th Coke Oven Battery will be commissioned there this year.

Then Visakhapatnam unit capacity will go upto 1.5 million tonnes. The Member concerned asked me as to when we are going to commission it. We are going to commission it by the end of the year. But I would request the Hon'ble Member to use his good offices with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh because it was very unfortunate that last month we had to surrender Rs. 19 crores or Rs. 20 crores which was meant for the Eleru Canal because Andhra Pradesh Government was not able to fulfil its commitment. So, I would request the Hon. Member that he should use his influence to get Eleru Canal completed, so that the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant will be commissioned on time.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: What about the second steel plant in Orissa?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: That is also mentioned in the books, we have not taken any decision so far.

In Bokaro we will be commissioning the oxygen plant this year in September. By this, the capacity of the Bokaro Steel Plant will reach 4 million tonnes.

Now I would request those Hon. Members who have given notices of cut motions to withdraw them. With these words, I commend the Budget for the approval of this august House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines to vote together, unless any Hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Nobody wants to be hanged separately!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now all can jointly hang themselves. I shall now put

the cut motions to the vote of the House.

*All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 67 and 68 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants, 1988-89 in respect of the Ministry of Steel and Mines  
voted by the Lok Sabha*

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 18th March, 1988		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3			
<b>MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES</b>					
67.	Department of Steel	8,60,00,000	108,24,00,000	43,01,00,000	541,23,00,000
68.	Department of Mines	19,69,00,000	37,77,00,000	98,43,00,000	188,84,00,000

17.29 hrs.

[English]

*Ministry of Defence*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 12 to 18 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut

motions treated as 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 the 31st May of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 12 to 18 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

*Demands for Grants, 1988-89, in respect of the Ministry of Defence submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

1	2	3	4
No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 18th March, 1988	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
3	4	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF DEFENCE</b>			
12	Ministry of Defence Defence	102,68,00,000	28,21,00,000
		513,39,00,000	141,05,00,000
13	Defence Pensions	183,26,00,000	—
14	Defence Services - Army	1145,83,00,000	916,29,00,000
		5729,14,00,000	—
15	Defence Services - Navy	130,12,00,000	650,61,00,000
16	Defence Services - Air Force	298,72,00,000	1493,61,00,000
17	Defence Ordnance Factories	20,65,00,000	103,25,00,000

1	2	3
8 Capital outlay on Defence Services	643,24,00,00	3216,18,00,000

Mr. Amal Datta to speak.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, over the years the importance of Defence in this Parliament has been coming down and I would say that this is rightly so since we do not have enough knowledge really to debate on this particular subject. The knowledge is denied to us because of the love of secrecy of this Department. Now it seems that the secrecy is not merely to keep the enemies from knowing our Defence secrets but also it helps people to get commissions and kickbacks and keep that secret also. We had always suspected that to be one of the reasons for this great love of secrecy in the Defence Department. Now, of course, it has been proved beyond doubt that commissions are given in very large amounts. I do not have to dwell on that at length. There will be further occasions to do so.

Previously when we started the Defence debate we always used to say that we oppose the Grants not because of the amount involved but because of the lack of accountability.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Not out of habit.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Not out of habit but one could also do that because you are following the same practice for the last 40 years. So the habit may also grow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That means out of their habit.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: We always used to say that we would not like to do so least we should be branded anti-national or unpatriotic. To make it very clear that we are neither, therefore, we are not actually opposing the amount granted to the Defence Department to be spent as and how they like without having to account for it to anybody including Parliament but because they are not accountable, therefore, we were opposing. Now it appears this Government itself has spent less than what it had taken as allocation from the Parliament. In place of Rs. 12500 crores and odd the Government spent only Rs. 12000

crores. How it could come to such a round figure I do not know. Some kind of jugglery must have been practised for this purpose to come to a round figure of Rs. 12000 crores. The point I am making is...

SHRI K. C. PANT: To clear the misunderstanding may I explain that there was a desire behind helping the drought effort. It was Rs. 12500 crores. We gave up Rs. 500 crores. So it came to Rs. 12000 crores.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: In any case there has been such a cut in the expenditure and the cut has come not out of revenue expenses but out of capital expenses -- expenses which were meant for ordnance factories and for public sector undertakings. All these asset creating expenditures have been cut to the extent of Rs. 871 crores. These asset creating expenditures have been cut and revenue expenditures have gone up by Rs. 362 crores.

This is the time when we can say that we also oppose the amount which is being spent in the budget in the name of defence of the country because the Government itself has shown that there are items in the Defence budget which they can do without. Of course, I do not agree the way the budget has been cut, namely this capital expenditure has been cut and revenue expenditure increase. That I stoutly protest against. But the Government itself has shown that there is enough in the budget and, therefore, a protest against the amount allocated is also necessary.

Not only last year, even this year, the budget grant of Rs. 13,000 crores does not take care of the price increases due to inflation. What was happening before this was that a ten per cent increase was being made normally to take care of the price increases; over and above that, four to five per cent increase was allowed. That is how the Defence budget was increasing, except in some years when the increase was as much as 20 to 25 per cent. In the two previous years, the increase was as much as that. So, this shows may be two things. One that the style of acquisition of armaments, which the Government was pursuing during the last three to four years,

[Shri Amal Dattal

that has got cramped because of the scandal involving the Bofors gun deal and submarine deal etc. Therefore, they have not gone towards acquisition of assets in the way they would have like to do. But what else is happening is that the expenditure meant for modernisation of ordnance factories, setting up of new ordnance factories is also not forthcoming. That was cut in a big way last year and it is being cut again. Very small amount is being allocated towards that this year. Considering that the last year, there was a cut of Rs. 400 crores and odd, and total expenditure cut may be to the tune -- in these two years together -- of about Rs. 800 to 900 crores. This would have gone for modernisation of ordnance factories which was sorely necessary and setting up of new ordnance factories. Now, what is the reason? The reason is, of course, the Government's declared policy of going for privatisation, for manufacture of defence equipments. Formerly, they used to say only components having low technology will be made by the private sector. Now they even have gone as far as saying that even assemblies and sub-assemblies of high technology equipments will be made in the civil sector by private companies. So, this is a departure from the Government's own proclaimed policy. This again, we object to very strongly because the Government cannot go back on its own policy of not letting the civil sector in and privatisation of armaments and their components which are vital to the defence of the country.

The next thing I would like to point out is that the budget of Rs. 13,000 crores does not really give the whole picture about the amount which is being spent for the country's security. In fact, the Ministry's total budget is Rs. 14,339 crores. To that, has to be added the cost of the para-military forces which are doing duty along with the Army like the BSF, Indo-Tibetan Border Force, the Assam Rifles, the Coast Guards as well as the Border Roads Organisation. Now, all these together have an expenditure of Rs. 807 crores. The Ministry's total expenditure of Rs. 14339 along with Rs. 807 crores comes to a figure of Rs. 15146 crores which is 5.7 per cent of the gross national product. Why the Government

does this kind of jugglery? Why it shows as 13000 crores when the expenditure is really Rs. 15000 crores and a little more? The reason is that in 1976, a Committee was set up by the Government which said that the defence expenditure should be in the region of not exceeding 4 per cent of the gross national product. That is why this jugglery. I do not think that the Government should think itself bound by any such expert committees arbitrary figure, which it might have recommended has being correct portion of national income to spent on defence. I think it will depend upon the situation in which the country finds itself, the price level and all that. If we have to acquire arms from abroad, then we have to spend more. All these factors will come into the determination of what percentage of national income we have to spend on defence. There is no sanctity in the figure of 4 per cent. I would request the Government not to resort to the jugglery, but bring before the people the correct figures as to what we are spending on defence. For that at least, we are not going to criticise the Government that it is spending on defence an unconscionably high figure. We can do so if the situation does not warrant. We would like to ask the Government again and again, and every year we do it, as to who is responsible for defence planning. What is your machinery for defence planning, for threat perception? You don't have a National Security Council. You don't have a proper machinery for integrated planning for all the three services along with research and development. What is happening is the services are asking for whatever they can think of and after that there is a process of pruning. It is this process of pruning which they call planning. It is not planning exercise but it is pruning exercise. Because of the pruning, every department puts its demand as high as possible. They know that there is a lot to be lopped off in any case. So, there is no planning. That is the main point I would like to make. The Government should first have a proper machinery for threat perception and not something which they just put in the Annual Report. For instance, in the Annual Report this year, they have stated so far as the condition of our immediate neighbour is concerned, the Government

says that "immediate neighbour, Pakistan's weapons-oriented nuclear programme and its quest for sophisticated weapons etc. is rather a matter of great concern. Not only have these developments led to serious deterioration of all security environment but they have also tended to prompt diversion of the scarce resources from development to defence." I have already shown that that has not happened because in real terms, this year, we have budgeted less than what we have spent last year having regard to inflation. So, there is no question of movement of resources from development to defence this year at least. This line might have been copied from last year's Annual Report and therefore, this mistake.

The other point is that in the Report, this particular Chapter, "National Security Environment" starts with 'Improvement in the security environment in the world at large amongst the big powers'. If there is such an improvement in the security situation among the big powers it must have its reflection in India and its neighbourhood. It will have and it has to have in the long term. We are not thinking only of this year. We are not thinking or planning for arms acquisition only for this year. We have to think for a longer period. The fact that such a sentence has been put here only indicates the lack of perspective in this matter and it is totally a bureaucratic attitude which reveals what it was doing all along. It cannot think of anything new. It cannot take into account new factors which may have come into the picture. So, Sir, I would request the Government again not to take the security environment perception and the planning of defence so casually, as they have been doing, but to have a proper organisation for that.

Then, Sir, the increase in the defence expenditure has been phenomenal. In 1984-85, it was Rs. 6661 crores and it has doubled by 1987-88. So, in three years' time it has more or less doubled. Why there is such phenomenal increase in expenditure? It is mainly because of the fact that a lot of modernisation programmes have been undertaken and which in the

context of our country mean the arms replacement programme. There are reasons why I make this distinction. The reason is that in other countries modernisation does not take place by the replacement of old generation weapon systems. They are gradually updated. At least after the interval of some 2 or 3 years they are upgraded. In our country what do we do? We just carry on with that, not only in defence technology in an other sector also we just carry on with that particular technology as long as the technical life of that equipment allow us to. May be for operational reasons we may have to discard it earlier than that, but we carry on with it until we come to a stage where we cannot any more use it. Then we go in for the next generation of equipment, which is equivalent to the replacement programme. The replacement programme had to be carried out very quickly from the early 1980s and the reflection of that is in the Budget from 1984 onwards. You can see it. This is again because we took things very casually in the 1970s. After winning the 1971 war with Pakistan we were very complacent and we did not even go in for replacement programme, which had been over due by that time in terms of tanks, aircraft and all that. We did not go for that. We delayed it as long as it was possible. Ultimately it all came together in the short period of the first half of 1980. And we are saying in this annual report that Pakistan is getting a technical edge over us. Of course, Pakistan does not manufacture the armament. We do to a very small extent; the extend is so small that we cannot possibly...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, just 10 minutes are left, who will speak now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some members are waiting to speak. We want to finish things in the stipulated time.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, let him speak in some more detail. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Unfortunately, Sir, we have been very casual in the Seventies,

[Shri Amal Datta]

the result of which we have to bear in the Eighties in the form of a much higher budget that we can possibly afford. Again, I am not on that 4 per cent figure. Because in our country, given the present situation, perhaps, we cannot even go for 4 per cent. We have to be way below that. If Shri Pant corrects me later, I would not mind, but from the book 'Military Balance' which is published very recently in the later part of 1987, I find that the Chinese expenditure is less than 3 per cent of their gross national product.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Their gross national product is much higher.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): We never get a correct picture of how much the Chinese spend on defence.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: This is a book published by the Britishers. You can buy and see it. Anyway, I am not saying that this 4 per cent is a sacred figure. You can go even beyond that if the situation warrants it. But given the conditions of India, given the conditions of stark poverty, there is perhaps reasons to keep it lower than 4 per cent or below 3 per cent or even.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I will give you some Chinese figures.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: My figures are from published sources. Your figures may be from your intelligence reports.

SHRI K. C. PANT: No. They are also published figures only.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Therefore, what is happening is, whenever we try to reduce the expenses, we think only in terms of postponement. We do not really cut expenses. We simply postpone the acquisition of capital assets etc., and ultimately we pay more for that too. On the other hand, what is required for a country like India?

We have today one of the largest standing armies of the world. Given today's sophisticated equipment, the question that must be asked is this. Is it necessary or is it even worthwhile or is it even

safe to have such a large standing army? Is it not more convenient and more scientific in the nature of things, to have a hard core professional army supported by conscripts, which means that the main bulk of the army consists of conscripts instead of having a large standing army? This of course, will be a deviation from the doctrine which the British left with us. But I think it is time to think over it because the scenario in defence has totally changed with the advent of electronic warfare. It is necessary to have educated and technically qualified people to man the forward positions. It is no longer possible, perhaps, to depend upon the type of people that we are depending on so long. Well, some of them must be there, but the Government has to decide and take a policy decision on this. Perhaps that will also solve the problem of 60,000 to 70,000 people being thrown out of the Army every year. Their rehabilitation is a very big problem and the Government has really thrown up its hands and admitted that it has really not been possible for them to solve the problem. These people have to be taken back into some kind of civil employment or given some kind of employment. Or, they must be self-employed and fend for themselves and so on. This really is a very big problem. Therefore, I think it would be worthwhile for the Government to consider this aspect thoroughly, in depth and not casually as they usually do.

So, Sir, I think I have given enough food for thought. So far as time is concerned, there are five minutes left and now I come to DRDO. The reason why we have to spend so much money on arms acquisition is this organisation.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Do you have any suggestions on the level of conscription?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Not so off-handedly! I am totally unprepared.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please see him in his chamber.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Why do we spend so much money on the arms acquisition? Two things have happened in the mean-

time. One is, we have tried to diversify our sources of arms acquisition.

We have been, from mid-sixties onwards, depending on Soviet Union as our sole source of arms supply. Suddenly, now we took a decision to diversify the source. Then we went to Western countries. We are paying four to six times -- according to published figures, I do not know -- more for the similar items purchased from western sources than we would have paid if we had purchased them from socialist countries. That is one reason why we are paying more. The second reason is that we are not able to manufacture these things ourselves. Now something which we have been manufacturing ourselves for a long time, even then we are not able to copy it. A case comes to my mind in which a Missile being used by the Air Force which was perhaps purchased from Soviet Russia -- because we were talking about mid-sixties -- that had to be replicated in this country. So DRDO were given this job. They said: "We can do it for Rs. 16 crores." Rs. 16 crores for only finding out, by what they call the reverse engineering, as to what is there in the Missiles, so that it can be replicated. Then in the middle of it, the Air Force said that: "No this has become obsolete, so you go in for another system." They said: "No we will only stick to this system because by that, we will be able to create competence." Obviously, the other system would mean that they will have to get the missiles first and then take it apart and do the reverse engineering, which they have not been able to do at that time. After spending Rs. 15.4 crores and spending about nine years on that, they closed the chapter and said, we cannot do more than this. Now, they claim that had given them the competence and on the basis of it, they have built some Missiles. Some were demonstrated a few days ago, I think on the 15th February or so. Regarding that Missile, a lot had come out because the Prime Minister himself had made a statement in the House. So all the papers were taken up. Now they say - I am reminding from the Annual Report, page 65 "Under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Pro-

gramme development of four types of missile systems has been undertaken. These are: "Prithvi - a surface to surface tactical battle field missile system; Trishul and Akash - surface to air missile systems and Nag - third generation Anti tank Missile system."

Out of this, they claimed to have already tried Prithvi successfully. It does not have a very long range. I do not know the range. It is not there in the report.

"The first ever flight test of PRITHVI missile incorporating the twin engine liquid propulsion power plant, control, electronics, and closed loop strapdown guidance system with on-board processor and real time software has been conducted successfully on February 25, 1988." So, I wish him all success but I have my doubts, whether it will be successful in practice and we will have to know it without any of the services. In this case whether the Army will accept it.

Every year they say about this MBT Arjun that it is on the way to a successful trial run and all that. Again this year, they have said that MBT Arjun is undergoing R & D technical trials and the performance is satisfactory to everybody. But the question is that, they have been saying this for the last seven or eight years -- in every Annual Report you can see it. Year before last I had pointed out that when MBT's picture was given, underneath it was written as "pride of the Army" I said, the Army has not yet accepted it.

18.00 hrs.

How can it be the pride of the Army? Fortunately, the then Minister of State, Shri Arun Singh, had conceded that point that perhaps it was a badly conceived caption. Even today the army has not accepted this. Only after that they can say that there has been a success. I may admit as well that today I have looked up the Jane weapon system. All the systems which are in the MBT have been borrowed from some company or other from abroad. It is nothing original. Everything has been borrowed from abroad. Even the power pack,

[Shri Amal Datta]

the engine, which is called power pack so that nobody understands what they are talking about; that is still German; and we do not know when we will be able to manufacture that. We always have asked for more money to be given for research and development. But if this is the result of that research and development, and if simple development will take 9 years, 10 years, 15 years, 17 years, I think there is something basically wrong with this organisation. It is time that the Defence Minister should sit down and have a proper look at it, whether it is being properly managed, whether the research programmes are properly drawn up, competently drawn up, properly managed. Why does their research time over runs, research cost over runs and yet there is no success in this field? As long as there is no success, we shall have to go to the foreign countries to buy these expensive arms and our Defence Budget will be disproportionately high. So, this is an area where intensive attention has to be given by the Defence Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT: But you yourself have said that Prithvi was successful.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: But I have read out from the Annual Report.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Then why do you say that it was not successful?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Thank you.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eliminate commission agents and manufacturers representatives from defence purchases.] (18)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce system of proportionate recruitment to the armed

forced from all States/districts to reduce regional imbalance.] (19)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restructure the army on regional/territorial basis rather than on the basis of religious/caste/ethnic groups.] (20)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce Three Language Formula in Sainik Schools and ensure equal opportunity to candidates whose mother tongue is a language other than Hindi.] (21)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to achieve self-sufficiency in weapon systems.] (22)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to achieve self-sufficiency in weapon systems.] (23)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent Chinese incursion across the Line of Actual Control and further occupation of Indian territory.] (24)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish military dominance over the Siachin area in Jammu & Kashmir.] (25)

"That the Demand under the head

Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a comprehensive programme for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.] (26)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce dependence on foreign suppliers for defence equipments.] (27)

**18.01 1/2 hrs.**

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**  
[English]

*Fifty-third Report*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to present the Fifty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

**18.02 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 22, 1988/  
Vaisakha 2, 1910 (Saka)*